

18. 大连外国语学院语言学考研真题及参考答案(2008)

考试科目: 语言学(A 卷)

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

1. "Language operates by rules" is a fundamental view about language.
2. The features that define our human languages can be called DESIGN FEATURES.
3. The bow-wow theory is a theory on the origin of language.
4. Syntax refers to the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language.
5. When the vocal folds are apart, the air can pass through easily and the sound produced is said to be voiced.
6. The sound segments are grouped into consonants and vowels.
7. Uvular is made with the back of the tongue and the uvula.
8. Phonetic similarity means that the allophones of a phoneme must bear some morphological resemblance.
9. A syllable can be divided into two parts, the NUCLEUS and the CODA.
10. Words are the most stable of all linguistic units in respect of their internal structure.
11. Free morpheme may constitute words by themselves.
12. INVENTION is a form of compounding, in which two words are blended by joining the initial part of the first word and the final part of the second word, or by joining the initial parts of the two words.
13. In English, nouns have three cases—nominative, accusative and genitive.
14. According to Saussure, the relation between the signified and the signifier is arbitrary.
15. Anaphor is used in a broad sense to include only reflexive like "myself" and reciprocals like "each other".
16. The idea that the meaning of a sentence depends on the meanings of the constituent words and the way they are combined is usually known as the principle of COMPOSITIONALITY.
17. When you use your own sentence with a meaning other than the conceptual, the meaning is sometimes referred to as speaker's meaning, or contextual meaning.
18. Metonymy is a kind of figurative language which is usually classed as a type of synecdoche. It refers to using the name of part of an object to talk about the whole thing, and vice versa, as the use of "hands" in "We are short of hands".
19. AUTHORIAL STYLE looks closely at how linguistic choices help to construct textual meaning. When we examine it, we will need to examine linguistic choices which are intrinsically connected with meaning and effect on the reader.
20. The structural syllabus does not have a strong linguistic basis. The aim of the structural syllabus is specifying the situations in which the target language is used.

II. Fill in each of the following blanks with an appropriate word with the hint of the initial letter (20 points)

1. Arbitrariness of language makes it potentially creative, and C _____ of language makes learning a language laborious. For learners of a foreign language, it is this feature of language that is more worth noticing than its arbitrariness.
2. The principle of A _____ Creation can account for the co-existence of two forms, regular and irregular, in the conjugation of some English verbs.
3. The principle of R _____ is defined as "Every act of ostensive communication communicates the presumption of its own optimal relevance".
4. V _____ is the degree to which a test measures what it is meant to measure.
5. C _____ Analysis in computational linguistics is concerned with describing the contents of documents in a form suitable for computer processing.
6. C _____ are two lines of verse, usually connected by a rhyme.
7. By n _____ is meant that a conversational implicature is attached to the semantic content of what is said, not to the linguistic form.
8. Some sentences do not describe things. They cannot be said to be true or false. The utterance of these sentences is or is a part of the doing of an action. They are called p _____.
9. The r _____ theory is a theory of meaning which relates the meaning of a word to the thing it refers to or stands for.
10. Endocentric constructions may be divided into two subtypes—s _____ and coordinate constructions.

III. Mark the choice that best completes the statement (20 points)

1. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
 - A. Language is a means of vocal communication.
 - B. Language is instrumental.
 - C. Language is social and conventional.
2. Which of the following is NOT a frequently discussed design feature?
 - A. Arbitrariness
 - B. Convention
 - C. Duality
3. The functions of language do NOT include _____.
 - A. informative function
 - B. interpersonal function
 - C. metacognitive function
4. Which of the following is a main branch of linguistics?
 - A. Macrolinguistics.
 - B. Psycholinguistics.
 - C. Sociolinguistics
5. Saussure is closely connected with _____.
 - A. Langue

- B. Competence
C. Etic
6. The study of physical properties of the sounds produced in speech is closely connected with _____.
A. articulatory phonetics
B. acoustic phonetics
C. auditory phonetics
7. The categories of consonant are NOT established on the basis of _____.
A. manners of articulation
B. place of articulation
C. narrow transcription
8. Which of the following CANNOT be considered as minimal pair?
A. /ai/-/ɔi/
B. /p/-/b/
C. /s/-/θ/
9. Which of the following are NOT instances of ASSIMILATION?
A. Nasalization
B. Dentalization
C. Variation
10. In a syllable, a vowel often serves as _____.
A. Peak or Nucleus
B. Onset
C. Coda
11. In terms of the meaning expressed by words, they can be classified into _____.
A. grammatical words and lexical words
B. content words and lexical words
C. grammatical words and function words
12. _____ other than compounds may be divided into roots and affixes.
A. Polymorphemic words
B. Bound morphemes
C. Free morphemes
13. Which two terms can best describe the following pairs of words:
table—tables, day + break—daybreak.
A. inflection and compound
B. compound and derivation
C. inflection and derivation
14. Which of the following is NOT a process of the lexical change?
A. INVENTION
B. ACRONYM
C. LEXICON

