

淡江大學 101 學年度博士班招生考試試題

19-1

系別：英文學系 B 組

科目：語言學

考試日期：5 月 26 日 第 1 節

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1. World languages can be classified into different types including analytic (isolating), fusional and agglutinative. First, what are the characteristics in morphological structure that distinguish languages into each of the three typologies? Second, it is argued that Chinese languages are purely analytic, in which all words consist of only free morphemes; no bound morpheme can be found in its lexicon. Do you agree or disagree with this point? Provide evidence to support your arguments. (30%)

2. Explain the notions of “markedness” and “unmarkedness” in Linguistics, and draw examples from phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics to explicate the concept related to the terms. (30%)

3. Use four different sets of syntactic recursive rules to create an extra long structural recursive sentence. (15%)

4. Grammaticalization is the process whereby lexical items and constructions come in certain linguistic contexts to serve grammatical functions and continue to develop new grammatical functions. The process can be presented as a chain development like the following:

Lexical item > functional word > clitic > inflectional affix

Provide examples from English or/and Mandarin Chinese to help illustrate the process. (25%)