

必过

英语专业考研 语言学真题与核 心考点高分有道

刘红艳 ◎主编

石化出版社
WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM
育·出·版·中·心

必过

英语专业考研 语言学真题与核 心考点高分有道

刘红艳 ◎主编

中国石化出版社
[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)
教 · 育 · 出 · 版 · 中 · 心

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语专业考研语言学真题与核心考点高分有道/
刘红艳主编. —北京: 中国石化出版社, 2016. 6
ISBN 978-7-5114-4117-1

I. ①英… II. ①刘… III. ①英语-语言学-研究生
-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2016) 第 135141 号

未经本社书面授权, 本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭, 或者以任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有, 侵权必究。



关注官方微博、微信
获取更多图书资讯



赠送300分钟
视频课程

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010)84271850

读者服务部电话: (010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com

北京富泰印刷有限责任公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 19.75 印张 675 千字

2016 年 6 月第 1 版 2016 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 45.00 元

P 前言

preface

本书内容涵盖我国各大高校英语专业使用的经典语言学教程,包括胡壮麟主编、北京大学出版社出版的《语言学教程》(最新版),戴炜栋、何兆熊主编、上海外语教育出版社出版的《新编简明英语语言学教程》及 George Yule 主编、剑桥大学出版社出版的《语言研究》。在此基础上,参考了国内知名高校十余部语言学备考相关教材及著作,全面把握语言学基础理论、术语、宏观语言学及微观语言学基本内容、语言学流派等。

本书是以胡壮麟主编的《语言学教程》中的语言学十二分支为主线,紧扣每一个章节的术语、知识点,给出中英文对照解释及示例。内容深入浅出,对表面抽象深奥的语言学知识总结提炼,将其转化为简单浅显、直击要点的阐释。

本书的架构:

1. 每个章节第一部分为本章中英文概述,提纲挈领,勾勒整章主线及核心内容,帮助读者全面把握整章脉络。

2. 依照胡壮麟主编的《语言学教程》的每章每个小节总结相关知识点,名词解释中英文对照。为帮助读者深入理解,配有例示加以说明。

3. 术语点睛部分,详细解析各大高校历年考研真题中与本章内容相关的重要术语及相关参考书目中的概念。

4. 重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习部分,汇集各大名校历年考研真题,主要集中在名词解释、填空题、多项选择题及问答论述题几个方面,对大多数内容给出了中英文对照的解释。

5. 本书还配有各章术语大全,给出各章节术语中英文对照列表,有助于读者查阅、温习、巩固。

本书的亮点:

1. 从读者角度出发,语言简单明了,深入浅出解读晦涩术语,零起点读者也可轻松驾驭。

2. 各章主体内容概述和所有知识点均提供中英文对照解释,读者学习更方便、更容易。

3. 在囊括胡壮麟主编的《语言学教程》的所有知识点基础上,补充其它国内外经典语言学教材的相关知识点,做到不遗漏任何重要考点。

4. 真题精选自重点高校,如北京外国语大学、南京大学、北京师范大学、厦门大学、武汉大学、中山大学、北京航空航天大学、中国人民大学、北京第二外国语学院、北京交通大学、四川大学、首都师范大学等近 20 所有一定影响力的高校。便于考生横向比较、了解不同高校的出题风格,熟悉同一知识点的不同出题方式,举一反三,融会贯通。

5. 提供各章中英文术语对照列表,方便读者定位各知识点所属章节,系统逻辑地掌握相关术语间的关系,有助于横向联系记忆。

北京工商大学的李婧萱、尹喻、郭铭欣、杨柳、王婷、雷振辉、邱天然、杨燚、张萌、刘云龙、郭莎、卢芳参与了书稿的基础校对工作,特此鸣谢!

一书在手,语言学尽在掌握,成功不再遥远!

