

銘傳大學 100 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

應用英語學系碩士班

第四節

語言學試題

(第 1 頁共 2 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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I. Multiple-Choice: Read each of the following statements carefully. Choose one that best completes the statement. 15%

1. In terms of the place of articulation, the [t] [d] [s] and [n] share the feature of _____.
(A). palatal (B). bilabial (C). alveolar (D). dental
2. The kind of antonym between 'married' and 'single' is one of _____.
(A). gradable opposites (B). complementarity (C). relational opposites
(D). converseness
3. The major components of a transformational grammar are _____.
(A). syntactic, phonological, and semantic
(B). base, deep structure, and surface structure
(C). deletion, coping, addition and re-ordering
(D). generation and transformation
4. Noam Chomsky used the term '_____' to refer to the actual realization of a language user's knowledge of the rules of his/her language.
(A). langue
(B). competence
(C). parole
(D). performance
5. Basically all the following linguistic categories **except** _____ are always missing in the children's telegraphic speech stage.
(A). the copula verb 'be'
(B). inflectional morphemes
(C). function words
(D). content words

II. Questions: read the following questions and answer them in English.

1. Michoacan Aztec is a language of Mexico. Look at the following words from Michoacan Aztec (=MA) and their corresponding English translation (=ET).

Examine the data below and answer the questions that follow. 15%

<u>MA</u>	<u>ET</u>	<u>MA</u>	<u>ET</u>
[nokali]	'my house'	[mopelo]	'your dog'
[nokalimes]	'my houses'	[mopelomes]	'your dogs'
[mokali]	'your house'	[ikwahmili]	'his cornfield'
[ikali]	'his house'	[nokwahmili]	'my cornfield'
[nopelo]	'my dog'	[mokwahmili]	'your cornfield'

--- To Be Continued ---

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(第2頁共2頁)(限用答案本作答)

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(1). Write the corresponding Michoacan morphemes of the following English translation.

- a). 'house'
- b). 'my'
- c). 'your'

(2). How would you say 'his cornfields' in Michoacan?

(3). What is the English translation for the Michoacan word [ipelo]?

2. Maltese, a Semitic language, is spoken on the Island of Malta. Look at how **the indefinite** (*a, some*) and **the definite** (*the*) are formed in Maltese. Examine the data below, and answer the questions that follow. 10%

<u>Indefinite</u>	<u>Definite</u>
[mara] 'woman'	[ilmara] 'the woman'
[omm] 'mother'	[lomm] 'the mother'
[kelb] 'dog'	[ilkelb] 'the dog'
[abt] 'armpit'	[labt] 'armpit'
[fellus] 'chicken'	
[arya] 'air'	

(1). What will **the definite form** of 'the chicken' be in Maltese?

(2). What will **the definite form** of 'the air' be in Maltese?

(3). How does Maltese form **the definite** of a noun, that is, the definite markers? (4%)

3. Please choose **only five** out of the following eight linguistic terms. Define, and explain them with examples. 20%

- (1). Bound morphemes
- (2). Minimal pair
- (3). Clipping
- (4). Rebus writing
- (5). Accent
- (6). Reference
- (7). Assimilation
- (8). Intonation

4. Draw a tree diagram for each of the following sentences. 10%

- (1). The relatives of my wife live in New York.
- (2). The senator hopes that the bill passes.

5. What are phonemes, phones and allophones? Define them, explain their relationship, and give examples from English. (10%)

6. What are synonyms, hyponyms and metonyms? Would knowing these word relationships be beneficial for learning a foreign language? Please give examples to support your argument. (10%)

7. What are the Gricean Maxims of Conversation in the Cooperative Principle? Please illustrate the maxims, and give examples from English. (10%)

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