

全国 2001 年 10 月自学考试现代语言学试题及答案

一、单项选择题(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)在每小题列出的四个选项中只有一个选项是符合题目要求的, 请将正确选项前的字母填在题后的括号内。

1. The famous quotation from Shakespeare's play "Romeo and Juliet" 'A rose by any other name would smell as sweet' well illustrates _____. ()

- A. the conventional nature of language
- B. the creative nature of language
- C. the universality of language
- D. the big difference between human language and animal communication

2. Of the following sound combinations, only _____ is permissible according to the sequential rules in English. ()

- A. kibl
- B. bkil
- C. ilkb
- D. ilbk

3. The sentence that has a NP and a VP can be shown in a _____ formula "S→NP VP". ()

- A. hierarchical
- B. linear
- C. tree diagram
- D. vertical

4. It is the _____ on Case assignment that states that a Case assignor and a Case recipient should stay adjacent to each other. ()

- A. Case Condition
- B. parameter
- C. Adjacent Condition
- D. Adjacent Parameter

5. Predication analysis is a way to analyze _____ meaning.

- A. phoneme
- B. word
- C. phrase
- D. sentence

6. According to Searle, those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action are called _____. ()

- A. commissives
- B. directives
- C. expressives
- D. declaratives

7. The term _____ linguistics may be defined as a way of referring to the approach which studies language change over various periods of time and at various historical stages.

- A. synchronic
- B. diachronic
- C. comparative
- D. historical comparative

8. The way in which people address each other depends on their age, sex, social group, and personal relationship. The English system of address forms frequently used includes first name, last name, title+last name, _____, and kin term.

- A. title+first name
- B. title+title
- C. title alone
- D. first name+last name+title

9. Language and thought may be viewed as two independent circles overlapping in some parts. When language and thought are identical or closely parallel to each other, we may regard thought as "subvocal speech," and speech as "_____. ()

- A. vocal thought
- B. subvocal thought
- C. covert thought
- D. overt thought

10. Which of the following best states the behaviorist view of child language acquisition? _____. ()

- A. Language acquisition is a process of habit formation
- B. Language acquisition is the species-specific property of human beings
- C. Children are born with an innate ability to acquire language
- D. Humans are equipped with the neural prerequisites for language and language use

第二部分 非选择题

二、填空题(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分。)

11.In the course of time, the study of language has come to establish close links with other branches of s_____ studies, such as sociology and psychology.

12.Clear [l] and dark[l̬] are allophones of the same one phoneme /l/. They never take the same position in sound combinations, thus they are said to be in c_____ distribution.

13.A r_____ is often seen as part of a word, but it can never stand by itself although it bears clear, definite meaning.

14.A c_____ sentence contains two or more clauses, one of which is incorporated in the other.

15.That the denial of one member of two words implies the assertion of the other is the characteristic of c_____ antonyms.

16.While the meaning of a sentence is abstract and decontextualized, that of an u_____ is concrete and context-dependent.

17.Phonological rules may move phonemes from one place in the string to another. For example, Modern English verb ask was Old English askian, with the /k/ preceding the /s/. Sound change as a result of sound movement is known as m_____.

18.In many societies of the world, we find a large number of people who speak more than one language. As a characteristic of societies, b_____ inevitably results from the coming into contact of people with different cultures and different languages.

19.The brain's neurological specialization for language is called linguistic I _____, which is specific to human beings.

20.In order to acquire a second language, learners will subconsciously use their first language knowledge in learning a second language. This is known as language t_____.

四、名词解释题(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 30 分。)

31.cultural transmission (as a defining feature of human language)

32.phonic medium of language

33.voicing

34.inflectional morphemes

35.reference

36.locutionary act

37.protolanguage

38.ethnic dialect

39.register

40.acculturation

五、论述题(本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 20 分。)

41.Why do we say tree diagrams are more advantageous and informative than linear structure in analyzing the constituent relationship among linguistic elements? Support your statement with examples.

42.Describe the process of language perception, comprehension and production.

答案

一、单项选择题(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

1.A 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.D

6.A 7.B 8.C 9.D 10.A

二、填空题(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

11.social	12.complementary
13.root	14.complex
15.complementary	16.utterance
17.metathesis	18.bilingualism
19.lateralization	20.transfer

Children first acquire the sounds found in all languages of the world, no matter what language they are exposed to, and in later stages acquire the "more difficult" sounds.

四、名词解释题(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

31. One of the major defining features of human language. Humans are born with the ability to acquire a language, but different from animals, the actual use of human language is not genetically transmitted, rather it is culturally transmitted, i.e. it has to be taught and learnt.

32. The limited range of sounds that are used in human language communication, i.e. the speech sounds.

33. Voicing is a phonetic feature of some sounds. It is caused by the vibration of the vocal cords.

34. Inflectional morphemes are morphemes that are used to indicate the grammatical relations and categories, such as -ed, -(e)s, -est in English.

35. Reference is what a linguistic form refers to in the real world; it is a matter of the relationship between the form and the reality. For example, if we say, "The dog is barking," we must be talking about a certain dog known to both the speaker and the hearer in the situation. The actual dog the word "dog" refers to in this particular situation is the reference of the word "dog".

36. Locutionary act refers to the act of uttering words, phrases, and clauses. It is the act of conveying literal meaning by means of syntax, lexicon and phonology. For example, by saying "You have left the door wide open", the locutionary act performed by the speaker is that he has uttered all the words and expressed what the words literally mean.

37. A protolanguage is the original form of a language family that has ceased to exist. The proto form can be reconstructed by identifying and comparing similar linguistic forms with similar meanings across related languages.

38. An ethnic dialect is a social dialect of a language, often cutting across regional differences. It is spoken mainly by a less privileged population that has experienced some form of social isolation, such as racial discrimination or segregation.

39. Registers are language varieties appropriate for use in particular speech situations, in contrast to language varieties that are associated with the social or regional grouping of their customary users. For this reason, registers are also known as situational dialects.

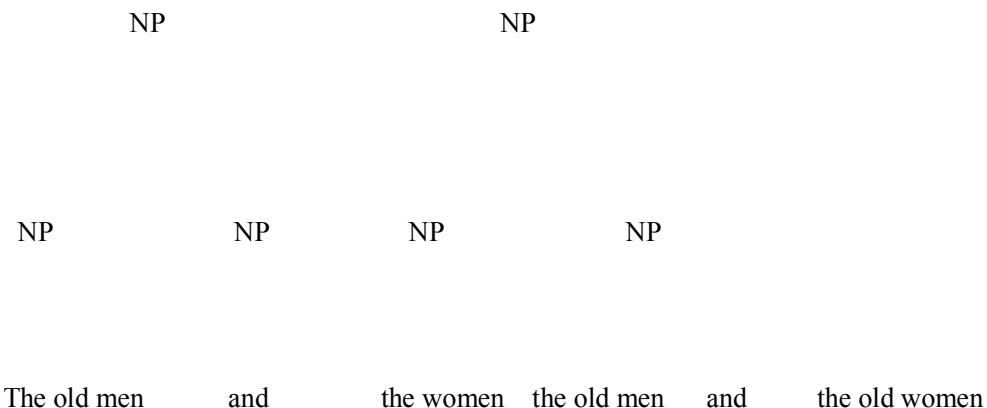
40. Acculturation refers to a process of adapting to the culture and value system of the second language community.

五、论述题(本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

41. In addition to revealing a linear order, a constituent structure tree has a hierarchical structure that groups words into structural constituents and shows the syntactic category of each structural constituent, and consequently is believed to most truthfully illustrate the constituent relationship among linguistic elements.

For example, the phrase "the old men and women" may have two interpretations, i.e. the adjective "old" may modify the noun "men", or the following two nouns "men and

women".Linear order analysis cannot tell this difference, so it is ambiguous. Whereas, the constituent or tree diagrams analysis can make this difference clear. So, we say tree diagrams are more advantageous and informative than linear structure analysis.



42. From the perspective of psycholinguistic analysis, language use in terms of perception, comprehension and production follows a certain pattern which involves the coordination of various language centers.

When we speak, words are drawn from Wernicke's area and transferred to Broca's area, which determines the details of their form and pronunciation. The appropriate instructions are then sent to the motor area which controls the vocal tract to physically articulate the words.

When we hear something and try to comprehend it, the stimulus from the auditory cortex is transmitted to Wernicke's area, where it is then interpreted.

When we perceive a visual image, a message is sent to the angular gyrus, where it is converted into a visual pattern

1. The study of language as a whole is often called _____ linguistics.
A. general B. applied C. generative D. particular
2. The fact that different languages have different words for the same object is a good illustration of the _____ nature of language.
A. productive B. dual C. arbitrary D. displacing
3. English consonants can be classified in terms of _____.
A. manner of articulation B. place of articulation
C. force of articulation D. Both A and B
4. Which of the following vowel is not a front vowel in English?
A. [i:] B. [e] C. [ə:] D. [i]
5. Inflectional morphology studies _____.
A. word-formation B. sentence

20. In the sense relations between sentences, e _____ is a relation of inclusion.

Reference answers

I. Directions: Read each of the following statements carefully. Decide which one of the four choices best completes the statement and put the letter A, B, C or D in the brackets. (2% \times 10=20%)

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. D 10. C

II. Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in One word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. (1% \times 10=10%)

11. Psycholinguistics 12. Design 13. Aspiration 14. stress
15. derivation
16. Free 17. D-structure 18. principles-and-parameters 19. superordinate 20. entailment

III. Directions: Judge whether each of the following statements is true or false. Put a T for true or F for false in the brackets in front of each statement. If you think a statement is false, you must explain why you think so and give the correct version. (2% \times 10=20%)

2002.10 自考语言学真题

1. The fact that different languages have different words for the same object is good proof that human language is _____.
A. arbitrary B. non-arbitrary
C. logical D. non-productive

2. All the back vowels in English are pronounced with rounded-lips, i.e. rounded, EXCEPT _____.
A. a: B. u:
C. o: D. ɒ

3. The level of syntactic representation that exists before movement takes place is commonly termed the _____.
A. phrase structure B. surface structure

第二部分 非选择题

11. Language exists in time and changes through time. The description of a language at some point of time is called a s _____ study of language.
12. An essential difference between consonants and vowels is whether the air coming up from the lungs meets with any o _____ when a sound is produced.
13. The morphemes that cannot be used by themselves, but must be combined with other morphemes to form words are called b _____ morphemes.
14. XP may contain more than just X. For example, the NP "the boy who likes his puppy" consists of Det, N and S, with Det being the s _____, N the head and S the complement.
15. According to Searle's classification of illocutionary acts, "to suggest that someone should see the doctor" should fall into the category of d _____.
16. Hyponymy is the relationship which obtains between specific and general lexical items. The word that is more general in meaning is called s _____.
17. Vowels can be nasalized. The vowel nasalization rule is an a _____ rule, which, for the most part, is caused by articulatory or physiological process in which successive sounds are made identical, or more similar, to one another.
18. One mark of an informal style is the frequent occurrence of s _____ words and expressions,

which make sense only to the people of particular social groups and serve as a mark of membership and solidarity within a given social group.

19.The brain is divided into two roughly symmetrical halves, called h_____, one on the right and one on the left.

20.Linguists often use the term native language or mother tongue instead of first language, and t_____ language instead of second language in second language acquisition literature.

IV.Directions: Explain the following terms, using one or two examples for illustration.

(3% × 10=30%)

31.narrow transcription

32.stem

33.derivational affixes

34.grammatical relation

35.predication

36.semantic narrowing

37.nonstandard languages

38.linguistic taboo

39.angular gyrus

40.interlanguage

V .Answer the following questions.(10% × 2=20%)

41.Explain with examples the three notions of phone, phoneme and allophone, and also how they are related.

42.Explain what is sense and what is reference with examples.

2006.1

I. Directions: Read each of the following statements carefully. Decide which one of the four choices best completes the statement and put the letter A, B, C or D in the brackets. (2% \times 10=20%)

1. Modern linguistics is the scientific study of language, therefore modern linguists emphasize the importance of language data collected from _____.
 - A. newspapers and magazines
 - B. the language people actually speak
 - C. writings by the most famous authors
 - D. radio broadcasts[]
2. To form the present tense, 3rd person singular, of the verb "teach", we have to add "-es", instead of just "-s" to it. This is required by the _____ of English.
 - A. assimilation rule
 - B. sequential rule
 - C. deletion rule
 - D. morphological rule[]
3. Case Condition, Adjacency Condition and parameters are important components in the well-known theory of _____.
 - A. traditional grammar
 - B. functional grammar
 - C. universal grammar
 - D. phrase structure grammar[]
4. The level of syntactic representation that exists after movement takes place is commonly termed as the _____.
 - A. phrase structure
 - B. deep structure
 - C. surface structure
 - D. syntactic structure[]

5. _____ is an approach adopted by structural semanticists in describing the meaning of words.
A. Predication analysis B. Componential analysis
C. Semantics D. Pragmatics []

6. The Cooperative Principle was first proposed by _____.
A. John Austin B. John Searle
C. Geoffrey Leech D. Paul Grice []

7. Languages in the world can be classified into families, such as the Indo-European family, the Sino-Tibetan family, the Afroasiatic family, the Austronesian family, the Austro-Tai Family, and the Altaic family. Among them _____ is the first and most widely investigated language family of the world.
A. Sino-Tibetan B. Afroasiatic
C. Austronesian D. Indo-European []

8. A person who spends a long time going through college or university tends to speak with language features which derive from one's constant use of the _____ language.
A. written B. spoken
C. literal D. colloquial []

9. _____ is the language center within the brain responsible for converting a visual stimulus into an auditory form and vice versa.
A. The angular gyrus B. Broca's area
C. Wernicke's area D. Cerebral cortex []

10. The acquisition of a second language is dependent on a combination of learner factors. Which of the following is NOT an individual learner factor? _____.
A. aptitude B. motivation
C. instruction D. cognitive style []

II. Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in ONE word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. (1%×10=10%)

11. Language is not an i_____ phenomenon, it is a social activity carried out in a certain social environment by human beings.

12. While phonetics is interested in all the speech sounds used in all human languages, phonology is interested in the system of sounds of a p_____ language.

13. A_____ can be divided into two kinds: prefixes and suffixes according to their positions in the words.

14. A f_____ verb, informally called the main verb of a sentence, expresses existence, action or occurrence which is limited by person, number, case.
15. What we can depend on to make a distinction between polysemy and homonymy is the e_____ of the words in question.
16. The act performed when an utterance achieves a particular effect on the behaviour, beliefs, feelings, etc., of a listener is called p_____ act.
17. In old English the affixation of the suffix *-yan* to an adjective would change the word into a c_____ verb, just as the Modern English suffix *-en* added to adjectives to form such verbs as blacken, whiten, redder and awaken.
18. A pidgin is generally used by native speakers of other languages as a medium of communication. As a c_____ language, a pidgin may contain significant grammatical features of two or more languages.
19. I_____ communication refers to the process of using language within an individual to facilitate one's own thought and speech behavior.
20. Starting from the prelinguistic cooing and b_____ stage, children move through the one-word, two-word and multiword stages, gradually acquiring the adult linguistic system as they grow.

III. Directions: Judge whether each of the following statements is true or false. Put a T for true or F for false in the brackets in front of each statement. If you think a statement is false, you must explain why you think so and give the correct version.
(2% \times 10=20%)

21. () The distinction between *langue* and *parole* was proposed by the Swiss linguist F. de Saussure. *Langue* refers to the abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community while *parole* refers to the concrete use of conventions and rules, thus varying from person to person.

22. () The conclusions we reach about the phonology of a particular language can be generalized into the study of another language.

23. () The word "microphone" consists of two morphemes, of which "micro" is a root, and "phone" is an affix.

24. () Strictly speaking, the statement that the subject usually precedes the verb and the direct object usually follows the verb is true in terms of both structural and logical concepts.

25. () In semantic analysis, predication, which is the abstraction of the meaning of a sentence, can only apply to statements but not to imperative and interrogative forms.

26. () There are different kinds of antonyms because words opposite in meaning do not contrast each other only on a single dimension.

27. () Language change is one of the subjects of synchronic linguistics because it studies problems connected with the characteristics of a language as it exists at one time, for example, the Great Vowel Shift.

28. () Some speakers of English are perfectly comfortable using the word *anymore* in sentences such as the following: Tools are expensive anymore.
Other speakers of English can use *anymore* only if there is a negative element, such as *not*, in the sentence: Tools are not cheap anymore.
This difference between speakers can be linked to a particular region of the country or to a particular social class or ethnic group.

29. () Broca's area, Wernicke's area and angular gyrus are all located in the left hemisphere of the brain.

30. () There is no biological basis for humans to prefer one particular language over any other.
Our language faculty permits us to acquire any human language to which we are exposed.

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms, using one or two examples for illustration.

(3% \times 10=30%)

31. productivity

32. front vowel

33. articulatory phonetics

34. morphology
35. selectional restrictions
36. commissives
37. acronym
38. standard language
39. social dialect
40. behaviorist learning theory

V. Answer the following questions. ($10\% \times 2 = 20\%$)

41. What type of movement is involved in the general question transformation in English? Work out the deep-structure representation for the sentence "Will the shop owner hire her?"
42. Provide at least two evidences for the view that there is a critical period of language acquisition.

2006.10

a _____ ()

- A. one-place predication
- B. two-place predication
- C. three-place predication
- D. no-place predication

7. In Old English, word order was freer because the case endings were rich. So in Old English, word orders included SVO, VSO, SOV and OSV. However, Modern English has a much weaker case system, so its sentences have to follow a basic word order of _____.

()

- A. SOV
- B. SVO
- C. VSO
- D. OSV

8. Black English is a kind of _____ dialect. ()

- A. regional
- B. standard
- C. ethnic
- D. situational

9. The critical period for language acquisition refers to the short period of _____ years old in one's life, during which the human brain is most ready to acquire a particular language.

()

- A. 1-2
- B. 2-12
- C. 1-12
- D. 13-18

10. In a sense, humans can be said to be biologically programmed to acquire at least one language.

What is meant by this _____ view of language acquisition is that humans are equipped with the neural prerequisites for language and language use. ()

- A. behaviorist
- B. nativist
- C. mentalist
- D. empiricist

11. A scientific study of language is based on the s _____ investigation of language data.

12. The limited range of sounds which are meaningful in human linguistic communication and are of interest to linguistic studies are called the p _____ medium of language.

