

# 西南大学

## 2006 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业：英语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言学

研究方向：语言学及现代英语、翻译理论与实践、英语课程论、计算机辅助外语教学、语言学理论与应用、英语教育理论

试题名称：英语语言学基础

试题编号：455

(答题一律做在答题纸上，并注明题目番号，否则答题无效。)

### I. Explain in brief the following terms. (15 points)

1. synchronic linguistics
2. deep structure
3. linguistic relativism
4. functionalism
5. semantic differential
6. speech community
7. affective meaning
8. phonology
9. bound morpheme
10. proximics
11. acronym
12. standardization
13. foregrounding
14. parallelism
15. overgeneralization

### II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (10 points)

1. Free morphemes are those that cannot occur as separate words without adding other morphemes. ( )
2. Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which two terms that are ordinarily contradictory are combined in one expression for effect. ( )
3. Partial conversion and full conversion are concerned with verbs when converted to nouns. ( )
4. After the invading Germanic tribes settled down in Britain, their language almost totally blotted out Celtic. ( )
5. The monolingual dictionary is rather a late development because the earliest dictionaries were all bilingual. ( )
6. Stylistically neutral words are words equally fit to be used in a lecture, a poem, or



- when speaking to a child. ( )
7. The fundamental difference between homonyms and polysemants is whether they come from the same source. ( )
  8. Motivation explains why a particular form has a particular meaning. ( )
  9. An idiom consists of at least two words. Each has a single meaning and often functions as one word. This is called structural stability. ( )
  10. Folk etymology is the change that occurs in the form of a word over a period of prolonged usage so as to give it an apparent connection with some other well-known word. ( )

### III. Answer the following questions concerning lexicology and grammar.

(40 points)

1. What is polysymy? How can we approach the problem of interrelation and interdependence of the various meanings in the semantic structure of one and the same word? (10 points)
2. What are the characteristic features of English phrasal verbs? Why is it important to master phrasal verbs today? (10 points)
3. What is the difference between linguistic dictionaries and encyclopedias? Name the best-known encyclopedias in the English-speaking world. (10 points)
4. Explain grammatical concord, notional concord and principle of proximity with examples. (10 points)

### IV. Answer the following questions concerning general linguistics and semantics. (45 points)

1. Explain by way of examples the major types of sense relations in the vocabulary of a language. (15 points)
2. What is speech? Discuss with necessary examples the differences between language and speech. (10 points)
3. What is ambiguity? Explain with examples the major types of ambiguity. How is it possible for people to communicate with inherent ambiguities in language? (10 points)
4. There is one naïve hypothesis that the meaning of a sentence is simply the sum of the meanings of its words and other constituents which composes it. What's your idea of this hypothesis? Explain your idea in examples. (10 points)

### V. Answer the following questions concerning pragmatics, discourse analysis, and second language acquisition. (40 points)

1. How would you describe the following short exchange in terms of the actions

performed by the speakers? (10 points)

*Marry: Are you coming to the party tonight?*

*Jane: I've got an exam tomorrow.*

2. The following utterance is literally false, but it is acceptable in actual verbal communication. Why? (5 points)

*He is a tiger.*

3. Identify the cohesive devices which are present in the following piece of text. In addition to these cohesive elements, what factors can you identify as having an influence on your interpretation? (10 points)

*It was Friday morning. There were two horses out in the field. Layla ran up and caught the nearest one. He seemed quite calm. However, as she turned to take him back, the powerful creatures suddenly reared and jumped forward. It was all over in an instant. The animal was running wildly across the field and the girl was left sitting in the mud. Most of the time I love horses, she thought, but sometimes I could just kill one of them.*

4. If you have tried to learn a second or foreign language, what did you find caused the most difficulty: pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, or something else? Why did you think there were difficulties (the teacher, the textbook, the physical setting, the lack of time, the other students, anything else)? Do you believe there is a "best stage" for beginning to learn a second language? How about a "best personality"? Do you think some languages are easier to learn than others, and why might that be? (15 points)