

全国重点名校系列

新版

全国硕士研究生招生考试 考研专业课精品资料

【电子书】2024年北京大学

805专业知识之语言学教程考研精品资料

策划：辅导资料编写组

真题汇编 直击考点
考研笔记 突破难点
核心题库 强化训练
模拟试题 查漏补缺

高分学长学姐推荐



【初试】2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程考研精品资料

说明：本套考研资料由本机构多位高分研究生潜心整理编写，2024 年考研初试首选资料。

一、北京大学 805 专业知识考研真题汇编

1. 北京大学 805 专业知识回忆版 2011 年考研真题，暂无答案。

说明：分析历年考研真题可以把握出题脉络，了解考题难度、风格，侧重点等，为考研复习指明方向。

2. 附赠重点名校：语言学相关 2014-2022 年考研真题汇编（暂无答案）

说明：本科目没有收集到历年考研真题，赠送重点名校考研真题汇编，因不同院校真题相似性极高，甚至部分考题完全相同，建议考生备考过程中认真研究其他院校的考研真题。

二、2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识考研资料

3. 《语言学教程》考研相关资料

(1) 《语言学教程》[笔记+提纲]

①2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识之《语言学教程》考研复习笔记。

说明：本书重点复习笔记，条理清晰，重难点突出，提高复习效率，基础强化阶段必备资料。

②2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识之《语言学教程》复习提纲。

说明：该科目复习重难点提纲，提炼出重难点，有的放矢，提高复习针对性。

(2) 《语言学教程》考研核心题库（含答案）

①2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识考研核心题库之《语言学教程》辨析题精编。

②2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识考研核心题库之《语言学教程》名词解释精编。

③2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识考研核心题库之《语言学教程》简答题精编。

④2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识考研核心题库之《语言学教程》论述题精编。

⑤2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识考研核心题库之《语言学教程》综合题精编。

说明：本题库涵盖了该考研科目常考题型及重点题型，根据历年考研大纲要求，结合考研真题进行的分类汇编并给出了详细答案，针对性强，是考研复习首选资料。

三、资料全国统一零售价

4. 本套考研资料包含以上一、二部分（不含教材），全国统一零售价：[¥]

特别说明：

①本套资料由本机构编写组按照考试大纲、真题、指定参考书等公开信息整理收集编写，仅供考研复习参考，与目标学校及研究生院官方无关，如有侵权、请联系我们将立即处理。

②资料中若有真题及课件为免费赠送，仅供参考，版权归属学校及制作老师，在此对版权所有者表示感谢，如有异议及不妥，请联系我们，我们将无条件立即处理！

四、2024 年研究生入学考试指定/推荐参考书目（资料不包括教材）

5. 北京大学 805 专业知识考研初试参考书

1. 李赋宁主编：《欧洲文学史》4 卷本，古希腊罗马，西欧，俄国部分，商务印书馆，1999 年。

2. 罗经国：《新编英国文学选读》2卷本，北京大学出版社，1996年。
3. 陈嘉：《英国文学作品选读》2卷本，商务印书馆，1982年。
4. 李宜燮、常耀信主编：《美国文学选读》2卷本，南开大学出版社，1991年。
5. Baym, Nina, ed. Norton Anthology of American Literature. Shorter Fourth Edition. New York and London: Norton, 1995.
5. 胡壮麟、姜望琪主编：《语言学教程》（修订版），北京大学出版社，2002年。
6. Poole, S. C. 1999/2000. An Introduction to Linguistics. (语言学入门)，外研社。
7. Robins, R. H. 1989/2000. General Linguistics. Fourth Edition. (普通语言学概论)，外研社。

五、本套考研资料适用学院和专业

外国语学院：英语语言文学

版权声明

编写组依法对本书享有专有著作权，同时我们尊重知识产权，对本电子书部分内容参考和引用的市面上已出版或发行图书及来自互联网等资料的文字、图片、表格数据等资料，均要求注明作者和来源。但由于各种原因，如资料引用时未能联系上作者或者无法确认内容来源等，因而有部分未注明作者或来源，在此对原作者或权利人表示感谢。若使用过程中对本书有任何异议请直接联系我们，我们会在第一时间与您沟通处理。

