

國立清華大學命題紙

99學年度 台灣研究教師在職進修碩士學位班甲組 (語言組) 碩士班入學考試  
科目 語言學概論 科目代碼 0402 共 1 頁, 第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷卡】作答

1. Explain the following terms. (40%)

- (1) Phoneme
- (2) Alveolar sounds
- (3) Affix
- (4) Antonyms
- (5) Pidgins
- (6) Locative Inversion
- (7) Aphasia
- (8) Suppletion
- (9) Fricatives
- (10) The innateness hypothesis

2. Please define the term "subject" for English sentences. Please make sure that your definition could appropriately explain cases like ***It is important that we all pass the examination, There is a book on the table,*** and so on. (20%)

3. We know that in Mandarin Chinese the sounds [ts], [t<sup>h</sup>s], [s] (that is, the sounds of 資, 疵, 斯) do not occur with the vowels [i] and [y] (= [ü]); they can only occur with other vowels, like [tsa], [t<sup>h</sup>sa], [sa] (as in 擦, 撒) or [tsu], [t<sup>h</sup>su], [su] (as in 租, 粗, 蘇). Instead, if the vowels [i] and [y] are to be used, these sounds have to be changed to [tɕ], [t<sup>h</sup>ɕ], [ɕ] (as in 雞, 七, 西 or 居, 區, 須). With these in mind, please answer the following two questions. (i) Please give a rule for the distributions of the sounds [ts], [t<sup>h</sup>s], [s] and [tɕ], [t<sup>h</sup>ɕ], [ɕ]. (ii) Please explain the nature of the phonological process that changes [ts], [t<sup>h</sup>s], [s] to [tɕ], [t<sup>h</sup>ɕ], [ɕ]. (20%)

4. Consider the following English sentence:

*Visiting relatives could be a trouble.*

This sentence has two possible readings. Please explain what the two readings are, and also explain *in syntactic terms* why there is such an ambiguity. (20%)