编者

赠送 300 分钟视频课与免费学习资源



赠送 300 分钟视频课



杨加宁微信二维码



杨加宁微博二维码



李玉技微博二维码



李玉技微信二维码



备战团二维码



考天下微博二维码



名师答疑二维码



出版社微博二维码

Contents

Chapter 1	Invitations to Linguistics 语言学导论	1
一、本章概述		1
二、术语点睛		9
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习		10
Chapter 2	Speech Sounds 语音	29
一、本章概述		29
二、术语点睛		36
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习		37
Chapter 3	Lexicon 词汇	55
一、本章概述		55
二、术语点睛		62
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习		64
Chapter 4	Syntax 句法	80
一、本章概述		80
二、术语点睛		85
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习		87
Chapter 5	Meaning 语义学	107
一、本章概述		107
二、术语点睛		111
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习		113
Chapter 6	Language Processing in Mind 语言的心理过程	134
一、本章概述		134
二、术语点睛		140
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习		143
Chapter 7	Language, Culture and Society 语言、文化和社会	156
一、本章概述		156
二、术语点睛		161
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习		167
Chapter 8	Language in Use 语言的使用	184
一、本章概述		184

二、术语点睛	190
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习	191
Chapter 9 Language and Literature 语言与文学	207
一、本章概述	207
二、术语点睛	213
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习	215
Chapter 10 Language and Computer 语言和计算机	224
一、本章概述	224
二、术语点睛	228
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习	232
Chapter 11 Linguistics and Foreign Language Teaching 语言学和外语教学	244
一、本章概述	244
二、术语点睛	250
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习	252
Chapter 12 Theories and Schools of Modern Linguistics 现代语言学理论与流派	272
一、本章概述	272
二、术语点睛	282
三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习	283
附录 各章语言学术语及翻译汇总	294

一、本章概述

In chapter one, we will see a general idea of some knowledge related to language and linguistics.

With regard to language, the definition of language, design features of language, origin of language, and functions of language are elaborated. Design features of language refer to the features distinguishing human language from any animal system of communication, specifically, arbitrariness, duality, creativity, displacement, cultural transmission, and interchangeability. In terms of the origin of language, there are six different theories presented, namely, the natural response theory, the sing-song theory, the pooh-pooh theory, the yo-he-yo theory, Ta-Ta theory, as well as the bow-wow theory. The functions of language are specified by different linguists, such as Jakobson and Halliday. However, in this part, we will learn the knowledge of basic language functions.

For linguistics, some main branches of microlinguistics and macrolinguistics are introduced in this chapter. In terms of microlinguistics, there are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics; while in term of macrolinguistics, there are sociolinguistics, anthropological linguistics, psycholinguistics, and computational linguistics. Moreover, the distinction between descriptive vs. prescriptive, synchronic vs. diachronic, langue vs. parole, and competence vs. performance is illustrated in detail.

在第一章,我们对一些语言及语言学的知识进行了初步了解。

关于语言,在本章中,除了其定义外,我们还将了解语言的定义性特征、起源及功能。语言的定义性特征是指人类语言区别于其他动物交流系统的特点,主要包括任意性、双重性、创造性、移位性、文化遗传性和互换性。关于语言的起源,主要有六个相关理论,即语言先天反射理论、“sing-song”理论、“噢噢”理论、“呦-呦-呦”理论、“Ta-Ta”理论和“汪汪”理论。此前,有不同的科学家对语言的功能进行了细化,比如雅各布森和韩礼德,然而在本章中,我们重点要了解的是语言的基本功能。

关于语言学,本章将介绍微观语言学和宏观语言学几个具体的分支。其中,微观语言学包含语音学、音系学、形态学、句法学、语义学和语用学;宏观语言学包括社会语言学、人类语言学、心理语言学和计算机语言学。此外,本章还将区分几组语言学中重要概念,即描写式和规定式、共时和历时、语言和言语、语言能力和语言运用。

1.1 Why study language? 为何研究语言?

1. Language is very essential to human beings.

语言对人类至关重要。

2. In language there are many things we should know.

有很多关于语言的知识是我们了解的。

3. For further understanding, we need to study language scientifically.

为了更加深入地了解,我们需要系统地研究语言。

1.2 What is language? 什么是语言?

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

communication.