因编撰此电子书属于首次，加之作者水平和时间所限，书中错漏之处在所难免，恳切希望广大考生读者批评指正。

考研云分享
kaoyany.top

目录

封面.....	1
目录.....	5
2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程备考信息.....	9
北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程考研初试参考书目.....	9
北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程考研招生适用院系.....	9
北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程历年真题汇编	10
北京大学 843 语言学专业知识 2011 年考研真题（回忆版）	10
2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程考研核心笔记	11
《语言学教程》考研核心笔记	11
CHAPTER 1 INVITATIONS TO LINGUISTICS	11
CHAPTER 2 SPEECH SOUNDS	15
CHAPTER 3 LEXICON	20
CHAPTER 4 SYNTAX	25
CHAPTER 5 MEANING.....	29
CHAPTER 6 LANGUAGE PROCESSING IN MIND	32
CHAPTER 7 LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND SOCIETY	36
CHAPTER 8 LANGUAGE IN USE.....	38
CHAPTER 9 LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	42
CHAPTER 10 LANGUAGE AND COMPUTER.....	46
CHAPTER 11 LINGUISTICS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING	49
CHAPTER 12 THEORIES AND SCHOOLS OF MODERN LINGUISTICS	53
2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程考研复习提纲	59
《语言学教程》考研复习提纲	59
2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程考研核心题库	77
《语言学教程》考研核心题库之名词解释精编	77
《语言学教程》考研核心题库之简答题精编	85
《语言学教程》考研核心题库之论述题精编	96
《语言学教程》考研核心题库之综合题精编	107
《语言学教程》考研核心题库之辨析题精编	109
附赠重点名校：语言学相关 2014-2022 年考研真题汇编	117
第一篇、2022 年语言学相关考研真题汇编	117
2022 年西南科技大学 614 语言学理论考研专业课真题	117
2022 年南京师范大学 869 语言学学与对外汉语教学理论考研专业课真题	119

第二篇、2021 年语言学相关考研真题汇编	120
2021 年广西民族大学 859 语言学理论考研专业课真题	120
2021 年西南科技大学 614 语言学理论考研专业课真题	123
2021 年浙江财经大学 708 语言学理论与现代汉语考研专业课真题	125
2021 年浙江工业大学 869 语言学基础与写作考研专业课真题	127
2021 年中国海洋大学 964 语言学综合考研专业课真题	131
2021 年北京邮电大学 817 英语语言学与文学基础考研专业课真题	132
第三篇、2020 年语言学相关考研真题汇编	136
2020 年西南科技大学 614 语言学理论考研专业课真题	136
2020 年浙江财经大学 703 语言学概论和现代汉语考研专业课真题	138
2020 年南京师范大学 802 语言学基础考研专业课真题	140
2020 年扬州大学 816 语言学理论考研专业课真题	143
2020 年河北师范大学 816 综合知识（含英美文学、英语语言学）考研专业课真题	146
2020 年北京邮电大学 817 英语语言学与文字基础考研专业课真题	151
2020 年杭州师范大学 828 普通语言学考研专业课真题	157
2020 年广西民族大学 859 语言学理论考研专业课真题	161
2020 年浙江工业大学 869 语言学基础与写作考研专业课真题	165
2020 年南京师范大学 872 语言学与对外汉语教学理论考研专业课真题	166
2020 年西安建筑科技大学 882 语言学综合考研专业课真题	167
2020 年中国海洋大学 964 语言学综合考研专业课真题	169
第四篇、2019 年语言学相关考研真题汇编	170
2019 年中山大学 612 语言学概论考研专业课真题	170
2019 年西南科技大学 614 语言学理论考研专业课真题	172
2019 年浙江财经大学 705 语言学理论考研专业课真题	174
2019 年长沙理工大学 710 语言学概论考研专业课真题	175
2019 年扬州大学 816 语言学理论考研专业课真题	177
2019 年广西民族大学 859 语言学理论 A 卷考研专业课真题	179
2019 年南京师范大学 802 语言学基础考研专业课真题	181
2019 年南京师范大学 803 语言学概论考研专业课真题	183
第五篇、2018 年语言学相关考研真题汇编	184
2018 年广西民族大学 809 语言学概论考研专业课真题	184
2018 年广西师范学院 802 语言学概论 A 卷考研专业课真题	185
2018 年广西师范学院 802 语言学概论 B 卷考研专业课真题	187
2018 年南京师范大学 802 语言学基础考研专业课真题	190
2018 年南京师范大学 803 语言学概论考研专业课真题	192
2018 年南京师范大学 875 语言学与对外汉语教学理论考研专业课真题	193
2018 年延安大学 709 语言学概论考研专业课真题	194
2018 年扬州大学 816 语言学理论考研专业课真题	196
2018 年中国海洋大学 964 语言学综合考研专业课真题	198
2018 年中山大学 613 现代汉语与语言学概论考研专业课真题	199