13. phrase structure rules can generate an infinite number of sentences with infinite length, due to their r _____ properties.

14. A f _____ clause is a clause that takes a subject and a main verb, and at the same time stands structurally alone.

15. In terms of truth condition, if X is true, Y is false, and if X is false, Y is true. The relationship between X and Y is i _____

16. In Austin's early speech act theory, c _____ were statements that either state or describe, and were thus verifiable.

17. In the historical development of language, sound change is inevitable, such as sound loss, sound a _____ and sound movement.

18. Slang is often perceived as a low or vulgar form of language and is deemed to be undesirable in f _____ styles of language.

19. D _____ listening tests involve simultaneously presenting, through earphones, two different auditory signals, one to the right ear and the other to the left ear.

20. At children's language development, one-word utterances can be used to express a concept or predication similar to a sentence in adult speech. For example, a child might use the word "dada" to mean "Dada, come here", "more" to mean "Give me more candy". Those utterances can also be called h _____ sentences.

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms, using one or two examples for illustration.(3%×10=30%)

- 31. phonemic contrast
- 32. free morphemes
- 33. hierarchical structure
- 34. co-hyponyms
- 35. utterance meaning
- 36. perlocutionary act
- 37. internal borrowing
- 38. subvocal speech
- 39. contrastive analysis
- 40. caretaker speech

V .Answer the following questions.(10%×2=20%)

- 41. Discuss any FOUR of the features of human language that distinguish it from animal communication system.
- 42. What is bilingualism? What is a bilingual community? What does it mean that most bilingual communities have one thing in common?

2007.1

1. The study of how people use their speech organs to produce speech sounds is of great interest to those working in the area of ()
 - A. phonology
 - B. articulatory phonetics
 - C. auditory phonetics
 - D. acoustic phonetics
2. The vowel [u:] in English has all the following features EXCEPT ()
 - A. long
 - B. rounded
 - C. closed
 - D. central

setting models for language users to follow. Thus their approach to the study of language was p_____.

12. The f_____ intonation in English usually indicates that there is an implied message in what the speaker says.

13. The affix “hood” is a n_____ -forming suffix that can be added to the end of stems, such as *child, boy, man*, etc.

14. X-bar theory refers to a general and highly a_____ schema that can reduce the redundancies of individual phrase structure rules and may well capture certain basic properties shared by all phrasal categories across the languages of the world.

15. In the semantic analysis of a sentence, the basic unit is called p_____ .

16. The basic difference between pragmatics and traditional semantics is that pragmatics considers meaning in c_____ and traditional semantics studies meaning in isolation from use.

17. Language changes can be associated with major social changes caused by wars, invasions, colonialization and colonial settlement, cultural and economic advances, or socio-economic

s_____ .

18. A personal dialect is referred to as idiolect. It shows idiosyncratic varieties and combines aspects of all the elements regarding regional, social, and s_____ variation, in one form or another.

19. It is known that specialized linguistic and perceptual skills are each localized in a particular hemisphere of the brain . The localization of cognitive and perceptual functions in a particular hemisphere of the brain is called l_____ .

20. The C_____ Analysis approach was founded on the belief that it was possible, by establishing the linguistic differences between the native and target language systems, to predict what problems learners of a particular second language would face and the types of errors they would make.

IV.Directions: Explain the following terms, using one or two examples for illustration if necessary.(3%×10=30%)

31. arbitrariness

32. assimilation rule

33. embedded clause

34. syntactic category

35. sense

36. Grimm’s Law

37. code-switching

38.psycholinguistics

39.dichotic listening

40.error analysis

V .Answer the following questions.(10%×2=20%)

41.Do you think that the meaning of a compound is the sum total of the meanings of its components? Support your argument with examples.

42.Which maxim does B' s utterance in the following conversation violate? Does the violation give rise to conversational implicature? If it does, what is the implicature?

[A is talking with B about a film they have seen.]

A: The film was good. Don' t you think so?

B: The music was nice.

2007.10

、 I. Directions: Read each of the following statements carefully. Decide which one of the four choices best completes the statement and put the letter A, B, C, or D in the brackets. (2% × 10=20%)

1. Design features refer to the defining properties of human language that distinguish it from any _____ system of communication.

A. artificial	B. non-linguistic
C. animal	D. abstract

2. If you put a finger in each ear and say “z-z-z-z-z”, you can feel the vibrations of the _____.

A. glottis	B. windpipe
C. larynx	D. vocal cords

3. In the word *suitable*, “-able” is a _____ morpheme.

A. derivational	B. inflectional
C. root	D. stem

4. _____ is a subfield of linguistics that studies the sentence structure of language, i.e. how words are arranged in a sentence and in what order.

A. Morphology	B. Syntax
C. Phonology	D. Semantics

5. Whether a sentence is semantically meaningful is governed by rules called _____.

A. selectional restrictions	B. grammatical rules
C. phrase structure rules	D. phonological rules

6. If a sentence is regarded as what people actually utter in the course of communication, it becomes a(n) _____ .

A. clause	B. speech
C. utterance	D. predication

7.The discovery of Indo-European began with the work of _____, who delivered an important paper in 1786 in which he suggested that Sanskrit bore a stronger affinity to Greek and Latin.

A. the British scholar Sir William Jones B. the German linguist Franz Bopp
C. the Danish scholar Rasmus Rask D. the German scholar Jacob Grimm

8. The important characteristic of a speech community is that the members of the group must, in some reasonable way, interact _____ with other members of the community.
A. geographically B. linguistically
C. socially D. psycholinguistically

9. The view that human brain is the source of human language and cognition goes back _____.
A. less than 1000 years B. over 2000 years
C. less than 2000 years D. over 3000 years

10. Language acquisition is primarily the acquisition of the _____ system of language.
A. phonological B. semantic
C. grammatical D. communicative

II. Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in ONE word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. (1% \times 10 = 10%)

11. L_____ is generally known as the scientific and systematic study of language.

12. Speech sounds can be described in physical or a_____ terms. Physically, sounds are transmitted through the air from one person to another.

13. The morphemes that are independent units of meaning and can be used freely all by themselves are called f_____ morphemes.

14. A simple sentence consists of a single c_____ which contains a subject and a predicate and stands alone as its own sentence.

15. C_____ analysis is based upon the belief that the meaning of a word can be divided into meaning components.

16. According to Searle, s_____ acts fall into five general categories, i.e., there are five general types of things we do with language.

17. In historical linguistics, language change refers to the study of the d_____ processes of change in language elements and language systems.

18. Dialectal diversity develops when people are separated from each other g_____ and socially. The changes that occur in the language spoken in one area or group do not necessarily spread to another.

19. Language functions are believed to be lateralized primarily in the l_____ hemisphere of the brain.

20. For the vast majority of children, language development occurs spontaneously and requires little conscious i_____ on the part of adults.

IV.Directions: Explain the following terms, using one or two examples for illustration.

$$(3\% \times 10 = 30\%)$$

- 31.duality
- 32.productivity
- 33.fricative
- 34.affix

- 35.recursiveness
- 36.the naming theory
- 37.complementary antonyms
- 38.conversational implicature
- 39.language planning
- 40.psycholinguistics

V. Answer the following questions. (10% × 2 = 20%)

41. Explain the Great Vowel Shift in the history of English, and give at least two examples of both Middle English and Modern English in phonetic transcription.

42. Discuss the different theories of child language acquisition with reference to the behaviorist learning model and the nativist biological model.

2009.1

()

A. performative	B. constative
C. illocutionary	D. perlocutionary

7. Middle English began with the arrival of the Norman French invaders in England under William the Conqueror in 1066. For about a century and a half after the Norman Conquest, Middle English was heavily influenced by French, most noticeably in large and central areas of _____.

()

A. vocabulary	B. pronunciation
C. morphology	D. syntax

8. Depending on the demands of a particular communicative situation, bilingual or multilingual speakers may change between language varieties in the middle of speech or even in the middle of a sentence. Such a situation is known as _____. ()

A. bilingualism	B. multilingualism
C. diglossia	D. code-switching

9. Language disorder resulting from a damage to _____ area in the brain reveals word-finding difficulties and problems with syntax. ()

A. Wernicke's	B. Broca's
C. Gage's	D. Genie's

10. Studies on the effects of formal instruction on second language acquisition show that formal instruction may help learners perform some types of tasks EXCEPT _____. ()

A. planned speech	B. writing
C. career-oriented exam	D. casual and spontaneous conversation

11. M _____ linguistics, unlike the linguistic study normally known as “grammar” which sets models and rules for language users to follow, is mostly descriptive, i.e., it attempts to describe the language people actually use, be it “correct” or not.

12. Many languages, including English, have vowels called d_____, which could also be described as a sequence of two vowels.

13. A r_____ is often seen as part of a word; it can never stand by itself although it bears clear, definite meaning; it must be combined with another similar form or an affix to form a word.

14. In a complex sentence, the incorporated, or subordinate, clause is normally called an e_____ clause.

15. In the English vocabulary there are two categories of words: n_____ words and borrowed words.

16. “Your money or your life!” aims to threaten, and it is a specific instance of d_____.

17. Back formation refers to a process by which new words are coined from already existing words by taking away an a_____ thought to be part of the old word, for example, *edit* derived from *editor* on the mistaken assumption that “-or” was the agentive suffix.

18. In the 1969 edition of the *American Heritage Dictionary*, examples used to illustrate the meaning of words include “manly courage” and “masculine charm.” Women do not fare as well, as exemplified by “womanish tears” and “feminine wiles.” This indicates that language reflects s_____ in society.

19. The c_____ period hypothesis refers to a period in one’s life extending from about age two to puberty, during which the human brain is most ready to acquire a particular language.

20. Although they lack grammatical morphemes, t_____ sentences in the multiword stage are not simply words randomly strung together, but follow the principles of sentence formation.

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms, using one or two examples for illustration, if necessary. (3% \times 10=30%)

31. arbitrariness
32. distinctive features
33. Universal Grammar
34. Move α
35. contextualism
36. comparative reconstruction
37. speech community
38. interpersonal communication
39. linguistic determinism and relativism
40. language acquisition

V. Directions: Answer the following questions. (10% \times 2=20%)

41. Use appropriate phrase structure rules to draw a labeled constituent structure tree diagram for each of the following sentences.
 - 1) The naughty boy cheated his teacher.
 - 2) The old man put the book on the table.
 - 3) I think that you are from the South.
42. Distinguish sentence meaning and utterance meaning by using examples.

2008.1

development of ability in the first language by using it naturally in daily communicative situations.

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms, using one or two examples for illustration. (3% × 10=30%)

- 31. applied linguistics
- 32. diacritics
- 33. phrase structure rule
- 34. predicate
- 35. presupposition
- 36. cognates
- 37. creole
- 38. Wernicke's area
- 39. overt thought
- 40. instrumental motivation

V. Answer the following questions. (10% \times 2=20%)

41. To what extent can we say that language is culturally transmitted? Explain with examples.
Does animal communication have the same feature of cultural transmission?

42. According to John Austin's new model, please illustrate the three speech acts a speaker might be performing simultaneously when speaking.

2008,10

1. The distinction between *langue* and *parole* was made by _____ early last century. ()

A. American linguist N. Chomsky B. Swiss linguist F. de Saussure
C. American linguist Edward Sapir D. British linguist J. R. Firth

2. The sounds that begin and end the words *church* and *judge* are voiceless and voiced _____, respectively. ()

A. stops B. fricatives
C. affricates D. plosives

3. In the word *unreliable*, the prefix “un-” is a (n) _____ morpheme. ()

A. free B. bound
C. root D. inflectional

4. Words in a sentence are organized into groups of lexical _____, commonly known as parts of speech. ()

A. verbs B. nouns
C. phrases D. categories

5. The words *stationary* and *stationery* are identical in sound, but different in spelling and meaning.

They are _____. ()

A. complete homonyms B. homographs
 C. hyponyms D. homophones

6. The illocutionary point of _____ is to express the psychological state specified in the utterance. ()

A. directives B. expressives
 C. commissives D. representatives

7. Grimm pointed out that certain phonological changes must have occurred early in the history of the Germanic languages, which did not take place in _____, Greek, or Latin. ()

A. English B. Sanskrit
 C. German D. Danish

8. Language planning refers to any attempt by a government, etc. to choose a particular speech variety and spread the use of it, including its pronunciation and spelling systems, across _____ boundaries. ()

A. social B. regional
 C. cultural D. political

9. The case of Phineas Gage showed us that _____. ()

A. human language ability is not located in the brain because Phineas' brain was so damaged and he could still speak
 B. human language ability is located in the right hemisphere of the brain
 C. if human language ability is located in the brain, it is not situated right at the back
 D. if human language ability is located in the brain, it is not situated right at the front

10. The Chinese sound/d/in English interlanguage pronunciation of "dat" for "that" belongs to _____ error. ()

A. fossilization B. transfer
 C. interference D. overgeneralization

11. If a linguistic study describes and analyzes the language people actually use, it is said to be d_____.

12. If you say *door*, *new*, *two*, *senior*, *zoo*, you will notice that the first sounds in all these words are a_____ sounds. The *t* and *s* are voiceless, and *d*, *n* and *z* are voiced. Only *n* is nasal.

13. The word *snowfall* is a word formed by joining two separate words, i.e. "snow" and "fall." This newly formed word is generally regarded as a c_____.

14. A c_____ sentence contains two clauses joined by a linking word, such as "and," "but," "or."

15. Pairs of words that exhibit the reversal of a relationship between the two items are called r_____ opposites.

16. All the speech acts that belong to the same category share the same purpose or the same i_____ point, but they differ in their strength or force.

17. The [d] of *spindle* is developed between an adjacent [n] and [l]. Such a process or change in which successive sounds are separated by an intervening segment is known as e_____.

18. The two (or possibly more) groups use their native languages as a basis for a rudimentary language of few lexical items and "straightforward" grammatical rules. Such a m_____

language is called pidgin.

19. The brain's neurological specialization for language is called linguistic l_____, which psycholinguists are particularly interested in.

20. Within the framework of C_____ Analysis, second language learning was believed to be a matter of overcoming the differences between L 1 and L2 systems.

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms, using one or two examples for illustration. (3% \times 10 = 30%)

- 31. displacement
- 32. general linguistics
- 33. assimilation rule
- 34. derivational affix
- 35. hierarchical structure
- 36. semantic triangle
- 37. grammatical meaning
- 38. cooperative principle
- 39. high variety
- 40. right ear advantage

41. New words can be formed in many ways. Please illustrate borrowing, compounding, blending and back-formation, each with two examples.

42. Describe briefly what stages children go through in their first language acquisition.

2009,10

18. The avoidance of using t_____ language mirrors social attitude, emotions and value judgements.
19. Genie's case not only confirms the critical period hypothesis, but also the view that human's language a_____ device is independent of other intellectual abilities.
20. If the target language functions as a foreign language, the learner is likely to benefit from an i_____ motivation.

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms, using one or two examples for illustration, if necessary. (3% \times 10=30%)

31. synchronic study
32. competence
33. sentence stress
34. free morpheme
35. major lexical category
36. behaviourism as a semantic view
37. stylistic synonyms
38. expressives
39. euphemism
40. Broca's area

V. Directions: Answer the following questions. (10% \times 2=20%)

41. In some dialects of English, the word "ask" is pronounced [æks], and children's speech shows a number of cases of sound movement, for example, "aminal" for "animal". Now explain sound movement by giving examples. State the difference between sound movement and sound addition by examples.
42. Describe the distinctive features of Black English in its syntactic system by using examples.

胡壮麟《语言学教程》(修订版) 测试题

Chapter 1 Introductions to Linguistics

I. Choose the best answer. (20%)

1. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human

A. contact B. communication C. relation D. community

2. Which of the following words is entirely arbitrary?

A. tree B. typewriter C. crash D. bang

3. The function of the sentence "Water boils at 100 degrees Centigrade." is

A. interrogative B. directive C. informative D. performative

4. In Chinese when someone breaks a bowl or a plate the host or the people present are likely to say "碎碎(岁岁)平安" as a means of controlling the forces which they believe might affect their lives. Which functions does it perform?

A. Interpersonal B. Emotive C. Performative D. Recreational

5. Which of the following property of language enables language users to overcome the barriers caused by time and place, due to this feature of language, speakers of a language are free to talk about anything in any situation?

A. Transferability B. Duality C. Displacement D. Arbitrariness

6. Study the following dialogue. What function does it play according to the functions of language?

— A nice day, isn't it?

— Right! I really enjoy the sunlight.

A. Emotive B. Phatic C. Performative D. Interpersonal

7. _____ refers to the actual realization of the ideal language user's knowledge of the rules of his language in utterances.

A. Performance B. Competence C. Langue D. Parole

8. When a dog is barking, you assume it is barking for something or at someone that exists hear and now. It couldn't be sorrowful for some lost love or lost bone. This indicates the design feature of _____.

A. cultural transmission B. productivity C. displacement D. duality

9. _____ answers such questions as how we as infants acquire our first language.

A. Psycholinguistics B. Anthropological linguistics

C. Sociolinguistics D. Applied linguistics

10. _____ deals with language application to other fields, particularly education.

A. Linguistic theory B. Practical linguistics

C. Applied linguistics D. Comparative linguistics

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (10%)

11. Language is a means of verbal communication. Therefore, the communication way used by the deaf-mute is not language.

12. Language change is universal, ongoing and arbitrary.

13. Speaking is the quickest and most efficient way of the human communication systems.

14. Language is written because writing is the primary medium for all languages.
15. We were all born with the ability to acquire language, which means the details of any language system can be genetically transmitted.
16. Only human beings are able to communicate.
17. F. de Saussure, who made the distinction between *langue* and *parole* in the early 20th century, was a French linguist.
18. A study of the features of the English used in Shakespeare's time is an example of the diachronic study of language.
19. Speech and writing came into being at much the same time in human history.
20. All the languages in the world today have both spoken and written forms.

III. Fill in the blanks. (10%)

21. Language, broadly speaking, is a means of _____ communication.
22. In any language words can be used in new ways to mean new things and can be combined into innumerable sentences based on limited rules. This feature is usually termed _____.
23. Language has many functions. We can use language to talk about itself. This function is _____.
24. Theory that primitive man made involuntary vocal noises while performing heavy work has been called the _____ theory.
25. Linguistics is the _____ study of language.
26. Modern linguistics is _____ in the sense that the linguist tries to discover what language is rather than lay down some rules for people to observe.
27. One general principle of linguistic analysis is the primacy of _____ over writing.
28. The description of a language as it changes through time is a _____ study.
29. Saussure put forward two important concepts. _____ refers to the abstract linguistic system shared by all members of a speech community.
30. Linguistic potential is similar to Saussure's *langue* and Chomsky's _____.

