

科目：中文分析

系所組：跨文化研究所語言學碩士班華語教學組

一、請看以下句子：

- a \*小鎮上有一派欣欣向榮的景象。
- b \*在小鎮上一派欣欣向榮的景象。

請試著說明以上句子為何錯誤？並解釋何者為正確的用法？（25%）

二、請看以下句子：

- a. 臥室裡一片混亂。
- b. 臥室裡一陣混亂。

兩個句子語法結構一樣，但語義不同請說明以上句子為何在語義上有差異？試分析論述之（25%）

三、漢語的句子中，焦點一般在句子的末尾，表示說話人在一句話中要強調的交際內容的重點，試看以下句子：

- a. 牆上一幅張大千的畫。
- b. 牆上有一幅張大千的畫。
- c. 牆上掛著一幅張大千的畫。

請說明以上句子的預設語義，並試說明論述為何會有以上差異（25%）

四、試結合語義與語法結構分析下列歧義句的語意。(25%)

- 1. 局長囑咐幾個學校的主管，新學期的工作一定要有新的起色。
- 2. 這是名模林志玲攝於2019年6月的照片。

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：中英翻譯

系所組：跨文化研究所語言學碩士班語言學組

1. Many theories of argument structure have assumed some version of what is called here the SEMANTIC DETERMINIST HYPOTHESIS (henceforth SDH), which takes the licensing of a verb's arguments to be a function of its SEMANTIC properties and which therefore eliminates explicit SYNTACTIC representation of those arguments in lexical entries. One version of the SDH uses 'predicate decompositions' or 'event schemata', which have been claimed to overcome the shortcomings of 'role'-based theories. Pinker (1989) applies such an approach to the problem of 'syntactic alternations' in English, which includes the ditransitive, manifested by give and related verbs. (25%)  
Nisbet, T. (2019) Meaning, metaphor, and argument structure. *Journal of Linguistics*. 2019. 1-34.
2. All comprehensible discourse (narratives, natural dialogues, etc.) is a structured entity which contains a coherent, and thereby interpretable structure of referential expressions. These traverse the text as a network of referential chains. Many entities (individuals, objects, abstract notions) referred to in a text are newly introduced at some point and then taken up again, forming a referential chain.... While referential chains describe a property of text structure, topics describe a property of common ground (CG) management and bring in the speaker/hearer perspective, which is particularly important to dialogue.(25%)  
Adli, A. (2019) Topic chains in dialogues. *Journal of Pragmatics*. 154:39-62.
3. 所謂「新名詞」和「新話語」的「新」，本質上是一個歷史概念，從時間上來說，「新名詞」的「新」是相對於七十年代以及更前溯的六十年代和五十年代而言的。而「新話語」的「新」則是相對於八十年代以及之前的七十年代、六十年代和五十年代而言的。80年代，改革開放進一步擴大和深入，特別是思想解放運動，它為大規模地創新、探索、學習西方掃清了道路上的障礙，思想解放作為一種自上而下的政治運動，它實際上為擺脫過去的意識形態的束縛、突破過去的政治禁區給予了思想上的保障。(25%)  
高玉 (2013)。《語言、文化與文學研究論集》。台北：秀威資訊科技，296頁。
4. 在認知人類學的發展初期，成分分析(componential analysis)是最引人注目的方法，這種採借自結構語言學的分析方式，也廣為台灣的人類學研習者所熟悉。然而，筆者試圖在這篇文章中指出，1970年代中期以後，認知人類學另有一些重要的發展。這樣的發展，不但與心理學、語言學乃至人工智慧的發展有密切的關連，事實上目前認知人類學的旨趣與課題，也和成分分析的時代迥然不同。筆者認為，認知人類學晚期著重的理論---尤其是基模論(schema theory)與聯結論(connectionism)---對人類的思考方式以及我們據以做研究的文化概念，都有相當的啟發性。(25%)  
黃宣衛 (1998)。〈語言是文化的本質嗎？---從認知人類學的發展談起〉，《台大考古人類學刊》，第53期，81-104頁。

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科目：中英翻譯

系所組：跨文化研究所語言學碩士班語言科技組

1. One way to make AI smarter is to have it learn from its environment. Cars of the future, for example, will be better at reading street signs and avoiding pedestrians as they gain more experience. But hackers can exploit these systems with “adversarial attacks”: By subtly and precisely modifying an image, say, you can fool an AI into misidentifying it. A stop sign with a few stickers on it might be seen as a speed limit sign, for example. The new study reveals AI can be fooled into not only seeing something it shouldn’t, but also into behaving in a way it shouldn’t. (20%)  
(<https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/12/watch-ai-goalie-psych-out-its-opponent-most-hilarious-way>)
2. Like most robots, social robots use artificial intelligence to decide how to act on information received through cameras and other sensors. The ability to respond in ways that seem lifelike has been informed by research into such issues as how perceptions form, what constitutes social and emotional intelligence, and how people can deduce others’ thoughts and feelings. Advances in AI have enabled designers to translate such psychological and neuroscientific insights into algorithms that allow robots to recognize voices, faces and emotions; interpret speech and gestures; respond appropriately to complex verbal and nonverbal cues; make eye contact; speak conversationally; and adapt to people’s needs by learning from feedback, rewards and criticisms. (20%)  
(<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/social-robots-play-nicely-with-others/>)
3. A bit more on “multidimensional analysis,” for the curious. The goal of this method is to model stylistic variation in a database of text. To do that, a computer program takes a large amount of text data and figures out which of dozens of grammatical structures—like types of verbs, questions, superlatives, and plenty more—are most common in each of the individual texts dataset. Finally, the analysis identifies patterns across groups of grammatical forms, which taken together can group the texts into different “dimensions.” Looking at the dimensions that account for the biggest variation in grammar within the dataset can explain the differences in style over time. (20%)  
(<https://qz.com/1153080/trump-tweets-analyzed-by-linguists-reveal-five-characteristics/>)
4. 語言是人類藉以表情達意，相互溝通的工具。語言學是以科學的方法研究語言的學問，是研究語言的各個方面，像是音韻、構詞、語法、詞義等，而科學的方法是系統的方法，研究的內容是實證科學，而非抽象虛擬的內容。(20%)  
(<http://www.iritibooks.com/pdfViewer/index.aspx?PublicationID=P20111110007&IsPreview=true&GoToPage=8>)
5. 一周一次的語言課程，目標並非精進語言，而是透過課程介紹文化，讓小學生認識不同族群的生活方式和文化價值。透過選擇語言必修課程的當下，能了解有各種不同文化的人在這塊土地上生活。若以國家力量去證明新移民文化的重要，歧視就會大幅減少。(20%)  
(<https://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/trad/chinese-news-48798125>)

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