15. The structural approach to the analysis of language is connected with _____.
 A. THEME and RHEME
 B. GOVERNMENT and BINDING
 C. IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENT ANALYSIS
16. Which of the following is NOT included in G. Leech's seven types of meaning?
 A. Connotative meaning.
 B. Denotative meaning.
 C. Conceptual meaning.
17. There are generally three kinds of sense relations recognized, sameness relation, opposite-ness relation and inclusiveness relation. They are represented by _____ respectively.
 A. synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy
 B. synonymy, hyponymy, and antonymy
 C. antonymy, synonymy, and hyponymy
18. _____ studies the internal structure of simple propositions.
 A. Predicate calculus
 B. Propositional calculus
 C. Sentential calculus
19. According to Garrett, the errors that demonstrate forward planning in speech production include all the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. spoonerism
 B. anticipation error
 C. grammatical error
20. Four categories of Maxims in Grice's Cooperative Principle include all the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. Manner
 B. Relation
 C. Qualification

IV. Match each term in Column A with one relevant item in Column B (10 points)

Column A	Column B
1) Fricative	(a) pork and sports
2) Glottal	(b) ball - balls
3) Aspirated and unaspirated	(c) "tea" in English
4) English syllable	(d) ((C)V(C))
5) Chinese syllable	(e) [h]
6) Adjective compound	(f) editor—edit
7) Back-formation	(g) (((C)C)C)V((((C)C)C(C))
8) Broadening	(h) thought-provoking
9) Loanword	(i) [F]
10) inflectional affix	(j) bird—young bird—any kind of bird

V. Match each name or term in Column A with a relevant item in Column B (10 points)

Column A	Column B
1) Horn	(a) "father of modern linguistics"
2) Malinowski	(b) Systemic-functional Grammar
3) Halliday	(c) the Q-principle and the R-principle
4) Hyme	(d) a large body of machine-readable texts
5) Saussure	(e) communicative competence
6) computer corpus	(f) correct grammatically but improper in a communicational context
7) mistake	(g) "linguistic environment" and "meaning as functions in the context of situation"
8) syllabus	(h) constructed by second or foreign language learners
9) interlanguage	(i) speaker's meaning, contextual meaning, or extra meaning
10) illocutionary force	(j) the planning of a course of instruction

VI. Explain the following concepts or theories (30 points.)

1. Creativity (5 points)
2. Cardinal Vowels (5 points)
3. Semantic Triangle (5 points)
4. Cohort Theory (5 points)
5. CAL (5 points)
6. Communicative Competence (5 points)

VII. Essay questions (40 points)

1. Illustrate lexical change proper with the latest examples in English, covering at least four aspects. (8 points)
2. Illustrate "Immediate Constituent Analysis". (8 points)
3. Illustrate the significance of studying speech Sounds in linguistics. (8 points)
4. Illustrate the Q-and R-principles. (8 points)
5. Illustrate at least four major linguistic views and their significance in language learning and teaching. (8 points)

参考答案

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

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F When the vocal folds are apart, the air can pass through easily and the sound produced is said to be **voiceless**.
6. T

7. T
8. F Phonetic similarity means that the allophones of a phoneme must bear some **phonetic** resemblance.
9. F A syllable can be divided into two parts, the **RHYME** (or RIME) and the ONSET.
10. T
11. T
12. F **Blending** is a form of compounding, in which two words are blended by joining the initial part of the first word and the final part of the second word, or by joining the initial parts of the two words.
13. T
14. T
15. F Anaphor is used in a **narrow** sense to include only reflexive like "myself" and reciprocals like "each other".
16. T
17. T
18. F **Synecdoche** is a kind of figurative language which is usually classed as a type of **metonymy**. It refers to using the name of part of an object to talk about the whole thing, and vice versa, as the use of "hands" in "We are short of hands".
19. F **Text style** looks closely at how linguistic choices help to construct textual meaning. When we examine it, we will need to examine linguistic choices which are intrinsically connected with meaning and effect on the reader.
20. F The situational syllabus does not have a strong linguistic basis. The aim of the structural syllabus is specifying the situations in which the target language is used.

