

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

1. What are 'linguistic determinism' and 'linguistic relativism'? Use examples for illustration. (10%)

2. The following sentences are ambiguous. Disambiguate sentences A and B in terms of thematic roles, and C and D in terms of their tree structures. (30%)

A. The sheepdog is too hairy to eat.

B. John is impossible to please.

C. The governor is a dirty street fighter.

D. The magician touched the child with the wand.

3. 30%

(1) Define 'root', 'bound morpheme', and 'free morpheme' and give examples (14%).

(2) Identify the root morphemes in the following four groups of words from English and Hebrew (16%).

English (1) transmission, permitted, admitting

English (2) system, systematic, systematical, systematically

Hebrew (1) kitab 'a book', katab 'to write', aktib 'I write'

Hebrew (2) hiqlit 'to record', taqlit 'record', qelet 'input', qalat 'to take in',

4. 30%

(1) What are the different mechanisms involved in articulating tense and lax vowels? (5%)

(2) How do tense vowels differ from lax vowels in terms of syllable structure in English? (10%)

(3) Write two phonological rules to account for the stress patterns observed in the following three sets of English words. Which group of vowels, tense versus lax vowels, plays a crucial role? (15%)

**A**

**B**

**C**

- |            |           |             |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 astonish | 7 collápe | 13 amáze    |
| 2 éxit     | 8 exíst   | 14 impróve  |
| 3 imáagine | 9 resént  | 15 surpríse |
| 4 cáncel   | 10 revólt | 16 combíne  |
| 5 elícit   | 11 adópt  | 17 belíeve  |
| 6 práctice | 12 insíst | 18 atóne    |