国内外经典教材辅导系列·英语类

George Yule《语言研究》

（第2版）

笔记和课后习题（含考研真题）详解

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内 容 提 要

本书是语言学经典教材《语言研究》(第2版)(George Yule主编,外语教学与研究出版社)的学习辅导书。全书完全遵循该教材的章目编排,共分21章,每章由三部分组成:第一部分为复习笔记(中英文对照),总结本章的重点难点;第二部分是课后习题详解,对该书的课后思考题进行了详细解答;第三部分是考研真题与典型题详解,精选名校近年考研真题及相关习题,并提供了详细的参考答案。

圣才考研网(www.100exam.com)提供George Yule《语言研究》(第2版)辅导方案【视频课程、3D电子书、3D题库等】购书享受大礼包增值服务【300元视频课程+30元3D电子书+30元3D题库+60元手机版电子书/题库】。本书提供名师考前直播答疑,手机电脑均可观看,直播答疑在考前推出(具体时间见网站公告)。手机扫码(本书封面的二维码),或者登录圣才学习网首页的【购书大礼包】专区(100xuexi.com/gift),免费领取本书大礼包。

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序　言

我国各大院校一般都把国内外通用的权威教科书作为本科生和研究生学习专业课程的参考教材，这些教材甚至被很多考试(特别是硕士和博士入学考试)和培训项目作为指定参考书。为了帮助读者更好地学习专业课，我们有针对性地编著了一套与国内外教材配套的复习资料，并提供配套的名师讲堂和题库。

《语言研究》(第2版)(George Yule 主编，外语教学与研究出版社)一直被用作高等院校英语专业语言学教材，被许多院校指定为英语专业考研必读书和学术研究参考书。作为该教材的学习辅导书，本书具有以下几个方面的特点：

1. 梳理章节脉络，浓缩内容精华。每章的复习笔记以该教材为主并结合其他教材对本章的重难点知识进行了整理，并参考了国内名校名师讲授该教材的课堂笔记，因此，本书的内容几乎浓缩了经典教材的知识精华。

2. 中英双语对照，凸显难点要点。本书章节笔记采用了中英文对照的形式，强化对重要难点知识的理解和运用。

3. 解析课后习题，提供详尽答案。本书对 George Yule 主编的《语言研究》(第2版)每章的课后思考题均进行了详细的分析和解答。

4. 精选考研真题，补充难点习题。本书精选名校近年考研真题及相关习题，并提供答案和详解。所选真题和习题基本体现了各个章节的考点和难点，但又不完全局限于教材内容，是对教材内容极好的补充。

需要说明的是，为了满足更多考生备考需求，本书大礼包还提供该教材其他版本(比如第4版)的配套辅导书，考生可免费领取。

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圣才考研网(www.100exam.com)是圣才学习网旗下的考研考博专业网站，提供考研公共课和全国500所院校考研考博专业课辅导【一对一辅导、网授精讲班等】、3D电子书、3D题库(免费下载＋送手机版)、全套资料(历年真题及答案、笔记讲义等)、国内外经典教材名师讲堂、考研教辅图书等。

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圣才学习网编辑部

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3. The oral-gesture source
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   言语遗传学

本章考点：

语言的起源（神授说，自然声音模仿说，口语 – 手势相关说，言语遗传学等）。

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Ⅰ. The divine source

【考点】神授说的定义

God created Adam and "whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof" (Genesis 2:19).

In most religions, there appears to be a divine source who provides humans with language. In an attempt to rediscover this original, divine language, a few experiments have been carried out, with rather conflicting results.

Ⅰ. 神授说

据《圣经》中"创世纪"记载，亚当给万物命名，万物因此得名。

大多数宗教将语言的起源归功于神，有的甚至试图用实验来证明人类的初始语言，但结果是互相矛盾的。

II. The natural-sound source

【考点】自然声音模仿说的两种相关理论

Primitive words could have been the imitations of the natural sounds.

