

Answer all questions in English and in essay form.

1. Distinguish the following terms (20%)

[idiolect and idiom]

[meronymy and metonymy]

[concordance and collocation]

[syllabic writing and alphabetic writing]

[lexical decision and lexical priming]

2. Read the following dialogue and answer the questions below: (30%)

甲：你大姊的病有<好>一些嗎？
 乙：說到這，我真的<好>難過。我實在不懂，像她這樣一個大<好>人，為什麼<好>端端地卻會生病？
 甲：這個問題真的不太<好>回答。 . . .
 乙：而且她平日的<好>朋友，竟然還說什麼她已準備<好>要詐領保險金的，然後她口口聲聲的<好>兒子<好>媳婦，還要覬覦她的存款，說什麼醫療負擔很大啊，什麼現在社會是有錢<好>辦事，才能找到<好>醫生啊...
 甲：哎呀，他們說的話，妳聽聽就<好>了，別太在意啦。
 乙：這下可<好>，你現在竟然還替他們說話，他們去照顧我大姊是天經地義的事，有什麼<好>計較金錢的？！<好>了！不說了，我受夠了！！
 甲：<好>啦，說<好>了不再吵架的，就當我說錯話<好>了，你聽，客人都在敲門了！我已經洗<好>了制服了，你先把制服晾<好>再去開門吧.....
 乙：各位女士先生，大家<好>！歡迎參觀本店.....

2.1 How many senses should be distinguished for the lexical item 「好」 based on this conversation? Substitute a synonymous word in Chinese for each sense of 「好」 you identify. (10%)

2.2 Adjective meanings can vary with respect to the nouns they modify. Explain how 「好」 modifies different qualities in the following sentences. Is the interpretation of the adjective ambiguous in any of these sentences? (10%)

- a. 「語言本能」是一本值得推薦的<好>書。
- b. 我開了一部<好>車去參加畢業典禮。
- c. 每個人都需要一個<好>伴侶。

2.3 In terms of their syntactic and communicative functions, what's the difference between the two '了'in '我已經洗好了制服了'?(10%)

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3. Comment on the following view by Charles Fillmore. (10%)

The difference between lexicon and (morpho-)syntax is the difference between what speakers need to know outright, vs. what they can construct based on what they already know.

4. For each of the following pairs of English clauses, (a) indicate whether the intransitive (INTR) clause of the pair can be construed as a valence-decreased version of the transitive (TR) clause or not. (b) Also describe the kind of strategy (lexical, morphological, analytical) involved in the valence-decreasing construction. (20%)

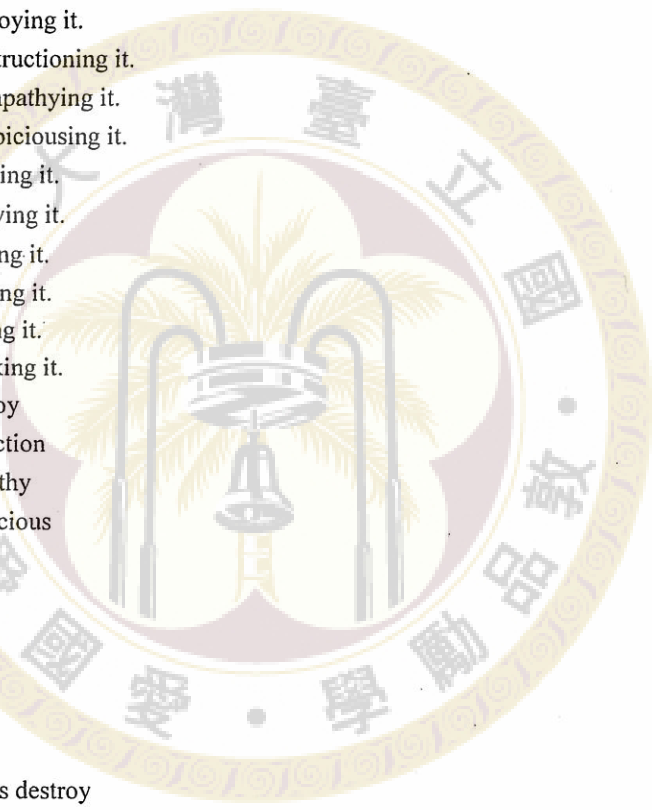
- a. (TR) Mary and Susan hugged themselves
(INTR) Mary and Susan hugged.
- b. (TR) A truck ran over Ted.
(INTR) Ted got run over.
- c. (TR) Ted burned dinner.
(INTR) Dinner burned.
- d. (TR) Jason and Jeff kicked each other.
(INTR) Jason and Jeff kicked.
- e. (TR) We hunted deer.
(INTR) We went deer hunting.
- f. (TR) We finished the assignment.
(INTR) We were finished by the assignment.
- g. (TR) Ted escaped the state prison.
(INTR) Ted escaped.

5. The following data illustrate 10 words in English in various morphosyntactic contexts, including many ungrammatical ones (marked by an asterisk). Identify and discuss the morphosyntactic properties that distinguish word classes and subclasses of these 10 words. (20%)

1. destroyed
2. *destructioned
3. *sympathied
4. *suspicioused
5. *veried
6. *haired
7. owed
8. cried
9. sliced
10. blocked
11. *three destroys
12. ?three descstructions
13. *three sympathies

14. *three suspiciouses
15. *three veries
16. three hairs
17. *three owes
18. three cries
19. three slices
20. three blocks
21. *very destroy
22. *very destruction
23. *very sympathy
24. very suspicious
25. *very hair
26. *very owe
27. *very cry
28. *very slice
29. *very block
30. completely destroy
31. *completely destruction
32. *completely sympathy
33. completely suspicious
34. *completely hair
35. *completely very
36. ?completely owe
37. ?completely cry
38. completely slice
39. completely block
40. destroy an apple
41. *destruction an apple
42. *sympathy an apple
43. *suspicious an apple
44. *hair an apple
45. *very an apple
46. owe an apple
47. *cry an apple
48. slice an apple
49. block an apple (as it flies)
50. *a lot of destroy
51. a lot of destruction

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52. *a lot of sympathy
53. *a lot of suspicious
54. a lot of hair
55. *a lot of very
56. *a lot of owe
57. *a lot of cry
58. *a lot of slice
59. *a lot of block
60. She is destroying it.
61. *She is destructioning it.
62. *She is sympathying it.
63. *She is suspiciousing it.
64. *She is hairing it.
65. *She is verying it.
66. ?She is owing it.
67. *She is crying it.
68. She is slicing it.
69. She is blocking it.
70. *their destroy
71. their destruction
72. their sympathy
73. *their suspicious
74. their hair
75. *their very
76. *their owe
77. their cry
78. their slice
79. their block
80. *the obvious destroy
81. the obvious destruction
82. the obvious sympathy
83. *the obvious suspicious
84. the obvious hair
85. *the obvious very
86. *the obvious owe
87. the obvious cry
88. the obvious slice
89. the obvious block

試題隨卷繳回