

江苏大学 2008 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 863

科目名称: General Linguistics and Translation

考生注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试卷、草稿纸上无效!

Part One General Linguistics (90%)

I. Define the following terms (20%, 2 points each)

1. phatic communion
2. suprasegmental
3. lexeme
4. category
5. converse antonymy
6. linguistic determinism
7. pragmatics
8. interlanguage
9. bound morpheme
10. synchronic

II. True or false judgment (20%, 2 points each)

1. Everyone speaks a dialect.
2. In phonetic terms, phonemic transcriptions represent the "broad" transcription.
3. Derivation shows the relation between roots and affixes.
4. Morphemes are known as ultimate constituents.
5. The relation between a word and a thing it refers to is direct.

6. The airstream provided by the lungs has to undergo a number of modifications to acquire the quality of speech sounds.
7. IC analysis can be used to analyze all kinds of ambiguous structures.
8. The core of linguistics excludes morphology.
9. Most of the violations of the CP give rise to confusion of one's intention.
10. Of the three speech acts, linguists are most interested in the perlocutionary act.

III. Classify the following pairs in terms of sense relations (10%, 2 points each)

1. cold/hot
2. rose/lily
3. better than/worse than
4. male/female
5. reign/rain

IV. Answer the following questions: (25%, 5 points each)

1. How do you understand "semantic triangle"?
2. What's the relationship between "sense" and "reference"?
3. If you ask somebody "Can you open the door?", he answers "Yes", but does not actually do it, what would be your reaction? Why? Try to see it in the light of speech act theory.
4. What will you say to a statement like "One culture's meat is another culture's poison"?
5. Why is sub-categorization introduced into standard theory?

V. Give a detailed description about case grammar (15%)

Part Two Translation(60%)

Section A

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese.

It is my temper, and I like it the better, to affect all harmony; and sure there is music even in the beauty, and the silent note which *Cupid* strikes, far sweeter than the sound of an instrument. For there is a music wherever there is a harmony, order, or proportion; and thus far we may maintain the music of the spheres ; for those well-ordered motions and regular paces, though they give no sound unto the ear, yet to the understanding they strike a note most full of harmony. Whatsoever is harmonically composed delights in harmony; which makes me much distrust the symmetry of those heads which declaim against all Church music. For myself, not only from my obedience but my particular genius, I do embrace it; for even that vulgar and Tavern Music, which makes one man merry, another mad, strikes in me a deep fit of devotion, and a profound contemplation of the first Composer: there is something in it of Divinity more than the ear discovers. It is an hieroglyphical and shadowed lesson of the whole world and Creatures of God, such a melody to the ear as the whole world, well understood, would afford the understanding. In brief, it is a sensible fit of that Harmony which intellectually sounds in the ears of God.

(from *Of Harmony* by Thomas Brown)

Section B

Directions: Translate the following passage into English.

谈话的艺术

虚荣心使人生出种种愿望，其中最普遍，或者最少受非议的，莫过于希望能以谈话艺术使他人刮目相看。有些人不论到哪里都能成为众人瞩目的中心，一进门就仿佛欢乐也同时降临；但是一旦离去，大家都会惋惜不已，仿佛北方严寒的天气里太阳突然消隐，仿佛想象失去了灵感，欢乐失去了源泉。少有其他人能像他们那样经常受到大家的艳羡。