

中山大学

二〇〇五年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 453

科目名称: 语言学概论

考试时间: 1月23日下午

考生须知

全部答案一律写在答题纸上,
答在试题纸上的不得分! 请用
蓝、黑色墨水笔或圆珠笔作答。
答题要写清题号, 不必抄题。

I. Transcribe the following words into IPA symbols, with stress marking where necessary. (10%)

Example: life — /laɪf/ respect /rɪ 'spekt/

1. allergic
2. bathed
3. bazaar
4. chauvinist
5. dinosaur
6. ecstasy
7. gasoline
8. immature
9. Kuwaiti
10. oar

II. Fill in the following blanks. (15%)

1. Our language can be used to talk about itself. This is the _____ function of language.
2. Received Pronunciation (RP) originates historically in the southeast of _____ and is spoken by the upper-middle and upper classes.
3. The difference between tense and aspect is that the former is _____; i.e. indicating time relative to the time of utterance; while the latter is not, the time indicated is not relative to the time of utterance, but relative to the time of another event described, or implied, in the narrative.
4. In 1979, Chomsky delivered a series of lectures in Pisa, Italy, which were revised later and published under the title of _____.
5. Benjamin Lee Whorf attended some linguistic courses given by Sapir at _____ University and 'found particular resonance between his own ideas and those of Sapir'.
6. Corpus linguistics deals with the principles and practice of using _____ in language study.

7. Functional Sentence Perspective (FSP) is a theory of linguistic analysis which describes how _____ is distributed in sentences.
8. Bloomfield's *Language* started American _____ as a school of thought.
9. Case grammar is a type of generative grammar developed by _____ in the late 1960s.
10. _____ is a unit of expression that has universal intuitive recognition by native speakers, whether it is expressed in spoken or written form. It is the minimum free form.
11. A _____ foot contains two syllables. A stressed syllable comes first, followed by an unstressed syllable.
12. Hymes' theory leads to notion/function-based syllabuses, and a step further, _____ syllabuses.
13. A _____ view of language argues that language (or any knowledge) is socially constructed. Learners learn language by cooperating, negotiating and performing all kinds of tasks.
14. The term _____ was originally coined by the philosopher William James in his *Principle of Psychology* (1890) to describe the free association of ideas and impressions in mind. It was later applied to the writing of William Faulkner, James Joyce and Virginia Woolf.
15. _____ refers to the change of a sound as a result of the influence of an adjacent sound.

III. Define the following terms. (50%)

1. langue
2. suprasegmental features
3. determiners
4. Ferdinand de Saussure
5. linguistic sexism
6. register
7. syllabus
8. The London School of Linguistics
9. Language Acquisition Device
10. ditransitive structure

IV. Explain the following statements with examples. (30%)

1. Discourse serves as a context, affecting sentence and word-level interpretation, tipping the interpretation of what would otherwise be ambiguous words or phrases in a certain direction.
2. Conversational implicature is comparable to illocutionary force in speech act theory in that they are both concerned with the contextual side of meaning, or 言外之意 in Chinese.

3. In Halliday's Systemic Grammar, the whole of language is conceived as a "system of systems".

V. Answer the following questions with examples where necessary. (45%)

1. In what ways can linguistics contribute to the research in language learning?
2. Read the following quote from Chomsky. What do you think about Chomsky's criticism and the revival of corpus linguistics?

It seems clear that the description which is of greatest psychological relevance is the account of competence, not that of performance,.... For anyone concerned with intellectual processes, or any question that goes beyond mere data arranging, it is the question of competence that is fundamental. ...

These rather obvious comments apply directly to study of language, child or adult. Thus it is absurd to attempt to construct a grammar that describes observed linguistic behaviour directly. ... a direct record – an actual corpus – is almost useless as it stands, for linguistic analysis of any but the most superficial kind. ...

(Chomsky 1964, "Formal discussion: the development of grammar in child language")

3. How does Halliday relate the functions performed by language to its structures?