# 國立政治大學語言學研究所碩士論文/博士論文

National Chengchi University

Graduate Institute of Linguistics

Master's Thesis / Doctoral Dissertation

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論文標題

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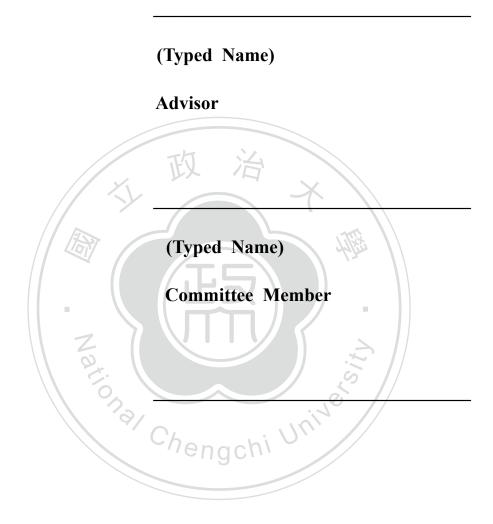
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中華民國 111 年 6 月

June, 2022

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# Acknowledgements

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## 摘要

歡迎使用該模板,請在檔案目錄中找到 abstract.tex 這個檔案以開始編輯你的摘要。在 LATEX 中,文字的編輯通常都是在 tex 檔中完成。為了編輯方便,本模板將論文中的各個章節獨立成檔再透過thesis.tex 將它們整合。在開始之前請先確認自己的論文需要以中文撰寫還是英文撰寫。如果要以中文撰寫的話,請找到 thesis.tex 並根據第一行%符號後的指示修改檔案。如果要以英文撰寫的話可以跳過這個步驟。正文的每個章節都被放在 chapters/這個資料夾裡面,所以為了開始撰寫本文,請移步到 introduction.tex。而封面頁和標題頁的部分請到 title.tex 當中修改;版權頁請選擇 copyright.tex;口試委員會審定書請至 thesis.tex 的第77 行查看;目錄你什麼都不用做就會自己跑出來了。



關鍵字:關鍵字1號,關鍵字2號

#### **Abstract**

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Keywords: keyword1, keyword2

## **Chapter 1. Introduction**

This is a template of thesis for the Graduate Institute of Linguistics in NCCU. The original version of this template was provided by walker088. To start editing please click on the introduction.tex file in the folder named chapters/. Please follow the instructions after the percentage symbols to complete your thesis.

In the environment of LaTeX, if you want to type quotation marks, "please" follow this 'instruction'.

As for some symbols that might be included in your thesis, such as %, \_, and {}, please follow this instruction.

Finally, you can change the format of your font by adding some commands to them. For example, **bold faced words**, *italicized words*, and <u>underlined words</u>. *Moreover*, *these commands can be combined by nesting*.

The tutorial of how to deal with the words in LaTeX ends here, and please go to "literature.tex" for the next tutorial.

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## **Chapter 2.** Literature Review

## 2.1 Citations and Images

In this part of tutorial you will learn how to include images and cite the papers into your thesis. The default style of reference in this template is APA. If you want to change it to other styles, please head to line 25 of the thesis.tex file, follow the instructions then come back here. To cite something, generate the BibTeX code from google scholar and paste it to the 'bibliography.bib' file (Figure 2.1 & Figure 2.2). Since Google does not offer the doi, you have to add a comma after the second {} from the end and add doi={} after it.



Figure 2.1 The way to generate BibTeX code in Google Scholar

Then you can come back to this file and cite you reference like this:

Lin (2014) did a study on the light verbs in Mandarin Chinese.

Conceptual metaphor is what is embodied in our conceptual systems (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980).

Lin's study provided some characteristics of the light verbs in Mandarin Chinese.

A study of light verbs in Mandarin Chinese was done in 2014.

Some research have provided analysis on light verbs in Mandarin Chinese (e.g., Lin, 2014).

```
@book{kovecses2010metaphor,
   title={Metaphor: A practical introduction},
   author={Kovecses, Zoltan},
   year={2010},
   publisher={Oxford university press}
}
```

Figure 2.2 The BibTeX code generated by Google Scholar

### 2.2 An Example paragraph

With the outbreak of COVID-19, linguists have done research about it (Dong et al., 2021; Mahlberg and Brookes, 2021; McGlashan, 2021). For example, Hyland and Jiang (2021) investigated the hyperbolic and promotional language used in researchers' work on COVID-19. Posts on blogs about the pandemic were analysed, too (Curry and Pérez-Paredes, 2021). Curry and Pérez-Paredes (2021) found that Spanish academic and English academic tend to use different stance nouns when it comes to COVID-related posts. Moreover, Müller et al.'s research revealed distinct ways to mark uncertainty exist in British and German news (2021).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This is where your footnote goes.

# Chapter 3. Methodology

#### 3.1 Labels and In-text References

Sometimes it becomes very confused for people to count the number of tables, figures, and examples. Therefore, to make the process less confusing, we can use 'autoref' to help us label them in our texts. For example, Figure 2.1 shows how to generate BibTeX from Google scholar. This function can even help you refer to different chapters. For instance, the way to draw tables in LATEX environments will be introduced in chapter 3.

Finally, if you want to include a hyperlink into your thesis, you can use the 'href' function and look for more adaptions such as the colors of the links in Overleaf's official instructions.