2018 年中山大学 805 汉语语言学基础考研专业课真题	202
第六篇、2017 年语言学相关考研真题汇编	204
2017 年广西民族大学 809 语言学概论考研专业课真题	204
2017 年杭州师范大学 717 语言学基础考研专业课真题	205
2017 年华侨大学 818 语言学概论考研专业课真题	207
2017 年江西师范大学 712 语言学概论考研专业课真题	209
2017 年南京师范大学 802 语言学基础考研专业课真题	212
2017 年南京师范大学 803 语言学概论考研专业课真题	214
2017 年青岛大学 651 现代汉语与语言学概论(A)考研专业课真题	215
2017 年温州大学 813 语言学概论考研专业课真题	218
2017 年扬州大学 816 语言学理论考研专业课真题	219
2017 年浙江财经大学 703 语言学概论和现代汉语考研专业课真题	221
2017 年中山大学 612 语言学概论考研专业课真题	222
2017 年中山大学 613 现代汉语与语言学概论考研专业课真题	224
2017 年中山大学 805 汉语语言学基础考研专业课真题	228
第七篇、2016 年语言学相关考研真题汇编	230
2016 年广西民族大学 809 语言学概论考研专业课真题	230
2016 年杭州师范大学 717 语言学基础考研专业课真题	232
2016 年江西师范大学 712 语言学概论考研专业课真题	234
2016 年南京师范大学 885 语言学与对外汉语教学理论考研专业课真题	235
2016 年温州大学 813 语言学概论 A 考研专业课真题	236
2016 年扬州大学 816 语言学理论考研专业课真题	238
2016 年浙江工商大学 623 语言学概论和现代汉语考研专业课真题	240
2016 年中山大学 612 语言学概论考研专业课真题	242
2016 年中山大学 613 现代汉语与语言学概论考研专业课真题	244
2016 年中山大学 805 汉语语言学基础考研专业课真题	246
第八篇、2015 年语言学相关考研真题汇编	248
2015 年中山大学 805 汉语语言学基础考研专业课真题	248
2015 年广西民族大学 809 语言学概论考研专业课真题	250
2015 年华侨大学 719 语言学概论考研专业课真题	252
2015 年南京师范大学 802 语言学概论考研专业课真题	254
2015 年南京师范大学 898 语言学与对外汉语教学理论考研专业课真题	256
2015 年温州大学 813 语言学概论考研专业课真题	257
2015 年扬州大学 816 语言学理论考研专业课真题	258
2015 年浙江财经大学 703 语言学概论和现代汉语考研专业课真题	260
2015 年中山大学 612 语言学概论考研专业课真题	261
2015 年中山大学 613 现代汉语与语言学概论考研专业课真题	263
第九篇、2014 年语言学相关考研真题汇编	265
2014 年广西民族大学 809 语言学概论考研专业课真题	265
2014 年华侨大学 715 语言学概论考研专业课真题	268

2014 年华侨大学 715 语言学概论考研专业课真题.....	269
2014 年青岛大学 651 现代汉语与语言学理论考研专业课真题.....	271
2014 年中国传媒大学语言学概论考研专业课真题.....	273
2014 年中国传媒大学语言学理论考研专业课真题.....	274
2014 年中山大学 805 汉语语言学基础考研专业课真题	276
2014 年中山大学 613 汉语汉语与语言学概论考研专业课真题.....	278
2014 年中山大学 835 语言学概论 B 考研专业课真题.....	282
2014 年温州大学 813 语言学概论考研专业课真题.....	284
2014 年南京林业大学 872 语言概论考研专业课真题	285
2014 年浙江财经大学 703 语言学概论和现代汉语考研专业课真题	288

考
 研
 云
 分
 享
 kaoyany.top

2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程备考信息

北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程考研初试参考书目

1. 李赋宁主编：《欧洲文学史》4 卷本，古希腊罗马，西欧，俄国部分，商务印书馆，1999 年。
2. 罗经国：《新编英国文学选读》2 卷本，北京大学出版社，1996 年。
3. 陈嘉：《英国文学作品选读》2 卷本，商务印书馆，1982 年。
4. 李宜燮、常耀信主编：《美国文学选读》2 卷本，南开大学出版社，1991 年。
5. Baym, Nina, ed. Norton Anthology of American Literature. Shorter Fourth Edition. New York and London: Norton, 1995.
6. 胡壮麟、姜望琪主编：《语言学教程》（修订版），北京大学出版社，2002 年。
7. Poole, S. C. 1999/2000. An Introduction to Linguistics. (语言学入门)，外研社。
8. Robins, R. H. 1989/2000. General Linguistics. Fourth Edition. (普通语言学概论)，外研社。

北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程考研招生适用院系

外国语学院：英语语言文学

北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程历年真题汇编

北京大学 843 语言学专业知识 2011 年考研真题（回忆版）

2011 年北京大学 919 语言学专业知识考研试题
（回忆版）

专业：外国语言学与应用语言学
语言学专业知识（919）

1. 为什么瑞士语言学家索绪尔是现代语言学之父？请讨论至少他对语言学作出的三个贡献。
2. 你认为能给“word”下一个很满意的定义吗？为什么？bloomfield 的对“word”的定义是“the minimum free form”，请讨论这个定义的优点以及问题。
3. 我们对同一句话会有不同的理解，比如“the shooting of the hunter”可以理解成“the hunter shoot something” or “someone shoot the hunter”，请对下面两句话进行结构分析，可以是词性分析：如动词、名词等，也可以分析它在句子的成分，如主语、宾语等。通过分析请让(a)句产生意义，让(b)句产生一个与它最明显意义不相同的意义。
 - (a) We eat what we can. We can't, we can.
 - (b) John said Mary is a fool.
4. 有人说没有真正的近义词，你同意这个说法吗？为什么？
- 5.