语言是一种口头交流的方式。是人类用以口头交流的任意性的语音符号系统。

This definition has captured the main features of language.

e. g. human-specific, vocal, arbitrary symbolic, systematic.

该定义包含语言的五个要素:人类特有的、口头的、任意性、符号的、系统的。

a. Human-specific: Language is different from the communication systems of other forms of life.

e. g. bird songs, bee dances, animal cries.

人类特有的:语言不同于其他生命所拥有的交流系统。

b. Vocal: For all languages, sound is the primary medium; writing system comes much later than spoken language.

口头的:对所有语言而言,声音是最重要的媒介;书写系统晚于口头形式出现。

c. Arbitrary: There is no intrinsic connection between the word and the thing it denotes.

e. g. "pen" by any other name is the thing we use to write with.

任意性:单词与其所指事物没有内在联系。

d. Symbolic: Words are associated with objects, actions and ideas by convention, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."—Shakespeare

符号的:单词与其所指物体、行为以及想法的联系是约定俗成的。

e. Systematic: Language is rule-governed; elements in it are arranged according to certain rules and can't be combined at will.

e. g. bkli, I apple eat are incorrect.

系统的:语言是受规则支配的,语言要素根据特定规则排列,不可随意组合。

1.3 Design features of language 语言的定义性特征

The features that define human languages are called design features, which distinguish human language from any animal system of communication.

语言的定义性特征是指人类语言区别于其他任何动物交流系统的特点。

1.3.1 Arbitrariness 任意性

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

This is a core feature of language, which was first discussed by Saussure. There are different levels of arbitrariness: arbitrary relationship between the sound of a morpheme and its meaning; arbitrariness at the syntactic level; arbitrariness and convention.

任意性是指语言符号的形式(即符号的声音)与其意义之间没有逻辑关系。

这是语言的核心特征,索绪尔最先讨论了这个特征。任意性存在于不同的层面:词素音和义之间的任意性关系;句法层面的任意性;任意性和规约性。

e. g. There is nothing in the word "tree" that connects it to the concept of a tree; which is why Spanish can use a totally different sign for the same concept "árbol"; and so on with other languages.

1.3.2 Duality 双重性

Duality refers to the property of having two levels of structures, such 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.

At the lower or basic level, there is a structure of sounds, which are grouped and regrouped into a large number of units of meaning, which are found at the higher level of the system. Then the units at the higher level can be arranged and rearranged into an infinite number of sentences. Talking about duality, we must notice that language is hierarchical.

双重性是指拥有两层结构的这种特征,底层结构是上层结构的组成成分,每层都有自身的组合规则。底层结构由一些本身没有意义的语音组成,但是它们可以各自组合成有意义的单位,从而形成具有独特、

确定意义的上层单位。上层单位能够被组合或重新组合成无限数量的句子。说到双重性,我们必须注意语言的等级性。

e. g. The meaningful English word “cat” is composed of the sounds [k], [æ], and [t], which are meaningless as separate individual sounds (and which can also be combined to form the separate words “tack” and “act”, with distinct meanings).

1.3.3 Creativity 创造性

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.

Because of duality the speaker is able to combine the basic linguistic units to form an infinite set of sentences, most of which are never before produced or heard. Language is creative in another sense, that is, its potential to create endless sentences.

创造性是指语言具有能产性,因为其具有双重性和递归性。递归性是指可以无限数量反复运用的规则。递归性为创造无穷的句子提供了理论基础。

递归性是指说话者能够结合各个语言单位形成无尽的句子,其中,很多句子是以前没有的或者没有听说过的。从另一种意义上说,语言是创造性的,是指它具有构成无穷的句子潜力。

e. g. A speaker can know what a sentence he has never encountered before means. And such a finite mind can come to know the meanings of infinitely many sentences.