IV. Explain the following terms, using examples. (20%)

31. Design feature
32. Displacement
33. Competence
34. Synchronic linguistics

V. Answer the following questions. (20%)

35. Why do people take duality as one of the important design features of human language? Can you tell us what language will be if it has no such design feature? (南开大学, 2004)
36. Why is it difficult to define language? (北京第二外国语大学, 2004)

VI. Analyze the following situation. (20%)

37. How can a linguist make his analysis scientific? (青岛海洋大学, 1999)

Key:

[In the reference keys, I won't give examples or further analysis. That seems too much work for me. Therefore, this key is only for reference. In order to answer this kind of question, you need more examples. So you should read the textbook carefully. – icywarmtea]

I.

1~5 BACCC

6~10 BACAC

II.

11~15 FFTFF

16~20 FFFFF

III.

21. verbal

22. productivity / creativity

23. metalingual function

24. yo-he-ho

25. scientific

26. descriptive

27. speech

28. diachronic linguistic

29. langue

30. competence

IV.

31. Design feature: It refers to the defining properties of human language that tell the difference between human language and any system of animal communication.

32. Displacement: It means that human languages enable their users to symbolize objects, events and concepts, which are not present (in time and space) at the moment of communication.

33. Competence: It is an essential part of performance. It is the speaker's knowledge of his or her language; that is, of its sound structure, its words, and its grammatical rules. Competence is, in a way, an encyclopedia of language. Moreover, the knowledge involved in competence is generally unconscious. A transformational-generative grammar is a model of competence.

34. Synchronic linguistics: It refers to the study of a language at a given point in time. The time studied may be either the present or a particular point in the past; synchronic analyses can also be made of dead languages, such as Latin. Synchronic linguistics is contrasted with diachronic linguistics, the study of a language over a period of time.

V.

35.

Duality makes our language productive. A large number of different units can be formed out of a small number of elements – for instance, tens of thousands of words out of a small set of sounds, around 48 in the case of the English language. And out of the huge number of words, there can be astronomical number of possible sentences and phrases, which in turn can combine to form unlimited number of texts. Most animal communication systems do not have this design feature of human language.

If language has no such design feature, then it will be like animal communicational system which will be highly limited. It cannot produce a very large number of sound combinations, e.g. words, which are distinct in meaning.

36.

It is difficult to define language, as it is such a general term that covers too many things. Thus, definitions for it all have their own special emphasis, and are not totally free from limitations.

VI.

37.

It should be guided by the four principles of science: exhaustiveness, consistency, economy and objectivity and follow the scientific procedure: form hypothesis – collect data – check against the observable facts – come to a conclusion.

Chapter 2 Speech Sounds

I. Choose the best answer. (20%)

1. Pitch variation is known as _____ when its patterns are imposed on sentences.
A. intonation B. tone C. pronunciation D. voice
2. Conventionally a _____ is put in slashes (/ /).
A. allophone B. phone C. phoneme D. morpheme
3. An aspirated p, an unaspirated p and an unreleased p are _____ of the p phoneme.
A. analogues B. tagmemes C. morphemes D. allophones
4. The opening between the vocal cords is sometimes referred to as _____.
A. glottis B. vocal cavity C. pharynx D. uvula
5. The diphthongs that are made with a movement of the tongue towards the center are known as _____ diphthongs.
A. wide B. closing C. narrow D. centering
6. A phoneme is a group of similar sounds called _____.
A. minimal pairs B. allomorphs C. phones D. allophones
7. Which branch of phonetics concerns the production of speech sounds?
A. Acoustic phonetics B. Articulatory phonetics
C. Auditory phonetics D. None of the above
8. Which one is different from the others according to places of articulation?
A. [n] B. [m] C. [b] D. [p]
9. Which vowel is different from the others according to the characteristics of vowels?
A. [i:] B. [u] C. [e] D. [i]
10. What kind of sounds can we make when the vocal cords are vibrating?
A. Voiceless B. Voiced C. Glottal stop D. Consonant

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (10%)

11. Suprasegmental phonology refers to the study of phonological properties of units larger than the segment-phoneme, such as syllable, word and sentence.
12. The air stream provided by the lungs has to undergo a number of modification to acquire the quality of a speech sound.
13. 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.

14. [p] is a voiced bilabial stop.
15. Acoustic phonetics is concerned with the perception of speech sounds.
16. All syllables must have a nucleus but not all syllables contain an onset and a coda.
17. When pure vowels or monophthongs are pronounced, no vowel glides take place.
18. According to the length or tenseness of the pronunciation, vowels can be divided into tense vs. lax or long vs. short.
19. Received Pronunciation is the pronunciation accepted by most people.
20. The maximal onset principle states that when there is a choice as to where to place a consonant, it is put into the coda rather than the onset.

III. Fill in the blanks. (20%)

21. Consonant sounds can be either _____ or _____, while all vowel sounds are _____.
22. Consonant sounds can also be made when two organs of speech in the mouth are brought close together so that the air is pushed out between them, causing _____.
23. The qualities of vowels depend upon the position of the _____ and the lips.
24. One element in the description of vowels is the part of the tongue which is at the highest point in the mouth. A second element is the _____ to which that part of the tongue is raised.
25. Consonants differ from vowels in that the latter are produced without _____.
26. In phonological analysis the words fail / veil are distinguishable simply because of the two phonemes /f/ - /v/. This is an example for illustrating _____.
27. In English there are a number of _____, which are produced by moving from one vowel position to another through intervening positions.
28. _____ refers to the phenomenon of sounds continually show the influence of their neighbors.
29. _____ is the smallest linguistic unit.
30. Speech takes place when the organs of speech move to produce patterns of sound. These movements have an effect on the _____ coming from the lungs.

IV. Explain the following terms, using examples. (20%)

31. Sound assimilation
32. Suprasegmental feature
33. Complementary distribution
34. Distinctive features

V. Answer the following questions. (20%)

35. What is acoustic phonetics? (中国人民大学, 2003)
36. What are the differences between voiced sounds and voiceless sounds in terms of articulation? (南开大学, 2004)

VI. Analyze the following situation. (20%)

37. Write the symbol that corresponds to each of the following phonetic descriptions; then give an English word that contains this sound. Example: voiced alveolar stop [d] dog. (青岛海洋大学, 1999)

- (1) voiceless bilabial unaspirated stop
- (2) low front vowel
- (3) lateral liquid
- (4) velar nasal
- (5) voiced interdental fricative

答案 I.

1~5 ACDAA

6~10 DBABB

II.

11~15 TTTFF

16~20 TTTFF

III.

21. voiced, voiceless, voiced

22. friction

23. tongue

24. height

25. obstruction

26. minimal pairs

27. diphthongs

28. Co-articulation

29. Phonemes

30. air stream

IV.

31. Sound assimilation: Speech sounds seldom occur in isolation. In connected speech, under the influence of their neighbors, are replaced by other sounds. Sometimes two neighboring sounds influence each other and are replaced by a third sound which is different from both original sounds. This process is called sound assimilation.

32. Suprasegmental feature: The phonetic features that occur above the level of the segments are called suprasegmental features; these are the phonological properties of such units as the syllable, the word, and the sentence. The main suprasegmental ones includes stress, intonation, and tone.

33. Complementary distribution: The different allophones of the same phoneme never occur in the same phonetic context. When two or more allophones of one phoneme never occur in the same linguistic environment they are said to be in complementary distribution.

34. Distinctive features: It refers to the features that can distinguish one phoneme from another. If we can group the phonemes into two categories: one with this feature and the other without, this feature is called a distinctive feature.

V.

35.

Acoustic phonetics deals with the transmission of speech sounds through the air. When a speech sound is produced it causes minor air disturbances (sound waves). Various instruments are used to measure the characteristics of these sound waves.

36.

When the vocal cords are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced in this way are described as voiceless; consonants [p, s, t] are

produced in this way. But when the vocal cords are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through, creating a vibration effect. Sounds produced in this way are described as voiced. [b, z, d] are voiced consonants.

VI.

37.

Omit.

Chapter 3 Lexicon

I. Choose the best answer. (20%)

1. Nouns, verbs and adjectives can be classified as _____.
A. lexical words B. grammatical words
C. function words D. form words
2. Morphemes that represent tense, number, gender and case are called _____ morpheme.
A. inflectional B. free C. bound D. derivational
3. There are _____ morphemes in the word denationalization.
A. three B. four C. five D. six
4. In English -ise and -tion are called _____.
A. prefixes B. suffixes C. infixes D. stems
5. The three subtypes of affixes are: prefix, suffix and _____.
A. derivational affix B. inflectional affix C. infix D. back-formation
6. _____ is a way in which new words may be formed from already existing words by subtracting an affix which is thought to be part of the old word.
A. affixation B. back-formation C. insertion D. addition
7. The word TB is formed in the way of _____.
A. acronymy B. clipping C. initialism D. blending
8. The words like comsat and sitcom are formed by _____.
A. blending B. clipping C. back-formation D. acronymy
9. The stem of disagreements is _____.
A. agreement B. agree C. disagree D. disagreement
10. All of them are meaningful except for _____.
A. lexeme B. phoneme C. morpheme D. allomorph

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (10%)

11. Phonetically, the stress of a compound always falls on the first element, while the second element receives secondary stress.
12. Fore as in foretell is both a prefix and a bound morpheme.
13. Base refers to the part of the word that remains when all inflectional affixes are removed.
14. In most cases, prefixes change the meaning of the base whereas suffixes change the word-class of the base.
15. Conversion from noun to verb is the most productive process of a word.
16. Reduplicative compound is formed by repeating the same morpheme of a word.

17. The words whimper, whisper and whistle are formed in the way of onomatopoeia.
18. In most cases, the number of syllables of a word corresponds to the number of morphemes.
19. Back-formation is a productive way of word-formations.
20. Inflection is a particular way of word-formations.

III. Fill in the blanks. (20%)

21. An _____ is pronounced letter by letter, while an _____ is pronounced as a word.
22. Lexicon, in most cases, is synonymous with _____.
23. Orthographically, compounds are written in three ways: _____, _____ and _____.
24. All words may be said to contain a root _____.
25. A small set of conjunctions, prepositions and pronouns belong to _____ class, while the largest part of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs belongs to _____ class.
26. _____ is a reverse process of derivation, and therefore is a process of shortening.
27. _____ is extremely productive, because English had lost most of its inflectional endings by the end of Middle English period, which facilitated the use of words interchangeably as verbs or nouns, verbs or adjectives, and vice versa.
28. Words are divided into simple, compound and derived words on the _____ level.
29. A word formed by derivation is called a _____, and a word formed by compounding is called a _____.
30. Bound morphemes are classified into two types: _____ and _____.

IV. Explain the following terms, using examples. (20%)

31. Blending
32. Allomorph
33. Closed-class word
34. Morphological rule

V. Answer the following questions. (20%)

35. How many types of morphemes are there in the English language? What are they? (厦门大学, 2003)
36. What are the main features of the English compounds?

VI. Analyze the following situation. (20%)

37. Match the terms under COLUMN I with the underlined forms from COLUMN II (武汉大学, 2004)

	I	II
(1)	acronym	a. foe

(2)	free morpheme	b.	subconscious
(3)	derivational morpheme	c.	UNESCO
(4)	inflectional morpheme	d.	overwhelmed
(5)	prefix	e.	calculation

Key:

I.

1~5 AACBB 6~10 BCADB

II.

11~15 FTFTT 16~20 FTFFF

III.

21. initialism, acronym	22. vocabulary
23. solid, hyphenated, open	24. morpheme
25. close, open	26. back-formation
27. conversion	28. morpheme
29. derivative, compound	30. affix, bound root

IV.

31. Blending: It is a process of word-formation in which a new word is formed by combining the meanings and sounds of two words, one of which is not in its full form or both of which are not in their full forms, like newscast (news + broadcast), brunch (breakfast + lunch)

32. Allomorph: It is any of the variant forms of a morpheme as conditioned by position or adjoining sounds.

33. Close-class word: It is a word whose membership is fixed or limited. Pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, articles, etc. are all closed-class words.

34. Morphological rule: It is the rule that governs which affix can be added to what type of base to form a new word, e.g. -ly can be added to a noun to form an adjective.

V.

Omit.

VI.

37.

(1) c (2) a (3) e (4) d (5) b

Chapter 4 Syntax

I. Choose the best answer. (20%)

1. The sentence structure is _____.

A. only linear	B. only hierarchical
C. complex	D. both linear and hierarchical

2. The syntactic rules of any language are _____ in number.

A. large	B. small	C. finite	D. infinite
----------	----------	-----------	-------------

3. The _____ rules are the rules that group words and phrases to form grammatical sentences.

A. lexical	B. morphological	C. linguistic	D. combinational
------------	------------------	---------------	------------------

4. A sentence is considered _____ when it does not conform to the grammatical knowledge in the mind of native speakers.

A. right	B. wrong	C. grammatical	D. ungrammatical
----------	----------	----------------	------------------

5. A _____ in the embedded clause refers to the introductory word that introduces the embedded clause.

A. coordinator B. particle C. preposition D. subordinator

6. Phrase structure rules have _____ properties.

A. recursive B. grammatical C. social D. functional

7. Phrase structure rules allow us to better understand _____.

A. how words and phrases form sentences.
B. what constitutes the grammaticality of strings of words
C. how people produce and recognize possible sentences
D. all of the above.

8. The head of the phrase “the city Rome” is _____.

A. the city B. Rome C. city D. the city Rome

9. The phrase “on the shelf” belongs to _____ construction.

A. endocentric B. exocentric C. subordinate D. coordinate

10. The sentence “They were wanted to remain quiet and not to expose themselves.” is a _____ sentence.

A. simple B. coordinate C. compound D. complex

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (10%)

11. 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.

12. The syntactic rules of any language are finite in number, but there is no limit to the number of sentences native speakers of that language are able to produce and comprehend.

13. In a complex sentence, the two clauses hold unequal status, one subordinating the other.

14. Constituents that can be substituted for one another without loss of grammaticality belong to the same syntactic category.

15. Minor lexical categories are open because these categories are not fixed and new members are allowed for.

16. In English syntactic analysis, four phrasal categories are commonly recognized and discussed, namely, noun phrase, verb phrase, infinitive phrase, and auxiliary phrase.

17. In English the subject usually precedes the verb and the direct object usually follows the verb.

18. What is actually internalized in the mind of a native speaker is a complete list of words and phrases rather than grammatical knowledge.

19. A noun phrase must contain a noun, but other elements are optional.

20. It is believed that phrase structure rules, with the insertion of the lexicon, generate sentences at the level of D-structure.

III. Fill in the blanks. (20%)

21. A _____ sentence consists of a single clause which contains a subject and a predicate and stands alone as its own sentence.

22. A _____ is a structurally independent unit that usually comprises a number of words to form a complete statement, question or command.

23. A _____ may be a noun or a noun phrase in a sentence that usually precedes the predicate.

24. The part of a sentence which comprises a finite verb or a verb phrase and which says something about the subject is grammatically called _____.

25. A _____ sentence contains two, or more, clauses, one of which is incorporated into the other.

26. In the complex sentence, the incorporated or subordinate clause is normally called an _____ clause.

27. Major lexical categories are _____ categories in the sense that new words are constantly added.

28. _____ condition on case assignment states that a case assignor and a case recipient should stay adjacent to each other.

29. _____ are syntactic options of UG that allow general principles to operate in one way or another and contribute to significant linguistic variations between and among natural languages.

30. The theory of _____ condition explains the fact that noun phrases appear only in subject and object positions.

IV. Explain the following terms, using examples. (20%)

31. Syntax

32. IC analysis

33. Hierarchical structure

34. Trace theory

V. Answer the following questions. (20%)

35. What are endocentric construction and exocentric construction? (武汉大学, 2004)

36. Distinguish the two possible meanings of “more beautiful flowers” by means of IC analysis. (北京第二外国语大学, 2004)

VI. Analyze the following situation. (20%)

37. Draw a tree diagram according to the PS rules to show the deep structure of the sentence:

The student wrote a letter yesterday.

Key:

I.

1~5 DCDDD 6~10 ADDBA

II.

11~15 TTTTF 16~20 FTFTT

III.

21. simple	22. sentence
23. subject	24. predicate
25. complex	26. embedded
27. open	28. Adjacency
29. Parameters	30. Case

IV.

31. Syntax: Syntax refers to the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language, or simply, the study of the formation of sentences.

32. IC analysis: Immediate constituent analysis, IC analysis for short, refers to the analysis of a sentence in terms of its immediate constituents – word groups (phrases), which are in turn analyzed into the immediate constituents of their own, and the process goes on until the ultimate sake of convenience.

33. Hierarchical structure: It is the sentence structure that groups words into structural constituents and shows the syntactic category of each structural constituent, such as NP, VP and PP.

34. Trace theory: After the movement of an element in a sentence there will be a trace left in the original position. This is the notion trace in T-G grammar. It's suggested that if we have the notion trace, all the necessary information for semantic interpretation may come from the surface structure. E.g. The passive Dams are built by beavers. differs from the active Beavers built dams. in implying that all dams are built by beavers. If we add a trace element represented by the letter t after built in the passive as Dams are built t by beavers, then the deep structure information that the word dams was originally the object of built is also captured by the surface structure. Trace theory proves to be not only theoretically significant but also empirically valid.

V.

35.

An endocentric construction is one whose distribution is functionally equivalent, or approaching equivalence, to one of its constituents, which serves as the center, or head, of the whole. A typical example is the three small children with children as its head. The exocentric construction, opposite to the first type, is defined negatively as a construction whose distribution is not functionally equivalent to any of its constituents. Prepositional phrasal like on the shelf are typical examples of this type.

36.

- (1) more | beautiful flowers
- (2) more beautiful | flowers

Chapter 5 Meaning

[Mainly taken from lxm1000w's exercises. – icywarmtea]

I. Choose the best answer. (20%)

1. The naming theory is advanced by _____.
 A. Plato B. Bloomfield C. Geoffrey Leech D. Firth
2. "We shall know a word by the company it keeps." This statement represents _____.
 A. the conceptualist view B. contextualism
 C. the naming theory D. behaviorism

3. Which of the following is NOT true?

- Sense is concerned with the inherent meaning of the linguistic form.
- Sense is the collection of all the features of the linguistic form.
- Sense is abstract and decontextualized.
- Sense is the aspect of meaning dictionary compilers are not interested in.

