

# 國立臺北科技大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試

系所組別：6210 應用英文系碩士班甲組

## 第二節 語言學概論 試題

第一頁 共二頁

### 注意事項：

1. 本試題共三大題，配分共 100 分。
2. 請標明大題、子題編號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

#### I. True or False. 30%

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The possession of language distinguishes humans from other animals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The relationship between speech sounds and their meanings are mostly arbitrary.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. If you speak a particular language, you know the meaning of all the words in that language.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Creativity is a universal property of human languages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Prestige languages/dialects have superior grammars.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Signed languages can be learned natively.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The schwa is an allophone of all English vowel phonemes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In  $X \rightarrow Y / C \_ D$ ,  $Y / C$  serves as the phonological environment for  $X$ .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Assimilation, a very common feature of English, causes a sound to become more like a neighboring sound with respect to some phonetic property.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Homophones are sounds that are alike and have the same meanings/functions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Closed class words are quite receptive to new membership.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The form that results from the addition of a derivational morpheme is called a derived word.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. English has a total of eight bound derivational affixes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. In English, prefixation and suffixation are less common than infixation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Calquing is directly translating the elements of a word into the borrowing language. For example, *hotdog* (English) from Spanish *perro caliente*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Acronyms are words derived from the initials of several words. Examples are *AIDS* and *NTUT*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Conversion is a morphological process changing both a word's form and meaning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Words and sentences have an internal structure, which is hierarchical.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Accidental gaps (or lexical gaps) are possible but non-existent words.

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. A family of expressions that can substitute for one another without loss of grammaticality is called a syntactic category.

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Categories (e.g., NP, VP, . . .) are usually defined on the basis of their syntactic distribution.

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. The verb determines the number of arguments in a sentence, as well as limits the semantic properties of both its subject and its complements.

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. Idioms must be entered into the lexicon as single items with their meanings specified, and speakers must learn the special restrictions on their use in sentences.

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. The context in which a sentence is uttered may critically affect the meaning that the speaker intends, so that changes to context may alter sentence meaning.

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Speakers depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate with a Hearer.

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. The first- and second-person pronouns are always deictic because their reference is entirely dependent on context.

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. Presupposition is what a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. Flouting describes the intentional violation of a maxim for the purpose of conveying an unstated proposition

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. Core vocabulary items and grammatical function words are usually borrowed

\_\_\_\_\_ 30. Semantic change can result from language contact or accompany technological innovations or migrations to new geographic regions.

#### II. Give at least one (obvious) example (in English) for each terminology. Provide an explanation to your answer. 25%

1. fricative sound
2. nasalization
3. restrictive relative clause
4. selectional restriction
5. deixis

#### III. Answer briefly. 45%

1. What is co-articulation? What is an allophone? How are both concepts related? 10%
2. 4% If a *grulig* is a type of *prachen*, then
  - ( ) a. The word *grulig* is a hyponym of *prachen*.
  - ( ) b. The word *grulig* is a hypernym of *prachen*.
  - ( ) c. The word *prachen* is a hyponym of *grulig*.
  - ( ) d. The word *prachen* is a hypernym of *grulig*.

注意：背面尚有試題

3. Subcategorization restriction and selectional restriction. 6%

Consider the following sentences containing *scroogle*, a hypothetical verb.

- a. Linda is scroogling her seahorse with a can opener.
- b. Linda scroogled her best friend in the kitchen.
- c. Tintin might scroogle the seahorse.
- d. \*Tintin scroogled with a can opener.
- e. \*Linda is scroogling the sofa with a can opener.
- f. \*Tintin shouldn't scroogle.

3a. Based on these data, what is the best statement of the subcategorization restrictions on *scroogle*? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. must be followed by both NP and PP
- B. can be followed by NP, must be followed by PP
- C. does not have to be followed by either NP or PP
- D. must be followed by NP, can be followed by PP

3b. Based on these same data, what is the best statement of the selectional restrictions on *scroogle*? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. must be followed by a [-human] NP
- B. must be followed by a [+human] NP
- C. must be followed by a [+animate] NP
- D. can be followed by any type of NP

4. Consider the following data. 5%

- a. Come to me.   b. Go to him.   c. Come to him.   d. Go to me.

Which of these sentences is absolutely unacceptable. Explain.

5. Read the exchange and answer the following questions. 10%

HOST: Could I have your name?

PARTICIPANT: It's L-Y-N-N-E T-A-A-N-G.

- 5a. Which of Grice's maxims does the second speaker's utterance appear to flout?
- 5b. What is the implicature raised by the second speaker?

6. At noon John goes to a pharmacy to check on a prescription that is being filled. John is told that the prescription has to be brought from another location, but that it will arrive no later than 8:00 p.m. John fumes for a moment and then says, *I'm sorry, but I can't come back later this evening*. John's utterance appears to be an apology. However, it is not. What felicity condition (give just one) on apologizing does it violate? 5%

7. Ordinary questions can be distinguished from exam questions—the type of question a teacher asks a student (for example, *What is the definition of linguistics?*). Ordinary and exam questions differ in one of their felicity conditions. How do the felicity conditions for ordinary questions and exam questions differ? 5%