

长沙理工大学

2017 年硕士研究生复试考试试题

考试科目：语言理论与分析

考试科目代码：F1302

注意：所有答案（含选择题、判断题、作图题等）一律答在答题纸上；写在试题纸上或其他地点一律不给分。作图题可以在原试题图上作答，然后将图撕下来贴在答题纸上相应位置。

I Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (每小题 2 分，共 30 分)

1. All words may be said to contain a root morpheme.
2. The word “photographically” is made up of 4 morphemes.
3. In the history of any language the writing system always came into being before the spoken form.
4. Linguistic forms having the same sense may have different references in different situations while linguistic forms with the same reference always have the same sense.
5. An important difference between presupposition and entailment is that presupposition, unlike entailment, is not vulnerable to negation. That is to say, if a sentence is negated, the original presupposition is still true.
6. We were all born with the ability to acquire language, which means the details of any language system can be genetically transmitted.
7. F. de Saussure, who made the distinction between langue and parole in the early 20th century, was a French linguist.
8. Two sounds are in free variation when they occur in the same environment and do not contrast, namely, the substitution of one for the other does not produce a different word, but merely a different pronunciation.
9. Universally found in the grammars of all human languages, syntactic rules that comprise the system of internalized linguistic knowledge of a language speaker are known as linguistic competence.
10. What is actually internalized in the mind of a native speaker is a complete list of words and phrases rather than grammatical knowledge.
11. Sense is concerned with the relationship between the linguistic element and the non-linguistic world of experience, while the reference deals with the inherent meaning of the linguistic form.
12. If two sentences have exactly the same ideational and interpersonal functions, they would be the same in terms of textual coherence.
13. Every speaker of a language is, in a stricter sense, a speaker of a distinct idiolect.
14. Pragmatics treats the meaning of language as something intrinsic and inherent.
15. Chomsky’s concept of linguistic performance is similar to Saussure’s concept of parole, while his use of linguistic competence is somewhat different from Saussure’s langue.

II Explain the following terms. (每小题 2 分，共 20 分)

1. distinctive feature
2. allomorph
3. backformation
4. morpheme
5. hypotactic relation
6. connotative meaning
7. conversational implicature
8. euphemism
9. felicity condition
10. metaphor

III Analyze the following two examples. (每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

1. Do you think that the following passage is a coherent discourse? Why or why not?

I bought a Ford. A car in which President Wilson rode down the Champs Elysees was black. Black English has been widely discussed. The discussions between the presidents ended last week. A week has seven days. Every day I feed my cat. Cats have four legs. The cat is on the mat. Mat has three letters.

2. What's the difference between the following uses of "go"? Do there exist some general laws?

- a. Susan's *going* to London next month.
- b. She's *going* to London to work at our office.
- c. She's *going* to work at our office.
- d. You're *going* to like her.
- e. You're *gonna* like her.
- f. You *gonna* like her.

IV Answer the following question. (每小题 10 分, 共 10 分)

What is Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?

V Comment on the Cooperative Principle (CP) and its maxims by examples. (每小题 20 分, 共 20 分)