4. “Can I borrow your bike?” _____ “You have a bike.”

- is synonymous with
- is inconsistent with
- entails
- presupposes

5. _____ is a way in which the meaning of a word can be dissected into meaning components, called semantic features.

- Predication analysis
- Componential analysis
- Phonemic analysis
- Grammatical analysis

6. “Alive” and “dead” are _____.

- gradable antonyms
- relational antonyms
- complementary antonyms
- None of the above

7. _____ deals with the relationship between the linguistic element and the non-linguistic world of experience.

- Reference
- Concept
- Semantics
- Sense

8. _____ refers to the phenomenon that words having different meanings have the same form.

- Polysemy
- Synonymy
- Homonymy
- Hyponymy

9. Words that are close in meaning are called _____.

- homonyms
- polysemes
- hyponyms
- synonyms

10. The grammaticality of a sentence is governed by _____.

- grammatical rules
- selectional restrictions
- semantic rules
- semantic features

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (10%)

- Dialectal synonyms can often be found in different regional dialects such as British English and American English but cannot be found within the variety itself, for example, within British English or American English.
- 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.
- Linguistic forms having the same sense may have different references in different situations.
- In semantics, meaning of language is considered as the intrinsic and inherent relation to the physical world of experience.
- Contextualism is based on the presumption that one can derive meaning from or reduce meaning to observable contexts.
- 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.
- The meaning of a sentence is the sum total of the meanings of all its components.
- Most languages have sets of lexical items similar in meaning but ranked differently

according to their degree of formality.

19. "It is hot." is a no-place predication because it contains no argument.
20. In grammatical analysis, the sentence is taken to be the basic unit, but in semantic analysis of a sentence, the basic unit is predication, which is the abstraction of the meaning of a sentence.

III. Fill in the blanks. (20%)

21. _____ can be defined as the study of meaning.
22. The conceptualist view holds that there is no _____ link between a linguistic form and what it refers to.
23. _____ means what a linguistic form refers to in the real, physical world; it deals with the relationship between the linguistic element and the non-linguistic world of experience.
24. Words that are close in meaning are called _____.
25. When two words are identical in sound, but different in spelling and meaning, they are called _____.
26. _____ opposites are pairs of words that exhibit the reversal of a relationship between the two items.
27. _____ analysis is based upon the belief that the meaning of a word can be divided into meaning components.
28. Whether a sentence is semantically meaningful is governed by rules called _____ restrictions, which are constraints on what lexical items can go with what others.
29. A(n) _____ is a logical participant in a predication, largely identical with the nominal element(s) in a sentence.
30. According to the _____ theory of meaning, the words in a language are taken to be labels of the objects they stand for.

IV. Explain the following terms, using examples. (20%)

31. Entailment
32. Proposition
33. Componential analysis
34. Reference

V. Answer the following questions. (20%)

35. What are the sense relations between the following groups of words?
Dogs, cats, pets, parrots; trunk, branches, tree, roots (青岛海洋大学, 1999)
36. What are the three kinds of antonymy? (武汉大学, 2004)

VI. Analyze the following situation. (20%)

37. For each group of words given below, state what semantic property or properties are shared by the (a) words and the (b) words, and what semantic property or properties distinguish between the classes of (a) words and (b) words.

The (a) words are instrumental, while the (b) words are edible.

(3) The (a) words and (b) words are worldly or conceptual.
 The (a) words are material, while the (b) words are spiritual.

Chapter 7 Language, Culture and Society

[注：第六章无测试题]

I. Choose the best answer. (20%)

- _____ is concerned with the social significance of language variation and language use in different speech communities.

A. Psycholinguistics	B. Sociolinguistics
C. Applied linguistics	D. General linguistics
- The most distinguishable linguistic feature of a regional dialect is its _____.

A. use of words	B. use of structures
C. accent	D. morphemes
- _____ is speech variation according to the particular area where a speaker comes from.

A. Regional variation	B. Language variation
C. Social variation	D. Register variation
- _____ are the major source of regional variation of language.

A. Geographical barriers
B. Loyalty to and confidence in one's native speech
C. Physical discomfort and psychological resistance to change
D. Social barriers
- _____ means that certain authorities, such as the government choose, a particular speech variety, standardize it and spread the use of it across regional boundaries.

A. Language interference	B. Language changes
C. Language planning	D. Language transfer
- _____ in a person's speech or writing usually ranges on a continuum from casual or colloquial to formal or polite according to the type of communicative situation.

A. Regional variation	B. Changes in emotions
C. Variation in connotations	D. Stylistic variation
- A _____ is a variety of language that serves as a medium of communication among groups of people for diverse linguistic backgrounds.

A. lingua franca	B. register
C. Creole	D. national language
- Although _____ are simplified languages with reduced grammatical features, they are rule-governed, like any human language.

A. vernacular languages	B. creoles
C. pidgins	D. sociolects
- In normal situations, _____ speakers tend to use more prestigious forms than their _____ counterparts with the same social background.

A. female; male	B. male; female
C. old; young	D. young; old
- 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

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (10%)

11. Language as a means of social communication is a homogeneous system with a homogeneous group of speakers.
12. The goal of sociolinguistics is to explore the nature of language variation and language use among a variety of speech communities and in different social situations.
13. From the sociolinguistic perspective, the term “speech variety” can not be used to refer to standard language, vernacular language, dialect or pidgin.
14. The most distinguishable linguistic feature of a regional dialect is its grammar and uses of vocabulary.
15. A person’s social backgrounds do not exert a shaping influence on his choice of linguistic features.
16. Every speaker of a language is, in a stricter sense, a speaker of a distinct idiolect.
17. A lingua franca can only be used within a particular country for communication among groups of people with different linguistic backgrounds.
18. 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.
19. Bilingualism and diglossia mean the same thing.
20. The use of euphemisms has the effect of removing derogatory overtones and the disassociative effect as such is usually long-lasting.

III. Fill in the blanks. (20%)

21. The social group isolated for any given study is called the speech _____.
22. Speech _____ refers to any distinguishable form of speech used by a speaker or group of speakers.
23. From the sociolinguistic perspective, a speech variety is no more than a _____ variety of a language.
24. Language standardization is also called language _____.
25. Social variation gives rise to _____ which are subdivisible into smaller speech categories that reflect their socioeconomic, educational, occupational background, etc.
26. _____ variation in a person’s speech or writing usually ranges on a continuum from casual or colloquial to formal or polite according to the type of communicative situation.
27. A regional dialect may gain status and become standardized as the national or _____ language of a country.
28. The standard language is a _____, socially prestigious dialect of language.
29. Language varieties other than the standard are called nonstandard, or _____ languages.
30. A pidgin typically lacks in _____ morphemes.

IV. Explain the following terms, using examples. (20%)

31. Lingua franca
32. Regional dialect
33. Register
34. Sociolinguistics

V. Answer the following questions. (20%)

35. Is American English superior to African English? Why or why not? (中国人民大学, 2003)
36. If we take it as rule that language is intimately related to culture, then how do the kinship words, such as uncle and aunt, reflect the cultural differences between English and Chinese? (东北师范大学, 2004)

VI. Analyze the following situation. (20%)

37. Explain the differences between registers and regional/social dialects. Give examples if necessary. (东北师范大学, 2005)

答案

I.

1~5 BCAAC	6~10 DACAD
-----------	------------

II.

11~15 TFTFF	16~20 TFTFF
-------------	-------------

III.

21. community	22. variety
23. dialectal	24. planning
25. sociolects	26. Stylistic
27. official	28. superposed
29. vernacular	30. inflectional

IV.

31. Lingua franca: A lingua franca is a variety of language that serves as a common speech for social contact among groups of people who speak different native languages or dialects.
32. Regional dialect: Regional dialect, also social or class dialect, is a speech variety spoken by the members of a particular group or stratum of a speech community.
33. Register: Register, also situational dialect, refers to the language variety appropriate for use in particular speech situations on which degrees of formality depends.
34. Sociolinguistics: Defined in its broadest way, sociolinguistics, a subdiscipline of linguistics, is the study of language in relation to society. It is concerned with language variation, language use, the impact of extra-linguistic factors on language use, etc.

V.

35. American English is not superior to African English. As different branches of English, African English and American English are equal. Similar as they are, they are influenced by their respective cultural context and thus form respective systems of pronunciation, words and even grammar.

36.

In China, Chinese has a more strict and complex relationship system. So in Chinese there are a lot more kinship words than in English.

VI.

37.

(Omit.)

Chapter 8 Language in Use

I. Choose the best answer. (20%)

1. What essentially distinguishes semantics and pragmatics is whether in the study of meaning _____ is considered.
A. reference B. speech act C. practical usage D. context
2. A sentence is a _____ concept, and the meaning of a sentence is often studied in isolation.
A. pragmatic B. grammatical C. mental D. conceptual
3. If we think of a sentence as what people actually utter in the course of communication, it becomes a (n) _____.
A. constative B. directive C. utterance D. expressive
4. Which of the following is true?
A. Utterances usually do not take the form of sentences.
B. Some utterances cannot be restored to complete sentences.
C. No utterances can take the form of sentences.
D. All utterances can be restored to complete sentences.
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 Searle, the illocutionary point of the representative is _____.
A. to get the hearer to do something
B. to commit the speaker to something's being the case
C. to commit the speaker to some future course of action
D. to express the feelings or attitude towards an existing state of affairs
8. All the acts that belong to the same category share the same purpose, but they differ _____.
A. in their illocutionary acts B. in their intentions expressed
C. in their strength or force D. in their effect brought about
9. _____ is advanced by Paul Grice
A. Cooperative Principle B. Politeness Principle
C. The General Principle of Universal Grammar D. Adjacency Principle
10. When any of the maxims under the cooperative principle is flouted, _____ might arise.

A. impoliteness	B. contradictions
C. mutual understanding	D. conversational implicatures

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (10%)

11. Pragmatics treats the meaning of language as something intrinsic and inherent.
12. It would be impossible to give an adequate description of meaning if the context of language use was left unconsidered.
13. What essentially distinguishes semantics and pragmatics is whether in the study of meaning the context of use is considered.
14. The major difference between a sentence and an utterance is that a sentence is not uttered while an utterance is.
15. The meaning of a sentence is abstract, but context-dependent.
16. The meaning of an utterance is decontextualized, therefore stable.
17. Utterances always take the form of complete sentences
18. Speech act theory was originated with the British philosopher John Searle.
19. Speech act theory started in the late 50's of the 20th century.
20. Austin made the distinction between a constative and a performative.

III. Fill in the blanks. (20%)

21. The notion of _____ is essential to the pragmatic study of language.
22. If we think of a sentence as what people actually utter in the course of communication, it becomes an _____.
23. The meaning of a sentence is _____, and decontextualized.
24. _____ were statements that either state or describe, and were thus verifiable.
25. _____ were sentences that did not state a fact or describe a state, and were not verifiable.
26. A(n) _____ act is the act of uttering words, phrases, clauses. It is the act of conveying literal meaning by means of syntax, lexicon and phonology.
27. A(n) _____ act is the act of expressing the speaker's intention; it is the act performed in saying something.
28. A(n) _____ is commit the speaker himself to some future course of action.
29. A(n) _____ is to express feelings or attitude towards an existing state.
30. There are four maxims under the cooperative principle: the maxim of _____, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relation and the maxim of manner.

IV. Explain the following terms, using examples. (20%)

31. Conversational implicature
32. Performative
33. Locutionary act
34. Q-principle (Horn)

V.

35.

Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication, particularly the relationships between sentences and the contexts and situations in which they are used. Pragmatics includes the study of

- (1) How the interpretation and use of utterances depends on knowledge of the real world;
- (2) How speakers use and understand speech acts;
- (3) How the structure of sentences is influenced by the relationship between the speaker and the hearer.

Pragmatics is sometimes contrasted with semantics, which deals with meaning without reference to the users and communicative functions of sentences.

36.

Yes, B is cooperative. On the face of it, B's statement is not an answer to A's question. B doesn't say "when." However, A will immediately interpret the statement as meaning "I don't know" or "I am not sure." Just assume that B is being "relevant" and "informative." Given that B's answer contains relevant information, A can work out that "an accident further up the road" conventionally involves "traffic jam," and "traffic jam" preludes "bus coming." Thus, B's answer is not simply a statement of "when the bus comes"; it contains an implicature concerning "when the bus comes."

VI.

37.

It occurs before and / or after a word, a phrase or even a longer utterance or a text. The context often helps in understanding the particular meaning of the word, phrase, etc.

The context may also be the broader social situation in which a linguistic item is used.

- (1)
 - a. A mild criticism of someone who should have cleaned the room.
 - b. In a language class where a student made a mistake, for he intended to say "tidy."
 - c. The room was wanted for a meeting.
- (2)
 - a. A mild way to express disagreement with someone who has complimented on a lady's appearance.
 - b. A regret that the customer had not taken the dress.
 - c. That she wore a red shirt was not in agreement with the custom on the occasion.

Chapter 12 Theories and Schools of Modern Linguistics

【注：第九、十、十一章无测试题】

I. Choose the best answer. (20%)

1. The person who is often described as "father of modern linguistics" is _____.
 - A. Firth
 - B. Saussure
 - C. Halliday
 - D. Chomsky
2. The most important contribution of the Prague School to linguistics is that it sees language in terms of _____.
 - A. function
 - B. meaning
 - C. signs
 - D. system

3. The principal representative of American descriptive linguistics is _____.
A. Boas B. Sapir C. Bloomfield D. Harris

4. Generally speaking, the _____ specifies whether a certain tagmeme is in the position of the Nucleus or of the Margin in the structure.
A. Slot B. Class C. Role D. Cohesion

5. _____ Grammar is the most widespread and the best understood method of discussing Indo-European languages.
A. Traditional B. Structural C. Functional D. Generative

6. _____ Grammar started from the American linguist Sydney M. Lamb in the late 1950s and the early 1960s.
A. Stratificational B. Case C. Relational D. Montague

7. In Halliday's view, the _____ function is the function that the child uses to know about his surroundings.
A. personal B. heuristic C. imaginative D. informative

8. The rheme in the sentence "On it stood Jane" is _____.
A. On it B. stood C. On it stood D. Jane

9. Chomsky follows _____ in philosophy and mentalism in psychology.
A. empiricism B. behaviorism C. relationalism D. mentalism

10. TG grammar has seen _____ stages of development.
A. three B. four C. five D. six

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (10%)

11. Following Saussure's distinction between langue and parole, Trubetzkoy argued that phonetics belonged to langue whereas phonology belonged to parole.

12. The subject-predicate distinction is the same as the theme and rheme contrast.

13. London School is also known as systemic linguistics and functional linguistics.

14. According to Firth, a system is a set of mutually exclusive options that come into play at some point in a linguistic structure.

15. American Structuralism is a branch of diachronic linguistics that emerged independently in the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century.

16. The Standard Theory focuses discussion on language universals and universal grammar.

17. American descriptive linguistics is empiricist and focuses on diversities of languages.

18. 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.

19. Glossematics emphasizes the nature and status of linguistic theory and its relation to description.

20. If two sentences have exactly the same ideational and interpersonal functions, they would be the same in terms of textual coherence.

III. Fill in the blanks. (20%)

21. The Prague School practiced a special style of _____ Linguistics.

22. The Prague School is best known and remembered for its contribution to phonology and the

distinction between _____ and phonology.

23. The man who turned linguistics proper into a recognized distinct academic subject in Britain was _____.
24. Halliday's Systemic Grammar contains a functional component, and the theory behind his Functional Grammar is _____.
25. Systemic-Functional Grammar is a(n) _____ oriented functional linguistic approach.
26. Structuralism is based on the assumption that grammatical categories should be defined not in terms of meaning but in terms of _____.
27. In the history of American linguistics, the period between 1933 and 1950 is also known as _____ Age.
28. _____ in language theories is characteristic of America.
29. The starting point of Chomsky's TG grammar is his _____ hypothesis.
30. Chomsky argues that LAD probably consists of three elements, that is a _____, linguistic universal, and an evaluation procedure.

IV. Explain the following terms, using examples. (20%)

31. FSP
32. Cohesion
33. LAD
34. Case Grammar

V. Answer the following questions. (20%)

35. Why is Saussure hailed as the father of modern linguistics?
36. What is behaviorism? What is behaviorism in linguistics? What is the relationship between linguistics and behaviorism according to Bloomfield? Does behaviorism have any limitations? If yes, what are they?

VI. Analyze the following situation. (20%)

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

Key:

I.	
1~5 BACAA	6~10 ABDCC
II.	
11~15 FFTTF	16~20 FTTTF
III.	
21. synchronic	22. phonetics

- 23. J. R. Firth
- 24. systemic
- 25. sociologically
- 26. distribution
- 27. Bloomfieldian
- 28. Descriptivism
- 29. innateness
- 30. hypothesis-maker

IV.

31. FSP: It stands for Functional Sentence Perspective. It is a theory of linguistic analysis which refers to an analysis of utterances (or texts) in terms of the information they contain.

32. Cohesion: The Cohesion shows whether a certain tagmeme is dominating other tagmemes or is dominated by others.

33. LAD: LAD, that is Language Acquisition Device, is posited by Chomsky in the 1960s as a device effectively present in the minds of children by which a grammar of their native language is constructed.

34. Case Grammar: It is an approach that stresses the relationship of elements in a sentence. It is a type of generative grammar developed by C. J. Fillmore in the late 1960s.

V. VI. Omit.

TEST 1

17. Language varieties other than the standard are called nonstandard, or v_____, language.

18. The localization of cognitive and perceptual functions in a particular hemisphere of the brain is called l_____.

19. Language acquisition is primarily the acquisition of the g_____ system of language.

31. competence

32. allophone

33. morpheme

34. X-bar theory

35. synonym

36. language family

37. morphology

38. lingua franca

39. the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

40. interlanguage

41. Please explain with examples what is a grammatical sentence.

42. What are the four maxims of the CP? How does the violation of these maxims give rise to conversational implicatures.

Key: 1.B 2. C 3. A 4.D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. D

11. arbitrary 12. articulatory 13. Morphology 14. major 15. sense 16. locutionary
17. abbreviation 18. vernacular 19. lateralization 20. grammatical

31. Competence is the ideal user's knowledge of his or her language: that is, of its sound structure, its words, and its grammatical rules. The knowledge involved in competence is generally unconscious.