2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程考研核心笔记

《语言学教程》考研核心笔记

Chapter 1 Invitations to Linguistics

1. Why study language?

- (1) Language is very essential to human beings.
- (2) In language there are many things we should know.
- (3) For further understanding, we need to study language scientifically.

2. What is language?

Language is a means of verbal communication. It is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.

3. Design features of language

The features that define our human languages can be called design features which can distinguish human language from any animal system of communication.

(1) Arbitrariness

Arbitrariness refers to the fact that the forms of linguistic signs bear no natural relationship to their meanings.

(2) Duality

Duality refers to the property of having two levels of structures, such that units of the primary level are composed of elements of the secondary level and each of the two levels has its own principles of organization.

(3) Creativity

Creativity means that language is resourceful because of its duality and its recursiveness. Recursiveness refers to the rule which can be applied repeatedly without any definite limit. The recursive nature of language provides a theoretical basis for the possibility of creating endless sentences.

(4) Displacement

Displacement 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 conversation.

4. Origin of language**(1) The bow-wow theory**

In primitive times people imitated the sounds of the animal calls in the wild environment they lived and speech developed from that.

(2) The pooh-pooh theory

In the hard life of our primitive ancestors, they utter instinctive sounds of pains, anger and joy which gradually developed into language.

(3) The “yo-he-ho” theory

As primitive people worked together, they produced some rhythmic grunts which gradually developed into chants and then into language.

5. Functions of language

As is proposed by Jacobson, language has six functions:

- ①Referential: to convey message and information;
- ②Poetic: to indulge in language for its own sake;
- ③Emotive: to express attitudes, feelings and emotions;
- ④Conative: to persuade and influence others through commands and entreaties;
- ⑤Phatic: to establish communion with others;
- ⑥Metalingual: to clear up intentions, words and meanings.

Halliday (1994) proposes a theory of metafunctions of language. It means that language has three metafunctions:

- ①Ideational function: to convey new information, to communicate a content that is unknown to the hearer;
- ②Interpersonal function: embodying all use of language to express social and personal relationships;
- ③Textual function: referring to the fact that language has mechanisms to make any stretch of spoken and written discourse into a coherent and unified text and make a living passage different from a random list of sentences.

According to Hu Zhuanglin, language has at least seven functions:

(1) Informative

The informative function means language is the instrument of thought and people often use it to communicate new information.

(2) Interpersonal function

The interpersonal function means people can use language to establish and maintain their status in a society.

(3) Performative

The performative function of language is primarily to change the social status of persons, as in marriage ceremonies, the sentencing of criminals, the blessing of children, the naming of a ship at a launching ceremony, and the cursing of enemies.

(4) Emotive function

The emotive function is one of the most powerful uses of language because it is so crucial in changing the emotional status of an audience for or against someone or something.

(5) Phatic communion

The phatic communion means people always use some small, seemingly meaningless expressions such as Good morning, God bless you, Nice day, etc., to maintain a comfortable relationship between people without any factual content.

(6) Recreational function

The recreational function means people use language for the sheer joy of using it, such as a baby's babbling or a chanter's chanting.

(7) Metalingual function

The metalingual function means people can use language to talk about itself. E.g. I can use the word "book" to talk about a book, and I can also use the expression "the word book" to talk about the sign "b-o-o-k" itself.

6. What is linguistics?

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It studies not just one language of any one community, but the language of all human beings.

7. Main branches of linguistics

(1) Phonetics

Phonetics is the study of speech sounds, it includes three main areas: articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, and auditory phonetics.

(2) Phonology

Phonology studies the rules governing the structure, distribution, and sequencing of speech sounds and the shape of syllables.

(3) Morphology

Morphology studies the minimal units of meaning – morphemes and word-formation processes.

(4) 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.

(5) Semantics

Semantics examines how meaning is encoded in a language.

(6) Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in context.

8. Macrolinguistics

Macrolinguistics is the study of language in all aspects, distinct from microlinguistics, which dealt solely with the formal aspect of language system.

(1) Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics investigates the interrelation of language and mind, in processing and producing utterances and in language acquisition for example.

(2) Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a term which covers a variety of different interests in language and society, including the language and the social characteristics of its users.

(3) Anthropological linguistics

Anthropological linguistics studies the relationship between language and culture in a community.

