

中山 大 学

二 00 九 年 攻 读 硕 士 学 位 研 究 生 入 学 考 试 试 题

科目代码: 840

科目名称: 语言学概论 (用英文考试)

考试时间: 1 月 11 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 points)

Example: find --- /faɪnd/, beneath --- /bɪ'ni:θ/

1. schema
2. plurality
3. pragmatics
4. hierarchy
5. iamb
6. functional
7. ballad
8. textual
9. syntactic
10. variable

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

1. According to Halliday, of the various speech roles, two are the most basic: giving and taking. In interpersonal communications, the commodities exchanged can also fall into two kinds: _____ and information.
2. _____ Hypotheses suggests that our language helps mould our way of thinking and, consequently, different languages may probably express speakers' unique ways of understanding the world.
3. Jakobson established a well-known framework of language functions based on the six key elements of communication, namely: referential, poetic, emotive, conative, phatic and _____ function.
4. Saussure distinguished the linguistic competence of the speaker and the actual phenomena or data of linguistics (utterances) as _____.

考试完毕, 试题和草稿纸随答题纸一起交回。

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9. assimilation
10. Quality Maxim

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

1. Words are the most stable of all linguistic units, in respect of their internal structure, that is, the constituent parts of a complex word have little potential for rearrangement, compared with the relative positional mobility of the constituents of sentences in the hierarchy.
2. Endocentric construction is one whose distribution is functionally equivalent to that of one or more of its constituents.
3. Concord may be defined as the requirement that the forms of two or more words of specific word classes that stand in specific syntactic relationship with one another shall also be characterized by the same paradigmatically marked category (or categories).

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

1. What is folk etymology?
2. What is the difference between regional dialect and social dialect?
3. Why is the syllabus very important in a language teaching programme?

5. Our talk exchanges do not normally consist of a succession of disconnected remarks, and would not be rational if they did. They are characteristically, to some degree at least, cooperative efforts; and each participant recognizes in them, to some extent, a common purpose or set of purposes, or at least a mutually accepted direction. In other words, we seem to follow some principle in our conversation. This principle is known as _____.
6. _____ involves the comparison of two concepts in that one is construed in terms of the other. It's often described in terms of a target domain and a source domain.
7. In Systemic Functional Linguistics, _____ processes are those in which something is done. Those processes are expressed by an action verb, an Actor and the Goal of the action.
8. Behaviorism in linguistics holds that children learn language through a chain of "_____ reinforcement."
9. Positional relation, or _____, refers to the sequential arrangement of words in a language.
10. _____ consists of lines in iambic pentameters which do not rhyme. An example is from Robert Browning's poem *Andrea del Sarto* (1855).
11. Krashen brought forward the concept of _____ principle, i.e., the language that learners are exposed to should be just far enough beyond their current competence so that they can understand most of it but still be challenged to make progress.
12. A general _____ is a collection of material which is broadly homogeneous, but which is gathered from a variety of sources so that the individuality of a source is obscured, unless the researcher isolates a particular text.
13. The Prague School is best known and remembered for its contribution to phonology and the distinction between _____ and phonology.
14. _____ is the smallest unit of language in terms of the relationship between expression and content, a unit that cannot be divided into further smaller units without destroying or drastically altering the meaning, whether it is lexical or grammatical.
15. Chomsky believes that language is somewhat innate, and that children are born with what he calls a _____, which is a unique kind of knowledge that fits them for language learning.

III. Define the following terms. (50 points)

1. ideational function
2. communicative syllabus
3. componential analysis
4. cognition
5. illocutionary act
6. arbitrariness
7. concordance
8. hyponymy