32. The different members of a phoneme, sounds that are phonetically different but do not make one word different from another in meaning, are allophones. An allophone therefore is a predictable phonetic variant of a phoneme. For example, the phoneme /t/ in English can be realized as dark [t], clear [t̪], etc. which are allophones of the phoneme /t/.

33. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language. The morpheme is the smallest unit in terms of relationship between expression and content, a unit that cannot be divided without destroying or drastically altering the meaning, whether it is lexical or grammatical. For example, re-is not a word, but it does carry meaning. Thus re-is a morpheme.

34. A general and highly abstract schema that collapses all phrase structure rules into a single format: X"—>-(spec)X(compl)".

35. Synonymy refers to the sameness or close similarity of meaning. Synonyms can be divided into dialectal synonyms, stylistic synonyms, emotive synonyms, collocational synonyms and semantic synonyms.

36. A group of historically (or genetically) related languages that have developed from a common ancestral language. There are four main language families, that is, the Indo - European Family, the Sino - Tibetan Family, the Austronesian Family, and the Afroasiatic Family.

37. Morphology is a branch of grammar which studies the internal structure of words and the rules by which words are formed. Morphology is divided into two sub - branches: inflectional morphology and lexical or derivational morphology.

38. A lingua franca is a variety of language that serves as a common speech for social contact among groups of people who speak different native languages or dialects.

39. A theory put forward by the American anthropological linguists Sapir and Whorf (and also a belief held by some scholars) which states that the way people view the world is determined wholly or partly by the structure of their native language.

40. The approximate language system that a second language learner constructs which represents his or her transitional competence in the target language.

41. A sentence is considered grammatical when it conforms to the grammatical knowledge in the mind of native speakers. If, on the other hand, a sentence violates a rule according to which words are organized, then native speakers will judge it to be an impossible sentence of their language. Take the phrase structure rules for example. " Cheese fell from the moon. " is a grammatical sentence because it conforms to the rule of "S— NP VP""VP→V(PP) ". On the other hand. "Cheese fell the moon from. " is not grammatical because it violate the rule of "PP →PNP"

42. There are four maxims of the CP(cooperative principle) : The maxim of quantity: (1) Make your contribution as informative as required (for the current purpose of the exchange). (2) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required. The maxim of quality: (1) Do not say what you believe to be false. (2) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence. The maxim of relation: Be relevant The maxim of manner:(1) Avoid obscurity of expression. (2) Avoid ambiguity. (3) Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity). (4) Be orderly. Most of these violations of these maxims give rise to what Grice calls " conversational implicatures". In other words, when we violate any of these maxims, our language becomes indirect. In this way, we can convey more than is literally said.

TEST 2

A. Semantics C. Sociolinguistics	B. Pragmatics D. Stylistics
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7. Grammatical changes may be explained, in part, as analogic changes, which are _____ or generalization. ()

A. elaboration C. external borrowing	B. simplification D. internal borrowing
---	--

8. _____ are language varieties appropriate for use in particular speech situations. ()

A. slang C. Registers	B. Address terms D. Education varieties
--------------------------	--

9. Sapir - whorf hypothesis holds that all higher levels of thinking are dependent on language. This is known as the notion of _____. ()

A. linguistic relativism C. Linguistic nativism	B. linguistic determinism D. linguistic behaviorism
--	--

10. In the _____ stage, children begin to form actual sentences with clear syntactic and semantic relations. ()

A. one-word C. multiword	B. two-word D. prelinguistic
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11. s _____ is concerned with the diversity of language as it relates to various socio logical factors.

12. The four sounds /p/ , / b / , / m/ and / w/ have one feature in common, i.e. , they are all b_____.

13. Morphology is divided into two sub-branches: i _____ morphology and lexical or derivational morphology.

14. Most embedded clauses require an introductory word called a s_____. such as "that", "if", and "before".

15. The c _____ view holds that there is no direct link between a linguistic form and that it refers to; rather, in the interpretation of meaning they are linked through the mediation of concepts in the mind.

16. C _____ were statements that either state or describe, and were thus verifiable.

17. Another well-documented sound loss is the deletion of a word-final vowel segment, a phenomenon called a _____.

18. A speech c _____ is a group of people who share the same language or a particular variety of language.

19. Lying under the skull, the human brain contains an average of ten billion nerve cells called n_____.

20. Because of their assemblage to the style of language found in telegrams, utterances at the multiword stage are often referred to as t_____ speech.

31. performance
32. minimal pair
33. free morphemes
34. hierarchical structure

- 35. homonymy
- 36. locutionary act
- 37. diachronic linguistics
- 38. diglossia
- 39. brain lateralization
- 40. interference

V. Answer the following questions. (10% x 2 = 20%)

41. In what way is componential analysis similar to the analysis of phonemes into distinctly features?

42. Describe the processes of language perception, comprehension and production.

Key: 1.B 2. A 3. A 4.D 5. A 6..B 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. B

11. Sociolinguistics 12. bilabial 13. inflectional 14. subordinator 15. conceptualist

16. Constatives 17. apocope 18. community 19. neurons 20. telegraphic

31. Performance is the actual realization of the ideal language user's knowledge of the rules of his language in utterances. Performance means the actual saying of some thing, or the act of speech itself.

32. When two different forms are identical in every way except for one sound segment that occurs in the same place in the string, the two words are called minimal pairs. That is, minimal pairs are word forms that differ from each other only by one sound. "Sink" and "zinc" are minimal pairs, as are "fine" and "vive" , " pin "and "bin".

33. Free morphemes are morphemes which are independent units of meaning and can be used freely all by themselves, such as " help" , " table" , " able".

34. The sentence structure that groups words into structural constituents and shows the syntactic category of each structural constituent, such as NP and UP.

35. Homonymy refers to the phenomenon that words having different meanings have the same form, i. e. , different words are identical in sound or spelling, or in both. when two words are identical in sound, they are homophones, when two words are identical in spelling, they are homographs.

36. A locutionary act is the act of uttering words, phrases, clause. It is the act of conveying literal meaning by means of syntax, lexicon and phonology.

37. A term used instead of historical linguistics to refer to the study of language change at various points in time and at various historical stages.

38. A sociolinguistic situation in which two very different varieties of language co - exist in a speech community, each serving a particular social function and used for a particular situation.

39. Brain lateralization refers to the localization of cognitive and perceptual functions in a particular hemisphere of the brain. For example , the right hemisphere processes stimuli more holistically and the left hemisphere more analytically. In most people, the left hemisphere has primary responsibility for language, while the right hemisphere controls visual and spatial skills.

40. The use of ones first language rule which leads to an error or inappropriate form in the target language.

41. In the light of componential analysis, the meaning of a word consists of a number of distinctive meaning features; the analysis breaks down the meaning of the word into these features;

it is these different features that distinguish word meaning similarly, a phoneme is considered as a collection of distinctive sound features; a phoneme can be broken down into these distinctive sound features and it is these sound features that distinguish different sounds.

42. From the perspective of psycholinguistic analysis, language use in terms of perception, comprehension and production follows a certain pattern which involves the coordination of various language centers. For example, when we speak, words are drawn from Wernick's area and transferred to Broca's area, which determines the details of their form and pronunciation. The appropriate instructions are then sent to the motor area which controls the vocal tract to physically articulate the words. When we hear something and try to comprehend it, the stimulus from the auditory cortex is transmitted to Wemicke's area, where it is then interpreted. When we perceive a visual image, a message is sent to the angular gyrus, where it is converted into a visual pattern.

Test 3

1. The fact that ability to speak a language is transmitted from generation to generation by a process of learning, and not genetically is usually referred to as

()

A. performance	B. language acquisition
C. cultural transmission	D. competence

r

2. Of all the speech organs, the _____ is/are the most flexible. ()

A. mouth	B. lips
C. tongue	D. vocal cords

3. Morphemes that can occur "unattached" are called _____ morphemes. ()

A. inflectional	B. bound
C. free	D. derivational

4. _____ belongs to major lexical categories.

A. Auxiliary	B. Conjunction
C. Pronoun	D. Adverb

5. _____ defines the meaning of a language form as the "situation in which the _____ speaker utters it and the response it calls forth in the hearer". ()

A. Behaviorism	B. Contextualism
C. The conceptualist view	D. The naming theory

6. _____ are not the most typical of the representatives. ()

A. Stating	B. Thanking
C. Swearing	D. Hypothesizing

7. The word "name" was pronounced as _____ in Middle English. ()

A. / na: ma: /	B. / na: ma /
C. /neim/	D. /neim/

8. _____ is defined as any regionally or socially definable human group identified

by shared linguistic system. ()

A. A speech community B. A race
 C. A Society D. A country

9. _____ is the mental function of the left hemisphere. ()

A. Recognition of musical melodies B. Recognition of patterns
 C. Holistic reasoning D. Reading and writing

10. The language at _____ stage begins to reflect the distinction between sentences types, such as negative sentences, imperatives, and questions. ()

A. one - word B. two -word
 C. multiword D. per linguistic

II. Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in one word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. (1% x 10 = 10%)

11. The description of a language as it changes through is a d _____ study.

12. In English there are a number of d _____, which are produced by moving from one vowel position to another through intervening positions.

13. According to its position in the new word, affixes are divided into two kinds _____ and suffixes.

14. S _____ is a subfield of linguistics that studies the sentence structure of language.

15. The same one word may have n _____ than one meaning, this is ^hat we call p _____.

16. Work on the systematic form - meaning resemblance in c _____ words that have descended from a common source, lies at the core of comparative construcon.

17. C _____ are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action.

18. Wherever the standard language can use a contraction (he + is = he's). Black English can d _____ the form of "be".

19. The most important part of the brain is the outside surface of the brain, called the c _____ cortex.

20. In learning a second language, a learner will subconsciously use his L1 knowledge, This process is called language t _____.

31. inflectional affixes

32. parole

33. intonation

34. syntactic category

35. hyponymy

36. componential analysis

37. blending

38. pidgin

39. psycholinguistics

40. input

V . Answer the following questions. (10% x2=20%)

41. For each of the following two sentences, draw a tree diagram of its underlying structure that will reveal the difference in the relationship between "John/Mary" and the verb "see"

1) Mary advised John to see the dentist.

2) Mary promised John to see the doctor.

42. Explain how the inventory of sounds can change, giving some examples in English for illustration.

KEY:1.C 2.C 3. C 4.D 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. B

11. diachronic 12. diphthongs 13. prefixes 14. Syntax 15. polysemy 16. cognates

17. Commissives 18. delete 19. cerebral 20. transfer

31. Inflectional affixes manifest various grammatical relations or grammatical categories such as number, tense, degree and case.

32. Parole refers to the realization of langue in actual use, parole is concrete and varies from person to person, and from situation to situation.

33. Pitch variation is known as intonation when its patterns are imposed on sentences, as in English. More specific, when pitch, stress and length variations are tied to the sentence rather than to the word, they are collectively known as intonation.

34. A word or phrase that performs a particular grammatical function such as the subject or object

35. Relation of semantic inclusion between a word which is more general and a word which is more specific, e. g. furniture -table.

36. Componential analysis is a way proposed by the structural semanticists to analyze word meaning. The approach is based upon the belief that the meaning of a word can be dissected into meaning components, called semantic features. For example, the word "man" is analyzed as comprising of + HUMAN, +ADUIT, + ANIMATE, +MALE.

37. Blending is a way of forming a new word by combining parts of two other words. For example, smog(smoke + fog) , motel (motor +hotel).

38. A marginal contact language with a limited vocabulary and reduced grammatical structures, used by native speakers of other languages as a means of business communication.

39. The study of language in relation to the mind, with focus on the process of language production, comprehension and acquisition.

40. The language which a leaner hears or receives and from which he or she can learn.

41. 1)Mary advised John to see the dentist. 2) Mary promised John to see the doctor.
(tree diagram omitted)

42. The inventory of sounds can change, and sound changes include changes in vowel sound, sound loss, sound addition, and sound movement.

1) Vowel sound change: English has undergone the systematic and regular change in the vowel sounds, known as the Great vowel shift which occurred at the end of the Middle English period and which involved seven long, or tense vowels. These changes led to one of the major discrepancies between the phonemic representations of words and morphemes, i. e. between pronunciation and the spelling system of Modern English, e. g. five—/fi:/ (Middle English)—/faiv/(Modern English).

2) Sound loss: Sounds can change by the loss of phonemes. In the history of English the velar fricative /χ/ was lost. This sound existed in Old English, so "night" was pronounced as /nixt/, but in Modern English, its pronunciation is /nait/.

3) Sound addition: Sound addition includes the gain or insertion of a sound. For example, the word *leisure* was borrowed from French, so the phoneme /ʒ/ was added to the inventory of English sounds. A change that involves the insertion of a consonant or vowel sound to the middle of a word is known as epenthesis, e. g. *spinie* - *spindle*.

4) Sound movement: Sound change as a result of sound movement known as metathesis involves a reversal in position of two adjoining sound segments. Metathesis is less common, but it does exist. In some dialects of English, for example, the word *ask* is pronounced /[_ks/. Also, *bridd* ("bird") is an Old English word. When metathesis occurred to this word, the movement of /r/ sound to the right of the vowel sound resulted in its Modern English counterpart "bird".

TEST 4

9. Stimuli heard in the left ear are reported less accurately than those heard in the right ear. This phenomenon is known as the ()
 A. brain lateralization B. linguistic lateralization C. right ear advantage D. cerebral plasticity

10. Negative transfer in learning a second language is known as ()
 A. interference B. interlanguage
 C. fossilization D. acculturation

11. L _____ refers to the abstract linguistic system shared all the members of a speech community.

12. The different phones which can represent a phoneme in different phonetic environments are called the a _____ of that phoneme.

13. The most elemental grammatical units in a language are m _____ .

14. A s _____ is a structurally independent unit that usually comprises a number words to form a complete statement, question or command.

15. The word which is more general in meaning is called the s _____ .

16. A p _____ act is the alt performed by or resulting from saying something.

17. Sound change as a result of sound movement, known as m _____, involves a reversal in position of two adjoining sound segments.

18. The s _____ language is a superposed, socially prestigious dialect of language.

19. The brain is divided into two roughly symmetrical halves, called h _____, one he right and one on the left.

20. Learners follow a U _____ route in acquiring a second language because negative transfer is not the major factor in SLA.

31. duality
 32. complementary distribution

33. bound morphemes

34. grammatical relation
 35. complementary antonyms

36. context

37. protolanguage

38. sociolect

39. the critical period

40. language acquisition

41. How is modern linguistics different from traditional grammar?

42. Different theories of child language acquisition have been advanced. Discuss two contrasting views with reference to the behaviorist learning model and the nativist biological model.

Key to Test 4 1.B 2. A 3.B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A

11.Langue 12. allophones 13. morphemes 14. sentence 15. superordinate 16. perlocutionary 17. metathesis 18. standard 19. hemispheres 20. universal

31. One of the major defining features of human language. Human language consists of two levels. At the lower level, there are a limited number of sounds which are meaningless while at the higher level there are an unlimited number of combinations of these sounds. It is also known as double

articulation.

32. When two sounds never occur in the same environment, they are in "complementary distribution". For example, the aspirated English plosives never occur after [s] , and the unsaturated ones never occur initially. Sounds in complementary distribution should be assigned to the same phoneme.

33. Those morphemes cannot be used by themselves, but must be combined with other morphemes to form words that can be used independently. They are called bound morphemes, such as -er, - en, dis - , bio - , -less, - sym.

34. The structural and logical functional relations between every noun phrase and the verb in a sentence.

35. A pair of complementary antonyms is characterized by the feature that the denial of one member of the pair implies the assertion of the other. In other words, it is not a matter of degree between two extremes, but a matter of either one or the other. For example, " alive" and "dead" , " male" and "female".

36. Context is regarded as constituted by all kinds of knowledge assumed to be shared by the speaker and the hearer, For example, the knowledge of the language used and the knowledge of the world, including the general knowledge about the world and the specific knowledge about the situation in which linguistic communication is taking place.

37. The original (or ancestral) form of a language family which has ceased to exist

38. A variety of language used by people belonging to a particular social class.

39. An early period of one' s life extending to the age of puberty, during which the human brain is most ready to acquire language naturally and effortlessly, a period that coincides with the period of brain lateralization for language functions.

40. A general term used to refer to the development of a person' s first, second, or foreign language.

41. Modern linguistics differs from traditional grammar in two ways.

1) Traditional grammar is based on "high" (literary religious) written language. Modern linguistics studies whatever occurs in the language people use and mainly spoken language.

2) Traditional grammar is prescriptive. It tells the learners what he should say, or what is supposed to be correct usage. On the other hand, modern linguistics is mostly descriptive. Linguistic study is supposed to describe the language people actually use, be it "correct" or Not.

42. The Behaviorist view:

Language acquisition is a process of habit formation. Language is learned through stimulus and response. Reinforcement of selected Reponses is the key to understanding language development. Children learn to produce correct sentences because they are positively reinforced when they say something right and negatively reinforced when they say something wrong.

The Nativist view.

Language acquisition is the species - specific property of human beings. Children are bom with an innate ability to acquire language. They are predisposed to develop their native language along a universal, predetermined route through similar stage. They go about acquinng the grammar of their native language using principles unique to language acquisition.