(4) Computational linguistics

Computational linguistics is an interdisciplinary field which centers around the use of computers to process or produce human language.

9. Important distinctions in linguistics

(1) Descriptive vs. prescriptive

To say that linguistics is a descriptive science is to say that the linguist tries to discover and record the rules to which the members of a language-community actually conform and does not seek to impose upon them other rules, or norms, of correctness.

Prescriptive linguistics aims to lay down rules for the correct use of language and settle the disputes over usage once and for all.

For example, “Don’t say X.” is a prescriptive command; “People don’t say X.” is a descriptive statement. The distinction lies in prescribing how things ought to be and describing how things are. In the 18th century, all the main European languages were studied prescriptively. However, modern linguistics is mostly descriptive because the nature of linguistics as a science determines its preoccupation with description instead of prescription.

(2) Synchronic vs. diachronic

A synchronic study takes a fixed instant (usually at present) as its point of observation. Saussure’s diachronic description is the study of a language through the course of its history. E.g. a study of the features of the English used in Shakespeare’s time would be synchronic, and a study of the changes English has undergone since then would be a diachronic study. In modern linguistics, synchronic study seems to enjoy priority over diachronic study. The reason is that unless the various state of a language are successfully studied it would be difficult to describe the changes that have taken place in its historical development.

(3) Langue & parole

Saussure distinguished the linguistic competence of the speaker and the actual phenomena or data of linguistics as *langue* and *parole*. *Langue* is relative stable and systematic, *parole* is subject to personal and situational constraints; *langue* is not spoken by an individual, *parole* is always a naturally occurring event. What a linguist should do, according to Saussure, is to draw rules from a mass of confused facts, i.e. to discover the regularities governing all instances of *parole* and make them the subject of linguistics.

(4) Competence and performance

According to Chomsky, a language user's underlying knowledge about the system of rules is called the linguistic competence, and the actual use of language in concrete situations is called performance. Competence enables a speaker to produce and understand an indefinite number of sentences and to recognize grammatical mistakes and ambiguities. A speaker's competence is stable while his performance is often influenced by psychological and social factors. So a speaker's performance does not always match his supposed competence. Chomsky believes that linguists ought to study competence, rather than performance. Chomsky's competence-performance distinction is not exactly the same as, though similar to, Saussure's *langue-parole* distinction. *Langue* is a social product and a set of conventions of a community, while competence is deemed as a property of mind of each individual. Saussure looks at language more from a sociological or sociolinguistic point of view than Chomsky since the latter deals with his issues psychologically or psycholinguistically.

(5) Etic vs. emic

[These two terms are still very vague to me. After I read Ji Daohong's book, I can understand them better, but because they are vaguely mentioned in Hu's book, it seems very difficult for me to understand them fully. – icywarmtea]

Being etic means researchers' making far too many, as well as behaviorally and inconsequential, differentiations, just as often the case with phonetics vs. phonemics analysis in linguistics proper.

An emic set of speech acts and events must be one that is validated as meaningful via final resource to the native members of a speech community rather than via appeal to the investigator's ingenuity or intuition alone.

Following the suffix formations of (phon)etics vs (phon)emics, these terms were introduced into the social sciences by Kenneth Pike (1967) to denote the distinction between the material and functional study of language: phonetics studies the acoustically measurable and articulatorily definable immediate sound utterances, whereas phonemics analyzes the specific selection each language makes from that universal catalogue from a functional aspect.

End of Chapter 1

2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程考研复习提纲

《语言学教程》考研复习提纲

语言学教程复习重点提纲

第一章 Invitation to Linguistics

1) Language 的定义: Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. It is instrumental, social and conventional.

2) Design Features of Language

Design Features 的定义: It refers to the defining/distinctive properties of human language that distinguish it from any animal system of communication.

Design Features of Language: ①Arbitrariness ②Duality

③Creativity ④Displacement

① **Arbitrariness**: There is no logical connection between sound and meaning.

For onomatopoeia, arbitrary and non-arbitrary effects work at the same time. However, it can not change the nature of language, because: i. Onomatopoeia takes a small number of every language. ii. Different language use different words to describe the same sound.

Arbitrariness makes language potentially creative, and conventionality makes language learning laborious. In fact, conventionality is more worth noticing than arbitrariness.

② **Duality**: It means language has two levels structure, the primary level and the secondary level. At the secondary level are elements which have no meaning but which combine to form units at primary which do have meaning. Secondary level is made up of meaningless sounds and primary level of meaningful words.

那么思考一个问题: Do animal languages have duality?

Duality implicates that language is hierarchical: the lowest level consists of many meaningless sounds which occur in chumps that we call syllables. A syllable is the smallest unit that is normally spoken by itself. Scores of syllables become the carriers of hundreds of meaningful segments of words that we call morphemes, with thousands of words we associate millions of meanings, which make up of possible sentences and discourses. Duality has the greatest productive power.

