

2009 年硕士研究生入学初试试题

科目代码名称: 810 语言学 共3页 第1页

I Choose ALL the correct answers. There may be more than one correct choice. (30 pts., 2 pts. each)

- 1) "It is wrong to split an infinitive." This is an example of _____ rules.
A. prescriptive B. descriptive C. transformational D. functional
- 2) The distinction between *competence* and *performance* was put forward by _____.
A. Leonard Bloomfield B. Ferdinand de Saussure
C. Noam Chomsky D. M. A. K. Halliday
- 3) Which of the following is the correct description of [t]?
A. Voiceless alveolar stop. B. Voiceless alveolar fricative.
C. Voiced alveolar stop. D. Voiced alveolar fricative.
- 4) Which of the following is a voiced labiodentals fricative?
A. [s] B. [z] C. [v] D. [f]
- 5) Which of the following are "derivational suffixes"?
A. -s B. -ion C. -ing D. -ify
- 6) Which of the following are "content words"?
A. Nouns. B. Verbs. C. Determiners. D. Prepositions.
- 7) Which of the following is the correct bracketing of the phrase structure in the sentence "The boy is crying"?
A. [[The] [boy] [is] [crying]] B. [[The] [boy]] [[is] [crying]]
C. [[The boy] is [crying]] D. [[The] [boy] [is]] [crying]
- 8) Which of the following sentences contain a participial phrase?
A. The best thing would be to leave early.
B. Having finished their work, they came to our aid.
C. It's great for a man to be free.
D. To my surprise, she started looking for jobs.
- 9) Which is correct?
A. [t] is a phoneme of the allophone /t/
B. /t/ is a physical sound and an allophone of /T/
C. An allophone is inaudible whereas a phoneme is audible.
D. The allophone of /t/ in /a tent/ is aspirated in RP
- 10) The term 'cohesion' is..
A. the link that ties a word and an object in the outside world.
B. the various ways in which sentences are formed so that, together, they make sense
C. the way that whole words are formed by sticking morphemes together.
D. the various linguistic ways in which sentences are bound together to form a text
- 11) A Creole
A. shows how children can communicate better than adults.
B. is a language with highly reduced grammar vocabulary.
C. shows how children create a complex human language when exposed to a highly simple language.
D. is created by adults when they have no common language

12) Which of the following are places of articulation?

- A. nasal
- B. plosive
- C. dental
- D. palatal

13) Which of the following are grammatical categories?

- A. deixis
- B. aspect
- C. type
- D. mood

14) Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. *happy* is a homonym of *sad*
- B. *finger* is an antonym of *hand*
- C. *soccer* is a hyponym of *sports*
- D. *The White House* is a metonym of *The United States Government*

15) Which Gricean Maxim is qualified by the hedge in the expression *As far as I know, Jenny and Mike split up last month*?

- A. Quantity
- B. Quality
- C. Relation/Relevance
- D. Manner

II Define and exemplify the following terms. (20 pts., 4 pts. each)

- 1) laterals
- 2) back-formation
- 3) componential analysis
- 4) foregrounding
- 5) code switching

III Morphology/syntax problems. (20 pts.)

<u>omul</u> spală calul.	The <u>man</u> washes the horse.
<u>copilul</u> ia <u>hamul</u> .	The <u>boy</u> takes the <u>harness</u> .
un cal <u>mănincă</u> furajul.	A horse eats the fodder.
omul <u>spală</u> un cal.	The man washes a horse.
un servitor deschide un dicționar.	A servant opens a dictionary.
un redactor are dicționarul.	An editor has the dictionary.
redactorul are <u>dicționarul</u> .	The editor has the dictionary.
un copil <u>cumpără</u> un ham.	A boy buys a harness.

1) Identify all the roots and morphological processes in the Rumanian data above and report it out as a complete lexicon. Don't forget to give a meaning or function for each root and morphological process. (10 pts.)

2) Give set of **Phrase Structure Rules** which with the lexicon you give in a) will generate all the sentences above. (10 pts.)

IV Given the following set of English words, please describe their semantic relationships in terms of synonymy (partial and complete), hyponymy and antonymy (gradable, converse, complementary). (10 pts.)

Data: *buy purchase sell vend acquire market (v) trade*

V Answer the following questions briefly. (30 pts., 6 pts. each)

- 1) What are the differences between dialect and language?
- 2) What is the relationship between word and meaning?
- 3) There are many translation software programs on the market. Do you think machine translation of texts is possible? Why or why not?
- 4) What are fricatives in English? How many fricatives in English? Can you categorize them in terms of their place of articulation?
- 5) What is phonetic transcription? How is broad transcription different from narrow transcription?

VI Questions for discussion. (40 pts., 20 pts. each)

- 1) Discuss the difference between prescriptive grammar and descriptive grammar. Illustrate with specific examples.
- 2) Consider these two statements: *I learned a new word today* and *I learned a new sentence today*. Do you think the two statements are equally probable, and if not, why not?