1.3.4 Displacement 移位性

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.

Displacement benefits human beings by giving them the power to handle generalizations and abstractions. In a word, for human beings, the intellectual benefits of displacement are that it makes it possible for us to talk and think in abstract terms.

移位性是指人类语言可以让使用者来表示在说话当时当地并不存在的物体、事件和观点。

移位性赋予人们概括和抽象的能力,从而造福人类。总之,移位性丰富我们的智力在于它使我们有可能在抽象的层面上说话和思考。

e. g. One can describe in great detail what happened on the day the Declaration of Independence was signed, even though this occurred more than 200 years ago. Humans also have the ability to talk about what they want to do twenty years from now, including where they wish to live or what job they want to have.

1.3.5 Cultural transmission 文化遗传性

Language is not biologically transmitted. Instead, it is culturally transmitted from generation to generation through teaching and learning.

语言不是靠遗传,而是通过教与学,由人们接触的文化代代相传的。

e. g. If some certain kinds of birds spend their first seven weeks without hearing other birds, they will instinctively produce songs or calls, but those songs will be abnormal in some way. Human infants, growing up in isolation, produce no ‘instinctive’ language. Cultural transmission of a specific language is crucial in the human acquisition process.

1.3.6 Interchangeability 互换性

Interchangeability means that any human being can be both producer and receiver of messages.

互换性是指任何人既可以是信息的发出者,也可以是信息的接收者。

1.4 Origin of language 语言的起源

1. The bow-wow theory “汪汪”理论

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

此理论认为语言源于人们模仿动物和其他人们能听到的自然界的聲音。

2. The pooh-pooh theory “噢噢”理论

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

这个理论把语言追溯到原始人类祖先在艰难的生存环境中用来表达痛苦、悲伤和喜悦等思想感情的感叹词。

3. The “yo-he-ho” theory “哟-嗨-哟”理论

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

这种理论认为语言起源于原始人类共同劳动时发出的有节奏的哼哟声。

4. The natural response theory 语言先天反射理论

The natural response theory postulates that language began with vocal expressions being assigned to objects found in the environment.

这种理论认为人类从外界得到的感受，自然会发出相应的声音与环境相协调。

5. The sing-song theory “sing-song”理论

It holds that language develops from primitive ritual songs of praise.

认为语言源于原始人在举行典礼时有节奏的歌唱

6. Ta-Ta theory “Ta-Ta”理论

It believes that body movement preceded language. Language began as an unconscious vocal imitation of these movements.

此理论认为人类的肢体运动先于语言产生。语言就是人类在无意识地模仿这些运动的时候产生的。

1.5 Functions of language 语言的功能

For Jacobson, language is, as any semiotic system, for communication. He established a well-known framework of language functions based on the six key elements of communication:

- 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.

雅各布森认为，任何符号系统一样，语言首先是为了交流。他在交流系统的六大要素的基础上建立了一套著名的语言功能的框架：

- ①所指功能：传达信息
- ②诗学功能：完全就语言而论语言
- ③感情功能：表达态度、感觉和感情
- ④意动功能：通过命令和恳求去说服和影响他人
- ⑤寒暄功能：与他人建立交流
- ⑥元语言功能：弄清意图、词语和意义

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. This includes the various ways the speaker enters a speech situation and performs a speech act;
- 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.

韩礼德提出语言元功能的理论,认为语言有三个元功能:

①概念功能:指语言具有表达新的信息或是给听话者传递一定未知内容的功能。

②人际功能:指语言能使说话者充分运用语言来表达社会 and 个人的关系,包括说话者进入语言情景 and 实施语言行为的方式。

③语篇功能:指语言中存在一种机制将口头或书面的话语组织成连贯统一的语篇,这种机制使实际的语言区别于一系列随意的句子。

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

胡壮麟认为,语言有至少七种功能:

①Informative 信息功能

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

The informative function is predominantly the major role of language; it is also called ideational function in the framework of functional grammar. That is to say, language serves for the expression of content, that is, the speaker's expression of the real world, including the inner world of his own consciousness.

