

語言學概論 試題

(限用答案本作答)

Please write the answers on the separate answer sheets in English.

(Only excepted when you are requested to write the Chinese translation in Question VIII).

I. Identify the underlined sound which is pronounced differently from the other two in each question and write down the corresponding letter. 20%

For example: In the question a. laid b. paid c. sad, the answer is c.

1. a. aigle b. list c. island
2. a. scientist b. conscious c. conscience
3. a. you b. feut c. dye
4. a. queen b. use c. swim
5. a. reign b. receive c. serene
6. a. comb b. debt c. boy
7. a. sigh b. big c. sign
8. a. kite b. skin c. curl
9. a. cut b. tough c. though
10. a. judge b. gyro c. duel

II. What are heteronyms? Use "*dove, sow, lead, wind*" to explain this concept. 10%

III. In the following list of words, there are three different meanings for the prefix in-. Group these words and give the meaning of the prefix in- in each group. 10%

Inactive invade insane invaluable inspect inflammable

IV. Discuss the four maxims of conversation proposed by Grice (1975). 10%

V. What are autoantonyms and antiautonyms? Use "*left, fast; loosen, unloosen*" to explain these two terms. 8%

VI. Paraphrase the following four sentences. 12%

1. *The mob is in control of the government.*
2. *The mob is in the control of the government.*
3. *It is absolutely out of question.*
4. *It is absolutely out of the question.*

VII. Write down the phonetic transcriptions of the following words with KK phonetic symbols and write three phonotactic constraints based on these examples. (Hint: what consonant clusters cannot start a word in English in terms of place and manner of articulation). 12%

gnat know school scholar chronicle chrome

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語言學概論 試題 (限用答案本作答)

VIII. (a) *I saw a saw saw a saw.* Is the underlined part in (a) a constituent?

(b) *I saw a saw saw a saw.* Is the underlined part in (b) a constituent?

Draw a tree diagram for this sentence and write its Chinese translation. 10%

IX. Here is a table showing, in phonemic form, the Latin ancestors of ten words in modern French (given in phonetic form): Note: α and \emptyset are front, rounded vowels. /kawda/ and /koda/ are the word for "tail" in two Latin dialects.

Latin	French	English
kor	k α er	heart
kant α ire	f α te	to sing
kl α irus	kl α r	clear
kervus	s α r	deer
karb \bar{o}	f α rb $\bar{\alpha}$	coal
kwand \bar{o}	k α	when
kentum	s α	hundred
kawsa	f α z	thing
kinis	s α dr $\bar{\alpha}$	ashes
kawda/koda	k \emptyset	tail

Are the following statements true or false? (No need to explain) 8%

1. The modern French word for "thing" shows that a /k/, which occurred before the vowel /o/ in Latin, became [f] in French.
2. The French word for "tail" probably derived from the Latin word /koda/ rather than from /kawda/.
3. One historical change illustrated by these data is that [s] became an allophone of the phoneme /k/ in French.
4. If there were a Latin word *kertus*, the modern French word would probably be [s α r]. (Consider only the initial consonant).

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