

國立高雄師範大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

科 目：語言學概論及語言分析

※注意：1. 一律使用英文作答。

2. 作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

3. 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆作答，以其他顏色作答之部分，該題不予計分。

1. It is argued that auxiliaries, but not main verbs, can move to the sentence-initial positions in English ordinary *yes-no* questions, as shown by the grammatical contrast between (1) and (2). If there is no auxiliary verb, *do*-insertion is required, as in (3).

- (1) a. Will John leave?
b. Might John come?
- (2) a. *Left John?
b. *Came John?
- (3) a. Did John leave?
b. Did John come?

Similarly, if there is an auxiliary verb in the statement, we use the auxiliary to form a tag question, as in (4). However, if there is no auxiliary verb in the statement, *do*-insertion is required, as shown by the grammatical contrast between (5) and (6).

- (4) a. John is here, isn't he?
b. You will tell John, won't you?
- (5) a. *John eats cheese, eats not he?
b. *John walks to school, walks not he?
- (6) a. John eats cheese, doesn't he?
b. John walks to school, doesn't he?

In this respect, *yes-no* questions pattern with tag-questions in English. Try to account for the syntactic similarity between *yes-no* questions and tag-questions in a unified way. (25%)

2. The sentences in (1) are argued not to be logically possible when the verbs are interpreted as "one-time" verbs. On the other hand, the sentences in (2) are logically possible. However, when the temporal adverbials in (1) are deleted, the sentences become logically possible, as in (3). Explain the logical contrast among these sentences in a unified way. (25%)

- (1) a. #John and Mary have gotten married for three years.
b. #John has arrived here for three hours.
c. #John and Mary have gotten engaged for three years.

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- (2) a. John and Mary have been married for three years.
b. John has been here for three hours.
c. John and Mary have been engaged for three years.
- (3) a. John and Mary have gotten married.
b. John has arrived here.
c. John and Mary have gotten engaged.
3. Consonants are categorized based on three factors: place of articulation, manner of articulation, and voicing. Please write down your answers to the blanks (1)~(12) below on your answer sheet. (24%)

Segment	Place of articulation	Manner of articulation	Voicing
[t]	(1)	(2)	voiceless
[b]	(3)	stop	(4)
[f]	(5)	(6)	voiceless
[w]	(7)	(8)	voiced
[ʔ]	glottal	stop	(9)
[l]	(10)	(11)	voiced
[dʒ]	palate-alveolar	(12)	voiced

4. (a) Explain what minimal pairs are. (4%)
(b) Provide three examples of minimal pairs in English and indicate the contrastive sounds. (4%)
5. Write phonological rules using the format $A \rightarrow B / X_Y$.
(a) /l/ is velarized in word-final position. (4%)
(b) The phoneme /d/ is realized as [ð] when it follows a vowel. (4%)
6. Check the environments for alveolar [n] and dental [ɲ] in English.
(a) Where do they occur (the environment)? (3%)
(b) Are they different phonemes? Why or why not? (4%)
(c) Write a phonological rule for the change. (3%)

Words with [n]		Words with [ɲ]	
know	[ˈnoʊ]	tenth	[ˈtɛnθ]
annoy	[əˈnoɪ]	month	[ˈmʌnθ]
onion	[ˈʌnjən]	panther	[ˈpæŋθə]