信息功能意味着语言是人类思考的手段,人们通过使用语言交流新的信息。

信息功能是语言的最重要的角色,在功能语法的框架里,信息功能也被称为概念功能。也就是说,语言为表达内容服务,这个内容就是:说话者在真实世界的经验,包括他自我意识的内部世界。

e. g. Examples of informative function can be found in newspaper articles and scientific studies, as well as in a simple speech where the person shares a fact. Also, they can be found in poems, novels and plays, where a person shares an opinion or emotion. For example, "Christmas is a holiday", "Five plus five equals 10", "Mondays are my favorite days" and "Her betrayal made me think life wasn't worth living".

②Interpersonal function 人际功能

The interpersonal function means people can use language to establish and maintain their status in a society, which is the most sociological use of language.

人际功能是指人们通过它建立和维持在社会中的身份和地位,这是语言最重要的社会功能。

e. g. At an elaborate banquet a butler might very well invite the guests to enter the dining room by saying "The guests may now proceed to the banquet hall". In one's own home, however, a host is much more likely to say to the distinguished guests: "May I suggest that we all find our places at the table." But at a gathering of close friends a person is likely to say: "Come! Let's eat!" and to members of one's own family a corresponding expression might be "Soup's on!"

③Performative 施为功能

The performative function of language is primarily to change the social status of persons. The performative function can extend to the control of reality as on some magical or religious occasion.

语言的施为功能主要是为了改变人们的社会地位。施为功能可以延伸到在特殊的或宗教的场合中对于事件的支配。

e. g. It can be performed when people are having marriage ceremonies, sentencing criminals, blessing children, naming a ship at a launching ceremony, and cursing enemies.

④Emotive function 感情功能

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. It is similar to expressive function but the latter can be entirely personal and totally without any implication of communication to others.

感情功能用以改变听者赞成或反对某人、某物的态度。它与表达功能相似,但表达功能还包括自言自语。

e. g. A man may say "ouch !" after striking a fingernail with a hammer, or he may utter damn when realizing that he has forgotten an appointment.

⑤ Phatic communion 寒暄功能

The phatic communion means people always use some small, seemingly meaningless expressions to maintain a comfortable relationship between people without any factual content.

寒暄功能是指人们使用短小又似乎没有特殊意义的表达方式来维持一种良好的人际关系。

e. g. *Good morning, God bless you, Nice day*, etc.

⑥ Recreational function 娱乐功能

The recreational function means that people use language for the sheer joy of using it.

娱乐功能指语言因为纯粹的乐趣而得到使用。

e. g. A baby's babbling or a chanter's chanting.

⑦ Metalingual function 元语言功能

The metalingual function means that people can use language to talk about itself.

元语言功能是指我们可以用语言来讨论语言本身。

e. g. We can use the word "book" to talk about a book, and we can also use the expression "the word book" to talk about the sign "b-o-o-k" itself.

1.6 What is linguistics? 什么是语言学?

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It studies not just one language of any one community, but the language of all human beings. It is a scientific study, based on systematic investigation of linguistic data, and conducted with reference to some general theory of language structure. The four principles that make linguistics a science are exhaustiveness, consistency, economy and objectivity. As a science, linguistics now has a set of established theories, methods and sub-branches.

语言学是对语言的科学研究。其研究对象并不是某个团体所使用的语言,而是人类所有语言的共性。语言学是科学研究,因为它基于对大量语言材料的观察,这种观察是参考语言结构的基本理论而进行的。语言学研究必须遵循的科学原则:穷尽性、一致性、简洁性和客观性。作为一门科学,语言学现在已经建立了一套理论、方法和分支。

1.7 Main branches of microlinguistics 微观语言学的主要分支

1.7.1 Phonetics 语音学

Phonetics is the study of speech sounds, it includes three main areas: articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, and auditory phonetics. To specify, it includes the production of speech, the sounds of speech, the description and classification of speech sounds, words and connected speech, etc.