II. Fill in each of the following blanks with an appropriate word with the hint of the initial letter (20 points)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Conventionality | 2. Analogical | 3. Relevance | 4. Validity |
| 5. Content | 6. Couplets | 7. non-detachability | 8. performative |
| 9. referential | 10. subordination | | |

III. Mark the choice that best completes the statement (20 points)

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. A
 11. A 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. A 19. C 20. C

IV. Match each term in Column A with one relevant item in Column B (10 points)

- 1) (e) 2) (i) 3) (a) 4) (g) 5) (d)
 6) (h) 7) (f) 8) (j) 9) (c) 10) (b)

V. Match each name or term in Column A with a relevant item in Column B (10 points)

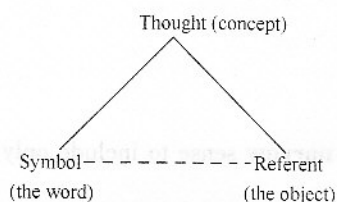
- 1) (c) 2) (g) 3) (b) 4) (e) 5) (a)
 6) (d) 7) (f) 8) (j) 9) (h) 10) (i)

VI. Explain the following concepts or theories (30 points.)

1. 参见北京交通大学2007年“语言学与英美文学”题1, 第5小题答案。
2. Cardinal Vowels are a set of vowel qualities arbitrarily defined, fixed and unchanging, in-

tended to provide a frame of reference for the description of the actual vowels of existing languages. The system defines eight "primary" cardinal vowels, in relation to which a further set of "secondary" cardinal vowels can be defined.

3. Ogden and Richards presented the classic "Semantic Triangle" as manifested in the following diagram, in which the "symbol" or "form" refers to the linguistic elements (word, sentence, etc.), the "referent" refers to the object in the world of experience, and "thought" or "reference" refers to concept or notion. According to this view, there is no direct link between symbol and referent, that is, between language and the world. the link is via thought, the concept in our minds.



4. 参见武汉大学 2007 年“语言学基础”题 1, 第 5 小题答案。

5. CAL is short for Computer-assistant Learning. It emphasizes the use of a computer in both teaching and learning in order to help the learners to achieve educational objectives through their own reasoning and practice, a reflection of newly advocated autonomous learning. The first kind of CAL programs which were developed reflected principles similar to programmed instruction. The computer leads the student through a learning task step-by-step, asking questions to check comprehension. Depending on the student's response, the computer gives the student further practice or progresses to new material.

6. 参见中山大学 2006 年“语言学概论”题 3, 第 8 小题答案。

VII. Essay questions (40 points)

1. New words or expressions are created through the following processes excepted compound and derivation, which are called lexical change proper.

1) Invention

Technological and economic activities are the most important and dynamic in modern human life, many new lexical items come directly from them, such as Kodak, Coke, nylon, etc.

2) Abbreviation

Many English words have come into being through abbreviation. This phenomenon is also called clipping: a new word can be created by:

- i. cutting the final part, for example, ad for advertisement.
- ii. cutting the initial part, for example, plane for aeroplane.
- iii. cutting both the initial and final parts accordingly, for instance, fridge for refrigerator.

3) Blending is a relatively complex form of compounding, in which two words are blended by joining together the initial part of the first word and the final part of the second word, or by only joining the initial parts of the two words, for example, emotion + icon → emoticon; car + hijacking → carjacking.

4) Acronym is made up from the first letters of the name of an organization, which has heavily modified headword; an example is EU for European Union. This process is also widely used in

shortening extremely long words of word groups in science, technology and other special fields, for example, SARS is short for "Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome". What's more, people also use this process in internet chatting or e-mail communication, such as BTW for "by the way", ASAP for "as soon as possible".

(本题考查特有的词汇变化。作答时任选四个进行描述,并举例说明。)

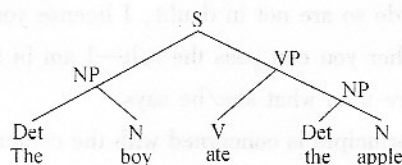
2. The relation between a sentence and its component elements is generally referred to as the relation between a construction and its constituents, in which a very important notion is immediate constituent analysis, IC Analysis for short.

The immediate constituent analysis may be defined as: the analysis of a sentence in terms of its immediate constituents—word groups(or phrases), which are in turn analyzed in to the immediate constituents of their own, and the process goes on until the ultimate constituents are reached.