1. Language is ()
A. instinctive B. non - instinctive
C. static D. genetically transmitted

2. The sound "s" and "z" are the result of air escaping under frication between the tongue and _____ before passing through the teeth. ()
A. hard palate B. uvula
C. alveolar ridge D. soft palate

3. _____ is the study of word formation and the internal structure of words. ()
A. Semantics B. Syntax
C. Morphology D. Phonology

4. Since early 1980s _____ and other generative linguists proposed and developed the principles - and - parameters theory. ()
A. Chomsky B. Bopp
C. Jones D. Grimm

5. _____ are written identically but sound differently. ()
A. Homographs B. Homophones
C. Homonyms D. Synonyms

6. The branch of linguistics that studies how context influences the way speakers interpret sentences is called ()
A. semantics B. pragmatics
C. sociolinguistics D. psycholinguistics

7. Middle English had been deeply influenced by Norman _____ in vocabulary and grammar. ()
A. Latin B. French
C. Spanish D. Germanic

8. _____ is not a typical example of official bilingualism. ()
A. Canada B. Finland
C. Belgium D. Germany

9. When we listen, the word is heard and comprehended via _____ area. ()
A. Broca' s B. motor
C. neurons D. Wernicke' s

10. Pitch variation is known as _____ when its patterns are imposed sentences. ()
A. intonation B. tone
C. pronunciation D. voice

11. Language is p _____ in that it makes possible the construction and interpretation of new signals by its users.

12. Obstruction between the back of the tongue and the v _____ area results in the pronunciation of [k] and [g].

13. Morphemes may be classified as b _____ or free.

14. Normally a sentence consists of at least a subject and its p _____ which contains a finite verb or a verb phrase.

15. R _____ means what a linguistic form refers to in the real, physical world.

16. D _____ are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something.

17. The history of English Lexical expansion is one that is characterized with heavy b _____ and word formation.

18. A pidgin typically lacks i _____ morphemes, such as nouns with no ending to indicate plurality.

19. The basic essentials of the first language are acquired in the short period from about age two to puberty, which is called the c _____ period for first language acquisition

20. Negative transfer, a process more commonly known as i _____ was once believed to be the major source of difficulties experienced and errors made by L2 learners.

31. langue

32. broad transcription

33. syntax

34. polysemy

35. semantic narrowing

36. apocope

37. sociolinguistics

38. cerebral cortex

39. fossilization

40. caretaker speech

41. What are the main features of the English compounds?

42. What is the difference between standard language, national language and official language?

Key to Test 5 1.B 2.C 3.C 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. D 10. A 11. productive 12. velar 13. bound 14. predicate 15. Reference 16. Directives 17. borrowing 18. inflectional 19. critical 20. interference

31. Langue refers to the abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community. Langue is abstract and relatively stable.

32. A way to transcribe speech sounds. The basic principle is to use one letter to indicate one sound. It is generally used in dictionaries and language teaching textbooks.

33. A subfield of linguistics that studies the sentence structure of language.

34. One form having more than one meaning, e. g. earth -our planet, the soil on its surface.

35. Semantic narrowing is the reverse process in which the meaning of a word becomes less general or inclusive than its historically earlier meaning. For example, the word "deer" was used earlier to refer to any animal, but its modern reference has been narrowed down to only a specific species.

36. The deletion of a word - final vowel segment, For example, "name" and "love" were pronounced respectively as /na:ma:/ and /lufu/ in English, and /na:ma/ and /luva/ in middle English, but as /neim/ and /kAv/ in Modern English.

37. The subdiscipline of linguistics that studies language variation and language use in social contexts.

38. The outside surface of the brain which receives messages from all the sensory organs and where human cognitive abilities reside.

39. A process that sometimes occurs in second language learning in which incorrect linguistic features (such as the accent or a grammatical pattern) become a permanent part of the way a person speaks or writes in the target language.

40. Simple, modified speech used by parents, baby - sitter, etc, when they talk to young children

who are acquiring their native language.

41. Despite the various formations, all compounds share the following features.

(1) Orthographically, a compound can be written as one word with or without a hyphen in between, or as two separate words, e. g. armchair, follow - up, thunder bird. How a compound is written is simply a matter of convention.

(2) Syntactically, the part of speech of the compound is generally determined by the part of speech of the second element, e. g. icy - cold adj. Head - strong adj. Greenhouse n.

(3) Semantically, the meaning of a compound is often idiomatic, not always being the sum total of the meanings of its components. For example, a blockage is not a leg that is black, a greenhouse is not a house that is green, a Redcoat is not a coat at all, and neither is a hotdog a dog.

(4) Phonetically, the stress of a compound always falls on the first element, while the second element receives secondary stress. The same form "running dog" can possibly be pronounced in two different ways. One way to pronounce it is to give the primary stress to the noun "dog", "irunning dog. "Thus renounced, the form means "a dog that is running". The other way is to put the primary stress on the first element "running", "running dog" is actually a compound noun and it does not mean a dog that is running, but metaphorically refers to a person who follows another person obediently in his wrongdoing.

42. (1) A "standard language" is usually based on a prestige dialect (or a prestige language) widely accepted. It comes from a dialect but is more elevated than the dialect concerned. It is able to cut across regional differences, provide a universally accepted means of communication and serve as an institutionalized norm for mass-media and language education.

(2) While the imposition of a dialect as a "standard language" is executed more in informal ways than through government intervention, it is not the case for the imposition of a "national language" onto a newly liberated country or a multinational one, which needs "rearter efforts on the part of government or public institution, by restoration, by imposing a prestige language, or by preserving the foreigner ruler's language.

An "official language" .similar to a standard or national language, is under formal, official situations (or in mass - media) and so distinction lies in its social function.

Test 6

clause. ()

A. coordinator	B. particle
C. preposition	D. subordinator

5. In following pairs of words, _____ are a pair of complementary antonyms. ()

6. Proposed that speech act can fall into five general categories. ()

- A. Austin
- B. Searle
- C. Sapir
- D. Chomsky

7. _____ is a kind of abbreviation of otherwise longer words or phases. ()

- A. Clipping
- B. Coinage
- C. Blending
- D. Acronym

8. The most distinguishable linguistic feature of a regional dialect is its ()

- A. syntax
- B. vocabulary
- C. grammar
- D. accent

9. "Thinking was a movements that had been reduced from actual speech to the point where they were no longer visible" . That is the view of ()

A. Plato	B. Bloomfield
C. Watson	D. Whorf
for SLA is	()
A. two or three years old	B. puberty
C. early teenage	D. perlinguistic

10. The optimum age

11. Language can be used to refer to contexts removed from the immediate situations of the speaker. This is what **discourse** means.

12. A vowel is a voiced sound in forming which the air issues in a continuous stream through the pharynx and mouth, there being no audible friction.

13. Conventionally a phoneme is put in slashes, and phones are placed within square brackets.

14. A clause that takes a subject and a finite verb, and at the same time stands structurally alone is known as a **f** clause.

15. H_____ refers to the sense relation between a more general, more inclusive word and a more specific word.

16. P _____ is the study of how speakers of a language use sentences to effect successful communication.

17. Sound change as a result of sound movement, known as **m _____**, involves a reversal in position of two adjoining sound segments.

18. A c _____ language is originally a pidgin that has become established as a native language in some speech community.

19. The angular g ____ is the language center responsible for converting a visual stimulus into an auditory form and vice versa.

20. As a type of linguistic system in L2 learning, i _____ is a product of L2 training, mother tongue input, etc.

31. diachronic linguistics

32. phonetics

33. derivative

34. reference

35. perlocutionary act

36. historical linguistics

37. linguistic taboo

38. dichotic listening

39. language transfer

40. error analysis

V. Answer the following questions (10% x 2 = 20%)

41. How is Saussure's distinction between langue and parole similar to Chomsky's distinction between competence and performance? And what's their difference?

42. Provide evidence for the view that there is a critical period for language acquisition.

Key to Test 6 1.A 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.B 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C

11. displacement 12. pharynx 13. square 14. finite 15. Hyponymy 16. Pragmatics 17. metathesis 18. Creole 19. gyrus 20. interlanguage

31. Linguistics that studies language over a period of time, also known as historical linguistics, e.g. the study of the Chinese language since the end of the Qing dynasty up to the present.
^

32. Phonetics is defined as the study of the phonic medium of language; it is concerned with all the sounds that occur in the world's languages. There are three branches of phonetics, articulatory phonetics, and acoustic phonetics.

33. Derivational affixes are added to an existing form to create a word. such way of word-formation is called derivation and the new word formed by derivation is called a derivative. For example, "quick" + "ly" — quickly.

34. Reference means that a linguistic form refers to in a real, physical world; it deals with the relationship between the linguistic element and the non-linguistic world of experience.

35. Perlocutionary act is the result achieved in uttering the sentence For instance, the result of someone's actually closing the door after he heard the sentence " close the door" is a perlocutionary act.

36. A subfield of linguistics that studies language change (or historical development of language).

37. An obscene, profane, or swear word or expression that is prohibited from general use by the educated and "polite" society.

38. A research technique which has been used to study how the brain controls hearing and language, with which subjects wear earphones and simultaneously receive different sounds in the right and left ear, and are then asked to repeat what they hear.

39. The effect of one's first language knowledge on the learning of a second language.

40. An approach to the study and analysis of the errors made by second language learners . which suggest that many learner errors are not due to the learner's mother tongue interference but reflect universal learning strategies such as overgeneralization and simplification of rules.

41. (1) Both Saussure and Chomsky make the distinction between the abstract language system and the actual use of language. Saussure defines *langue* as the abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community, and *parole* (as) the realization of *langue* in actual use. Chomsky defines competence as the ideal user's knowledge of the rules of his language, and performance (as) the actual realization of this knowledge in linguistic communication.

(2) Both made the distinction in order to single out one aspect of language for serious study. Both think that what linguists should do is to study the abstract language system rather than the actual use of language and to discover the rules governing the actual use of language.

(3) While Saussure's distinction and Chomsky's are very similar, they differ at least in one aspect. That is, Saussure takes a sociological view of language and his notion of *langue* is a matter of social conventions, and Chomsky looks at language from a psychological point of view and to him competence is a property of the mind of each individual.

42. The critical period for language acquisition coincides with the time during which the brain's hemispheric lateralization for language and other cognitive skills takes place. It is believed that the end of the critical period corresponds to the completion of this lateralization process. Evidence in support of the critical period hypothesis comes from the fact that children acquiring their first language beyond the critical age are hardly successful, such as the case of "Genie".

Aphasic studies also seem to support the critical period hypothesis: it is reported that preadolescent children suffering damage to the left hemisphere are able to transfer their language centers to the right hemisphere and reacquire the lost linguistic skills. Further supporting evidence comes from studies in the field of second language acquisition: adults experience much greater difficulty in learning a second or foreign language, in contrast to young children, who are known to be excellent second language learners.

TEST 7

1. Writing is a secondary language form based upon ()
A. speech B. gesture
C. emotion D. sounds
2. The vowel [i:] in [fi:d] and [u:] in [fu:d] are both _____ vowels. ()
A. open B. close
C. rounded D. unrounded
3. The English word "modernizers" is composed of _____ morphemes. ()
A. four B. three
C. two D. five
4. The _____ holds that there is no direct link between a linguistic form and what it refers to; rather, in the interpretation of meaning they are linked through the mediation of concepts in the mind. ()
A. naming theory B. conceptualist view
C. contextualist view D. behaviorist view
5. The study of the linguistic meaning of words, phrases, and sentences is called _____. ()
A. phonology B. morphology
C. syntax D. semantics

6. Promising, undertaking, vowing are the most typical of the ()
A. declarations B. directives
C. commissives D. expressive

7. _____ century is considered to be the beginning of modern English. ()
A. 17th B. 19th
C. 18th D. 16th

8. _____ refers to a marginal language of few lexical items and straightforward grammatical rules, used as a medium of communication. ()
A. Lingua franca B. Creole
C. Pidgin D. Standard language

9. Whorf believed that speakers of different languages perceive and experience the world differently, that is, relative to their linguistic background, hence the notion of ()
A. linguistic determinism B. linguistic relativism
C. linguistic nativism D. linguistic behaviorism

10. Beside the genetic predisposition for language acquisition, language, _____ is necessary for successful language acquisition.
A. instruction B. correction
C. imitation D. Input and interaction

II. Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in one word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. (1% x 10 = 10%)

11. The description of language at some point in time is a s _____ study.
12. The basic unit in phonology is called p _____; it is a unit that is of distinctive value.
13. Bound morphemes include two types: roots and a _____
14. The clause into which it is embedded is called a m _____ clause.
15. Pairs of words that exhibit the reversal of a relationship between the two items are called r _____ opposites.
16. p _____ were sentences that did not state a fact or describe a state, and were not verifiable.
17. Words are created outright to fit some purpose, such a method of enlarging the vocabulary is known as word c _____.
18. R _____ variation is speech variation according to the particular area where a speaker comes from.
19. The relationship between the name and the meaning of a word is quite a _____.
20. The f _____ of the learner's interlanguage is believed to be a major source of incorrect forms resistant to further instruction.
31. arbitrariness 32. suprasegmental features 33. cognate 34. sense 35. phrase structure rule
36. assimilation 37. semantic broadening 38. register 39. linguistic lateralization 40. holophrase
41. How does phonetics differ from phonology?
42. Briefly discuss the individual factors which affect the acquisition of a second language.

Key to Test 7 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. D

11. synchronic 12. phoneme 13. affixes 14. matrix 15. relational 16. performatives

17. coinage 18. Regional 19. arbitrary 20. fossilization

31. There is no connection between the sound that people use and the objects to which these sounds refer. Language is arbitrary in the sense that there is no intrinsic connection between the word "pen", for instance, and the thing used to write with.

32. The phonemic features that occur above the level of the segments are called suprasegmental features; these are the phonological properties of such units as the syllable, the word, and the sentence. The main suprasegmental features include stress, intonation, and tone.

33. A word in one language which is similar in form and meaning to a word in another language because both languages have descended from a common source.

34. Sense refers to the inherent meaning of a linguistic form, which is a collection of semantic meanings, abstract and decontextualized.

35. A rewrite rule that allows for the possible combinations of words to form phrases and sentences.

36. Assimilation refers to the change of a sound as the result of the influence of an adjacent sound. In an assimilative process, successive sounds are made identical or more similar, to one another in terms of place or manner of articulation, or of haplology.

37. The process in which the meaning of a word becomes more general or inclusive than its historically earlier meaning. For example, the older meaning of "aunt" was father's sister, but its modern referent can also be mother's sister.

38. A functional speech or language variety that involves degrees of formality depending on the speech situation concerned.

39. Hemispheric specialization or dominance for language.

40. A single word that appears in children's early speech and functions as a complex idea or sentence.

41. Phonetics is of a general nature; it describes all speech sounds and their fine differences, how they are produced, how they differ from each other, and what phonetic features they possess, how they can be classified, etc. Phonology, on the other hand, is interested in the system of sounds of a particular language; it aims to discover how speech sounds in a language form patterns and how these sounds are used to convey meaning in linguistic communication. Thus these two are at once related and distinct branches of linguistic studies. For example the [t] sounds in the two English words stop and top are pronounced differently. The first one is what we call an unaspirated [t] and the second one an aspirated [th].

Phoneticians have recognized two quite distinct sounds for [t] in English; but if we consider these two sounds from the phonological point of view, we would say these two sounds are fundamentally the same, since they have one and the same function in communication, in distinguishing between words and meanings.

42. The acquisition of a second language is dependent on a combination of factors. The rate and ultimate success in SLA are affected not only by learners' experience with optimal input and instruction, but also by individual learner factors. The learner factors that have captured the attention of SLA researchers include age, motivation, acculturation, and personality.

1) Age. The optimum age for SLA does not always accord with the maxim of "the younger the better". But it has been demonstrated that adolescents are quicker and more effective L2 learners

than young children. The early teenagers are good L2 learners because their flexibility of the language acquisition faculty has not been completely lost and their cognitive skills have developed considerably to facilitate the processing of linguistic features of a new language.

2) Motivation. Adults are motivated to learn a second language because of a communicative need. If the learners have a strong instrumental need to learn a second language or have a strong interest in the way of life of native speakers of the language they are learning, they are most likely to succeed.

3) Acculturation. The more a learner aspires to acculturate to the community of the target language, the further he or she will progress along the developmental continuum. 4) Personality. The generally outgoing adult learners learn more quickly and therefore are more successful than the generally reserved ones.

TEST 8

9. The most recognizable differences between American English and British English are in _____ and vocabulary. ()

- A. structure
- B. grammar
- C. usage
- D. pronunciation

10. According to Krashen, _____ refers to the gradual and subconscious development of ability in the first language by using it naturally in daily communicative situations. ()

- A. learning
- B- competence
- C. performance
- D. acquisition

II. Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in one word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. (1% x 10 = 10%)

11. If a linguistic study describe and analyzes the language people actually use, it is said to be **descriptive**.

12. P _____ is defined as the study of the phonic medium of language.

12. P _____ is defined as the study of the phonic medium of language.

13. Morphology is divided into two sub - branches: inflectional morphology and d_____ morphology.

14. The incorporated, or subordinate, clause is normally called an **e** _____ clause.

15. Synonyms that are mutually substitutable under all circumstances are called c _____ synonyms.

16. All the acts that belong to the same category share the same purpose or the same intention point, but they differ in their strength or force.

17. The most widely - spread morphological changes in the historical development of English are the loss and addition of a _____.

18. A linguistic t _____ refers to a word or expression that is prohibited by the "polite" society from general use.

19. As a means of i ____ communication, language facilitates thinking, speech behavior and action for the individual

20. In second language learning, instrumental motivation occurs when the learner's goal is functional and i _____ motivation occurs when the learner's goal is social.

functional, and pragmatic motivation occurs when the learner's goal is social.

31. cultural transmission 32. narrow transcription 33. universal grammar 34. relational opposites 35. illocutionary act 36. the Great Vowel Shift 37. speech community 38. subvocal speech 39.

metacognitive acts), the Great vowel Shifts), speech commandments, subvocal speech, instrumental motivation, telegraphic speech.

41. What is sense and what is reference? How are they related?

42. Describe three features of Black English, including at least one phonological and one syntactic characteristics.

Key to Test 8 1.C 2.D 3. A 4. B 5.D 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. D 11. descriptive 12. phonetics
13. derivational 14. embedded 15. complete 16. illocutionary 17. affixes 18. taboo
19. intrapersonal 20. integrative

31. Language is culturally transmitted. That is, it is passed on from one generation to the next by teaching and learning rather than by instinct. This is not to deny that human capacity for language has a genetic basis; in fact only human beings can learn a human language at birth and he has to be

exposed to language in order to acquire it.

32. A way to transcribe speech sounds. Narrow transcription is the transcription with letter - symbols together with the diacritics. The phoneticians in their study of speech sounds generally use it.

33. A system of linguistic knowledge which consists of some general principles and parameters about natural languages.

34. Relational opposites, a kind of antonyms, refer to pairs of words that exhibit the reversal of a relationship between the two items. For example, "husband" and "wife" , " father" and "son" etc.

35. A locutionary act is the act of uttering words, phrases, clauses. It is the act of conveying literal meaning by means of syntax, lexicon and phonology.