#### 3.2 Tables

The performance metrics of the models are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Model Performance

0)	N	Metric 1		Metric 2
Models				25/
1 2	precision	recall	F-score	p-value
model 1	0.67	0.8	0.729	< 0.001
model 2	0.8	10.9 C	0.847	< 0.001

As Table 3.1 shows, model 2 performs better with the F-score up to 0.8.

表格細節設定連結

表格轉換程式碼連結

## Chapter 4. Results

## 4.1 Glossing

(1) Jeder Bauer, der einen Esel besitzt, schlägt ihn.
every farmer that a.acc donkey owns beats it.acc
'Every farmer who owns a donkey beats it.'

Geach (1962)

- (2) gef hundinum matinn gje hunden maten give the dog the food gib dem Hunde das Essen
- (3) Multiword expression -s can be glossed too.

  Mehrwortlexem -e.pl können sein glossiert auch 'Auch Mehrwortlexeme können glossiert werden.'
- (4) dass Peter<sub>1</sub>  $t_1$   $t_2$  schläft<sub>2</sub> that Peter sleeps 'that Peter is sleeping'
- (5) Jones buttered the toast slowly, deliberately, in the bathroom, Jones bestrich mit Butter den Toast langsam absichtlich in dem Bad with a knife, at midnight. mit einem Messer um Mitternacht.
  'Jones bestrich den Toast mit Butter absichtlich um Mitternacht langsam mit einem Messer im Bad.'

## 4.2 Examples

#### 4.2.1 Basic Ones

- (1) 國內 COVID-19 (2019 冠狀病毒疾病) **疫情未歇**,... (中央社 2022.06.03) The **epidemic** has not **stopped**...
- (2) 以染疫率可判斷未來<u>疫情走向</u>,...(中央社 2022.06.01)

  The infected ratio can be used to determine the future **trend** of the **epidemic**.
- (3) 雖全國<u>疫情處在高原末期</u>,...(中央社 2022.06.04)
  Although the **epidemic** in Taiwan is at **the end of the plateau period**...

(4) 孤立的北韓持續在對抗這<u>一波</u>空前的<u>COVID-19 疫情</u>, · · · (中央社 2022.05.29)

North Korea, which is isolated, keeps on fighting against the unprecedented **wave of epidemic**...

(5) 高雄自去年開始**歷經一些疫情**, · · · (中央社 2022.06.03) Kaohsiung has **experienced some epidemic** sine last year...

#### 4.2.2 Nested Ones

(6)

a. 雖全國**疫情處在高原末期**, · · · (中央社 2022.06.04)

Although the epidemic in Taiwan is at the end of the plateau period...

b. 孤立的北韓持續在對抗這<u>一波</u>空前的<u>COVID-19 疫情</u>, · · · (中央社 2022.05.29)

North Korea, which is isolated, keeps on fighting against the unprecedented wave of epidemic...

c. 高雄自去年開始**歷經一些疫情**, · · · (中央社 2022.06.03) Kaohsiung has **experienced some epidemic** sine last year...

(7)

a. 雖全國**疫情處在高原末期**,...(中央社 2022.06.04)

Although the epidemic in Taiwan is at the end of the plateau period...

b. 孤立的北韓持續在對抗這<u>一波</u>空前的<u>COVID-19 疫情</u>, · · · (中央社 2022.05.29)

North Korea, which is isolated, keeps on fighting against the unprecedented wave of epidemic...

c. 高雄自去年開始**歷經一些疫情**,...(中央社 2022.06.03) Kaohsiung has **experienced some epidemic** sine last year...

#### 4.3 Lists

 Hello, here is some text without a meaning. Hello, here is some text without a meaning.

- Hello, here is some text without a meaning. Hello, here is some text without a meaning.
  - \* Hello, here is some text without a meaning. Hello, here is some text without a meaning.
- Hello, here is some text without a meaning. Hello, here is some text without a meaning.
- Hello, here is some text without a meaning. Hello, here is some text without a meaning.

#### **Equations** 4.4

更多數學公式的詳細寫法:https://reurl.cc/olokED

The calculation of accuracy is  $\frac{TruePositive+TrueNegative}{N}$ , so it can be observed that accuracy may become unreliable when the data is unbalanced.

You can also write the equations with numbers and refer them in texts. For example, Equation 4.7 shows how the precision score is calculated.

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + FN + TN}$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$
(4.6)

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \tag{4.7}$$

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \tag{4.8}$$

$$F1 = 2 \times \frac{Precision}{Precision + Recall} \tag{4.9}$$

# 4.5 Trees

There is a tree in Figure 4.1.

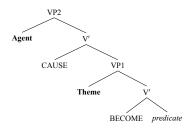


Figure 4.1 The structure of transitive verbs



# Chapter 5. Discussion

#### 5.1 Second Level of Title

This is your discussion. This is your discussion.

#### 5.1.1 Third Level of Title

This is your discussion. This is your discussion.

#### 5.1.1.1 Forth Level of Title

This is your discussion. This is your discussion.

# Chapter 6. Conclusions

This is your conclusion. This is your conclusion.



# References

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  A contrastive analysis of blog posts published in The Conversation in Spain and the UK. *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*, 26(4), 469–497. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1075/ijcl.21080.cur
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# Appendix A

Add what you need for appendix here. The way to add a new appendix is to create a new .tex file in the appendix folder and copy what is in this file to that one. After creating the file, we want to include it in the thesis, so you will have to go to line 129 of thesis.tex and follow the instruction.

