

# 國立清華大學 101 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：語言學研究所

考試科目 (3101)：語言學概論

共 3 頁，第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

1. (20%) What are the major distinctions between the following two consonantal systems in Language A and Language B?

Language A

p	t	k	
p <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	k <sup>h</sup>	aspirated
	ts		
	ts <sup>h</sup>		
	s	x	
m	n	ŋ	
hm	hn	hŋ	voiceless
	l		

Language B

p	t		k	
b	d		g	
	ts	tʃ		
	dz	dʒ		
	s	ʃ		h
	z	ʒ		
m	n		ŋ	
	l			

In generalizing the difference make use of phonetic features based on the notion of natural classes.

系所班組別：語言學研究所

考試科目（3101）：語言學概論

共 3 頁，第 2 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

2. (25%)What is the difference between inflection and derivation? Figure out the criteria by which the difference can be made. Based on these criteria argue for or against the view that pronouns in English is a case of inflection or derivation. Many criteria have been given to show the difference between these two ways of word formation in introductory linguistic books. Do you find them all acceptable and free of problems?
3. (25%)Here is a list of nouns like *knife, wife, leaf, and half*. What is particular about their plural formation? In what respect are they similar to the plural formation of *child, man, mouse* and *datum*, but different from that of *cat, pencil, book, teacher* and *boy*? Discuss the distinction between the two major types of plural formation in particular with respect to phonetic condition and meaning. Which of the above two groups of words is another set of words like *gulf, turf, fife*, and *chief* similar to in the method of plural formation?
4. (30%)Multiple Choice Quizzes
  - 4a. Sibilants in English are (1)  $\int$   $t$   $d$   $\delta$   $\theta$   $z$   $s$   $f$ , (2)  $\int$   $\int$   $t\int$   $d\int$   $s$   $z$ , (3)  $\int$   $\int$   $\delta$   $\theta$   $z$   $s$   $v$   $f$ .
  - 4b. The prefix *in-* in *intolerable* (1) can, (2) cannot, (3) must, bring about a change in grammatical category of the stem.
  - 4c. The alternation between /ɔ/ and /ə/ in the vowel of the word 風 is an example of (1) free variation, (2) phonemic contrast, (3) complementary distribution.
  - 4d. The constituent of a phrase determining the grammatical category is (1) adjunct, (2) head, (3) specifier.
  - 4e. Obstruents are a cover term for (1) nasals, fricatives and affricates, (2) fricatives, affricates and stops, (3) nasals and laterals.
  - 4f. 老虎 is (1) a compound, (2) a derivative, (3) an inflectional form.
  - 4g. The change of /kiŋ/ to /tɕiŋ/, as in 經, is a case of (1) palatalization, (2) spirantization, (3) aspiration.
  - 4h. Grimm's law accounts for the consonantal shift from the Indo-European language to (1) Romance language, (2) Germanic language, (3) Slavic language.

系所班組別：語言學研究所

考試科目（3101）：語言學概論

共\_3\_頁，第\_3\_頁

\*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

4i. The shift of the stress from *serene* to *serenity* accompanied by a change of vocalic value is called (1) trisyllabic tensing, (2) trisyllabic laxing, (3) trisyllabic hardening.

4j. Pun is a case of (1) homophony, (2) polysemy, (3) euphemism.