36. A series of systematic sound change in the history of English that involved seven long vowels and consequently led to one of the major discrepancies between English pronunciation and its spelling system.

37. A group of people who form a community and share at least one speech variety as well as similar linguistic norms.

38. A term used to refer to thought when thought and language are identical or closely parallel to each other.

39. The learner' s desire to learn a second language because it is useful for some functional, "instrumental "goals, such as getting a job, passing an examination, or reading for information.

40. The early speech of children, so called because it lacks the same sorts or words which adults typically leave out of telegrams (such as non - substantive words and inflectional morphemes).

41. Sense is concerned with the inherent meaning of the linguistic form. It is the collection of all the features of the linguistic form; it is abstract and de - contextualized. For example the sense of the word " dog" is " a domesticated canine mammal, occurring in many breeds that show a great variety in size and form. " It does not refer to any particular dog that exists in the real world, but applies to any animal that meets the features described in the definition. Reference means what a linguistic form refers to in the real, physical world; it deals with the relationship between the linguistic element and the non - linguistic world of experience. If we say "The dog is barking, "we must be talking about a certain dog existent in the situation; the word " dog" refers to a dog known to both the speaker and the hearer. This is the reference of the word " dog" in this particular situation. It is matter of the relationship between the form and the reality.

42. 1) One of the phonological features of Black English is the simplification of a consonant cluster at the end of a word by dropping the word -final phoneme. As a result, for example, "pass" "past" and "passed" , are all pronounced the way as "pass" is. 2) One of the syntactic features of Black English is the constant absence of the copula, such as in " That time" and " The coffee cold".

3) Another syntactic feature that characterizes Black English is the double negation with sentences like" I don't know nobody" and "He don' t go nowhere".

TEST 9

1. As modern linguistics aims to describe and analyze the language people actually use, and not to lay down rules for "correct" linguistic behavior, it is said to be

()

II. Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in one word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. (1% x 10 = 10%)

11. Chomsky defines "competence" as the ideal users know of the rules of his language.

12. The phonemic features that occur above the level of the segments are called suprasegmental features; these are the phonological properties of such units as the syllable, the word, and the sentence.

13. The smallest unit of language and meaningful is m _____.

14. Syntactic movement is dictated by rules traditionally called t _____ rules, whose operation may change the syntactic representation of a sentence.

15. S _____ refers to the sameness or close similarity of meaning.

16. The c _____ is often considered as the initial effort to study meaning in a pragmatic sense.

17. The study of ongoing changes that languages have undergone is sometimes called historical and c _____ linguistics.

18. Taboo and e _____ are two faces of the same communication coin.

19. This neurological flexibility is referred to in the literature as cerebral p

20. A_____ refers to the gradual and subconscious development of ability in the first language by using it naturally in daily communicative situations.

31. phone32. morphological rules33. semantics34. pragmatics35. internal borrowing36. Old English37. standard language38. intrapersonal communication39. integrative motivation40. behaviorist learning theory

41. For linguists, Why is the study of speech more important than that of writing?

42. What is a minimal pair and what is a minimal set? Why is it important to identify them in a language?

Key to Test 9 1.C 2.D 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A 11. knowledge 12. suprasegmental 13. morpheme 14. transformational 15. Synonymy 16. contextual 17. comparative 18. euphemism 19. plasticity 20. Acquisition

31. A phonetic unit or segment which occurs in the language is called a phone. A single phoneme may be phonetically realized or pronounced as two or more phones. For example, the phoneme /r/ is pronounced as a voiced retroflex [r] in rot, a voiceless [r] in tree, and a trilled [r] in "three".

32. The rules that govern which affix can be added to what type of stem to form a new word, e. g. - ly can be added to a noun to form an adjective.

33. Semantics studies the nature of meaning and why particular utterances have the meanings they do. It is a technical term used to refer to the study of the communication of meaning through language.

34. Pragmatics is a comparatively new branch of study in the area of linguistics, it is the study of how speakers of a language use sentences to effect successful communication.

35. The application of a rule from one part of the grammar to another part of the grammar by analogy to its earlier operation. For example, by analogy to the plural formation of "foe - s" and "dog - s" , speakers started saying "cows" as the plural of "cow" instead of the earlier plural "kine".

36. A major period in the history of English development that began in 449 and ended in 100.

37. A superposed prestigious variety of language of a community or nation, usually based on the speech and writing of educated native speakers of the language.

38. The process of using language within the individual to facilitate one's own thought and aid the formulation and manipulation of concepts.

39. The learner's desire to learn a second language in order to communicate with native speakers of the target language.

40. A theory of psychology which, when applied to first language acquisition, suggests that the

learner's verbal behavior is conditioned or reinforced through association between stimulus and response.

41. Modern linguistics gives priority to the spoken form of language for a number of reasons. (1) First, in any human society we know of, speech precedes writing. The writing system of any language is always a later invention, used to record the speech. (2) While quite a number of languages in the world today have both spoken form. (3) And then in terms of function, the spoken language is used for a wider range of purposes than the written, and carries a larger load of communication than the written.

42. Minimal pairs are two words which are identical in every way except for one sound segment that occurs in the same position in the string. A minimal pair test is the first rule of thumb one can use to determine phonemes in a language. So in English, pill and bill are a minimal pair, and so are pill and till, till and kill, kill and dill, and dill and gill. Accordingly, we can conclude that /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/ are phonemes in English. Then all these sound combinations together constitute a minimal set; they are identical inform except for the initial consonant. This also applies to the vowels. The pronunciations of the following words are identical except for the vowel: beat, bit, bet, bat, boot, but, bait, bite. So they form a minimal set, from which we can conclude that all these vowels:/i:/, /ɪ/, /e/, /ɛ/, /ʌ/, /A/, /eɪ/, /aɪ/ are phonemes in English. By identifying the minimal pairs or the minimal set of a language, a philologist can identify its phonemes.

TEST 10

constriction of the air - stream in the vocal tract.

32. The assimilation rule assimilates one sound to another by "copying" a feature of a sequential phoneme, thus making the two phones similar. The rule accounts for the varying pronunciation of the nasal [n] that occurs within a word.

33. Acoustic phonetics studies the vibrations of the air molecules. It studies the physical properties of speech sounds, as transmitted between mouth and ear.

34. A level of syntactic representation after the operation of necessary syntactic movement

35. Semantic shift is a process of semantic change in which a word loses its former meaning and acquires a new, sometimes related, meaning. An example of semantic shift is the word "silly".

36. Cooperative Principle was proposed by Paul Grice, abbreviated as CP. It goes as follows: Make your conversational contribution such as required at the stage at which it occurs by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.

37. The insertion of a consonant or vowel sound to the middle of a word.

38. A euphemism is a mild, indirect or less offensive word or expression that replaces a taboo word or serves to avoid more direct wording that might be harsh, unpleasantly direct, or offensive, e. g. "pass away" for "die".

39. A comparative procedure used to establish linguistic differences between two languages so as to predict learning difficulties caused by interference from the learner's first language and prepare the type of teaching materials that will reduce the effects of interference.

40. A process of adapting to the culture and value system of the second language community.

41. Grammaticality refers to the grammatical well - formedness of a sentence. A sentence may be well - formed grammatically, i. e. it conforms to the grammatical rules of the language. Whether a sentence is semantically meaningful is governed by rules called selectional restrictions,; e. .constraints on what lexical items can go with what others. Some sentences may be grammatically well - formed, i. e. ,they comply perfectly with the grammatical rules of the language, yet they may not be semantically meaningful. The reason is that they contain words which are not supposed to go together, thus violating the electoral restrictions, e. g. Green clouds are sleeping furiously. The problem with the sentence is that no one has ever seen any green clouds, and clouds never sleep, still less sleep furiously, so in the sentence some selectional restrictions have been violated. This has led to the semantic ill - formedness of the sentence.

42. Some major causes that lead to the systematic occurrence of errors in second language acquisition include: a) interference from the mother tongue, b) interlingual interference within the target language and c) overgeneralization.1) Mother tongue interference: Mother tongue interference is found at the level of pronunciation, morphology, syntax, vocabulary and meaning, and can be predicted by contrasting the grammatical or other systems of the native and target languages.

2) Interlingual interference: Interlingual interference, or cross-association, occurs when the learner mixes rules and patterns of the target language and produce hybrid structures.

3) Overgeneralization: The use of previously available strategies in new situations, i. e. , the application of a particular pattern or rule of the target language in many other linguistic situations.

TEST 11

1. Chomsky uses the term _____ to refer to the actual realization of a language user's knowledge of the rules of his language in linguistic communication.

"have", "do" etc.

15. R _____ is what a linguistic form refers to in the real world; it is a matter of the relationship between form and the reality.

16. In Austin's early speech act theory, c _____ were statements that either state or describe, and were thus verifiable.

17. In the process of first language acquisition, children usually construct their personal grammars, and their language develops in stages until it a _____ the grammatical rules of the adult language.

18. A s _____ community is one group, all of whose members share the same language or at least a single language variety.

19. People may communicate their feelings or thoughts via n _____ signals such as facial expressions, gestures, postures, or proxemic space.

20. Although the development of a communicative system is not unique to human beings, the natural acquisition of 1 _____ as a system of highly abstract rules and regulations for creative communication is what distinguishes humans from all other animal species.

31. assimilation rule32. root33. bound morphemes34. surface structure35. grammaticality36. elaboration37. bilingualism38. creole9. the Sapir - Whorf hypothesis40. fossilization

41. The phonological features that occur above the level of individual sounds are called suprasegmental features. Discuss the main suprasegmental features, illustrating with examples how they function in the distinction of meaning.

42. Explain and give examples to show in what way componential analysis is similar to the analysis of phonemes into distinctive features.

Key: I. 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. C

II. 11. descriptive 12. obstmction 13. Morpheme
14. AUX – movement 15. Reference 16. constatives 17. approximates 18. speech 19. nonverbal 20. language

IV. 31. The assimilation rule assimilates one sound to another by "copying" a feature of a sequential phoneme, thus making the two phones similar.

32. A root is often seen as part of a word; it can never stand by itself although it bears clear, definite meaning; it must be combined with another root or an affix to form a word. Such roots are numerous in English. For example, the root "geo-" bears the meaning of "the earth"; when it combines with another root " - ology," meaning "a branch of learning, "we get the word " geology," which means "the study of the earth's structure."

33. such as -er,-en,dis- ,bio-, -less,-sym. These morphemes cannot be used by themselves, but must be combined with other morphemes to form words that can be used independently. They are called bound morphemes.

34. What syntactic movement suggests for the study of the grammar is that a sentence structure may have two levels of syntactic representation, one that exists before movement takes place, and the other that occurs after movement takes place. This observation is well supported by the data we examined above. In formal linguistic exploration, these two syntactic representations are commonly termed as D-structure (or the deep structure) and S - structure (roughly meaning the surface structure) .

35. The grammatical meaning of a sentence refers to its grammaticality, i. e. , its grammatical

well-formedness. The grammaticality of a sentence is governed by the grammatical rules of the language.

36. Although simplification, regularization and internal borrowing do seem to account for some changes in the grammar, they fail to account for some other changes, such as rule elaboration or addition. Rule elaboration occurs when there is a need to reduce ambiguity and increase communicative clarity or expressiveness. Language seems to maintain a balance in expressiveness and grammatical elaboration over time.

37. Bilingualism refers to a linguistic situation in which two standard languages are used either by an individual or by a group of speakers, such as the inhabitants of a particular region or a nation.

38. A Creole language is originally a pidgin that has become established as a native language in some speech community. That is, when a pidgin comes to be adopted by a population as its primary language, and children learn it as their first language, then the pidgin language is called a creole.

39. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, as it came to be called, is best represented in Whorf's well-known statement that "we cut nature up, organize it into concepts, and ascribe significances as we do, largely because we are parties to an agreement to organize it in this way — an agreement that holds throughout our speech community and is codified in the patterns of our language."

40. An explanation provided for this break in learning is that a learner's interlanguage fossilized some way short of target language competence while the internalized rule system contained rules that are different from those of the target language system. The fossilization of the learner's interlanguage is believed to be a major source of incorrect forms resistant to further instruction.

III. 41. So far we have been dealing with the phonemes --- sound segments that distinguish meaning. But distinctive features can also be found running over a sequence of two or more phonemic segments. The phonemic features that occur above the level of the segments are called suprasegmental features including stress, intonation, and tone.

Depending on the context in which stress is considered, there are two kinds of stress: word stress and sentence stress.

When we say that a certain syllable of a word is stressed, we mean that the syllable is pronounced with greater force than the other or others. Therefore, stress is a relative notion; only words with two or more syllables can be said to have word stress, and monosyllabic words, i.e. words of only one syllable, can not be said to have word stress. For example, 'student, re'peat.

But the location of stress in English distinguishes meaning. For example, 'improt n. im'port v. 'increase n. in'crease v.

Sentence stress refers to the relative force which is given to the words in a sentence. The more important words in English are nouns, main verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and demonstrative pronouns; to give a special emphasis to a certain notion, a word in a sentence that is usually unstressed can be stressed. For example, in the sentence: He is driving my car, the words that are normally stressed are the main verb driving and the noun car, the rest being unstressed. But to emphasize the fact that the car he is driving is not his or yours, but mine, the speaker can stress the possessive pronoun my, which under normal circumstance is not stressed.

The meaning – distinctive function of the tone is especially important in what we call tone languages. English is not a tone language. Our mother tongue Chinese is a typical tone language, it has four tones. The first tone is level, the second rise, the third fall-rise, and the fourth fall. The role of the tone can be well illustrated by pronouncing the same sound combination such as "ma"

in four different tones:

Intonation plays an important role in the conveyance of meaning in almost every language, especially in a language like English. compare the following three different versions of saying the same sentence:

- (1) 1 That' s • not the • book he • wants.
- (2) That's 'not the 'book he .wants.
- (3)' That' s .not the .book he .wants.

42. Componential analysis is a way proposed by the structural semantists to analyze word meaning. The approach is based upon the belief that the meaning of a word can be dissected into meaning components, called semantic features. This is parallel to the way a phoneme is analyzed into smaller component, called distinctive features. Plus and minus signs are used to indicate whether a certain semantic feature is present or absent in the meaning of a word, and these feature symbols are usually written in capitalized letters.. For example, the word "man" is analyzed as comprising the features of + HUMAN, + ADULT, + ANIMATE, + MALE.

One advantage of componential analysis is that by specifying the semantic feature, of certain words it will be possible to show how these words are related in meaning. For example, the two words "man- and "woman" share the features of +HUMAN, +ADULT, and +ANIMAL, but differ in the feature of MALE. And the words "man" and "boy" share the features of +HUMAN, +ANIMATE, and+MALE, but differ in the feature of ADULT.

Of course, it would be senseless to analyze the meaning of every word by breaking it into its meaning components. But it provides an insight into the meaning of words and a way to study the relationships between words that are related in meaning.

2012.1

1. Language users can send messages which no one else has ever sent before, which results from _____ of language.
 - A. displacement B. productivity C. arbitrariness D. universality
2. In terms of manner of articulation, the English consonants [t] and [r] are classified as _____.
 - A. liquids B. affricates C. stops D. fricatives
3. The morpheme “-al” in the common word “literal” is a (n) _____.
 - A. root B. derivational affix C. inflectional affix D. free morpheme
4. In English syntactic analysis, four phrasal categories are commonly recognized and discussed, namely, _____.
 - A. CP, NP, VP and PP B. NP, VP, PP and IP
 - C. CP, IP, NP and NP D. NP, VP, PP and AP
5. The sense relation between “flower” and “lily” is _____.
 - A. antonymy B. homonymy C. polysemy D. hyponymy
6. In the following dialogue, which maxim under CP is violated when the conversational implicature occurs?

-What did your sister buy in the Department Store?
-She bought a red dress, she bought a green dress, and she bought a blue dress.
A. Quantity B. Quality C. Relation D. Manner.
7. All the following words except _____ are the examples which can be used to illustrate semantic broadening.
 - A. “deer” B. “tail”
 - C. “bird” D. “holiday”
8. _____ is a casual use of language that consists of expressive but nonstandard vocabulary, typically of arbitrary, flashy and often ephemeral coinages and figures of speech.
 - A. Register B. Slang C. Address term D. Taboo
9. When we listen, the word is heard and comprehended via the _____ area.
 - A. motor B. Broca’s C. Wernicke’s D. angular gyrus
10. Apart from the genetic predisposition for language acquisition, language _____ is necessary for successful language acquisition.
 - A. input and interaction B. instruction
 - C. correction and reinforcement D. imitation
11. P _____ is a branch of linguistic study of how sounds are put together and used to convey meaning in communication.
12. The consonant [p] is pronounced differently in the two words pit and spit. In the word pit, the sound [p] is a _____.
13. Some morphemes are words such as help, table and room, which are independent units of meaning and can be used independently. They are called f_____ morphemes.
14. Linguistic elements are arranged in a particular order to make a string of words not only meaningful but also l_____ -and hierarchically-structured.
15. In predication analysis, a p _____ is something said about an argument or it states the logical relation linking the arguments in a sentence.
16. Among the views concerning the study of meaning, contextualism holds that meaning

can be derived from or reduced to observable c _____ in which language is used.

17. Language change is largely a process of balancing between the simplification and the e _____ of rules, between the need to reduce memory burdens and the need to maintain communicative clarity.

18. In sociolinguistics, i _____ is sometimes used to refer to the whole of a person's language.

19. Whorf proposed that all higher levels of thinking are dependent on l _____.

20. In second language learning, instrumental motivation occurs when the learner's goal is functional, and i _____ motivation occurs when the learner's goal is social.

31. arbitrariness 32. minimal pair 33. inflectional affixes 34. X-bar theory

35. selectional restrictions 36. illocutionary act 37. clipping 38. situational dialects

39. the critical period for language acquisition 40. negative transfer

V. Directions: Answer the following questions. (10% X2=20%)

41. The basic form of English negative prefix in- is [in-], as in inaccurate and insecure. In impossible, [n] is changed to match the place of articulation of its following stop [p]. In illiterate, [n] becomes identical to its following [l]. Which phonological rule does this example illustrate? Please define the rule and give one more example.

42. One of the important missions of historical linguistics is to reconstruct the protolanguage. Please explain what the protolanguage is and how historical linguists reconstruct it.