The immediate constituent analysis of a sentence may be carried out with brackets or with a tree diagram. The criterion for the immediate constituent analysis is substitutability: whether a sequence of words can be substituted for a single word and the structure remains the same. Through IC analysis, the internal structure of a sentence may be demonstrated clearly, and ambiguities, if any, will be revealed.

For example: the IC structure for the sentence "The boy ate the apple." is:

1) Tree diagram



2) Bracketing

((The) (boy)) ((ate) ((the) (apple)))

(本题考查直接成分分析法。作答时给出定义、作用及其表现方法——树形图和括号,并分别举例说明。)

3. Language is first and foremost a "system of vocal symbols". Human beings are capable of making all kinds of sounds, but only some of these sounds have become units in the language system, as we have seen in the discussion of language speech sounds had existed long before writing was invented, and even today, in some parts of the world, there are still languages that have no writing systems. Therefore, the study of speech sounds is a major part of linguistics.

Analysis of speech sounds can be approached on two levels: phonetics and phonology. The former deals with speech organs and their functions, speech sounds, waves carrying speech sounds, analysis and processing of the sounds by the listener. The latter is concerned with the organization of speech within specific languages, or with the systems and patterns of sounds that occur in particular languages. Both phonetics and phonology are main branches of linguistics.

To study speech sounds, linguistics need to analyze the minute processes and activities of the speaker and explain the way speech organs move to convey meaning. The theory and methods thus developed can be applied to numerous other fields. For example, people who work in recording, language description and language teaching all have some interest in phonetic knowledge while those

who work in audiology, speech therapy and speech pathology must have a solid foundation in phonetics and phonology.

(本题考查研究语音在语言学中的重要性。作答时首先指出语音是语言最重要的特征之一,是不可忽略的,语音学和音位学是语言学的重要分支;再指出研究语音的重要贡献。)

4. Horn reduces all the Grice's maxims to two principles as follows:

The Q-principle (hearer-based):

Make your contribution sufficient;

Say as much as you can (given R).

The R-principle (speaker-based):

Make your contribution necessary;

Say no more than you must (given Q).

The hearer-based Q-principle is a sufficiency condition in the sense that information provided is the most the speaker is able to. In the following example, a implies b.

Example:

a. Some of my friends are linguists.

b. Not all of my friends are linguists.

The R-principle, in contrast, encourages the hearer to infer that more is meant. Typical examples are speech acts like "Can you pass the salt?" If I ask you whether you can pass me the salt, in a context where your abilities to do so are not in doubt, I license you to infer that I am doing something more than asking you whether you can pass the salt—I am in fact asking you to do it. In this example, the speaker means more than what she/he says.

According to Horn, the Q-principle is concerned with the content. The speaker who follows this principle supplies the sufficient information. The R-principle, on the other hand, is concerned with the form. The speaker who employs this principle uses the minimal form, so that the hearer is entitled to infer that the speaker means more than he says.

(本题考查 Q 原则和 R 原则,并举例说明。)

5. Various linguistic views have their own significance in language learning and teaching.

(1) The traditional grammar lays emphasis on correctness, literary excellence, the use of Latin models, and the priority of the written language. The textbooks take prominent writers as language models. They concentrate on detailed points and favor the formality of language. Students know many taboos in grammar. The approach to language teaching involves the presentation of numerous definition, rules and explanations and adopts a teacher-centered grammar-translation method.

(2) Structuralist linguistics sets out to describe the spoken language in people's communication but its focus is still on the grammatical structures of a language. Structuralist linguists are influenced by the behavioristic view that one learns a language by building up habits on the basis of stimulus-response chains. In teaching method this implies a pattern drill technique which aims at the learner's automatisms for language forms.

(3) Transformation-Generative grammar sees language as a system of innate rules. Language learning is an activity of building and testing hypotheses. But at present, the influence of such a formal and abstract grammar remains limited in the field of language education.

(4) Halliday's systemic-functional linguistics sees language as an instrument used to perform various functions in social interaction. Learning a language is learning to mean with a set of language functions which have direct relation to sentence forms. There are three meta-functions in adult language: the ideational function, the interpersonal function, and the textual function. In the field of language teaching, it leads to the development of notion/function-based syllabuses.

(5) The theory of communicative competence holds that language learning should cultivate the ability to perform speech acts so as to take part in speech events effectively. It stresses the context in which an utterance occurs. Such theory leads to notion/function-based syllabuses, and further to communicative syllabuses.

(本题考查各语言学观点对语言教学的重要性。)