

天津商业大学 2008 年研究生入学考试试题

专 业： 外国语言学及应用语言学

课程名称： 语言学及翻译 (A 卷) 共 4 页 第 1 页

说明： 答案标明题号写在答题纸上， 写在试题纸上的无效。

Linguistics (100 marks)

I. Studying linguistics, we have come across a lot of technical terms, some of which are listed below. Select six of them and write out the most acceptable definitions for each of them. (12 %)

- 1) Language; 2) Performance; 3) Phoneme; 4) Morpheme 5) Minimal pairs
6) Deep structure; 7) Theme 8) Semantic triangle; 9) Illocutionary act
11) syntax; 12) semantics

II. Studying linguistics we have been acquainted with many linguists, some of whom are listed below. Select six of them and point out very briefly their contributions to linguistics. (12%)

- 1) Noam Chomsky 2) M. A. K. Halliday 3) L. Bloomfield 4) J. Katz
5) H. P. Grice 6) B. Malinowski 7) William Labov 8) Benjamin Lee Whorf
9) John Austin 10) Dell Hymes 11) Ferdinand de Saussure 12) G. Leech

III. The following are some of the abbreviations or acronyms in the field of

linguistics. Please write out the full terms these abbreviations or acronyms stand for. (6%)

1. T-G grammar
2. SFL
3. IC
4. CA
5. PS rules
6. CP

IV. Linguistics as a specified discipline has its own technical ways of operation.

Try to fill the blanks to demonstrate your technical sense of linguistics. (15%)

1. In phonology, phoneme is an abstract unit that can be realized as different 1) _____; in morphology, 2) _____ is an abstract unit which can be realized as different allomorphs.
2. In *books*, /s/ is an allomorph of 3) _____. In *oxen*, 4) _____ is an allomorph of 5) _____.
3. As linguistic forms, /bit/ bit, /bet/ bet, and /bæt/ bat, are distinguished solely by the phonemes of 6) _____, 7) _____, 8) _____. They are distinctive because they are articulated differently. Therefore it can be said that the phonemes are 9) _____ conditioned.
4. In *pin*, /p/ is articulated as [p^h]; in *play*, /p/ is articulated as [p^l]. [p^h] and [p^l] are therefore 10) _____ of 11) _____ because they are

12) _____ distinctive in meaning.

5. In *boys* /boiz/ and *boy's* /boiz/, the 13) _____ represents two different 14) _____, which are 15) _____ and {POSSESSIVE}.

V. To be a student of linguistics, it is important to develop a sense of critical thinking. Please answer the following questions to demonstrate your critical potentials. (35%)

1. What speech acts does the teacher perform when he says "Stand up!" to a student in class? (5%)
2. What is referential theory? Make a comment on it. (8%)
3. What do you think of componential analysis? Explain it with examples and analyze its shortcomings. (8%)
4. What metafunctions of language did Halliday identify in his functional grammar? (6%)
5. Can you name some of the branches of linguistics? Which do you like to explore more, and why? (8%)

VI. Write two short essays on the following topics to demonstrate your potential of doing linguistics. (20%)

1. How is language related with context? Try to illustrate it with examples. (10%)
2. Which linguistic theory or linguist has impressed you most? Why? (10%)

Translation (50 marks)

1. 将下列短文译成汉语 (25)

Like many of my generation, I have a weakness for hero worship. At some point, however, we all begin to question our heroes and our need for them. This leads us to ask: What is a hero?

Despite immense differences in cultures, heroes around the world generally share a number of characteristics that instruct and inspire people.

A hero does something worth talking about. A hero has a story of adventure to tell and a community who will listen. But a hero goes beyond mere fame.

Heroes serve powers or principles larger than themselves. Like high-voltage transformers, heroes take the energy of higher powers and step it down so that it can be used by ordinary people.

The hero lives a life worthy of imitation. Those who imitate a genuine hero experience life with new depth, enthusiasm, and meaning. A sure test for would-be heroes is what or whom do they serve? What are they willing to live and die for? If the answer or evidence suggests they serve only their own fame, they may be famous persons but not heroes. Madonna and Michael Jackson are famous, but who would claim that their fans find life more abundant?

Heroes are *catalysts* (催化剂) for change. They have a vision from the mountaintop. They have the skill and the charm to move the masses. They create new possibilities. Without Gandhi, India might still be part of the British Empire. Without Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr., we might still have *segregated* (隔离的) buses, restaurants, and parks. It may be possible for large scale change to occur without leaders with magnetic personalities, but the pace of change would be slow, the vision uncertain, and the committee meetings endless.

2. 将下列短文译成英语 (25)

天津滨海新区简介

天津滨海新区濒临渤海，紧紧依托北京、天津两大直辖市。拥有中国最大的人工港，最具潜力的消费市场和最完善的城市配套设施。

天津渤海新区规划建设面积 350 平方公里，包括天津港、天津经济技术开发区、天津港保税区、塘沽、汉沽、大港三个行政区的城区和海河下游工业区。

渤海新区发展的总体构想是：以现代工业为基础，开放型经济为主导，商贸、金融、旅游竞相发展，形成一个基础设施配套、服务功能齐全，面向新世纪的高度开放、与世界经济接轨的现代化经济新区。

