

西北工业大学

2002 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

试题名称: 英语语言学基础

试题编号: 550

说明: 所有试题一律写在答题纸上

共 4 页 第 1 页

- I. Read the statements below, and decide whether each statement is true or false. Put a "T" or "F" on your Answer Sheet. (15 points)
  1. Parole is a mass of confused facts and suitable for systematic investigation.
  2. Neurolinguistics studies the neurological basis of language development and use in human beings.
  3. The nondistinctive sounds are members of the same phoneme, and are known as minimal pairs.
  4. The theory of meaning which relates the meaning of a word to the thing it refers to, or stands for, is known as the semantic theory.
  5. Firth believed that utterances and situation are bound up inextricably with each other and context of situation is indispensable for the understanding of the words.
  6. The concept of notion refers to the meaning one wants to convey, while that of function refers to what one can do with the language.
  7. The Prague School practiced a special style of synchronic linguistics and it sees language in terms of function.
  8. Firth's theories in the London School have developed the ideas stemming from M.A.K. Halliday.
  9. American Structuralism is a branch of diachronic linguistics that emerged in the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century.
  10. Chomsky puts forward three kinds of grammar: finite state grammar, transformational grammar and generative grammar.
  11. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is that our language will mould our view of the world.
  12. Recency effects describe the additional ease with which a word is accessed due to its repeated occurrence in the discourse or context.

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共 11 页 第 2 页

13. The structural approach to the analysis of language was started by the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure in the beginning of the twentieth century.
14. The base component and the transformational component together make up the semantic component.
15. The performative function can't extend to the control of reality as on some magical or religious occasion.

II. Fill in the blanks with Chinese words or phrases. Your answers should be written on the Answer Sheet. (15 points)

- 任何一种语言都有一个双层的结构。它的\_\_\_\_\_是不表示意义的语音单位。
- 索绪尔语言观的核心是把语言看成一种\_\_\_\_\_。
- 19 世纪初由于\_\_\_\_\_语法的兴起, 语言学才成为一门学科。
- 同一个语素的各变体之间通常处于\_\_\_\_\_关系之中, 即在一定条件下只能出现变体中的某一个, 其它变体均不得出现。
- 另一种分析句子的方法是结构主义语言学制定的\_\_\_\_\_分析法。
- 蕴含和前提是句子之间的两种\_\_\_\_\_关系。
- D 结构在 ST 模型中称为底层结构, 这主要是改换\_\_\_\_\_。
- “管约论”明确指出转换生成语法的研究重心已从规则系统转移到\_\_\_\_\_系统。
- 词义的演变可以分出三种不同的类型: 扩大、缩小、\_\_\_\_\_。
- 对语言进行分类的分法通常采用两种: \_\_\_\_\_分类和谱系分类。
- 社会语言学研究对象、概括地说, 就是语言的社会本质和\_\_\_\_\_。
- \_\_\_\_\_语是在某一地区长期流行某种皮钦语的结果。



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共 24 页 第 3 页

13. 沃尔夫的观点是建立在\_\_\_\_\_英语和美洲各种印第安语的基础上的。
14. \_\_\_\_\_ 是语法中最大的单位, 是句子这类单位的进一步扩展。
15. 有些音素在同一语音环境中可以自由替换而又不能区别词义, 这就是同一音位的\_\_\_\_\_。

III. Translate the following linguistic terms into Chinese. Your answers should be written on your Answer Sheet. (20 points)

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. pragmatics              | 2. allophone             |
| 3. sonority scale          | 4. morphology            |
| 5. benefactive             | 6. convergence           |
| 7. directive               | 8. glosseme              |
| 9. matrix                  | 10. rheme                |
| 11. etymology              | 12. register             |
| 13. metalanguage           | 14. idiolect             |
| 15. synchronic linguistics | 16. denotation           |
| 17. entailment             | 18. kernel sentence      |
| 19. paralanguage           | 20. syntagmatic relation |

IV. Explain the following linguistic terms in English. Your answers should be written on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

1. anthropological linguistics:
2. semantics:
3. distinctive features:
4. deep structure:
5. linguistic competence:

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共 14 页 第 14 页

V. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be written on the Answer Sheet. (40 points)

(Note: Questions 1—3 should be answered in English and Questions 4—8 should be answered in Chinese.)

1. What are four differences between Halliday's systemic linguistics and other schools? (5 points)
2. List five features which are usually found in women's speech. (5 points)
3. How does pragmatics differ from semantics, and utterance meaning from sentence meaning? (5 points)
4. 什么是义素分析? 什么是语义的谓词演算? (5 points)
5. 什么是会话含义和会话准则? 一般会话含义和特殊会话含义有什么区别? (5 points)
6. 简述转换生成语法的三个主要发展阶段。 (5 points)
7. 现代英语有什么特点? 现代英语是怎样形成的? (5 points)
8. 什么是语言风格? 什么是言语风格? (5 points)