

# 南京理工大学

## 2004 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: 200415065

考试科目: 英语语言学 (满分 150 分)

考生注意: 所有答案 (包括填空题) 按试题序号写在答题纸上, 写在试卷上不加分

- I. Give definitions to the following terms. (20%)
  1. voiced consonant
  2. minimal pairs
  3. bound morpheme
  4. idiom
  5. coherence
  6. complementarity
  7. homonymy
  8. componential analysis
  9. speech variety
  10. conversational implicature
- II. Questions. (40%)
 

Directions: You are supposed to answer each of the following questions.

  1. Illustrate the difference between human language and animal communication systems in the term of displacement. ( 4 %)
  2. Differentiate the two pairs of linguistic terms: langue/ parole; competence/ performance. (7 %)
  3. Is "landlady" a root or a stem? Why? ( 4 %)
  4. What does the Ogden and Richards' semantic triangle mean? (5 %)
  5. It is believed that the negative prefixes "im-", "ir-", "il-" should be "in-" etymologically, but why is there such a phonological change? ( 5 %)
  6. "If Aristotle had spoken Chinese, his logic would have been different." Paraphrase this statement with Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. ( 5%)
  7. To describe "Speech act theory" with an example. ( 5 %)
  8. What is the main emphasis of the Prague School theory? ( 5 %)
- III. Multiple Choice: (20%)
  1. When the obstruction is partial and the air is forced through a narrow passage in the mouth with friction, the speech sound thus produced is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. affricate                      b. nasal                      c. fricative                      d. plosive
  2. In the following examples, which word do you think is impossible based on sequential rules?

- a. string                      b. skpitable                      c. squeal                      d. splendid
3. The word "hospitalize" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. compound                      b. derivation                      c. inflection                      d. blending
4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.
- a. Morphology                      b. Syntax                      c. Semantics                      d. Phonology
5. Which of the following is a suitable negative prefix for the word "dissembled"?
- a. in-                      b. ir-                      c. non-                      d. un-
6. Constituent sentence is the term used in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. structural linguistics  
b. functional analysis  
c. transformational-generative grammar  
d. traditional grammar
7. Which is the superordinate term in the following?
- a. rice                      b. wheat                      c. corn                      d. oat
8. "When did you stop taking this medicine?" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ in sense relationships.
- a. entailment                      b. presupposition                      c. assumption                      d. implicature
9. Which of the following is not the general type of illocutionary speech acts according to Seale?
- a. representatives                      b. directives  
c. declaratives                      d. affirmatives
10. Synonymy and polysemy are \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. relations between two meanings  
b. relations between form and meaning  
c. relations between two morphemes  
d. relations between two forms

#### IV. Discussion questions: (40%)

Direction: You are supposed to answer each of the questions with more than 100 words.

1. Explain the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis in your own words and give your comments.
2. State the relationship between language and culture, giving theoretical analysis as well as empirical illustrations.

#### V. Translate the following into English: (30%)

有人认为某些语言远比其他语言优越，从而认定某些文化也大大优越于其他文化，这种观点对于理解语言与文化之间的关系是一个明显的障碍。人们所说的语言优越，常常指的是某一语言所产生的文学，或是根据那些具有才华的作家经过求索并使用过的词汇和句法结构来加以评定的。不同语言的口头文学和书面文学可能在性质方面差异很大，但这并不是该语言的形式结构所造成的结果，而是这个社会的人民在把语言作为创作有价值的文学作品的中介时，他们表现创作才华的方式有所不同。所有语言都具有出色的美学表述的潜能，只是历史的某一“契机”促成了文学天才的诞生。