

中山大学

二〇一一年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 833

科目名称: 语言学概论 (用英文考试)

考试时间: 1月16日下午

考生须知

全部答案一律写在答题纸上, 答在试题纸上的不计分! 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. corpora
2. sociologist
3. chef
4. debris
5. nasal
6. embedding
7. antonymy
8. facial
9. annotated
10. phonetics

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

1. Lyons predicted in the seventies by pointing out that linguistics is _____, rather than speculative or intuitive: it operates with publicly variable data obtained by means of observation or experiment.
2. Phonetic similarity means that the _____ of a phoneme must bear some phonetic resemblance.
3. Words can be classified into variable words and invariable words. As for variable words, they may have _____ changes. That is, the same word may have different grammatical forms but part of the word remains relatively constant.
4. In their book _____ written in 1923, C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards presented a "representative list of the main definitions which reputable students of meaning have favoured." There are 16 major categories of them, with sub-categories all together, numbering 22.
5. Hyponymy is a matter of class membership. The upper term in this sense relation, i.e. the class name, is called _____, and the lower terms, the members, Hyponyms.

6. Charles Darwin, the founder of Evolution Theory, was one of the first keeping the diary of his son's _____.
7. And the Firthian tradition in this respect was further developed by the founder of systemic-functional linguistics, M. A. K. Halliday, whose contributions to sociolinguistics could be better seen from his understanding of language from a socially _____ or interactional perspective, his functional interpretation of grammar as a resource for meaning potential, and his linguistic model in the study of literature.
8. For some reasons, much of the research on writing has concentrated on the preparation and revision processes rather than on the sentence generation and lexical access processes that have been the focus of _____ language production.
9. As Carter and Simpson (1989) observed that "if the 1960s was a decade of formalism in stylistics, the 1970s a decade of functionalism, and the 1980s a decade of _____ stylistics".
10. As a compromise between the "purely form-focused approaches" and the "purely meaning-focused" approaches, a recent movement called _____ seems to take a more balanced view on the role of grammar in language learning.
11. While Firth inherited the tradition by taking up some of _____'s and Malinowski's views, he developed their theories and put forward his own original points of view.
12. Mood is made up of two parts: the "Subject" and the "_____ element."
13. In spite of the dominant influences of Transformational Generative Grammar in the American linguistic scholarship, it has been challenged by a number of rebels, among whom, are Fillmore with his _____ and other with Generative Semantics.
14. The idea of _____ was first developed by Roman Jakobson (1896-1982) in the 1940s as a means of working out a set of phonological contrasts or oppositions to capture particular aspects of language sounds.
15. Tone refers to the pitch on a syllable of a word. When pitch is related to a sentence, it is called _____.

III. Define the following terms. (50 points)

1. Logical subject
2. Sentence
3. Performatives
4. Orientational metaphor
5. SPEAKING
6. Free indirect thought
7. Blog
8. Applied linguistics
9. Mental processes
10. Error Analysis

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

1. Phoneme is the smallest meaningful unit of sound and morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in grammar.
2. In Chinese tone changes are used in the way that affects the meanings of individual words.
3. Endocentric construction is one whose distribution is functionally equivalent to that of one or more of its constituents, i.e., a word or a group of words, which serve as a definable centre or head.

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

1. What are the similarities and differences between a phrase and a clause?
2. What are the characteristics of Grice's "conversational implicature"?
3. What does Halliday's Systemic Grammar aim to do?