1. The bow-wow theory

①Primitive words could have been imitations of the natural sounds that early humans heard around them.

②Problem：most of the soundless, abstract entities can't be referred to in this theory.

2. The yo-he-ho theory

①The sounds of a person involved in physical effort could be the source of our language, especially when that physical effort involved several people and had to be coordinated.

②Problem：It doesn't answer the questions regarding the origins of the sounds produced.

III. The oral-gesture source

1. Theory

The origins of the sounds of language involve a link between physical gesture and orally produced sound.

2. Problem

It is hard to visualize the actual "oral" aspect which would mirror such gestures.

IV. Glossogenetics

【考点】言语遗传学说的定义及相关发音部位

1. Definition

Glossogenetics focuses on the biological basis of the formations and development of human language.

In the evolutionary development, there are certain features, best thought of as partial adaptations that appear to be relevant for speech.

2. Physiological adaptation

Teeth：upright and roughly even in height.

Lips：have much more intricate muscle interlacing and the resulting flexibility.

Mouth：relatively small, can be opened and closed quickly.

Larynx：lowered, creating a longer cavity called the pharynx, and making the sound speech possible.

II. 自然声音模仿说

人类先民闻自然界的声音而模仿之，造出了最原始的词语。

1. 摹声说

①最原始的词语是模仿身边自然界的声音而形成的。

②问题：该理论无法涉及大部分没有声音的或者抽象的实体。

2. 劳动号子说("哟－嘿－吼"理论)

①人们从事体力劳动发出的声音可能是语言的起源，尤其当该劳动需要多人共同协作完成时。

②问题：该理论并没有回答这些发出的声音的起源。

III. 口语－手势相关说

1. 理论观点

语言的发音起源与手势和口头发音之间的联系有关。

2. 问题

很多描述一些动作的口头发音是很难看出来的。

IV. 言语遗传学说

1. 定义

该学说认为，人类语言的形成与发展具有生物基础。

在发展进化过程中，人类为适应环境而发生的部分变化似乎与语言功能相关。

2. 生理适应

牙齿：直立、有一定的高度。

嘴唇：肌肉复杂，更具灵活性。

嘴：相对较小，能迅速张开、闭合。

喉：位置下降，并形成了一个长的腔道叫做咽，使人能够发出声音。

Human brain: has the feature of lateralization; divided into a left side and a right side, with control of functions on one side or the other.	人脑：具有偏侧优势特征；大脑分为左右两侧，两侧有各自的分工。
V. Interactions and transactions	**V. 交互功能与传递功能**
1. Interactional function	**1. 交互功能**
It has to do with how humans use language to interact with each other, socially or emotionally; how they indicate friendliness, co-operation or hostility, or annoyance, pain, or pleasure.	交互功能是关于人类如何利用语言来彼此进行社交或情感交流，表达友好、合作、敌意、烦恼、痛苦、愉悦等情感信息。
2. Transactional function	**2. 传递功能**
Humans use their linguistic abilities to communicate knowledge, skills and information.	传递功能指的是人类使用语言能力传播知识、技能和信息。

1.2 课后习题详解

1. What is the basic idea behind the "yo-heave-ho" theory?
2. What specific type of claim is made by the "oral-gesture" theory?
3. What specific features of human teeth and lips make them useful in the production of speech sounds?
4. What exactly happened with the larynx and why was it a disadvantage?
5. What are the two major functions of language, and how do they differ?

参考答案

1. The sounds produced by humans when exerting physical effort (grunts), especially when co-operating with other humans, may be the origins of speech sounds ("yo-heave-ho").
2. The patterns of movement in articulation (of tongue, lips) would be the same as gestural movement (of hands); hence waving tongue would develop from waving hand.
3. Human teeth are upright and roughly even in height; human lips are very flexible because of their intricate muscle interlacing.
4. The larynx moved lower, making it easier for the human (unlike a monkey) to choke on pieces of food.
5. They are "interactional", which is mainly a social function of language, and "transactional", which is mainly a function involving the communication of knowledge and information.

