

中山大学

二〇一二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 8 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. mink 2. pyrrhic 3. calque 4. uvular 5. sememe
6. resolution 7. ideational 8. tautology 9. pedagogical 10. contour

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

1. All languages have three major components: a sound system, a system of _____ and a system of semantics.
2. We can divide a syllable into two parts, the RHYME (or RIME) and the ONSET. The vowel within the rhyme is the nucleus, with the consonant(s) after it termed the _____.
3. In 1963, Katz and Fodor wrote the article "The Structure of a Semantic Theory", arguing forcibly that semantics should be an integral part of _____.
4. Antonymy is the name for oppositeness relation. There are three main sub-types: gradable antonymy, complementary antonymy, and _____ antonymy.
5. In the middle of the 1960s, William Labov, a famous sociolinguist, conducted a rather meticulous survey at several departments in the City of New York. The results of this investigation were reported in *The _____ of English in New York City* (1966), which has now become a classical work in sociolinguistics.
6. From the early 1920s, _____ began to show an interest in language, anthropology, and archaeology. Later on, he attended some linguistic courses given by Sapir at Yale University and "found particular resonance between his own ideas and those of Sapir" (Sram 1994: 4983).
7. Poetry can exploit the way we use stress when we speak to create rhythms. When stress is organized to form regular rhythms, the term used for it is _____.
8. According to Mick Short (1996), we need at least three levels of _____ to account for the language of fictional prose (i.e. a novel or short story), because there is a narrator-narratee level intervening between the character-character level and the author-reader level.
9. The Prague School is best known and remembered for its contribution to phonology and the distinction between _____ and phonology. The name of the most influential scholar in this connection is Trubetzkoy, whose most complete and authoritative statements of principle are formulated in his *Principles of Phonology* published in 1939.

10. Malinowski believed that utterances and situation are bound up inextricably with each other and the _____ of situation is indispensable for the understanding of the words.
11. Halliday's Systemic-Functional (SF) Grammar is a sociologically oriented functional linguistic approach and one of the most influential linguistic theories in the twentieth century, having great effect on various disciplines related to language, such as language teaching, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, stylistics, and _____.
12. By creativity we mean language is resourceful because of its duality and its _____.
13. According to McDonough (2000), a teacher who is able to explain some linguistic features would have a _____ position than one who handles the argument by using authority "it's like that", "it's an exception", or "it's less formal".
14. Language corpora make it possible for materials developers to select authentic, natural and typical language. The two most important factors in a corpus are the size and types of texts selected. Usually the _____ that will be made of the corpus decide the number and type of texts in a corpus.
15. _____ is the first major theory in the study of language in use, which originated with the Oxford philosopher John Lang Shaw Austin.

III. Define the following terms. (50 points)

1. Received pronunciation and general American
2. Conventionality
3. Orthographic change
4. Clause
5. Grammatical construction
6. Logical semantics
- 7 Metonymy
8. Communicative competence
9. Computational linguistics
10. Verbal processes

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

1. In Case Grammar, the verb is the key element of the clause.
2. The goal of contrastive analysis is to predict what areas will be easy to learn and what areas will be difficult to learn.
3. Orientational metaphors are based on human physical and cultural experience.

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

1. What is componential analysis in language studies?
2. What are the seven types of meaning identified by G. Leech (1974)? What are the differences between/among them?
3. What does the concept of "distinctive features" mean?