

江苏大学 2009 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 863

科目名称: 英语语言学英汉互译

考生注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试卷、草稿纸上无效!

PAPER ONE

Part I. Define the following terms briefly.(20 points, 2 points each)

1. Displacement
2. Metalanguage
3. *Langue*
4. Allophone
5. Inflection
6. Endocentric construction
7. Hyponymy
8. Illocutionary act
9. Conversational implicature
10. Computational linguistics

Part II. Fill the blanks with proper words. (20 points , 1 point each blank)

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. _____ studies the rules governing the structure , distribution, and sequencing of speech sounds and the shape of syllables.
3. _____ investigates the interrelation of language and mind, in processing and producing utterances and in language acquisition for example.
4. Saussure's _____ linguistics is the study of a language through the course of its history.
5. _____ phonetics is the study of the physical properties of speech sounds.
6. The _____ are additional symbols or marks used together with the consonant and vowel symbols to indicate nuances of change in their pronunciation.
7. The idea of _____ was first developed by Roman Jakobson in the 1940s as a means of working out a set of phonological contrast or oppositions to captures particular aspects of language sounds.
8. _____ is made up from the first letters of the name of an organization, which has a heavily modified headword.

9. _____ refers to an unusually abnormal type of word-formation where a shorter word is derived by deleting an imagined affix from a long form already in the language.
10. _____ is a process to extend or elevate the meaning from its originally specific sense to a relatively general one.
11. By the relation of _____ one means that words of different sets of clauses may permit , or require , the occurrence of a word of another set or clause to form a sentence or a particular part of a sentence.
12. _____ is a common syntactic pattern in English and other languages formed by grouping together two or more categories of the same type with the help of a conjunction such as *and*, *but* and *or*.
13. _____ refers to a major constitute of sentence structure in a binary analysis in which all obligatory constitutes other than the subject were considered together.
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. Speech act theory is the major theory in the study of language in use, which originated with the Oxford philosopher _____.
16. In his Cooperative Principle, Grice introduced four categories of maxims: quantity, quality, relation and _____.
17. In terms of function, there are four common types of corpra: general , specialized , sample and _____.
18. Modern linguistics began with from the Swiss linguist _____, who is often called father of modern linguistics .
19. _____ is a theory of linguistic analysis which refers to an analysis of utterances (or texts) in terms of the information they contain.
20. The _____ refers to the fact that language has mechanism to make any stretch of spoken or written discourse into a coherent and unified text and make a living passage different from a random list of sentences.

III. Make syntactic analysis of 1,2 and 3, and semantic analysis of 4 and 5 with what is stated in the brackets. (10 points, 2 points each)

1. old men and women (bracketing)
2. Beavers in the pond by the river eat tasty fish with gusto. (labeled tree diagram)
3. The boy saw the man with the telescope. (labeled tree diagram)
4. The chicken is too hot to eat. (agent, patient)
5. 发现了敌人的哨兵 (agent, patient)

IV. Answer the following questions briefly.(20 points, 4 points each)

1. Do you think that onomatopoeia indicates a non-arbitrary relationship between form and meaning?
2. To what extent is phonology related to phonetics and how do they differ?
3. Explain the main characteristics of subjects in English?
4. What are the three important points of the Prague School?
5. What is the relationship between Systemic Grammar and Functional Grammar?

V. Give a detailed description of the special features of American structuralism.(20 points)

PAPER TWO

Part A. E/C Translation (35min. 30%) Directions: *Put the following into Chinese.*

Among the mind's powers is one that comes of itself to many children and artists. It need not be lost, to the end of his days, by any one who has ever had it. This is the power of taking delight in a thing, or rather in anything, everything, not as a means to some other end, but just because it is what it is, as the lover dotes on whatever may be the traits of the beloved object. A child in the full health of his mind will put his hand flat on the summer turf, feel it, and give it a little shiver of private glee at the elastic firmness of the globe. He is not thinking how well it will do for some game or to feed sheep upon. That would be the way of the wooer whose mind runs on his mistress's money. The child's is sheer affection, the true ecstatic sense of the thing's inherent characteristics. No matter what the things may be, no matter what they are good or no good for, there they are, each with a thrilling unique look and feel of its own, like a face; the iron astringently cool under its paint, the painted wood familiarly warmer, the clod crumbling enchantingly down in the hands, with its little dry smell of the sun and of hot nettles; each common thing a personality marked by delicious differences.

Part B. C/E Translation (35 min. 30%) Directions: *Put the following into English.*

我从小喜欢阅读大人物的传记和回忆录，慢慢归纳出一个公式：凡是大人物都是受苦受难的，他们的生命几乎就是“人生不如意事十常八九”的真实证言，但他们在面对苦难时也都能保持正向的思考，能常想那一二成如意的、快乐的、欣慰的事情，最后他们超越苦难，苦难便化成生命中最肥沃的养料。使我深受感动的不是他们的苦难，因为苦难到处都有，使我感动的是：他们面对苦难时的坚持、乐观与勇气。

原来如意或不如意，并不是决定于人生的际遇，而是取决于思想的瞬间。