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硕士研究生入学招生考试 考研专业课精品资料

2026 年浙江大学考研精品资料
《712 英美文学与语言学之语言学教程》

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目录

封面.....	1
目录.....	4
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学历年真题汇编.....	6
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2013 年考研真题（回忆版）（暂无答案）	6
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2012 年考研真题（暂无答案）	7
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2011 年考研真题（暂无答案）	16
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2010 年考研真题（暂无答案）	20
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2009 年考研真题（暂无答案）	24
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2008 年考研真题（暂无答案）	32
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2007 年考研真题（暂无答案）	40
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2006 年考研真题（暂无答案）	43
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2005 年考研真题（暂无答案）	47
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2004 年考研真题（暂无答案）	50
浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2003 年考研真题（暂无答案）	54
2026 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学考研核心笔记.....	58
《语言学教程》考研核心笔记	58
CHAPTER 1 INVITATIONS TO LINGUISTICS	58
CHAPTER 2 SPEECH SOUNDS	62
CHAPTER 3 LEXICON	67
CHAPTER 4 SYNTAX	72
CHAPTER 5 MEANING	76
CHAPTER 6 LANGUAGE PROCESSING IN MIND	79
CHAPTER 7 LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND SOCIETY	83
CHAPTER 8 LANGUAGE IN USE	85
CHAPTER 9 LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	89
CHAPTER 10 LANGUAGE AND COMPUTER	93
CHAPTER 11 LINGUISTICS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING	96
CHAPTER 12 THEORIES AND SCHOOLS OF MODERN LINGUISTICS	100
2026 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学考研辅导课件.....	106
《语言学教程》考研辅导课件	106
2026 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学考研复习提纲.....	192
《语言学教程》考研复习提纲	192
2026 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学考研核心题库.....	211
《语言学教程》考研核心题库之名词解释精编	211

《语言学教程》考研核心题库之简答题精编	218
《语言学教程》考研核心题库之论述题精编	229
2026 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学考研题库[仿真+强化+冲刺]	240
2026 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学之语言学教程考研仿真五套模拟题	240
2026 年语言学教程五套仿真模拟题及详细答案解析（一）	240
2026 年语言学教程五套仿真模拟题及详细答案解析（二）	244
2026 年语言学教程五套仿真模拟题及详细答案解析（三）	249
2026 年语言学教程五套仿真模拟题及详细答案解析（四）	254
2026 年语言学教程五套仿真模拟题及详细答案解析（五）	258
2026 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学之语言学教程考研强化五套模拟题	262
2026 年语言学教程五套强化模拟题及详细答案解析（一）	262
2026 年语言学教程五套强化模拟题及详细答案解析（二）	267
2026 年语言学教程五套强化模拟题及详细答案解析（三）	271
2026 年语言学教程五套强化模拟题及详细答案解析（四）	275
2026 年语言学教程五套强化模拟题及详细答案解析（五）	279
2026 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学之语言学教程考研冲刺五套模拟题	284
2026 年语言学教程五套冲刺模拟题及详细答案解析（一）	284
2026 年语言学教程五套冲刺模拟题及详细答案解析（二）	288
2026 年语言学教程五套冲刺模拟题及详细答案解析（三）	293
2026 年语言学教程五套冲刺模拟题及详细答案解析（四）	297
2026 年语言学教程五套冲刺模拟题及详细答案解析（五）	301

浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学历年真题汇编

浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2013 年考研真题（回忆版）（暂无答案）

2013 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学考研真题（回忆版）

第一题

作品作家 都是很常见的 有唐璜，到灯塔去，夜色温柔，兔子快跑（这个我真心记不全作者的名字），古舟子咏，一个女人的肖像，玉石雕像，还有记不大清楚了

第二题

选段评论考的是傲慢与偏见和论自助

诗歌评论是惠特曼的我歌唱自我

文学最后三个作者选一个是 Toni morrison , virginia woolf , Chaucer

语言学部分最后两题一个是萨皮尔假说 一个是跟 language change 有关

浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学 2012 年考研真题（暂无答案）

浙 江 大 学

2012 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

考试科目 英美文学与语言学 编号 712

注意：答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷或草稿纸上均无效。

报考英语语言文学专业的考生做 A 组题，即第 1-3 页；
报考外国语言学及应用语言学的考生做 B 组题，即第 4-9 页!!!

