

# 长沙理工大学

## 2016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。

### Part I Multiple-choice (1'×10=10')

1. Which is the smallest unit of language in terms of relationship between expression and content?  
A. Word    B. Morpheme    C. Allomorph    D. Root
2. Which is the branch of linguistics which studies the characteristics of speech sounds and provides methods for their description, classification and transcription?  
A. Phonetics    B. Phonology    C. Semantics    D. Pragmatics
3. "Big" and "Small" are a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ opposites.  
A. complementary    B. gradable    C. complete    D. converse
4. In the following conversation:  
- Beirut is in Peru, isn't it?  
- And Rome is in Romania, I suppose.  
The second person violates the  
A. Quantity Maxim    B. Quality Maxim    C. Relation Maxim    D. Manner Maxim
5. Speech act theory did not come into being until \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the late 50's of the 20th century    B. in the early 1950's  
C. in the late 1960's    D. in the early 21st century
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the act performed by or resulting from saying something; it is the consequence of, or the change brought about by the utterance.  
A. A locutionary act    B. An illocutionary act  
C. A perlocutionary act    D. A performative act
7. According to Chomsky, which is the ideal user's internalized knowledge of his language?  
A. competence    B. Parole    C. Performance    D. langue
8. A linguistic \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a word or expression that is prohibited by the "polite" society from general use.  
A. slang    B. euphemism    C. jargon    D. taboo

9. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the phenomenon that words having different meanings have the same form.

- A. Polysemy    B. Synonymy    C. Homonymy    D. Hyponymy

10. The maxim of \_\_\_\_\_ requires that a participant's contribution be relevant to the conversation.

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

**Part II Terms and Definitions (5'×4=20')**

1. Registers
2. LAD
3. Componential analysis
4. "i+1" principle

**Part III True or False (T/F) (2'×5=10')**

1. A study of the features of the English used in Shakespeare's time is an example of the diachronic study of language.
2. According to the length or tenseness of the pronunciation, vowels can be divided into tense vs. lax or long vs. Short.
3. In most cases, the number of syllables of a word corresponds to the number of morphemes.
4. Behaviorists attempted to define the meaning of a language form as the situation in which the speaker utters it and the response it calls forth in the hearer.
5. A pidgin usually reflects the influence of the higher, or dominant, language in its lexicon and that of the lower language in their phonology and occasionally syntax.

**Part IV Questions (20'×3=60')**

1. Do you think B is cooperative in the following dialogue? Support your argument with Cooperative Principle.

A: When is the bus coming?

B: There has been an accident further up the road.

2. What is the function of context in communication? Try to explain the following utterances rather than just state facts.

(1) The room is messy.

(2) It would be good if she had a green skirt on.

3. Can you make a brief introduction to some important schools and their influential representatives in modern linguistics?