语音学主要研究语音,它包含三个主要范畴:发音语音学、声学语音学和听觉语音学。具体地说,包括言语的产生、言语的声音、语音的描写和分类、词语和话语连接等。

1.7.2 Phonology 音系学

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

音系学研究支配语音分布和排列的规则以及音节的形式。

1.7.3 Morphology 形态学

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

形态学研究意义的最小单位——词素以及构词过程。

1.7.4 Syntax 句法学

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. It identifies permissible sequences in a language and the relationships between elements in sentence structure.

句法学研究正确形成句子的规则,简单地说,就是研究句子的形成。句法规则规定了句子中各词语顺

序以及句中各成分之间的联系。

1.7.5 Semantics 语义学

Semantics examines how meaning is encoded in a language. It is not only concerned with meaning of words as lexical items, but also with levels of language below the word and above it.

语义学考查的是意义如何在语言中编码的。它关心的不仅仅是词汇层面词的意义,还有语言中词之上和词之下的其他成分的意义。

1.7.6 Pragmatics 语用学

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in context. It deals with particular utterances in particular situations and is especially concerned with the various ways in which the many social contexts of language can influence interpretation.

语用学在语境中研究意义。它是在特定的场景中处理特定的话语,尤其注重不同社会场景影响语言诠释的方法。

e. g. Pragmatics is the study of how language is used in real life. It is about practical language use. Examples of English pragmatics include saying "Could I have a cookie?" or "Those cookies look good," to express "Give me a cookie".

1.8 Macrolinguistics 宏观语言学

Macrolinguistics is the study of language in all aspects, distinct from *microlinguistics*, which dealt solely with the formal aspect of language system. The branches of study which relate linguistics to the research of other areas are applied linguistics.

与微观语言学不同,宏观语言学研究语言的所有方面,而不是单独研究语言系统的形式方面。宏观语言学是语言的跨学科研究,也叫应用语言学。

1.8.1 Psycholinguistics 心理语言学

Psycholinguistics investigates the interrelation of language and mind, in processing and producing utterances and in language acquisition for example. It studies language development in the child, such as the theories of language acquisition, biological foundations of language, and the relationship between language and cognition. There is also the psycholinguistic study of grammar. The psycholinguistic constraints on the form of grammar are studied.

心理语言学考查语言和意识的相互联系,如话语的处理和产生,以及语言习得等。心理语言学还研究儿童语言的发展,如语言习得理论、语言的生物学基础及语言和认知的关系等。还有语法的心理语言学研究,即研究心理语言学对语法形式的限制。

1.8.2 Sociolinguistics 社会语言学

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. It studies the relation between language and society, that is, how social factors influence the structure and use of language.

社会语言学是一个涉及语言与社会间各种相互关系的范畴,包括语言使用者、语言特征与社会特征。社会语言学研究语言和社会之间的关系,即社会因素是如何影响语言的结构和用法的。

1.8.3 Anthropological linguistics 人类语言学

Anthropological linguistics studies the relationship between language and culture in a community. It is the investigation that uses the theories and methods of anthropology to study language variation and language use in relation to human cultural patterns and beliefs.

人类语言学研究团体间语言与文化的关系。人类语言学用人类学的理论和方法研究人类语言的变化和语言在人类文化模式和信仰中的作用。

1.8.4 Computational linguistics 计算机语言学

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

计算机语言学是一个跨学科领域,它主要是运用计算机和计算机技术来处理并创作人类语言。

1.9 Important distinctions in linguistics 语言学中重要的区别性概念

1.9.1 Descriptive vs. Prescriptive 描写式和规定式

The reason that linguistics is a descriptive science is that linguists try to discover and record the rules to which the members of a language-community actually conform but do 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.

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.

