

中山大学

二〇一四年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 834

科目名称: 语言学概论 C (用英文考试)

考试时间: 1月5日下午

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考生须知
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全部答案一律写在答题纸
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上, 答在试题纸上的不计分! 答
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题要写清题号, 不必抄题。
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I. Transcribe the following words into IPA symbols, with stress marking where necessary. (10 points)

Example: find --- /faɪnd/, beneath --- /bɪ'ni:θ/

1. mattresses
2. experiential
3. smiley
4. lexis
5. causation
6. recursiveness
7. schwa
8. prosodic
9. systemic
10. hermeneutics

II. Fill in the following blanks. (15 points)

1. Arbitrariness of language makes it potentially _____, and conventionality of language makes learning a language laborious.
2. Saussure's _____ linguistics is the study of a language through the course of its history.
3. A _____ is produced when there is close approximation of two articulators so that the airstream is partially obstructed and turbulent airflow is produced.
4. The Word rank is located between Morpheme and Word _____. A word, in this sense, is then a grammatical unit, just like morpheme or clause complex.
5. The case category is used in the analysis of word classes to identify the _____ relationship between words in a sentence.
6. A theory which explicitly employs the notion "concept" is the semantic _____ proposed by Ogden and Richards in *The Meaning of Meaning*. They argue that the relation between a word and a thing it refers to is not direct. It is mediated by _____ concept.

7. Categorization is the process of classifying our experiences into different categories based on _____ and differences.

8. What SAPIR-WHORF HYPOTHESES suggests is like this: our language helps mould our way of _____ and, consequently, different languages may probably express our unique ways of understanding the world.

9. Relevance theory was formally proposed by Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson in their book *Relevance: Communication and Cognition* in 1986. They argue that all Gricean maxims, including the CP itself, should be reduced to a single principle of relevance, which is defined as: Every act of ostensive communication communicates the presumption of its own _____ relevance.

10. Couplets are two lines of verse, usually connected by a _____.

11. The main purpose of a corpus is to verify a _____ about language --- for example, to determine how the usage of a particular sound, word, or syntactic construction varies.

12. SYNONYMY is the technical name for the sameness relation. English is said to be rich in synonyms. Its vocabulary has two main sources: Anglo-Saxon and _____.

13. Contrastive Analysis is a way of comparing L1 and L2 to determine potential _____ for the purpose of isolating what needs to be learned and what not. The goal is to predict what areas will be easy to learn and what will be difficult.

14. According to Halliday, in English, we make choices between different types of process, participants, and circumstances. They are known collectively as the transitivity choices. Transitivity consists of six different processes: material process, behavioural process, mental process, verbal process, _____ process, existential process.

15. Modern linguistics began from the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, who is often described as the "father of modern linguistics". The book, _____, became the most important source of Saussure's ideas and of his influence upon succeeding generations of linguists.

III. Define the following terms. (50 points)

1. Morphology
2. Suprasegmental features
3. Poly-morphemic words
4. Embedding
5. Proposition
6. Ontological metaphor
7. Synecdoche
8. Concordance
9. Women register
10. Input hypothesis

IV. Explain the following statements with examples, if necessary. (30 points)

1. In primitive times people imitated the sounds of the animal calls in the wild environment they lived and speech developed from that.
2. Constituent is a term used in structural sentence analysis for every linguistic unit, which is a part of a larger linguistic unit.
3. English, which has been the subject of much of the research on word recognition, has a rather irregular writing system.

V. Answer the following questions with examples where necessary. (45 points)

1. Why is it important to study sociolinguistics?
2. What are the major differences between “authorial style” and “text style”?
3. What are major characteristics of L. Bloomfield’s theory of language?