1.3 考研真题与典型题详解

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Language, broadly speaking, is a means of _____ communication.
2. Linguistics is the scientific study of _____ .
3. One general principle of linguistic analysis is the primacy of _____ over writing.

4. Theory that primitive man made involuntary vocal noises while performing heavy work has been called the _____ theory.

Ⅱ. Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following statement is NOT true? （大连外国语学院 2008 研）

    A. Language is a means of vocal communication.

    B. Language is instrumental.

    C. Language is social and conventional.

2. The functions of language do NOT include _____ . （大连外国语学院 2008 研）

    A. informative function
    B. interpersonal function

    C. metacognitive function

3. The most important sociological use of language is the _____ function, by which people establish and maintain their status in a society. （西安外国语学院 2006 研）

    A. performative
    B. interpersonal
    C. phatic
    D. metalingual

Ⅲ. True or False

1. Wherever humans exist, language exists. （对外经贸 2006 研）

2. Onomatopoeic words can show the arbitrary nature of language. （清华 2000 研）

3. The bow-wow theory is a theory on the origin of language. （大连外国语学院 2008 研）

4. Onomatopoeic words are totally arbitrary.

Ⅳ. Explain the following terms.

1. Function

2. Functionalism

Ⅴ. Short answer questions

1. Briefly explain how language is (a) systematic, (b) symbolic, and (c) social. （北外 2011 研）

2. How well, in your opinion, does the word "communication" represent the function of human language? （北二外 2008 研）

3. What's your understanding of language?

4. Why do we say language is primarily vocal? （厦门大学 2009 研）

5. Can you think of some words in English which are onomatopoeic?

6. Do you think that onomatopoeia indicates a non-arbitrary relationship between form and meaning?

7. Communication can take many forms, such as sign, speech, body language and facial expression. Do body language and facial expression share or lack the distinctive properties of human language?

Ⅵ. Essay question

Illustrate the significance of studying speech sounds in linguistics. （大连外国语学院 2008 研）

参考答案及解析

Ⅰ. Fill in the blanks.

1. verbal

    （语言是一种口头交流的手段。）

2. language

4

（语言学是对语言的科学研究。）

3. speech

（语言学研究是以口头为基础而不是书面。）

4. yo-he-ho

（语言的起源有"汪汪"理论，"噗噗"理论和"哟嘿吼"理论。"哟嘿吼"理论语言起源于原始人共同劳动时发出的有节奏的哼哟声。）

Ⅱ. Multiple Choice

1. B 语言不是机械的工具的，而是一种交流方式。

2. C 语言的主要功能包括寒暄功能、指示功能、信息功能、疑问功能、表达功能、施为功能和劝说功能。

3. B 语言最重要的社会功能是人际功能。

Ⅲ. True or False

1. F 语言是在人类出现相当一段时间之后才出现的。

2. F 拟声词表明语言并不是完全任意的，一些拟声词的发音与其意义还是有一定联系的。

3. T 语言的起源包括"汪汪"，"哟嘿吼"等理论。

4. F 拟声词并不完全是任意的，与其表达的声音具有一定的相似性。

Ⅳ. Explain the following terms.

1. Function: the role language plays in communication (e. g. to express ideas, attitudes) or in particular social situations (e. g. religious, legal).

2. Functionalism or functional linguistics refers to the study of the forms of language in reference to their social function in communication. Functionalism tends to explain the forms of language by attributing a determining role of its function.

Ⅴ. Short answer questions

1. First, language is systematic: it consists of recurrent elements which occur in regular patterns of relationships. All languages have an infinite number of possible sentences, and the vast majority of all sentences which are used have not been memorized. They are created according to rules or principles which speakers are usually unconscious of using or even of knowing if they acquired the language as a young child.

   Second, language is symbolic: sequences of sounds or letters do not inherently possess meaning. The meanings of symbols in a language come through the tacit agreement of a group of speakers.