A 组试题（英语语言文学专业考题）

I. Name authors of the following works. (10 items, 1 point for each, 10 in all)

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The Faerie Queene | 6. Between the Acts |
| 2. Paradise Lost | 7. Invisible Man |
| 3. The Gilded Age | 8. Under the Western Eyes |
| 4. A Touch of the Poet | 9. The Fifth Child |
| 5. Representative Men | 10. Seize the Day |

II. Make comments on the following passages. (15 points for each, 30 points in all)

1. For having lived in Westminster—how many years now? over twenty,—one feels even in the midst of the traffic, or waking at night, Clarissa was positive, a particular hush, or solemnity; an indescribable pause; a suspense (but that might be her heart, affected, they said, by influenza) before Big Ben strikes. There! Out it boomed. First a warning, musical; then the hour, irrevocable. The leaden circles dissolved in the air. Such fools we are, she thought, crossing Victoria Street.

2. At a certain season of our life we are accustomed to consider every spot a possible site of a house. I have thus surveyed the country on every side within a dozen miles of where I live. In imagination I have bought all the farms in succession, for all were to be bought, and I knew their price. I walked over farmer's premises, tasted his wild apples, discoursed on husbandry with him, took his farm at his price, at any price, mortgaging it to him in my mind; even put a higher price on it, — took everything but a deed of it — took his word for his deed, for I dearly love to talk, — cultivated it, and him too to some extent, I trust, and withdrew when I had enjoyed it long enough, leaving him to carry it on. This experience entitled me to be regarded as a sort of real-estate broker by my friends. Wherever I sat, there I might live, and the landscape radiated from me accordingly.

III. Analyze the following poem. (15 points)

In A Station of the Metro

Ezra Pound

The apparition of these faces in the crowd;

Petals on a wet, black bough.

IV. Choose one of the following authors and make a comment on any one of his/her literary works. (20 points)

T.S. Eliot; Charlotte Bronte; Herman Melville

2026 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学考研核心笔记

《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:

- ① Referential: 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

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《语言学教程》考研辅导课件

Chapter One

Invitations to Linguistics

1. Why Study Language?



1.1 Some myths about language

- Language is only a means of communication.
- Language has a form-meaning correspondence.
- The function of language is to exchange information.
- English is more difficult to learn than Chinese.
- Black English is not standard and should be reformed.

1.2 Some fundamental views about L

- Children learn their native language swiftly, efficiently and without instruction.
- Language operates by rules.
- All languages have three major components: a sound system, a system of lexicogrammar and a system of semantics.
- Everyone speaks a dialect.
- Language slowly changes.

- Speakers of all languages employ a range of styles and a set of jargons.
- Languages are intimately related to the societies and individuals who use them.
- Writing is derivative of speech.

2. What is Language?

Language "is not to be confused with human speech, of which it is only a definite part, though certainly an essential one. It is both a social product of the faculty of speech and a collection of necessary conventions that have been adopted by a social body to permit individuals to exercise that faculty".

—Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913):
Course in General Linguistics (1916)

"Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols."

—Edward Sapir (1884-1939):
Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech (1921)

"A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates."

—Bernard Bloch (1907-1965) & George Trager (1906-1992): *Outline of Linguistic Analysis* (1942)

"A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which the members of a society interact in terms of their total culture."

—George Trager: *The Field of Linguistics* (1949)

"From now on I will consider language to be a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements."

—Noam Chomsky (1928-): *Syntactic Structures* (1957)



Language is "the institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral-auditory arbitrary symbols."

—Robert A. Hall (1911-1997): *Introductory Linguistics* (1964)

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

—Ronald Wardhaugh: *Introduction to Linguistics* (1977)

"The question 'What is language?' is comparable with – and, some would say, hardly less profound than – 'What is life?', the presuppositions of which circumscribe and unify the biological sciences... It is not so much the question itself as the particular interpretation that the biologist puts upon it and the unravelling of its more detailed implications within some currently accepted theoretical framework that nourish the biologist's day-to-day speculations and research. So it is for the linguist in relation to the question 'What is language?'"

—John Lyons (1932-): *Language and Linguistics* (1981)

"... in a sense all definitions [of language] are, by themselves, inadequate, since, if they are to be more than trivial and uninformative, they must presuppose ... some general theory of language and of linguistic analysis."

—R. H. Robins (1921-2000): *General Linguistics* (1989)



"Language is a form of human communication by means of a system of symbols principally transmitted by vocal sounds."

—Stuart C. Poole: *An Introduction to Linguistics* (1999)



"Language is a means of verbal communication."

- It is instrumental in that communicating by speaking or writing is a purposeful act.
- It is social and conventional in that language is a social semiotic and communication can only take place effectively if all the users share a broad understanding of human interaction including such associated factors as nonverbal cues, motivation, and socio-cultural roles.

