

亞洲大學

97 學年度轉學招生考試試題紙

學系別	考試科目	考試日期	時 間	備註
外國語文學系大學夜三年級	031 語言學概論(B)	97.07.26	08:20-10:00	共 2 頁

※ 請以英文作答

I. Define the following terms briefly. Give an example whenever possible. (每題 5 分) 30%

1. isogloss
2. theta-criterion
3. free variation
4. dissimilation
5. blending
6. antonym

II. Please fill in the blanks with appropriate words. (每格 3 分) 30%

1. _____ are sounds that are produced with some restriction or closure in the vocal tract that impedes the flow of air from the lungs, and _____ such as stops, fricatives, and affricates are those articulations in which there is a total closure or a strict friction.
2. The phonological rule which makes a non-palatal sound become palatal is _____, for example, _____. We can also call this rule _____ since it makes two sounds more similar.
3. The dialects of a single language are usually _____, that is, the speakers of the two dialects can understand each other.
4. The study of how context affects meanings is called _____, and it is a subfield of _____.
5. Sentences that people can use to do things always take a _____ verb. To test this kind of sentences, we can put _____ at the beginning to see if it is grammatical.

III. Give the phonetic symbol and an example. (每題 2 分) 20%

e.g. bilabial nasal	[m]	<u>mother</u>
1. glottal fricative	[]	_____
2. high front tense rounded vowel	[]	_____
3. retroflex	[]	_____
4. flap	[]	_____
5. velar nasal	[]	_____
6. unaspirated voiceless alveolar stop	[]	_____
7. palatal glide	[]	_____
8. schwa	[]	_____
9. low back vowel	[]	_____
10. lateral	[]	_____

※ 試題請隨卷繳回

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IV. Data Analysis

1. The following data are from Sindhi, an Indo-European language spoken in India and Pakistan. Examine the distribution of the phones [p], [p^h] and [b]. Determine if the three are allophones of separate phonemes or allophones of the same phoneme. What is your evidence? Is the relationship among the sounds the same as in English? Why or why not? (10 分) 10%

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| (1) [pənu] | 'leaf' | (7) [təru] | 'bottom' |
| (2) [vədʒu] | 'orrortunity' | (8) [k ^h əto] | 'sour' |
| (3) [ʃeki] | 'suspicious' | (9) [bədʒu] | 'run' |
| (4) [gədo] | 'dull' | (10) [bənu] | 'forest' |
| (5) [dəru] | 'door' | (11) [bət□u] | 'be safe' |
| (6) [p ^h ənu] | 'hood of snake' | (12) [dʒədʒu] | 'judge' |

2. In the holophrastic stage of child language acquisition, the child's phonological system differs in systematic ways from that in the adult grammar. Please look at the following words produced by a child and state general rules that account for the children's deviations from the adult pronunciations. (10 分) 10%

- (1) don't [dot]
- (2) snow [no]
- (3) shoe [su]
- (4) that [dæt]
- (5) play [p^he]
- (6) bath [bæt]
- (7) chop [t^hap]
- (8) light [wajt]
- (9) dolly [dawi]
- (10) grow [go]