以下試題，中英文作答皆可。

1. Try to depict what characteristics a Creole phonology which derives from Chinese and English would possess, and explain why. 15%

2. Make a generalization which holds true in both Sixian Hakka and Hailu Hakka, based on the data in (a) and (b), and then explain why the two Hakka varieties differ in the realization of the word meaning ‘stomach.’ By convention, an asterisk denotes ill-formedness. 12%

   a. *u  vu  ‘black’    *un  vun  ‘warm’
      *ut  vut  ‘things’    *un  vun  ‘father-in-law’
      *uk  vuk  ‘house’

   b. *ua  va  ‘lean’    *ue  ve  ‘ugly’
      *uo  vo  ‘nest’    *uai  vai  ‘bad’
      *uoi  voi  ‘can’    *uan  van  ‘bay’
      *uaŋ  vaŋ  ‘vertical’  *uəŋ  voŋ  ‘yellow’
      *uat  vat  ‘slippery’  *uak  vak  ‘dig’
      *uok  vok  ‘hold (hands)’

   c. *ui  vi  (Sixian Hakka)  vui  (Hailu Hakka)  ‘stomach’

3. Zhu (2004) points out that in Hong Kong, women often have English names which contain the vowel [z], such as Mimi, Sissy, Winnie, Tracy, Finnie, Lily, Edith, Fanny, Bonnie, Icy, Jackie, Ronnie, Annie, Polly, Cathy, Poey, Mickey, Pearl, Vivian, Silvia, Jenny, Heidi, Vicky, Peggy, Christy, Emily, and so on. Try to specify the cause from the viewpoints of phonetics and etymology. 10%

4. What does the following statistics of tone occurrence in the rhyming syllables in Taiwanese folk opera reveal, and why? Note that tone values here are adopted from Wang (2003). 13%
表一：歌仔冊圖字各句聲調統計表

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>声调</th>
<th>第一句</th>
<th>第二句</th>
<th>第三句</th>
<th>第四句</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>陰平聲 (55)</td>
<td>8161</td>
<td>16410</td>
<td>4275</td>
<td>15895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百分比</td>
<td>17.74%</td>
<td>35.72%</td>
<td>9.28%</td>
<td>34.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陽平聲 (24)</td>
<td>8174</td>
<td>17513</td>
<td>4748</td>
<td>17910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百分比</td>
<td>17.77%</td>
<td>38.12%</td>
<td>10.30%</td>
<td>38.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陽入聲 (4)</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>1523</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>1621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百分比</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
<td>3.31%</td>
<td>1.04%</td>
<td>3.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百分比小計</td>
<td>36.23%</td>
<td>77.15%</td>
<td>20.62%</td>
<td>77.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上聲 (53)</td>
<td>9835</td>
<td>3155</td>
<td>12100</td>
<td>3161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百分比</td>
<td>21.38%</td>
<td>6.86%</td>
<td>26.27%</td>
<td>6.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陰去聲 (11)</td>
<td>7799</td>
<td>2654</td>
<td>10349</td>
<td>2574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百分比</td>
<td>16.95%</td>
<td>5.77%</td>
<td>22.46%</td>
<td>5.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陽去聲 (33)</td>
<td>10592</td>
<td>4436</td>
<td>12827</td>
<td>4519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百分比</td>
<td>23.02%</td>
<td>9.65%</td>
<td>27.85%</td>
<td>9.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陰入聲 (2)</td>
<td>1099</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>1278</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百分比</td>
<td>2.38%</td>
<td>0.53%</td>
<td>2.77%</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百分比小計</td>
<td>63.73%</td>
<td>22.81%</td>
<td>79.35%</td>
<td>22.87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. (a) 請您談談例句（1）-（2）和例句（3）-（4）這組對比背後所可能蘊含的道理。（星號※表該例句不合語法） 3%

(1) John will buy the book on Tuesday.
(2) John will put the book on the table.
(3) *John will buy on Tuesday the book.
(4) *John will put on the table the book.

(b) 再請您談談為什麼例句（5）合語法，但例句（6）不合語法。 2%

(5) John will buy the book.
(6) *John will put the book.

(c) 例句（7）-（8）都出現了 do so 這個字串，請問 do so 在這裡到底起了什麼作用？ 4%

(7) John will buy the book on Tuesday and Bill will do so on Thursday.
(8) John will buy the book on Tuesday and Bill will do so as well.
(d) 接著請您根據自己對前面三個問題的看法，分別為例句(1)和(2)畫出結構樹來。
(e) 請您試著解釋為什麼例句(9)-(10)合語法，但例句(11)不合語法。
(f) 並依著您所提的看法為例句(10)畫出結構樹來。[-ga (-Nom) 表主語標記；
-o (-Acc) 賓語標記]
(9) Kinoo Taroo-ga Ginza-de susi-o tabeta.
   Yesterday Taro-Nom Ginza-in sushi-Acc ate
   'Taro ate sushi in Ginza yesterday.'
(10) Taroo-ga Ginza-de kinoo susi-o tabeta.
   Taro-Nom Ginza-in yesterday sushi-Acc ate
   'Taro ate sushi in Ginza yesterday.'
(11) *Kinoo Taroo-ga Ginza-de tabeta susi-o.
   Yesterday Taro-Nom Ginza-in ate sushi-Acc

6. 例句(1)-(6)和例句(7)-(13)這兩組例句中都包含了某種刪略現象([e]代表被刪略的部分；星號＊表該例句不合語法)。
(a) 請問這兩組例句中被刪略的部分有何差異？
(1) *Charlie thinks that Mary met Bill at Berkeley, and Sarah knows that Sue [e] at
    Harvard.
(2) *Mary met Bill at Berkeley and Sue [e].
(3) *Sue [e] meat and John ate fish.
(4) Mary met Bill at Berkeley and Sue [e] at Harvard.
(5) *Mary met Bill at Berkeley although Sue [e] at Harvard.
(6) *Because Sue [e] meat, John ate fish.
(7) Mary met Bill at Berkeley and Sue did [e] too.
(8) Mary met Bill at Berkeley although Sue didn’t [e].
(9) John talked to Bill but Mary didn’t [e].
(10) *Sue didn’t [e] but John ate meat.
(11) Charlie thinks that Mary met Bill at Berkeley, but Sarah knows that Sue didn’t
    [e].
(12) Because Sue didn’t [e], John ate meat.
(13) John talked to Bill on Tuesday but Mary didn’t [e] until Wednesday.
(b) 若兩組例句中被刪除的部分確有不同，請問這兩種刪除現象所出現的語境有何差異？ 10%
(c) 再請問例句（14）中被刪除的部分的句法結構為何？ 2%
(d) 又例句（14）中的刪除現象有何特性？ 8%

(14) John reads every book that Bill does.