之所以称语言学是一门描写式的科学,是指语言学家试图发现并记录人们怎样遵循某种语言的规则,而不是推行其他正确性的规则或规范。而规定式语言学旨在阐述、规定语言的正确使用规则,并彻底地通过使用解决争论。在18世纪,欧洲主要语言都是通过规定式的方法研究。然而,现代语言学主要为描写式,因为语言学作为科学的这一本质决定了描写式的优先位置。

e. g. "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. "不要说X"是一种规定式的要求;而"人们不说X"则是一种描写式的陈述。区别就在于究竟是规定事情应该怎样,还是描述事情是怎样的。

1.9.2 Synchronic vs. Diachronic 共时和历时

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. In modern linguistics, synchronic study seems to enjoy priority over diachronic study. The reason is that unless the various states of a language are successfully studied, it would be difficult to describe the changes that have taken place in its historical development.

共时研究在一个确定的时间点上(通常是现在)对语言进行观察研究。索绪尔历时描述则是通过语言的发展历史而对其进行研究。对现代语言学而言,相对于历时研究,共时研究占有更为优先的位置。原因在于除非充分地了解各个时期的语言,否则描述其历史发展会是一项艰难的任务。

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. 研究莎士比亚时期英语的特点是一种共时研究,而研究从莎士比亚时期起英语变化则是历时研究。

1.9.3 Langue & parole 语言和言语

Saussure distinguished the linguistic competence of the speaker and the actual phenomena or data of linguistics into langue and parole. Langue is relative stable and systematic, while parole is subject to personal and situational constraints; langue is not spoken by an individual, while 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.

索绪尔将说话者的语言能力和语言学中的实际现象和数据资料区分成“语言”和“言语”。语言相对稳定、系统,而言语则受到人和环境因素的制约。语言不是由个人使用的,而言语则永远是自然现象。索绪尔认为,语言学家应从复杂的现象中总结出规则,也就是说发现所有言语个例的规律,使其成为语言学的研究对象。

e. g. With regard to blogging, the writing phenomenon that is blogging (short, frequent posts often with media and interactivity incorporated, etc.) is an example of a *langue*, a "general system or code of communication" (cf. Wales, 287). But each blog post or comment (or even +1) is an example of a *parole*, the

verbal behavior or utterances of individuals in speech and writing, the individual instantiations of the *langue*.

1.9.4 Competence and performance 语言能力和语言运用

According to Chomsky, a language user's underlying knowledge about the system of rules is called linguistic competence, and the actual use of language in concrete situations is called performance. Competence enables a speaker to produce and understand 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.

乔姆斯基认为,语言能力是指语言使用者的关于语言规则系统的知识,而语言运用则是在具体环境下对语言的实际运用。语言能力使说话人能够创造、理解无限数量的句子,并辨认出句中的语法错误和歧义。当说话者的语言运用长期受到心理及社会因素的影响时,其语言能力是稳定的。说话者的语言运用并不总是与其所谓的语言能力相匹配。尽管乔姆斯基对于“语言”和“言语”的区分与索绪尔相似,但也有所不同。语言是一种社会产物,是一系列约定俗成的东西,此时语言能力便是每个人意识中的所有物。与乔姆斯基从心理学与心理语言学角度研究不同,索绪尔更多的是从社会学与社会语言学的角度研究语言。

二、术语点睛

1. General linguistics: The study of language as a whole is often called general linguistics.

普通语言学:指把语言的各个分支作为一个整体来研究

2. Etic: It refers to the linguistic units containing “-etic”, for instance, phonetic, morphetic, which are used to describe linguistic facts in detail without distinctive features, and are first used to describe sounds.

客位:指具有“素”的语言单位,如音素、词素,是对语言事实的细节描写,不具有区别性特征,最早用于音素描写。

3. Emic: It refers to the linguistic units containing “-emic”, for instance, phonemic, morphemic, which are used to describe abstract linguistic rules with distinctive features and are first used to describe phonemes.