③ **Creativity:** We can produce and understand sentences which we have not heard before. By creativity, we know language is resourceful because of its duality and its recursiveness.

思考一个问题: 动物的语言具有 duality 的特性吗?

④ **Displacement:** It means that we can communicate things, concepts which are not present at the right time or place of communication.

Displacement 的作用:

*Displacement enables us to talk about a wide range of things

*Displacement gives us the power to handle generalizations and abstractions

Most animals communicate by some stimulus, which indicates something are happening at the right time. But human language is unlike animal communication systems, stimulus free. Our language enables us to communicate about things that don' t exist or don' t yet exist.

3) Functions of Language

Jacobson 指出了 6 个话语事件里的角色: speaker, addressee, context, message, code, contact.

Halliday 提出了语言的元功能: ideational, interpersonal, textual

最后总结出语言的七大功能: informative, interpersonal, performative, emotive/expressive, phatic, recreational, metalingual

- ① Informative: It is used to offer information about facts and to tell what the speaker believes.
- ② ②Interpersonal: It embodies the use of language to express, establish and maintain social relations. By far, this is the most important sociological use of language.
- ③ Performative: It means that language is also used to “do things” to perform actions. This concept originates from Austin & Searle, whose theory now performs the backbone of pragmatics. This function of language is primarily to change the social status of persons, or the state of a thing.
- ④ Emotive: It is the use of language to reveal some feelings and attitudes of the speaker.

在这里区分一下 Emotive function vs Informative function

Language is used for the informative function to pass judgments on the truth or falsehood of statements; Language used for the expressive function evaluates, appraises or asserts the speaker's own attitudes.

- ⑤ Phatic: It is used for maintaining social contact rather than exchanging information or ideas
- ⑥ Recreational: It refers to the use of language for the sheer joy of it.
- ⑦ Metalingual: It is used to clarify meanings or what other person has said.

4) What is Linguistics?

Linguistics is the scientific study of language.

What are main branches of Linguistics?

Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics.

5) 弄清楚几个概念: macrolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, anthropological linguistics, computational linguistics

6) Important distinctions in linguistics:

① Descriptive vs Prescriptive

A linguistic study is descriptive if it describes and analyses facts observed; it is prescriptive if it tries to lay down rules for correct language behavior.

② Synchronic vs Diachronic

The description of a language at any one time is a synchronic study; the description of a language as it changes through time is a diachronic study.

③ Langue vs Parole

Langue refers to the abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community; Parole, refers to the realization of langue. Saussure distinguished langue and parole, he looked at language from a sociological point of view.

What we know (langue) → abstract knowledge → essential

What we say (parole) → actual speech → incidental

2024 年北京大学 805 专业知识之语言学教程考研核心题库

《语言学教程》考研核心题库之名词解释精编

1. Broad and narrow transcription

【答案】 the use of a simple set of symbols in transcription is called broad transcription; the use of a simple set of symbols in transcription is called broad transcription; while, the use of more specific symbols to show more phonetic detail is referred to as narrow transcription.

2. semantic component

【答案】 a distinguishable element of meaning in a word with two values, e.g. <+human>

3. Phonetics

【答案】 The study of sounds which are used in linguistic communication is called phonetics.

4. ethnic dialect

【答案】 Within a society, speech variation may come about because of different ethnic backgrounds. An ethnic language variety is a social dialect of a language, often cutting across regional differences. An ethnic dialect is spoken mainly by a less privileged population that has experienced some form of social isolation, such as racial discrimination or segregation.

5. direct thought

【答案】 categories used by novelists to represent the thoughts of their characters are exactly the same as those used to represent a speech.

6. Reference

【答案】 It is what a linguistic form refers to in the real world; it is a matter of the relationship between the form and the reality.

7. Affix

【答案】 Affixes are of two types: inflectional and derivational. Inflectional affixes manifest various grammatical relations or grammatical categories, while derivational affixes are added to an existing form to create a word.

8. relational opposites

【答案】 converse antonymy in reciprocal social roles, kinship relations, and temporal and spatial relations. There are always two entities involved. One presupposes the other. The shorter, better; words .etc are instances of relational opposites.

9. semantic shift

【答案】 Semantic shift is a process of semantic change in which a word loses its former meaning and acquires a new, sometimes related, meaning.

10. computer linguistics

【答案】 a branch of applied linguistics, dealing with computer processing of human language.

11. schemata in text

【答案】 packets of stored knowledge in language processing.

12. linguistic determinism

【答案】 one of the two points in Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, i. e. language determines thought.

13. sense

【答案】 the literal meaning of a word or an expression, independent of situational context.

14. Suprasegmental feature

【答案】 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.

15. constraints on Horn scales

【答案】 the hearer-based o-Principle is a sufficiency condition in the sense that information provided is the most the speaker is able to.