   Third, language is social: each language reflects the social requirements of the society that use it, and there is no standard for judging: whether one language is more effective for communication than another, other than to estimate the success its users may have in achieving the social tasks that are demanded of them.

   （考查语言的系统性、象征性及社会性。）

2. We use language for an almost infinite number of purposes, from writing letters to gossiping with our friends, making speeches and talking to ourselves in the mirror. But the primary function of language is to transmit information and to convey commands, feelings and emotions. That is, language is a tool of communication. The term "communication" can be used to cover much of the

function of language. This function can be further divided into more specific functions, such as interactional function and transactional function.

3. Language is a system of vocal symbols used for human communication. Language must be a system, since elements in it are arranged according to certain rules, they cannot be combined at will. Language is arbitrary in the sense that there is no logic connection between the word and the thing it refers to. Language has symbolic nature: words are associated with objects, actions, ideas by convention. For all languages, the primary medium is sound, no matter how well developed are their writing system. Language is human-specific, it is very different from the communication system other forms of life possess.

4. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. Language is primarily vocal, because sound or speech is the primary medium for all human languages, developed or "new". Writing systems came much later than the spoken forms. The fact that small children learn and can only learn to speak (and listen) before they write (and read) also indicates that language is primarily vocal, rather than written. The term "human" in the definition is meant to specify that language is human specific.

5. Creak: the sound made by a badly oiled door when it opens.

Cuckoo: the call of cuckoo.

Bang: a sudden loud noise.

Roar: a deep loud continuing sound.

Buzz: a noise of buzzing.

Hiss: a hissing sound.

Neigh: the long and loud cry that a horse makes.

Mew: the noise that a gull makes.

Bleat: the sound made by a sheep, goat or calf.

6. No matter whether you say "Yes" or "No", you cannot deny that onomatopoeia needs arbitrariness. Before we feel a word is onomatopoeic we should first know which sound the word imitates. In order to imitate the noise of flying mosquitoes, there are many choices like "murmurous" and "murderous". They both bear more or less resemblance to the genuine natural sound, but "murmurous" is fortunately chosen to mean the noise while "murderous" is chosen to mean something quite different. They are arbitrary as signifiers.

7. On the whole, body language and facial expression lack most of the distinctive properties of human language such as duality, displacement, creativity and so on. Body language exhibits arbitrariness a little hit. For instance, nod means "OK/YES" for us but in Arabian world it is equal to saying "NO". Some facial expressions have non-arbitrariness because they are instinctive such as the cry and laugh of a newborn infant.

VI. Essay question

Language is first and foremost a "system of vocal symbols". Human beings are capable of making all kinds of sounds, but only some of these sounds have become units in the language system, as we have seen in the discussion of language speech sounds had existed long before writing was invented, and even today, in some parts of the world, there are still languages that have

no writing systems. Therefore, the study of speech sounds is a major part of linguistics.

Analysis of speech sounds can be approached on two levels: phonetics and phonology. The formal deals with speech organs and their functions, speech sounds, waves carrying speech sounds, analysis and processing of the sounds by the listener. The latter is concerned with the organization of speech within specific languages, or with the systems and patterns of sounds that occur in particular languages. Both phonetics and phonology are main branches of linguistics.

To study speech sounds, linguistics need to analyze the minute processes and activities of the speaker and explain the way speech organs move to convey meaning. The theory and methods thus developed can be applied to numerous other fields. For example, people who work in recording, language description and language teaching all have some interest in phonetic knowledge while those who work in audiology, speech therapy and speech pathology must have a solid foundation in phonetics and phonology.

