

中山大学

二〇一〇年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 832

科目名称: 语言学概论 (用英文考试)

考试时间: 1 月 10 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. advantageous
2. cushions
3. paradigm
4. propagate
5. synonymy
6. kernel
7. cohesion
8. tagmemics
9. immobile
10. prefix

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

1. "By _____ is meant the property of having two levels of structures, such that units of the primary level are composed of elements of the secondary level and each of the two levels has its own principles of organization."
2. The IPA chart has been revised and corrected several times and is widely used in dictionaries and textbooks throughout the world. The latest version was revised in 1993 and updated in 1996 and _____.
3. _____ refers to the change of the form of a word or phrase, resulting from an incorrect popular notion of the origin or meaning of the term, or from the influence of more familiar terms mistakenly taken to be analogous.
4. The development of modern linguistic science has helped push the study of syntax beyond the traditional sentence boundary. More linguists are now exploring the syntactic relation between sentences in a paragraph or chapter or the whole text, which leads to the emergence of Text linguistics and _____.
5. Predicate logic, also called predicate calculus, studies the internal structure of simple propositions. In this logical system, propositions like *Socrates is a man* will be analyzed into two parts: _____ and a predicate.

考试完毕, 试题和草稿纸随答题纸一起交回。

第 1 页 共 3 页

6. _____ seeks to ascertain the global integrated system of conceptual structuring in language.
7. When Hyme's theory of _____ was introduced into the field as an antagonism to the traditional philosophy in language teaching, language teachers began to pay more attention to the question of how to train their students as active and successful language users in a real language context.
8. Levinson presents his three heuristics, which are derived from _____.
9. The form *thou* in Early Modern English, the second person singular pronoun equivalent to the French form *tu*, was used to signal _____.
10. Computational linguistics, dealing with computer processing of human language, includes programmed instruction, speech synthesis and recognition, automatic translation, and _____.
11. Nunan (1988:3) suggests that a curriculum is concerned with making general statements about language learning, learning purpose, and experience, and the relationship between teachers and learners, whereas a _____ is more localized and is based on the accounts and records of what actually happens at the classroom level as teachers and students apply a curriculum to their situation.
12. Saussure's ideas were developed along three lines: linguistics, _____ and psychology.
13. The Prague School practiced a special style of synchronic linguistics, and its most important contribution to linguistics is that it sees language in terms of _____.
14. In SFG Mental processes express such mental phenomena as "perception", "_____" and "cognition".
15. Bloomfield's *language* (1933) was once held as the _____ of scientific methodology and the greatest work in linguistics on both sides of the Atlantic in the 20th century.

III. Define the following terms. (50 points)

1. Macrolinguistics
2. Cardinal vowels
3. Three senses of "word"
4. Recursiveness
5. Conceptual meaning
6. Categorization
7. Context of situation
8. Constatives
9. I-narrator
10. Systemic Grammar

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

1. Our language can be used to talk about itself.
2. Syntax is about principles of forming and understanding correct English sentences.
3. The meaning of a sentence is obviously related to the meanings of the words used in it. But it is also obvious that the former is not simply the sum total of the latter.

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

1. What is psycholinguistics?
2. How does language relate to culture?
3. What is Malinowski's main contribution to the study of language?