16. diachronic

【答案】 study of a language is carried through the course of its history.

17. Suffix

【答案】 Suffixes are added to the end of the stems; they modify the meaning of the original word and in many cases change its part of speech.

18. Call

【答案】 computer-assisted language learning(call), refers to the use of a computer in the teaching or learning of a second or foreign language.

19. Competence

【答案】 Chomsky defines competence as the ideal user's knowledge of the rules of his language,

20. Duality

【答案】 The duality nature of language means that language is a system, which consists of two sets of structure, or two levels, one of sounds and the other of meanings.

21. taboo

【答案】 taboo, or rather linguistic taboo, denotes any pro-hibition by the polite society on the use of particular lexical items to refer to objects or acts.

22. frequency effect

【答案】 describes the additional ease with which a word is accessed due to its more frequent usage in language.

23. concordance

【答案】 the use of computer to search for a particular word, sequence of words. or perhaps even a part of speech in a text. The computer can also receive all examples of a particular word,

usually in a context, which is a further aid to the linguist. It can also calculate the number of occurrences of the word so that information on the frequency of the word may be gathered.

24. Blending

【答案】 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)

25. ostensive communication

【答案】 a complete characterization of communication is that it is ostensive-inferential.

26. Semantics

【答案】 Semantics can be simply defined as the study of meaning in language.

27. macroproposition

【答案】 general propositions used to form an overall macrostructure of the story.

28. Suprasegmental

【答案】 suprasegmental features are those aspects of speech that involve more than single sound segments. The principal supra-segmental features are syllable, stress, tone, and intonation.

29. deep structure

【答案】 the abstract representation of the syntactic properties of a construction, i. e. the underlying level of structural relations between its different constituents, such as the relation between, the underlying subject and its verb, or a verb and its object.

30. Cohesion

【答案】 The Cohesion shows whether a certain tagmeme is dominating other tagmemes or is dominated by others.

31. document representative

【答案】 information structure is concerned with exploiting relationships, between documents to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of retrieval strategies. It covers specifically a logical organization of information, such as document representatives, for the purpose of information retrieval.

32. displacement

【答案】 one design feature of human language, which means human language enable their users to symbolize objects, events and concepts which are not present c in time and space, at the moment of communication.

33. computer literacy

【答案】 those people who have sufficient knowledge and skill in the use of computers and computer software.

34. perlocutionary act

【答案】 A perlocutionary act is the act performed by or resulting from saying something; it is the consequence of, or the change brought about by the utterance; it is the act performed by saying something.

35. Place of articulation

【答案】 in the production of consonants, place of articulation refers to where in the vocal tract there is approximation, narrowing, or the obstruction of air.

36. grammatical word

【答案】 word expressing grammatical meanings, such conjunction, prepositions, articles and pronouns.

37. illocutionary act

【答案】 An illocutionary act is the act of expressing the speaker's intention; it is the act performed in saying something.

38. langue

【答案】 the linguistic competence of the speaker.

39. parole

【答案】 the actual phenomena or data of linguistics (utterances).

40. third-person narrator

【答案】 of the narrator is not a character in the fictional world, he or she is usually called a third-person narrator.

41. Haplology

【答案】 It refers to the phenon of the loss of one of two phonetically similar syllables in sequence.

42. Displacement

【答案】 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.

43. lexeme

【答案】 A separate unit of meaning, usually in the form of a word(e. g. “dog in the manger”)

44. pragmatics

【答案】 Pragmatics can be defined as the study of how speakers of a language use sentences to effect successful communication.

45. exocentric construction

【答案】 a construction whose distribution is not functionally equivalent to any to any of its constituents.

附赠重点名校：语言学相关 2014-2022 年考研真题汇编

第一篇、2022 年语言学相关考研真题汇编

2022 年西南科技大学 614 语言学理论考研专业课真题

2022 年硕士研究生招生考试（初试）试题

科目代码：614

科目名称：语言学理论

- 说明：1. 本试题为招生单位自命题科目。
2. 所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在本试题单上的一律无效。
3. 考生答题时不必抄题，但必须写明题号。
4. 本试题共计 4 大题，满分 150 分。

【本试题共计 2 页，此为第 1 页】

一、术语解释题（共 10 题，每题 5 分，共 50 分）

1. 语言符号的线条性
2. 音节
3. 语法范畴
4. 孤立语
5. 话题
6. 自源文字
7. 借词
8. 混合语
9. 语音对应关系
10. 类推

二、辨音标音：请用国际音标给下列诗句标注现代汉语普通话读音（共 1 题，每字 1 分，共 10 分）

会当凌绝顶，一览众山小。

三、简答题（共 5 题，每题 10 分，共 50 分）

1. 怎样认识理解语言和说话的关系？
2. 下面是某一种汉语方言的语流音变的四个代表性实例，简要说明它们各自的音变特点。

(1) 棉袍 miɛŋ pə → miɛŋ mə

(2) 戏台 xie tai → xie lai

(3) 米缸 mi kouŋ → mi ouŋ

(4) 清唱 ts^hiŋ ts^hyəŋ → ts^hiŋ ʒyəŋ

3. 用义素分析法分析下面一组词。

伯父 父亲 母亲 妹妹

4. 分析说明下列句子的语义角色类型。

下午那个老人在广场上用皮鞭打陀螺。

5. 何以知道语音在演变?

