

# 國立暨南國際大學九十三年度碩士班研究生入學考試試題

第 1 節 語言分析 適用：(外文所語言組 141 )

(本試題共 / 頁，第 / 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。

2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。

3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘請詳閱試場規則)

1. Examine the following data, from Korean, and answer the two questions below:

- |                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| (a) sɔsul                | 'operation' |
| (b) sæk                  | 'color'     |
| (c) su                   | 'number'    |
| (d) p <sup>h</sup> unzok | 'custom'    |
| (e) inza                 | 'greetings' |
| (f) paɲzək               | 'cushion'   |

(i) On the basis of the data in examples (a) through (f), are the sounds [s] and [z] allophones or separate phonemes? (These sounds are underlined for clarity.) ( 5% )

(ii) Depending on your answer to (i), provide either a rule or a list of contrasting environments expressing the distribution of [s] and [z]. ( 20% )

2. Consider the distribution of the two allomorphs of the indefinite article in English:

- (a) Before a word beginning with a vowel sound, [ən] (spelled *an*) is used.  
 (b) Before a word beginning with a consonant sound, [ə] (spelled *a*) is used.

What is the principle underlying the relationships? That is, why is it *not* the other way around (namely, [ən] before consonant-initial words and [ə] before vowel-initial words)? ( 15% )

3. The underlying parts of the following two sentences appear to be fairly similar in terms of word order.

- (a) Sue lost that book with the blue cover.  
 (b) Sue left that book with her best friend.

(i) Are these underlined parts syntactic constituents? Identify which one is a constituent and which one not. ( 5% )

(ii) If you have identified a constituent in (a) or (b), draw a labeled tree diagram of it to show its structure. ( 10% )

(iii) Use two syntactic tests (based on movement, question-formation, pronominalization, etc.) to argue if each of the underlined parts in (a) and (b) is or is not a constituent. ( 20% )

4. Consider the following sentences. Sentence (a) is ambiguous, as the related pairs of sentences (b)-(c) and (d)-(e) clearly demonstrate.

- (a) The judge could not accept the lawyer's arguments.  
 (b) The judge couldn't simply accept the lawyer's arguments.  
 (c) The judge could simply not accept the lawyer's arguments.  
 (d) What the judge couldn't do was accept the lawyer's arguments.  
 (e) What the judge could do was not accept the lawyer's arguments.

(i) Explain the ambiguity syntactically by drawing two distinct labeled tree diagrams for sentence (a), each corresponding to one of its two interpretations. ( 20% )

(ii) State the two interpretations, and clearly indicate which diagram is related to which interpretation. ( 5% )