全国 2011 年 1 月自学考试现代语言学试题

课程代码: 00830

I . Directions: Read each of the following statements carefully. Decide which one of the four choices best completes the statement and put the letter A, B, C, or D in the brackets. (2% × 10=20%)

1. There is a difference between what we know, which is our linguistic competence, and how we use this knowledge in actual speech production and _____, which is our linguistic performance.

()

- A. creation B. communication
- C. comprehension D. perception

2. The sounds that begin and end the words church and judge are voiceless and voiced _____, respectively. ()

- A. affricates B. stops
- C. velars D. palatals

3. Morphemes which represent such grammatical categories as number, tense, gender, and case are called _____ morphemes. ()

- A. free B. bound
- C. derivational D. inflectional

4. XP may contain more than just X. Phrases that are formed of more than one word usually contain head, _____ and complement. ()

- A. modifier B. determiner
- C. qualifier D. specifier

5. _____ is concerned with the inherent meaning of the linguistic form while _____ deals with the relationship between the linguistic element and non-linguistic world of experience. ()

- A. Reference, sense B. Sense, referent

C. Sense, reference D. Referent, sense

6. According to John Austin's theory of speech act, a(n) _____ act is the act of expressing the speaker's intention. ()

A. prelocutionary B. locutionary

C. illocutionary D. perlocutionary

7. Sound changes may include the loss of a sound or sounds. The so-called apocope refers to the omission of a vowel segment _____. ()

A. in word-initial B. in word-middle

C. in word-final D. in syllable-initial

8. In contrast to Standard American English, Black English is the distinct variety of English native to black populations in the USA. We regard Black English as _____. ()

A. a regional dialect B. a social dialect

C. a situational dialect D. an ethnic dialect

9. Among the language centers, _____ is responsible for physical articulation of utterances. ()

A. the motor area B. Broca's area

C. Wernicke's area D. the angular gyrus

10. The language at _____ stage begins to reflect the distinction between sentence-types, such as negative sentences, imperatives, and questions. ()

A. prelinguistic B. one-word

C. two-word D. multiword

II. Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in ONE word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. ($1\% \times 10 = 10\%$)

11. A _____ is one of the defining properties of human language, which means there is in general no natural relation between meanings and sounds.

12. Among the three branches of phonetics, the study of the physical properties of the streams of sounds produced in speech is known as a _____ phonetics.

13. In using the morphological rules, we must guard against o _____ in that different words may require different affixes to create the same meaning change.

14. Universal Grammar is a set of principles and p _____ of grammar which, according to Chomsky, is inherited genetically by all human beings.

15. The synonyms such as economical, thrifty, and stingy are different in their e _____ meaning.

16. Most of the violations of the four maxims under the Cooperative Principle give rise to conversational i _____.

17. When there is a need to reduce ambiguity and increase communicative clarity or expressiveness, then rule e _____ occurs.

18. A pidgin is a m _____ language developed as a medium of trade, or through other extended but limited contact, between groups of speakers who have no other language in common.

19. The localization of cognitive and perceptual functions in a particular hemisphere of the brain is called 1 _____.

20. Language acquisition is concerned with language development in humans. Generally speaking, it refers to children's development of their f _____ language.

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms and give examples for illustration where appropriate.

(3% \times 10=30%)

- 31. displacement
- 32. voicing
- 33. morpheme
- 34. finite clause
- 35. componential analysis
- 36. declarations
- 37. epenthesis
- 38. speech variety
- 39. linguistic relativism
- 40. the nativist view of language acquisition

V. Directions: Answer the following questions.

(10% \times 2=20%)

- 41. What is the distinction between langue and parole? Why did Saussure make such a distinction?
- 42. What are the differences between sentence meaning and utterance meaning? And give examples to illustrate them.

2011年1月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

现代语言学试题答案及评分参考

(课程代码 00830)

I. Directions: Read each of the following statements carefully. Decide which one of the four choices best completes the statement and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your Answer Sheet. (2% × 10=20%)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C

II. Directions: Fill in the blank in each of the following statements with one word, the first letter of which is already given as a clue. Note that you are to fill in ONE word only, and you are not allowed to change the letter given. (1% × 10=10%)

11. Arbitrariness	12. acoustic
13. overgeneralization	14. parameters
15. emotive/evaluative	16. implicatures
17. elaboration	18. marginal
19. lateralization	20. first

III. Directions: Judge whether each of the following statements is true or false. Put a T for true or F for false. If you think a statement is false, you must explain why you think so and then give the correct version. (2% × 10=20%)

21. T

评分标准: 答对得2分; 正误判断错误扣全分。

22. F

To distinguish between phonemes and phones, linguists use slashes / / for phonemic segments and use square brackets [] for phonetic segments.

评分标准: 答对得2分; 正误判断错误扣全分。纠正错误不当, 酌情扣分。

23. F

Prefixes modify the meaning of the stem but usually do not change the part of speech of the original word.

评分标准: 答对得2分; 正误判断错误扣全分。纠正错误不当, 酌情扣分。

24. T

评分标准: 答对得2分; 正误判断错误扣全分。

33. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language in word-formation, for example, *book*, *good*, *-ed*, *pre-* are all morphemes because they are not further analyzable. Morphemes can be divided into free morphemes and bound morphemes.

评分标准：答对得 3 分；没有举例，扣 1 分；解释不当，酌情扣分。

34. A finite clause is a clause that takes a subject and a finite verb, and at the same time stands structurally alone, such as "I came" and "He was standing". The central element in a finite clause is the finite verb.

评分标准：答对得 3 分；解释不当或举例出错，酌情扣分。

35. Componential analysis is a way proposed by the structural semanticists to analyze word meaning. The approach is based upon the belief that the meaning of a word can be dissected into meaning components, called semantic features. For example, the word "man" is analyzed as comprising the features of + HUMAN, + ADULT, + ANIMATE, + MALE.

评分标准：答对得 3 分；没有举例，扣 1 分；解释不当，酌情扣分。

36. Declarations refer to one of the five speech acts proposed by John Searle which has the characteristic that the successful performance of an act of this type brings about the correspondence between what is said and reality. For example, "I now declare the meeting open."

评分标准：答对得 3 分；没有举例，扣 1 分；解释不当，酌情扣分。

37. Epenthesis refers to sound change that involves the insertion of a consonant or vowel sound to the middle of a word. For example, *glimse* → *glimpse*; *spindle* → *spindle*.

评分标准：答对得 3 分；解释不当或举例出错，酌情扣分。

38. Speech variety refers to any distinguishable form of speech used by a speaker or group of speakers. The distinctive characteristics of a speech variety may be lexical, phonological, morphological, syntactic, or a combination of linguistic features. Speech varieties, or dialects, are mainly classified into regional dialects, sociolects or social dialects and registers.

评分标准：答对得 3 分；解释不当，酌情扣分。

39. Linguistic relativism is one version of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, in which Whorf believed that speakers of different languages perceive and experience the world differently, that is, relative to their linguistic background. For example, English speakers have one word for many kinds of snow, in contrast to the Eskimo language, where there are different words for snow, such as words for falling snow, snow on the ground and slushy snow.

评分标准：答对得 3 分；没有举例，扣 1 分；解释不当，酌情扣分。

25. T

评分标准：答对得 2 分；正误判断错误扣全分。纠正错误不当，酌情扣分。

26. T

评分标准：答对得 2 分；正误判断错误扣全分。纠正错误不当，酌情扣分。

27. F

The meaning representation of words may change, becoming broader, narrower, or shifted. The word *knight* once meant "youth", but was elevated in meaning in the age of chivalry; When Juliet tells Romeo, "I'm too *fond*." She is not claiming she likes Romeo too much. She means "I am too foolish." These are two examples of semantic shift.

评分标准：答对得 2 分；正误判断错误扣全分。纠正错误不当，酌情扣分。

28. T

评分标准：答对得 2 分；正误判断错误扣全分。

29. T

评分标准：答对得 2 分；正误判断错误扣全分。纠正错误不当，酌情扣分。

30. F

The optimum age for SLA does not always accord with the maxim of "the younger the better". It is claimed that the optimum age for SLA is early teenage.

评分标准：答对得 2 分；正误判断错误扣全分。纠正错误不当，酌情扣分。

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms and give examples for illustration where appropriate. (3% × 10=30%)

31. Displacement is one of the design features of language, which means that language can refer to contexts removed from the immediate situations of the speaker. Thus we talk about things free from barriers caused by separation in time and place. But animal calls are mainly uttered in response to immediate changes of situation.

评分标准：答对得 3 分；解释不当，酌情扣分。

32. Voicing is a feature of all vowels and some consonants, which means that such speech sounds are produced with the vibration of the vocal cords, such as [u:] [v] [b] and [d].

评分标准：答对得 3 分；解释不当或举例出错，酌情扣分。

40. The nativist view of language acquisition, also called the biological view of language acquisition, means that humans are equipped with the neural prerequisites for language and language use. That is to say, language acquisition is a genetically determined capacity that all humans are endowed with.

评分标准：答对得 3 分；解释不当，酌情扣分。

V. Directions: Answer the following questions. (10% × 2=20%)

41. Langue and parole are two French words. Langue refers to the abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community, while parole refers to the realization of langue in actual use.

The distinctions between langue and parole are: 1) langue is the set of conventions and rules which language users all have to abide by, while parole is the concrete use of the conventions and the application of the rules, and each user has his/her own way of applying the rules; 2) langue is abstract – it is not the language people actually use, while parole is concrete – it refers to the naturally occurring language events; 3) langue is relatively stable – it does not change frequently, while parole varies from person to person, and from situation to situation. Saussure made such a distinction in order to single out one aspect of language for serious study. What linguists should do in terms of langue and parole is to abstract langue from parole, i.e., to discover the regularities governing the actual use of language and make them the subjects of study of linguistics.

评分标准：以上第一段满分为 2 分；第二段满分为 6 分，1) 2) 和 3) 各占 2 分；第三段满分为 2 分。没有答全或解释不清、词句不当的酌情扣分。

42. 1) A sentence is a grammatical concept, and the meaning of a sentence is often studied as the abstract, intrinsic property of the sentence itself in terms of a predication. But when we think of a sentence as what people actually utter in the course of communication, it becomes an utterance.

2) While the meaning of a sentence is abstract, and de-contextualized, that of an utterance is concrete, and context-dependent. Utterance is based on sentence meaning; it is the realization of the abstract meaning of a sentence in a real situation of communication, or simply in a context.

3) Let's have a look at "My bag is heavy" as an example. The semantic analysis of the sentence results in the one-place predication BAG (BE HEAVY). The pragmatic analysis of the utterance will reveal what the speaker intends to do with it. The utterance meaning of the sentence varies with the context in which it is uttered. For example, it could be uttered by a speaker as a straightforward statement, telling the hearer that his bag is heavy. It could also be intended by the speaker as an indirect, polite request, asking the hearer to help him carry the bag. How it is to be understood depends on the context in which it is uttered and the purpose for which the speaker utters it.

评分标准：1) 和 2) 各占 3 分，共 6 分，3) 占 4 分。解释不当，酌情扣分。

1. Often referred to as a design feature of language, _____ enables speakers to produce and understand an infinite number of sentences that they have neither spoken nor heard before.

()

- A.duality B.productivity
- C.displacement D.arbitrariness

2. _____ phoneticians study speech sounds from the speaker's point of view. They study the process of how a speaker uses his/her speech organs to produce sounds. ()

- A.Articulatory B.Auditory
- C.Acoustic D.General

3. Morphemes such as -er, -en, in-are all called _____. ()

- A.free morphemes B.inflectional morphemes
- C.affixes D.roots

4. _____ is of critical importance because it allows the grammar to generate an infinite number of sentences and sentences with infinite length. ()

- A.Recursiveness B.Phrase structure
- C.Transformation D.Movement

5. Synonyms are classified into several kinds. The words such as start, begin, and commence can be called _____ synonyms. ()

- A.dialectal B.stylistic
- C.emotive D.collocational

6. According to John Austin's speech act theory, a(n) _____ act is the act of conveying literal meaning by means of syntax, lexicon and phonology. ()

- A.prelocutionary B.locutionary
- C.illocutionary D.perlocutionary

7. Grimm's Law can be expressed in terms of natural classes of speech sounds: voiced aspirates become unaspirated; voiced stops become voiceless; voiceless stops become _____. ()

- A.affricates B.fricatives
- C.voiced D.aspirates

8. _____ is characterized by the innovative, vivid and expressive use of nonstandard vocabulary as well as newly coined words, but it has traditionally carried a negative connotation. ()

- A.Linguistic taboo B.Euphemism
- C.Slang D.Vernacular language

9. Which of the following cases supports the idea that the language faculty of an average human degenerates after the critical period? ()

- A.Gage. B.Genie.
- C.Broca. D.Wernicke.

10. Apart from the biological predisposition for language acquisition, language _____ is required for successful language acquisition. ()

- A.instruction B.correction
- C.imitation D.input and interaction

11. Language system is culturally transmitted, i.e. by teaching and learning, as opposed to g_____ inheritance.

12. A set of symbols called d_____ can be added to the letter-symbols such as those needed to

indicate long vowels, nasalization to make finer distinctions than the letters alone make possible.

13. In terms of word endings, English is simpler than some other languages such as Russian and German, as in its historical development it has dropped quite a few of its i _____ affixes.

14. WH-movement is the proposed movement of wh-forms to the beginning of a clause or sentence. In English, WH-preposing is o _____ when a sentence changes from affirmative to interrogative.

15. In the study of meaning, two kinds of context are recognized: the s _____ context and the linguistic context.

16. The utterance meaning of a sentence varies with the c _____ in which it is uttered.

17. H _____ refers to a process of sound assimilation in which one of two phonetically similar syllables within a word is lost. For example, the Old English word “Engla-land” (“the land of the Angles”) came to be pronounced “England”.

18. Empirical studies of language use and conversation analysis indicate that in normal situations women tend to use more p _____ forms than men.

19. P _____ is considered as the intersection of psychology and linguistics, drawing equally upon the language and the mind or brain.

20. In second language acquisition, the process of adapting to the new culture of the L2 community is called a _____.

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms and give examples for illustration where appropriate. ($3\% \times 10 = 30\%$)

- 31. synchronic linguistics
- 32. liquids
- 33. compounding
- 34. embedded clause
- 35. predication
- 36. directives
- 37. internal borrowing
- 38. social dialects
- 39. interpersonal communication
- 40. fossilization

V. Directions: Answer the following questions. ($10\% \times 2 = 20\%$)

- 41. Define with examples phonemic contrast, allophone and complementary distribution. What is the basic way to determine the phonemes of a language?
- 42. Describe with examples the lexical loss which occurred in Old English and Middle English. Do you think the loss of words inevitable? What do you think of the process of lexical loss?

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- 1. The language behavior of particular persons on particular occasions is determined by many other factors over and above their linguistic _____. (_____)
 - A. system
 - B. structure
 - C. competence
 - D. performance
- 2. When we pronounce the long vowels [i:] or [u:], our _____, which is a bony structure at the end of the windpipe, is in a state of tension. (_____)
 - A. larynx
 - B. hard palate
 - C. glottis
 - D. vocal cords

3. The word “manuscript” is a two-morpheme cluster which contains _____. ()
A. two roots B. a root and a prefix C. a root and a suffix D. a root and a free morpheme

4. The grammatical knowledge is represented through Phrase Structure Rules, which state explicitly all and only the possible combinations of the _____ of a language, for example, in English, $NP \rightarrow (Det)(Adj)N(PP)(S)$. ()
A. phrases B. clauses C. sentences D. constituents

5. The view that the meaning of a linguistic form is defined as the “situation in which the speaker utters it and the response it calls forth in the hearer” was proposed by _____.
A. Plato B. Ogden and Richards C. John Firth D. Bloomfield

6. According to John Austin's theory of speech act, a(n) _____ act is the change brought about by the utterance. ()
A. prelocutionary B. locutionary C. illocutionary D. perlocutionary

7. In 1786, Sir William Jones suggested that _____ bore to Greek and Latin a stronger affinity than could possibly have been produced by accident. ()
A. Germanic B. Persian C. Sanskrit D. Lithuanian

8. The existence of taboo words and taboo ideas stimulates the creation of euphemism, which shows that a word or phrase not only has a linguistic denotative meaning but also has a _____. ()
A. conceptual meaning B. connotative meaning C. cultural meaning D. social meaning

9. Dichotic listening research tells us a signal coming in the left ear will first go to the _____ hemisphere, from where it is transferred to the left side of the brain for processing.
A. right B. left C. front D. back

10. Studies of the effects of formal instruction on second language acquisition suggest that formal instruction may help learners perform some of the following types of tasks except _____. A. planned speech B. writing C. casual and spontaneous conversation D. career-oriented examination

11. Double a _____ refers to the property of language which means language is composed of discrete units at two levels. At the lower level there is a structure of sounds, which are meaningless. At the higher level there are morphemes and words, which are meaningful.

12. In the production of v _____, the back of the tongue is brought into contact with the soft palate, or velum, e.g., [k] in cat, [g] in get and [ŋ] in sting.

13. Morphological rules are the rules that govern which affix can be added to what type of s _____ to form a new word.

14. A sentence is a structurally independent unit that usually comprises a number of words. A phrase structure tree diagram assigns a h _____ structure to sentences.

15. The words such as “pop” meaning a certain sound and “pop” meaning popular are in relationship of c _____ homonyms.

16. The c _____ view in the discussion of semantics is often considered as the initial effort to study meaning in a pragmatic sense.

17. Extensive changes in rules of morphology have occurred in the history of English. English has lost most of its i _____ endings, by which it is no longer possible to identify the functional roles of nouns.

18. Diglossia describes any stable linguistic situation, in which there exists a strict f _____ differentiation between a low-variety or L-variety and a high variety or H-variety.

19. The localization of cognitive and perceptual functions in a particular hemisphere of the brain is

called 1 .

20. I _____ is the language that a learner constructs at a given stage of second language acquisition.

IV. Directions: Explain the following terms, using one or two examples for illustration, if necessary. ($3\% \times 10 = 30\%$)
31. design features
32. narrow transcription
33. bound morphemes
34. deep structure
35. hyponymy
36. commissives
37. sound assimilation
38. idiolect
39. Wernicke's area
40. interference

V. Directions: Answer the following questions. ($10\% \times 2 = 20\%$)

41. Please illustrate the syntactic and semantic features of compounds in English language with examples.

42. Please explicate how language and thought develop and blend each other in order to understand the relationship between language and thought.