本位:指具有“位”的抽象语言单位,如音位、词位,是对语言规则的抽象,具有区别性特征,最早用于音位描写。

4. Applied linguistics: It refers to the study of linguistics and other theories in relation to any language-related problems. It combines psychology, information theory, sociology, anthropology, philosophy with linguistics. The problems it attempts to solve include the study of second and foreign language learning and teaching, speech pathology, machine translation, national language planning policy, various facts of communication research, and many others.

应用语言学:指对语言学及其他与任何语言问题相关的理论进行的研究。应用语言学把心理学、信息理论、社会学、人类学、哲学等与语言学相结合。它力图解决的问题包括:二语研究和外语的教与学、言语病理学、机器翻译、民族语言规划政策、交际研究的各个方面及其他问题。

e. g. Machine translation, sometimes referred to by the abbreviation MT (not to be confused with computer-aided translation, machine-aided human translation (MAHT) or interactive translation) is a sub-field of computational linguistics that investigates the use of software to translate text or speech from one natural language to another. 比如机器翻译,有时缩写为 MT (不要与计算机辅助翻译,机器辅助翻译的人(MAHT)或交互翻译混淆)所指的是计算语言学的一个子域,调查使用软件来翻译文本或从一种自然语言到另一种语言。

5. Linguistic potential: Halliday thinks that with language, there is a wide range of things a speaker can do in the culture he is in. The set of possibility for “doing” is termed linguistic potential from a functional language’s view.

语言潜势: 韩礼德认为, 通过语言, 说话者可以在其生活的文化环境里做一系列广泛的事情。从语言功能的角度看, “做”的可能性就被定义为语言潜势。

6. Actual linguistic behavior: What a speaker actually says on a particular occasion to a particular individual is what he has selected from the many possible things he could have said. This actual selection of things from what one could have said is termed actual linguistic behavior.

实际言语行为: 说话者在某一个特定的场合对某个特定的个体所说的话, 是从其所能说的多种可能的内容中挑选出来的。这种说话者从言语内容中所做的实际选择就叫做实际言语行为。

三、重点高校历年真题精选及模拟练习

I. Define the following terms.

1. descriptive linguistics(首都师范大学 2009 年考研题)

Key: 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.

描写式语言学: 之所以称语言学是一门描写式的科学, 是指语言学家试图发现并记录语团成员怎样遵循某种语言的规则, 而不是强加其他正确性的规则或规范。

2. diachronic linguistics(北京航空航天大学 2010 年/南开大学 2009 年考研题)

Key: The description of a language as it changes through time is called diachronic linguistics.

历时语言学: 指在某一个时间段内对语言的描写。

e. g. A study of the changes English has undergone since Shakespeare’s time would be a diachronic study. 研究自莎士比亚时期起英语产生的变化是历时研究。

3. synchronic linguistics(北京航空航天大学/首都师范大学 2008 年考研题)

Key: The description of a language at some point in time is called synchronic linguistics.

共时语言学: 在某一个时间点上对语言的描写。

e. g. A study of the features of the English used in Shakespeare’s time would be synchronic. 研究莎士比亚时期英语的特点是一种共时研究。

4. langue and parole(四川大学 2008 年考研题)

Key: Langue refers to the abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community. Parole refers to the realization of langue in actual use.

语言和言语: “语言”指一个言语集团的所有成员共享的抽象语言系统。“言语”指语言在实际使用中的实现。

5. historical linguistics(南开大学 2010 年考研题)

Key: Historical linguistics refers to the study of a language through the course of its history.

历史语言学: 是指通过语言的发展历史对其进行的研究。

6. metalanguage(中山大学 2009 年考研题)

Key: Metalanguage refers to the language or symbols used when language itself is being discussed or examined.

元语言: 指在研究和谈论语言本身时所使用的语言或符号。

7. performatives(中山大学 2009 年考研题)

Key: The performative function of language is primarily to change the social status of persons. It can extend to the control of reality as on some magical or religious occasions.

施为功能: 语言的施为功能主要是为了改变人们的社会地位。施为功能可以延伸到在特殊的或宗教