

语言学综合

I. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given. (60 points, 2 point each)

front	loanword	feminine	overgeneralization	upper
data	syntax	lower	West Germanic	langue
face	parole	diachronic	word order	performance
semantics	associative	dialect	social classes	compound
conceptual	universals	morphology	interlanguage	competence
morpheme	categories	taboo	TG grammar	phonology

1. The study of words is lexis; the study of the meanings of words, phrases and sentences is _____; the study of speech sounds is phonetics and the study of the sound systems of languages is _____; _____ is the study of the composition of words; and _____ is the study of the composition of sentences.
2. Vowels produced when the tongue is pushed forward are called _____ vowels.
3. The minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is _____.
4. When dealing with the meaning of words in a language, we say that they are of two kinds of meaning. Linguists are normally interested in their _____ meaning, while poets or advertisers are more often than not interested in their _____ meaning.
5. When a word is adopted by one language from another it is referred to as a _____.
6. Noam Chomsky's work *Syntactic Structures* published in 1957 marked the establishment of _____.
7. Syntacticians following Chomsky use the term _____ to denote a person's underlying awareness of the rules of his language and _____ to denote the actual use of the language.
8. When a language is said to be analytic, we mean the _____ and functional words play an important part in that language.
9. Historical linguistics look at language from a _____ point of view.
10. Through time Proto-Germanic developed regional varieties that we call West Germanic, North Germanic, and East Germanic, and from _____, we've got English.
11. _____ words are words that are often avoided because they may cause offence.
12. A _____ is a speech variety used by a community comprising some of those who speak a particular language.
13. Even the speakers of the same language may speak with different accent and the differences are attributable to different geographical areas and different _____.
14. The child may talk about *foots* and *mans* by following the rule of adding -s to form plurals. This process is called _____.
15. It is suggested that there is some in-between system used in L2 acquisition which contains aspects of L1 and L2, but which is an inherently variable system with rules of its own. This system is called a(n) _____.

16. Gender displays such contrasts as “masculine, _____, neuter” for the analysis of word classes.
17. Corpus is a collection of linguistic _____, either compiled as written texts or as a transcription of recorded speech.
18. Being polite means you are showing your awareness of and consideration of another person’s _____.
19. Saussure distinguished the linguistic competence of the speaker and the actual phenomena or data of linguistics as _____ and _____.
20. In Chomsky’s view, a child is born with knowledge of some linguistic _____.
21. Hyponymy is a matter of class membership. The _____ term in this sense relation, i.e. the class name, is called superordinate, and the _____ terms, the members, hyponyms.
22. Categorization is the process of classifying our experiences into different _____ based on commonalities and differences.
23. The term _____ refers to those words that consist of more than one lexical morpheme, or the way to join two separate words to produce a single form, such as *sunrise*.

II. Give a brief answer to each of the questions. (40 points, 5 points each)

1. How many maxims are included in Grice’s Co-operative Principle? What are they?
2. Exemplify the difference between connotation and denotation.
3. What aspects does pragmatics focus on in the study of language?
4. Use examples to illustrate the difference between content words and function words.
5. What is the function of phrase structure rules according to TG grammar?
6. Use examples to illustrate the difference between content words and function words.
7. What does the design feature of language—arbitrariness mean?
8. What is cohesion?

III. Answer the following questions. (50 points, 10 points each)

1. What is the Standard English?
2. What is your opinion about the relationship between language and culture?
3. Comment on the role of the writing system in a language in comparison with its speech sounds.
4. What are the concept of register and its significance in language learning?
5. What does Chomsky argue in his Innateness Hypothesis?