

专业: 外国语言学及应用语言学

考试科目: 应用语言学基础

I. Define the following terms(50%)

1. hyponymy
2. alliteration
3. pragmatics
4. arbitrariness
5. macro-linguistics
6. lexical gap
7. comission in English- Chinese translation
8. theme
9. principle of co-operation
10. illocutionary act

II. Translate the following into Chinese(20%)

1. (8%) He ranged the summer woods now, green with gloom if anything actually dimmer than they had been in November's gray dissolution, where even at noon the sun fell only in windless dappling upon the earth which never completely dried and which crawled with snakes—moccasins and water-smakes and rattlers, themselves the color of the dappled gloom so that he would not always see them until they moved; returning to camp later, first day, second day, passing in the twilight of the third evening the little log pen enclosing the log barn where Sam was putting up the stock for the night.

2. (12%)

Selection of papers for presentation and inclusion in the digest will be made on the basis of abstracts submitted by intending authors. Abstracts and any supporting figures must be confined to single A4 or 210X297mm page.

The Letter accompanying the abstract must include the principal author's complete mailing address and fax number, All abstracts must be received by 6 December 1992.

Forward abstracts to the Technical Program Chairmang(Oomitted)

Following review of abstracts by the Technical Committee authors will be advised by 6 March 1993 whether or not their papers been accepted. All papers must be English.

Complete papers, of length up to 4 pages, Will be sought at that stage and must be received by 8 May 1993, The digest will be prepared directly from photready materials submitted by authors and be provided to conference attendees.

III. Translate into English(20%)

中国现代文学的发展与各种文学社团的文派制衡有密切关系。多元化的文派制衡造成了中国现代文学高起点运作的格局。当传统旧文学作为强势文化占据社会文化中心的时候，新文学必须结成具有现代内涵和反抗精神的文派对旧文学提出制衡的要求和自我发展的意向。于是，《新青年》社、少年中国学会和新潮社的组成有了新的意义：当新文学对于传统旧文学和通俗文学取得了决定性的胜利并成功占据了时代文化中心的时候，新文化在时代潮流的推涌和世界洪流的裹挟中成为一种支配性的话语霸权，虽然根深蒂固但已经边缘化了的传统文化也必须形成或者借助一定的文派力量才能够发出反抗的声音，正是在这样的意义上，甲寅派、学衡派，甚至倡导整理国故备受新文化责难的努力社，以及从一个特别的方面客观上对新文化和新文学进行文派制衡的鸳鸯蝴蝶派，都具有另一种价值。甲寅派对于激进的汉字拉丁化的遏制，学衡派提出将白话和文言都当作现代化建设的价值成分。鸳鸯蝴蝶派在文学的市场化方面给予新文学可能的制衡价值，都应得到公正的估价。同时，新文学内部也会出现不同文派相互砥砺相互约束的局面，这样才能保证新文学的丰富与繁荣。而所有这些文派都不可能依靠个人的单枪匹马可以运作成功，必须借助于一定的文学社团和文人团体。

IV. Answer the following questions.(60%)

1. Say something about R.B. Kaplan's 5 different types of rhetorical patterns(10%)

2. What are the three affixes that are attached productively to verbs and do not change their parts of speech. Give an example to each of them and tell what you call this kind of affix. (15%)

3. What is the definition of meta-lingual function? How do you analyze the sentence "The dictionary is the only place where success comes before work"? What is the deep-structure meaning of the sentence?(15%)

4. Give the definitions of *paratigmatic relations* and consider the sentence "Parents bear children, bore teenagers and board newly weds" and tell whether each of the underlined verbs (and other words as well) are substitutable theoretically? But, if, for example, we used one of such words as *accommodate*, *put up*, *lodge* and *house* to replace *board* in the sentence, would the sentence have the same rhetorical value? Would it be as good as the original sentence? Why? What kind of enlightenment would it give us in terms of pragmatic choices?(20%)