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

1.*parole*

2.phatic communion

3.grammatical word

4.stress

5.denotation

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)

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 Jacobson 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.

Part III. Answer the following questions briefly.(30 points, 5 points each)

1.Do you agree with the view that no language is especially simple?

2.To what extent is phonology related to phonetics and how do they differ?

3.What are syntactic relations?

4.What are the major points of Cooperative Principle?

5.What are the main features of TG Grammar?

6. What is Case Grammar?

Part IV. Give a detailed description of Functional Grammar (20 points)

Part V. Put the following into Chinese (30 points)

It is not a very pleasant thing to recognize that for the young you are no longer an equal. You belong to a different generation. For them your race is run. They can look up to you; they can admire you; but you are apart from them, and in the long run they will always find the companionship of persons of their own age more grateful than yours. But middle age has its compensations. Youth is bound hand and foot with the shackles of public opinion. Middle age enjoys freedom. I remember that when I left school I said to myself: "Henceforward I can get up when I like and go to bed when I like." That of course was an exaggeration, and I soon found that the trammeled life of the civilized man only permits of a modified independence. Whenever you have an aim you must sacrifice something of freedom to achieve it. But by the time you have reached middle age you have discovered how much freedom it is worth while to sacrifice in order to achieve any aim that you have in view. When I was a boy I was tortured by shyness, and middle age has to a great extent brought me a relief from this. I was never of great physical strength and long walks used to tire me, but I went through them because I was ashamed to confess my weakness. I have now no such feeling and I save myself much discomfort.

Part VI. Put the following into English (30 points)

《红楼梦》问世二百多年以来，通过汉文原文和各种译文读过本书的人，无虑多少个亿。这样多的读者哪一个是先看批评家的文章，然后再让批评家牵着鼻子走，按图索骥地去读原作呢？我看是绝无仅有。一切文学作品，特别是像《红楼梦》这样伟大的作品，内容异常地丰富，涉及到的社会层面异常地多，简直像是一个宝山，一座迷宫。而读者群就更为复杂，不同的家庭背景，不同的社会经历，不同的民族，不同的国家，不同的文化传统，不同的心理素质，不同的年龄，不同的性别，不同的职业，不同的爱好——还可以这样"不同"下去，就此打住————，他们来读《红楼梦》，会各就自己的特点，欣赏《红楼梦》中的某一个方面。