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东华大学

2004 年 硕士学位研究生招生考试试题

科目: 英语语言学与翻译

(考生注意: 答案须写在答题纸上, 否则, 一律不给分)

Part One Modern Linguistics (50 points)

I. Define the following terms, giving examples for illustration if necessary. (2 X 10 = 20 points)

1. synchronic linguistics and diachronic linguistics
2. phoneme, phone and allophone
3. phonemic contrast
4. derivational and inflectional morphemes
5. hierarchical structure
6. deep structure and surface structure
7. competence and performance
8. sense and reference
9. hyponymy
10. conversational implicature

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false. (1x4 = 4 points)

1. De Saussure is celebrated for drawing the distinction between langue,

the system according to which speakers in a speech community speak, and parole, the utterances in that system. Langue is a social fact that is anything that exercises external constraints over the individual.

2. All human languages must be similar, otherwise a general theory could never apply; linguistics is therefore regarded by some as a 'search for universals of language'. On the other hand, all languages differ to some extent, otherwise individual descriptions would be unnecessary; each language is therefore not unique. It is also the linguist's job to provide these descriptions.
3. When we produce nasal sounds, our velum is not lowered, and the airstream passes through our nasal cavity.
4. Paradigmatic relations are the relations between elements that may occur at the same point in a given context. Thus "in" and "from" stand in paradigmatic relationship, but not "from" and "that".

III. Fill in each of the following blanks with one term. (1x5 = 5 points)

1. Arbitrariness refers to the lack of a logical connection between the form of something and its expression in sounds.
2. When a pidgin becomes the language learned natively, it is creole.
Such _____ languages exist in many parts of the world.
3. In areas where many languages are spoken, the people often use one language as a _____ to communicate with each other.
4. Words in some languages may also be phonetically distinguished by

Suprasegmental
~~superf~~ features, such as pitch, stress, intonation, etc.

IV. Answer the following three questions, giving examples if necessary.

(3 x 7 = 21 points)

1. What are the defining properties of human language?
2. Words may be close in meaning. Give examples to explain different types of such relation within your knowledge.
3. The following conversation seems quite bizarre in isolation. Can you imagine a situation in which it will seem acceptable and natural.

A: I have a nine-year old daughter.

B: Well, that's all right.

C: I also have a dog.

D: Oh, I'm sorry.

Part Two Translation (100 points)

I. Translate the following into Chinese (50 points)

I would have you know, then, that a great many years ago there lived in a classical mansion with which I used to be familiar, standing not a hundred miles from the city of Melchester, a lady whose personal charms were so rare and unparalleled that she was courted, flattered, and spoiled by almost all the young noblemen and gentlemen in that part of Wessex. For a time these attentions pleased her well. But as, in the words of good Robert South, the most passionate lover of sport, if tied to follow his hawks and hounds every day of his life, would find the pursuit the greatest torment and calamity, and would fly to the mines and galleys for his recreation, so did this lofty and beautiful lady after a while become satiated with the constant iteration of what she had in its novelty enjoyed; and by an almost natural revulsion turned her regards absolutely netherward, socially speaking. She perversely and passionately centred her affection on quite a plain-looking young man of humble birth and no position at; though it is true that he was gentle and delicate in nature, of good address, and guileless heart.

II. Translate the following into English (50 points)

今天，我们不会听说一个音乐家刚刚发明了一种新型的潜水艇，即使听到的话也是极难得的。知识领域被分了又分，分成范围狭窄而互相不通气的无数部门。受人崇敬的是专家；而多面手非但不会被人钦佩，反而常常不为人所信任。当今的世界是一个高度精通业务的“专家”的世界，这些专家都曾经不得不用一生大部分时间研究一个十分狭隘的领域，这样才能同他的同行竞争。

随着专业化程度的提高，各门知识的边界正在以前所未有的速度往里收缩。但这种收缩并不是没有付出相当大的代价就做到的。一个科学家离开了他的特殊专题，就不会比一个傻瓜强多少，正像一个文人对科技方面的重大进展几乎一无所知一样，都是现代才有的怪现象。同样，专业化也间接地影响了各行各业中很普通的人。以前仅仅是由于对它们本身感到兴趣而去从事的许多活动，现在常常被绝望地放弃了。专家们告诉我们，从事这些活动所需要的技术，得付出毕生的精力才能掌握。当你能在客厅里欣赏世界上最伟大的钢琴家演奏时，你干吗还要学弹钢琴呢？