四、分析应用题（共 2 题，每题 20 分，共 40 分）

1. 分析下面具有语法多义的短语或句子，使其变成单义结构。

- (1) 他爬过山没有?
- (2) 牛奶面包
- (3) 五个公司的董事和经理
- (4) 我说不好
- (5) 指导青年读好书

2. 日常生活中，我们可以看到这么一种现象：汉民族的人都使用汉语，但河南人与江浙人、大学教授与农民、口头上说的与诗歌评论中写的却又有种种差别，请用语言学基本理论解释之。

2022 年南京师范大学 869 语言学与对外汉语教学理论考研专业课真题

南京师范大学

2022 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题 (B 卷)

科目代码及名称: 869 语言学与对外汉语教学理论

满分: 150 分

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答题内容必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回, 否则按考试违纪处理。

语言学理论 (共 70 分)

一、名词解释 (每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

1. 语言能力
2. 隐喻
3. 音位变体
4. 组合关系和聚合关系

二、简答题 (每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

1. 简述社会方言与地域方言的关系。
2. 简述基本词汇的主要特点。

三、论述题 (每小题 15 分, 共 30 分)

1. 结合具体的语言材料, 试阐释语言发展的特点。
2. 以汉语和汉字为例, 结合具体的语言材料, 阐释语言和文字的关系。

对外汉语教学理论 (共 80 分)

四、名词解释 (每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

1. 迁移
2. 效度
3. 母语和外语
4. 《汉语教科书》

五、简答题 (每小题 10 分, 共 30 分)

1. 简述克拉申输入假说的主要内容。
2. 简述第二语言记忆的三个阶段。
3. 简述第二语言教学“直接法”的特点。

六、论述题 (每小题 15 分, 共 30 分)

1. 从偏误来源看, 偏误的类别有哪些? 请结合具体的语言材料论述。
2. 请举例说明学习策略的类型。

第二篇、2021 年语言学相关考研真题汇编

2021 年广西民族大学 859 语言学理论考研专业课真题



2021 年硕士研究生招生考试试题

【B】卷

科目代码及名称：859 语言学理论

考生须知

1. 答案须写在报考点提供的答题纸上，一律使用蓝色或黑色钢笔或签字笔。
2. 考毕，请将试题和答卷放入试题袋内密封后，在封条与试卷袋骑缝处亲笔签名。

一、 填空题（每个空格 1 分，共 20 个空格，共 20 分）

1. ①、②、③具有悠久的历史传统文化传统，是语言学的三大发源地。
2. 有的方言随着社会的分化可以变成 ④，它们之间存在着 ⑤ 对应关系。人们正是根据这种关系来确定语言亲属关系的。
3. 英语可以直接用数词修饰名词，汉语数词修饰名词一般要加上一个 ⑥ 词。
4. 语言系统中的所有符号，既可以同别的符号组合，又可以被别的符号替换，符号之间的这两种关系是 ⑦ 和 ⑧。
5. 音位变体可分 ⑨ 和 ⑩ 两类。
6. 我们可以根据语素在词中的不同作用把它分成 ⑪、⑫、⑬ 三类。
7. 语言的词汇有一个核心，这就是 ⑭，它的主要特点是：⑮、⑯、⑰。
8. 从 ⑱ 到 ⑲ 是文字造字方法发展的总趋向。⑳ 文字是语言中最简明、最方便的文字。

二、 名词解释（每小题 5 分，共 6 小题，共 30 分）

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. 语言学 | 2. 符号的任意性 |
| 3. 非音质音位 | 4. 语法手段 |
| 5. 派生义 | 6. 借词 |

三、 选择题（每小题 2 分，共 10 小题，共 20 分）

1. 从自然属性角度划分出来的最小语音单位是（ ）。

以上为本书摘选部分页面仅供预览，如需购买全文请联系卖家。

全国统一零售价： **¥268.00元**

卖家联系方式： 客服电话： 17165966596（同微信）

微信扫码加卖家好友：

考研云分享-精品资料库

真题汇编 | 考研笔记 | 模拟题库



长按二维码加Q仔6号微信
有疑问直接私聊我

考研云分享-官方网站

免费真题 | 免费笔记 | 全科资源



长按二维码跳转至官网
还有更多内容和服务访问查看