

大 连 外 国 语 学 院

二 零 零 四 年 攻 读 硕 士 学 位 研 究 生 入 学 考 试 试 题

学科专业 英语语言文学 外国语言学及应用语言学 (英语)
考试科目 语言学

注意: 1、答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在题纸上不给分;
2、必须在答题纸上将题号写清楚。

I. Mark the following statements with T if they are true or F if they are false.(20%)

1. Arbitrariness of language makes it potentially creative.
2. Articulatory phonetics is the study of physical properties of the sounds produced in speech.
3. [ʒ] is a fricative in English.
4. Affricates involve more than one manners of articulation.
5. Phonological analysis relies on the principle that certain sounds cause changes in the meaning of a word, whereas other sounds do not.
6. The phrase "has to" pronounced as [hɑz tə] is a case of assimilation.
7. The weak version of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis suggests there is a correlation between language, culture, and thought, but the cross-cultural differences thus produced in our ways of thinking are relative.
8. What essentially distinguishes semantics and pragmatics is whether in the study of meaning the context of use is considered.
9. All linguistics in the twentieth century is Saussurean linguistics.
10. The Innate Hypothesis states that there are aspects of linguistic organization that make it possible for children to acquire linguistic competence with little instruction.
11. Componential analysis may help us to better explain ambiguity.

12. Aspect, as contrary to time, is deictic.
13. The metalingual function of language enables human beings to talk about the language itself.
14. Morphemes cannot give grammatical information about the existing meaning of a word.
15. Parole is the actual use of speaking by the members of a given community.
16. [j] is a palatal fricative.
17. Syllable may or may not have a nucleus.
18. The lexeme of the words "am, is, are" is "be".
19. Pronouns are lexical words.
20. The truth table form $p \vee q$ corresponds to the English expression "if...then".

II. Fill in each of the following blanks with a word or a phrase. (20%)

1. All languages have three major components; a sound system, a system of (1)_____ and a system of (2)_____.
2. The basic functions of language are: informative, (3)_____, (4)_____, (5)_____, phatic, recreational and metalingual.
3. Factors concerning the actual relationship between the articulators and thus the way in which the air passes through certain parts of the vocal tract are known as (6)_____.
4. What is new in Halliday's systemic functional grammar is that he has tried to relate the functions of language to its (7)_____.
5. The Base component and the (8)_____ component together make up the syntactic component.
6. The relation between a sentence and its component elements, viewed by structuralists, is the relation between a (9)_____ and its (10)_____.

III. Mark the choice that can best complete the statement. (20%)

1. _____ means language can be used to refer to contexts removed from the immediate situations of the speaker.
a. Duality b. Assimilation c. Displacement d. Context
2. "-less" in "carelessness" is a _____.
a. stem b. suffix c. free root d. bound root

3. The symbol N indicates a/an _____.
 - a. lexical category
 - b. phrasal category
 - c. intermediate category
 - d. lexical insertion rule
4. Pair ____ belongs to the category of gradable antonyms.
 - a. over/under
 - b. weak/strong
 - c. open/shut
 - d. sell/buy
5. Promises and offers are characteristic of the group of _____ of illocutionary acts.
 - a. representatives
 - b. declaratives
 - c. commissives
 - d. expressives
6. Speakers of particular social groups, such as teenagers, criminals, soldiers, or pop-groups, have their "in-group" language called _____.
 - a. taboo
 - b. jargon
 - c. pidgin
 - d. dialect
7. The clear /l/ and the dark /l/ are _____.
 - a. in complementary distribution
 - b. in free variation
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither of the two
8. The two English sounds [l] and [r] are _____.
 - a. stops
 - b. fricatives
 - c. affricates
 - d. liquids
9. When three consonants cluster together at the beginning of a word, the first phoneme must be _____.
 - a. /s/
 - b. /t/
 - c. /l/
 - d. /p/
10. _____ belongs to the closed-class words.
 - a. *Can*
 - b. *Table*
 - c. *Go*
 - d. *By means of*
11. _____ suffixes do not change the word class of the word they attach to.
 - a. Derivational
 - b. Morphological
 - c. Invariable
 - d. Inflectional
12. In order to refer collectively to the items in a sentence which substitute for other item of constructions, we should regard _____ as a separate word class.
 - a. auxiliaries
 - b. particles
 - c. determiners
 - d. pro-form
13. The word _____ belongs to the category of postdeterminers.
 - a. *several*
 - b. *double*
 - c. *this*
 - d. *the*
14. The plural morpheme can be expressed in the form of {-s ~ -z ~ -iz ~ -ai ~ -i: ~ -n} and _____.
 - a. { ~ -∅ }
 - b. { ~ -is }
 - c. { ~ -i:s }
 - d. { ~ -iʃ }
15. The word *positron* is an example of _____.

- a. invention b. abbreviation c. blending d. acronym
16. _____ refers to an abnormal type of word-formation where a shorter word is derived by deleting an imagined affix from a longer form already in the language.
- a. Analogical creation b. Acronym
c. Abbreviation d. Back-formation
17. The process of word formation by shifting the word class to change the meaning of a word is called _____.
- a. broadening b. meaning shift c. conversion d. narrowing
18. The constraints on words in a paradigmatic relation, different from those in a syntagmatic relation, are _____ only.
- a. semantic b. lexical c. syntactic d. sequential
19. _____ are pitch variations, which are caused by the different rates of vibration of the vocal cords.
- a. Stresses b. liaisons c. Intonations d. Tones
20. The following factors contribute to the formation of new pronunciation except _____.
- a. loss of sound b. addition c. assimilation d. gliding

IV. Do the following analysis. (20%)

1. Match each expression under A with the one under B that characterizes it. (10%)

- | A. | B. |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1). nights | a. compound |
| (2). night cap | b. root + derivational suffix |
| (3). nightmarish | c. a phrase |
| (4). night school | d. root + inflection affix |
| (5). Nightingale | e. root + derivational suffixes |
| | f. morphemic word |
| | g. idiom |

2. Match one proper description from the list under B with the underlined part of each word in A. (10%)

A	B
(6). walk- <u>ins</u>	h. free root
(7). <u>quack</u> -quack	i. stem
(8). wide <u>n</u>	j. inflectional suffix
(9). <u>manually</u>	k. derivational suffix
(10). <u>transmit</u>	l. bound root
	m. derivational prefix

V. Analyze the following ambiguous sentence by IC Analysis. Use tree diagrams to show different readings. (10%)

The boy chased a dog with a cap.

VI. Illustrate the following case of ambiguity by tree diagrams as used in generative transformational grammar. (10%)

They said he would go yesterday.

VII. Specify the following pairs according to the sense relation. (10%)

1. date(a kind of fruit) / date (a particular day) _____
2. homely / domestic _____
3. narrow / wide _____
4. sea / see _____
5. host / guest _____
6. brother / sister _____
7. guilty / innocent _____
8. tool / ax _____
9. life / elevator _____

10. odd / even _____

VIII. Answer the following questions. (40%)

1. Comment on the sentence "She was already half dead then" in terms of sense relations. (5%)
2. What does the following logical form stand for in English? (where j = Jane, b = Bill, c = Carol, L = like:) $L(j, b) \& \sim L(j, c)$ (5%)
3. What is metathesis? Explain it with examples. (5%)
4. Why is competence and performance an important distinction in linguistics? (5%)
5. Explain the phenomenon of borrowing in terms of the types of processes. (10%)
6. How is the traditional approach to syntax different from the structural approach? (10%)