

中 山 大 学

二 00 八 年 攻 读 硕 士 学 位 研 究 生 入 学 考 试 试 题

科目代码: 647

科目名称: 语言学概论 C (用英文考试)

考试时间: 1 月 20 日 上 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,不必抄原题。

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

Example: life --- /laɪf/ respect /rɪˈspekt/

1. writhe
2. sigh
3. cupboard
4. confucian
5. allophone
6. parole
7. langue
8. wives
9. anesthesia
10. odor

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

1. Halliday proposes a theory of metafunctions of language, that is, language has _____, interpersonal and textual functions.
2. There has been a maxim in _____ which claims that "You are what you say."
3. The theory of conversational implicature was proposed by _____.
4. Systemic-Functional Grammar, unlike traditional grammar which takes sentence as the largest unit, takes _____ as the basic unit.
5. _____ refers to a collection of linguistic data, either compiled as written texts or as a transcription of recorded speech.
6. In linguistics, _____ refers to the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language, or simply, the study of the formation of sentences.

7. At different times, different patterns of metre and sound have developed and become accepted as ways of structuring poems. Among them, _____ consists of lines in iambic pentameter which do not rhyme.
8. The type of language constructed by second or foreign language learners who are still in the process of learning a language is often referred to as _____.
9. Error is the grammatically incorrect form; _____ appears when the language is correct grammatically but improper in a communicational context.
10. In research into the relation between structure and function, J. Firbas developed the notion of _____. This notion is based on the fact that linguistic communication is not a static phenomenon, but a dynamic one.
11. In Halliday's Systemic Grammar, a system is a list of things between which it is possible to choose. So they are meanings, which the grammar can distinguish. The items in a system are called _____.
12. The present system of the _____ derives mainly from one developed in the 1920s by the British phonetician, Daniel Jones (1881-1967), and his colleagues at University of London.
13. As the lexical words carry the main content of a language while the grammatical ones serve to link its different parts together, the lexical words are also known as content words and grammatical ones _____.
14. The theory of meaning which relates the meaning of a word to the thing it refers to, or stands for, is known as the _____ theory.
15. At what point is meaning extracted from the words in a text? The reader is supposed to carry out the processes required to understand each word and its relationship to previous words in the sentence as soon as that word is encountered; this is known as the _____.

III. Define the following terms. (50%)

1. metalanguage
2. distinctive features
3. blending
4. concord
5. propositional logic
6. gender difference
7. performatives
8. CALL
9. validity
10. textual function

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

1. Linguistics is not the only field concerned with language. Other disciplines such as sociology, psychology, ethnography are also preoccupied with language.
2. Semantic change plays a very important role in widening the vocabulary of a language.
3. Language is a mirror of the mind in a deep and significant sense.

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

1. Why should we teach or learn linguistics?
2. What are the major types of language test?
3. What is the main difference between literal language and figurative language?