

國立清華大學命題紙

95 學年度 人文社會學院 台灣研究教師在職進修碩士學位班 ^(語言組) 碩士班入學考試

科目 語言學概論 科目代碼 0302 共 2 頁第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

1. Define the following terms, providing illustrative examples whenever relevant. (20%)
 - a. obstruent
 - b. idiolect
 - c. derivational morpheme
 - d. constituent

2. Multiple choice (單選題) 20%
 - i. _____ Which of the following is a distinctive feature in English
 - A. aspiration for voiceless stop consonants
 - B. nasality for vowels
 - C. nasality for consonants

 - ii. _____ Phonological rules that reorder the sequence of phonemes are called
 - A. spoonerism
 - B. epenthesis
 - C. metathesis

 - iii. _____ The antonymous pair *pass-fail* is
 - A. a gradable pair
 - B. a complementary pair
 - C. relational opposites
 - D. not related.

 - iv. _____ A minimal pair is
 - A. Defined as a pair of words with different meanings which are produced exactly the same way except for one sound that differs
 - B. The minimal linguistic unit of meaning or grammatical function
 - C. The collection of phonetic environments in which a phoneme may appear

 - v. _____ Which of the following English word does NOT contain a front vowel
 - A. gate
 - B. kit
 - C. cat
 - D. caught

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3. Examine the data below from the following hypothetical language, and answer the questions. (20%)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) [tigari] east | 6) [tonpe] really |
| 2) [tesa] room | 7) [fukui] old |
| 3) [tyago] one hundred | 8) [futabi] two units |
| 4) [gotal] cooked rice | 9) [ofusi] bath |
| 5) [tata] mother | |

Consider the sounds [t] and [f]. Should [t] and [f] be different phonemes, or allophones of the same phoneme in this language? If you think they are allophones of the same phoneme, state the distribution and try to write a rule.

4. *Want to* is sometimes shortened as *wanna* in spoken English. In the following two sentences, *want to* can be shortened as *wanna* in (a), but not in (b). Explain in your own words why this is so. (10%)

- (a) Who did John want to meet?
(b) Who did John want to go?

5. Nowadays youngsters in Taiwan like to use 醬 for 這樣. Discuss what kind of morphological and phonological processes are involved here. (20%)

6. Describe the differences between "prescriptive grammar" and "descriptive grammar", and use examples for illustration. (10%)