

2004 年上海理工大学硕士研究生入学考试题 (第 1 页)

考试科目: 语言学 准考证号: _____ 成绩: _____

I. Write the phonetic symbol which corresponds to each of the following phonetic description. (6%) Example: voiceless alveolar fricative : [t]

1. voiceless interdental fricative: []
2. high front tense vowel []
3. velar nasal stop []
4. voiced palatal affricate []
5. high back rounded vowel []
6. voiceless aspirated bilabial stop []

II. Define each of the phonetic symbol below by marking + or - for each given phonetic feature, depending on whether the feature is present or absent.(18%)

Feature	Symbol					
	f	l	k	z	ð	j
Continuant						
Lateral						
Syllabic						
Glide						
Velar						
Voiced						

III. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true, and F for false in the parentheses before each statement. Correct the false statements. (36 %)

- () 1. In diglossic situation two varieties of a language but not two different languages exist side by side throughout the speech community, with each having a definite role to play.
- () 2. The creativity of language consists in this fact: The number of elements and forms in the linguistic system is finite, while the number and length of utterances the system can produce is infinite.
- () 3. According to modern linguistics, grammar must be descriptive, not prescriptive. Today, in schools, the grammar taught to learners of a language is basically descriptive in nature.
- () 4. The synchronic approach to language refers to a state fixed in time, while the diachronic approach refers to changing states of a language between different time periods.
- () 5. One of the design features of language is arbitrariness. It means that the relationship between speech sounds and the meaning they represent is arbitrary, rather than natural. So in

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speaking, the individual speaker can proceed quite freely in the choice of an allophone.

() 6. Pidgins typically have a limited vocabulary and a very reduced grammatical structure.

() 7. A phoneme is the minimal segment of language system. This means that a phoneme cannot be further analyzed into a set of simultaneous distinctive features.

() 8. Rule elaboration occurs when there is a need to reduce ambiguity and increase communicative clarity or expressiveness.

() 9. The phonemic features that occur above the level of the segments are known as suprasegmental features, such as stress, intonation and tone.

() 10. Syntactic category usually refers to a lexical category or a phrasal category that performs a particular lexical and grammatical function.

() 11. Sentences are units of the language system to which they belong and not tied to any particular time and place. And sentence meaning refers to the abstract context-independent entity called semantic proposition. On the other hand, utterance meaning is context-dependent. It is generally regarded as the product of sentence meaning and context

() 12. Prefixes occur at the beginning of a word. They usually do not change the part of speech, and there are no exceptions at all.

() 13. Children begin to produce two-word utterances around the time of their second birthday. During the two-word utterance stage there are no syntactic or morphological markers – that is, no inflections for number, person, tense, and so on. Pronouns are also rare.

() 14. We are the only species that learn and acquire language with explicit instruction.

() 15. The existence of taboo words or taboo ideas stimulates the creation of euphemisms which are mild, indirect or less offensive words or expressions and which serve as polite substitutes for taboo language.

() 16. Aspirated [t^h] and unaspirated [t] are in complementary distribution, as are clear [l] and dark [ɫ].

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() 17. Sense refers to the inherent meaning of a linguistic form; it is the collection of all the features of that linguistic form. In comparison with reference, it is abstract and contextualized.

() 18. In grammatical analysis, the sentence is considered to be the basic unit, while in semantic analysis the predication is taken to be the basic unit.

IV. Indicate which of the following are minimal pairs. Put ✓ before the minimal pairs. (6 %)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. scene — bean | 2. get — gey |
| 3. gnaw — saw | 4. write — light |
| 5. jall — pall | 6. plumb — plump |

V. Choose the best answer from A, B, C, and D. (14 %)

1. When some communication barrier separates groups of speakers, be it a physical barrier, such as an ocean or a mountain range or social barrier of a political, racial, class, or religious kind, linguistic changes are not easily spread and _____ differences are reinforced.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A regional | B social |
| C dialectal | D stylistic |

2. _____ is a process by which new words are formed by taking away the suffix of an existing word.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A Backformation | B Clipping |
| C Derivation | D Blending |

3. The basic property of two words which are antonyms is that they share _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A all but one semantic property | B no any semantic properties |
| C two semantic properties | D many semantic properties |

4. The word *faire* has somewhat different meanings in *fair young maiden*, *fair complexion*, *fair means*, *fair income*, etc. So we have _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A antonymous <i>fair</i> | B synonymous <i>fair</i> |
| C homonymous <i>fair</i> | D polysemous <i>fair</i> |

5. Of the three kinds of speech acts, the _____ is the most important because it is the act of expressing the speaker's intention and it is the act performed in saying something.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A locutionary act | B illocutionary act |
| C perlocutionary act | D performative act |

6. Which of the following is not true?

- | |
|---|
| A A morpheme may be represented by a single sound. |
| B A morpheme may be represented by a syllable. |
| C A morpheme may be represented by more than one syllable. |
| D Either derivational or inflectional morphemes can derive new grammatical forms. |

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7. The maxim of _____ goes as follows: 1) Do not say what you believe to be false. 2) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A quantity | B quality |
| C relation | D manner |

VI. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate linguistic term. (12 %)

Linguistic competence refers to an ideal speaker's knowledge of the _____ of his language. This knowledge or _____ enables the speaker to produce and understand an infinite number of _____ sentences of his language out of _____. Linguistic performance, which is impossible without competence, refers to the actual _____ of this knowledge in linguistic _____. Despite the speaker's perfect knowledge, he can still make speech errors, such as slips of _____ and unnecessary _____. This imperfect performance is caused by social, physiological and _____ factors. The distinction between competence and performance is connected to de Saussure's distinction between langue, which refers to the abstract linguistic _____ shared by all members of a speech community, and _____, which is the concrete use of the conventions and the application of the rules and which refers to the naturally occurring language _____.

VII. Read the following phrase structure rules. (8 %)

1. $S \rightarrow NP V (NP) (PP)$

2. $NP \rightarrow (Det) (Adj) N (PP) (S)$