

# 东华大学

2006 年 硕士 学位研究生招生考试试题

考试科目: 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. (4 X 6 = 24 points)

1. competence and performance
2. derivational and inflectional morphemes
3. synchronic linguistics and diachronic linguistics
4. pidgin and creole
5. taboo and euphemism
6. conversational implicature

II. Fill in each of the following blanks with one term. (1x 6 = 6 points)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ principle is the general principle of conversation. It is specified by four maxims: the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relation, the maxim of manner.
2. Bilingualism refers to a linguistic situation in which two standard languages are used either by an individual or by a group of speakers, such as the inhabitants of a particular region or a nation.
3. The Sapir-Whorf theory concerns language and thought. It is

first expounded by the strong version or linguistic determinism which states that language determines thought. It is also expounded by the weak version or linguistic relativism which says that speakers of different languages perceive and experience the world differently, i.e. relative to their linguistic background.

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ principle explains why in many cases people express themselves implicitly and indirectly by flouting the four maxims of the cooperative principle. According to this theory, everybody has face wants, i.e. the expectation concerning their public self-image, in order to maintain harmonious interpersonal relationships and ensure successful social interaction.
5. Speech \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a group of people who form a community (which may have as few members as a family or as many members as a country), and share the same language or a particular variety of language.
6. Language can be used to refer to things which are present or not present, real or imagined matters in the past, present, or future, or contexts removed from the immediate situations of the speaker. This is what “\_\_\_\_\_” means.

### III. Answer the following two questions. (10 x 2 = 20 points)

1. What are the differences between sentence meaning and utterance meaning? Think of the following examples.

- a. Could you operate the machine?
  - b. I wonder if Professor Lee will be in the classroom this morning.
2. Explain how the syntactic rules account for the ambiguity of sentence by drawing the tree structures of each of the following sentences in different ways.
- a. Smoking cigars can be nauseating.
  - b. The little boy saw the old man with the telescope.

## Part Two Translation (100 points)

### I. Translate the following into Chinese (50 points)

I have never had much patience with the writers who claim from the reader an effect to understand their meaning. You have only to go to the great philosophers to see that it is possible to express with lucidity the most subtle reflections. You may find it difficult to understand the thought of Hume, and if you have no philosophical training its implications will doubtless escape you; but no one with any education (at all/can) fail to understand exactly what the meaning of each sentence is. Few people have written English with more grace than Berkeley. There are two sorts of obscurity that you find in writers. One is due to negligence and the other to willfulness. People often write obscurely because they have never taken the trouble to learn to write clearly. This sort of obscurity you find too often in modern philosophers, in men of science, and even in literary

critics. Here it is indeed strange. You would have thought that men who passed their lives in the study of the great masters of literature would be sufficiently sensitive to the beauty of language to write if not beautifully at least with perspicuity. Yet you will find in their works sentence after sentence that you must read twice to discover the sense. Often you can only guess at it, for the writers have evidently not said what they intended.

## II. Translate the following into English (50 points)

一个好青年必须身体健康。无论从事什么行业，健康的身体才是成功的基础。它使我们能够努力工作、坚定不移；使我们能够奋斗、坚持下去。除此之外，我们更能适应当前的工作，能为成功而奋斗，能够忍受艰苦，能够报效国家。一个好青年必须培养良好、高尚的品格。很多学问渊博的人误入歧途。他们对社会甚至对国家的破坏大于贡献。他们只追求自己的利益，而不知道德为何物。这个观点看来，“德行”对一个优秀青年更为重要。对于一个好青年来说，学问是自己的事，不能依靠别人。环境好，图书设备充足，有良师益友指导启发，这当然有很大的帮助的，但是这些条件具备，也不一定能保证一个人在学问上就有成就。也有不少在学问上有成就的人，并不具备这些条件。最重要的因素还是个人的努力。求学是一件艰苦的事，许多青年人不能忍受那必经的艰苦，所以不能得到成功。