第2章 书写文字的发展历程

2.1 复习笔记

本章要点：

The development of writing

书写文字的发展历程

本章考点：

书写文字的起源、发展历程；象形文字和表意文字的异同；语标书写法的例子以及优缺点；音节书写法和字母书写法的特点；英语的书写和发音存在差异的原因。

本章内容索引：

Ⅰ. **Pictograms and ideograms**

　1. Pictogram（pictographic writing）

　2. Ideogram（ideographic writing）

　3. The distinction between pictogram and ideogram

Ⅱ. **Logograms**

　1. Logogram（logographic writing）

　2. Two examples

　3. Advantages and disadvantages

Ⅲ. **Rebus writing**

Ⅳ. **Syllabic writing**

Ⅴ. **Alphabetic writing**

　1. The definition of alphabetic writing

　2. Consonantal alphabet

Ⅵ. **Written English**

Ⅰ. **Pictograms and ideograms** 【考点】象形文字和表意文字的定义及异同 **1. Pictogram（pictographic writing）** 　　When some of the pictures came to represent particular images in a consistent way, we can begin to describe the product as a form of picture-writing, or pictograms. 　　It is a way of writing in which a picture/drawing of an object is used to represent the object。 **2. Ideogram（ideographic writing）** 　　The picture developed as more abstract and used other than its entity is considered to be part of a system of idea-writing, or ideogram. 　　It is a way of writing in which each symbol represents a concept.	Ⅰ. 象形文字和表意文字 **1. 象形文字（图画文字）** 　　为了传递信息或保留信息刻画出来的、模仿实物的简单的图形就是象形文字。 　　它是一种用图画来表示物体的文字。 **2. 表意文字** 　　图画变得更加抽象，并取代实物，并成为表意文字的一部分。 　　它是一种用象征性书写符号代表一个概念的书写方式。

3. The distinction between pictogram and ideogram

The distinction between pictograms and ideograms is a difference in the relationship between the symbol and the entity it represents. The more 'picture-like' forms are pictograms, the more abstract, derived forms are ideograms.

Ⅱ. Logograms

【考点】语标书写法的定义及其优缺点

1. Logogram (logographic writing)

It is a way of writing in which each symbol represents a word.

The relationship between the written form and the object it represents has become arbitrary.

2. Examples

①Cuneiform: a way of writing created by pressing a wedge-shaped implement into soft clay.

②Characters: forms used in Chinese writing.

3. Advantages and disadvantages

①Advantages: Two different dialects can be based on the same writing system.

②Disadvantages: There is vast number of different written forms.

Ⅲ. Rebus writing

【考点】谜画写字的定义

It evolves a process whereby the symbol used for an entity comes to be used for the sound of the spoken word used for that entity.

It is a way of writing in which a pictorial representation of an object is used to indicate the sound of the word for that object.

Ⅳ. Syllabic writing

【考点】音节书写法的定义

When a writing system employs a set of symbols which represent the pronunciations of syllables, it is described as syllabic writing.

Ⅴ. Alphabetic writing

【考点】字母书写法的定义

1. The definition of alphabetic writing

It is a way of writing in which one symbol represents one sound segment.

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3. 象形文字和表意文字的区别

它们的区别在于符号和其所指实物之间关系的差异。象形文字更倾向于图画式的形式，而表意文字更多的是抽象关系。

Ⅱ. 语标书写法

1. 语标书写法(语标文字)

语标书写法指的是每个符号代表一个单词的书写方式。

书写形式和其所指实物之间的关系是任意的。

2. 例子

①楔形文字：一种书写方式，通过按压楔形工具在软泥板上书写。

②汉字：汉语书写形式。

3. 优势与劣势

①优势：两种不同的方言可以基于相同的书写系统。

②劣势：存在大量不同的书写形式。

Ⅲ. 谜画写字

画谜指的是使用代表某一物体的符号来表示这一物体在该语言中的名称。

用图画用来表示代表物体的单词。它的谜面就是一幅图画。

Ⅳ. 音节书写法

音节书写法指的是使用一套特定的符号来表示一套特定的音节发音。

Ⅴ. 字母书写法

1. 字母书写法定义

每个符号代表一个单独的发音的书写方法。