

Introduction to Linguistics 語言學概論

考生作答須知

本科共有 9 大題。可以選擇以中文或英文作答

1. Imagine you're writing an email to an American friend, who doesn't know Chinese and doesn't know any linguistics either. In the previous email, your friend asked the following questions about your phonology class. Please answer them accurately and briefly, in a simple way that your friend can understand.
 - 1.1 [5%] What is “phonology” anyway? How is it different from “phonetics”?
 - 1.2 [5%] For me, the hardest phonological thing is Chinese tone! Like last week on the phone, you complained that I always pronounce your name wrong, using “Tone 4” instead of “Tone 1”. How would an expert phonologist like you explain why I keep doing this?
 - 1.3 [5%] You say that deaf people have phonology in their sign language, but I don't understand. Sign language is silent, so how can it have “phonology”?
 - 1.4 [5%] If phonology is scientific, as you say, then give me an example of a phonological hypothesis, and explain why you phonologists believe that it's true.
2. [5%] Give two different syntactically unacceptable Chinese sentences and explain why they are not acceptable.
3. [5%] If two words are next to each other, can they always be grouped into a syntactic constituent? Give evidence to support your claim.

4.

4.1 [5%] Give two acceptable examples from any language to illustrate the concept of agreement in person, gender, or number (any one of the three or a combination of them).

4.2 [5%] Discuss whether Chinese has the same requirement. Your claim must be supported by examples.

5. [10%] Examine the following pairs of sentences. Is B a presupposition (預設) or an entailment (蘊含) of A? Explain your answer.

- (1) A: John's brother is a doctor.
B: John has a brother.
- (2) A: The boy in blue jeans is standing right there.
B: There exists a boy in blue jeans.
- (3) A: Hank arrived in Chiayi yesterday.
B: Hank is in Chiayi now.
- (4) A: 孟姜女哭倒了長城。
B: 長城倒了。
- (5) A: Mary, who is a doctor, loves jogging.
B: Mary is a doctor.

6. [10%] Examine the following examples. Determine whether the (underlined) words are homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms/hypernyms, or meronyms.

- (1) I jogged for ten laps yesterday. My baby likes to sit on my lap.
- (2) I own this book. This book belonged to me.
- (3) John has a bird. John has an animal.
- (4) 布衣 卿相； 平民 變成大官
- (5) That is a red ball. This is an orange ball.

7. Read the following example (1) taken from Scollon & Scollon's Intercultural Communication (1995: 122) and explain how a speaker can choose a term to refer to himself/herself or address his or her interlocutor to express their relationship.

(1) Two men met on a plane from Tokyo to Hong Kong. Chu Hon-fai (A) is a Hong Kong exporter who is returning from a business trip to Japan. Andrew Richardson (B) is an American buyer on his first business trip to Hong Kong. After a bit of conversation, they introduce themselves to each other.

B: By the way, I'm Andrew Richardson. My friends call me Andy. This is my business card.

A: **I'm David Chu.** Pleased to meet you. **Mr. Richardson.** This is my card.

B: No, no. Call me Andy. I think we'll be doing a lot of business together.

A: Yes, I hope so.

B: (reading Mr. Chu's card): "Chu, Hon-fai." **Hon-fai**, I'll give you a call tomorrow as soon as I get settled at my hotel.

A (smiling): Yes, I'll expect your call.

7.1 [10%] Why does Hon-fai Chu use "David Chu" to refer to himself? How does this choice of term define his relationship with Andrew Richardson? Is Mr. Chu's status higher/lower than or equal to Mr. Richardson? Justify your answer.

7.2 [10%] Why does Hon-fai Chu address Andrew Richardson as "Mr. Richardson", while Andrew Richardson addresses Hon-fai Chu as "Hon-fai"? How does the choice of terms of address reflect their relationship? Who is trying to be close to the other? Who is trying to maintain distance from the other? Justify your answer.

8. [10%] 下面哪一個句子最適合用來支持主題 (topic) 是名詞組位移的現象? 請解釋原因。

(1) 那場火幸虧消防隊來得早。

(2) 大象鼻子長。

(3) 書我送了他兩本。

(4) 這件事你作主。

9. [10%]例(1)和例(2)的句子都各有兩個不同的語意，請指出歧義之處，並從語言學的角度來解釋造成歧異的原因。

(1) 張三背著太太去看電影。

(2) 這家麵店的牛肉煮得很爛。