— Our textbook (2006)



3. Design Features of Language



- Language distinguishes human beings from animals in that it is far more sophisticated than any animal communication system.

Human language is 'unique'

- Arbitrariness
- Duality



- Creativity

- Displacement

3.1 Arbitrariness

- **Saussure: the forms of linguistic signs bear no natural relationship to their meaning**
- **Arbitrary relationship between the sound of a morpheme and its meaning, even with onomatopoeic words:**
 - **The dog barks wow wow in English but “汪汪汪” in Chinese.**



- **Arbitrariness at the syntactic level: language is not arbitrary at the syntactic level.**
 - He came in and sat down.
 - He sat down and came in.
 - He sat down after he came in.
- **The link between a linguistic sign and its meaning is a matter of convention.**

3.2 Duality

- **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:**
 - **Primary units ‘words’ (meaningful) consist of secondary units ‘sounds’ (meaningless).**

- **Hierarchy of language: stratification as ‘the infinite use of finite means’.**
 - Sounds > syllables > morphemes > words > phrases > clauses > sentences/utterances > texts/discourses

3.3 Creativity

- **Language is resourceful because of its duality and its recursiveness. We can use it to create new meanings.**
- **Words can be used in new ways to mean new things, and can be instantly understood by people who have never come across that usage before.**

- **Birds, bees, crabs, spiders, and most other creatures communicate in some way, but the information imparted is severely limited and confined to a small set of messages.**
- **Because of duality the human 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.**

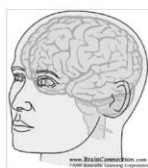
- **The recursive nature of language provides a potential to create an infinite number of sentences. For instance:**
 - **He bought a book which was written by a teacher who taught in a school which was known for its graduates who ...**

3.4 Displacement

- **Human languages enable their users to symbolize objects, events and concepts which are not present (in time and space) at the moment of communication.**
 - **Thus, we can refer to Confucius, or the North Pole, even though the first has been dead for over 2550 years and the second is situated far away from us.**



- **Animal communication is normally under “immediate stimulus control”. For instance, a warning cry of a bird instantly announces danger.**
- **Human language is stimulus-free. What we are talking about need not be triggered by any external stimulus in the world or any internal state.**



- **The honeybee's dance exhibits displacement a little bit: he can refer to a source of food, which is remote in time and space when he reports on it.**
- **A dog cannot tell people that its master will be home in a few days.**
- **Our language enables us to communicate about things that do not exist or do not yet exist.**



- **Displacement benefits human beings by giving us the power to handle generalizations and abstractions. Once we can talk about physically distant thing, we acquire the ability to understand concepts which denote “non-things”, such as truth and beauty.**

4. Origin of language

- **The ‘Divine’ origin:**
 - **“In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.”**
(Gospel, John 1: 1)



- **“And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do; and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do.”**
(Genesis, 11: 6)



4.1 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.**
 - **Onomatopoeic words seem to be a convenient evidence for this theory. But they are very different in the degree of resemblance they express with the natural sounds.**
- **This theory lacks supportive evidence.**

4.2 The “pooh-pooh” theory

- **In the hard life of our primitive ancestors, they utter instinctive sounds of pain, anger and joy. As for evidence, we can only cite the universal use of sounds as interjections.**
 - **What makes the theory problematic is that there is only a limited number of interjections in almost all languages.**
 - **Besides, interjections such as *Oh, Ah, Oops* bear little relationship with the sound system of a language and therefore are not good evidence.**

4.3 The “yo-he-ho” theory

- **As primitive people worked together, they produced some rhythmic grunts which gradually developed into chants and then into language.**
 - **We do have prosodic use of rhythms in languages, but rhythmic grunts are far different from language in its present sense. The theory is again at most a speculation.**



2026 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学考研复习提纲

《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: ① Arbitrariness ② Duality

③ Creativity ④ Displacement

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 chunks 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.

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《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 so-cial dialect of a language, often cutting across regional differences. An eth-nic dialect is spoken mainly by a less privileged population that has experi-enced some form of social isolation, such as racial discrimina-tion 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-infer-ential.

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 per-formed 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.

46. **open-class**

【答案】 a word whose membership is in principle infinite or unlimited, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and many adverbs.

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2026 年浙江大学 712 英美文学与语言学之语言学教程考研仿真五套模拟题

2026 年语言学教程五套仿真模拟题及详细答案解析（一）

一、名词解释

1. **Articulatory phonetics**

【答案】 the study of production of speech sounds.

2. **communicative competence**

【答案】 a speaker's knowledge of the total set of rules, conventions, etc. governing the skilled use of language in a society. Distinguished by D.Hymes in the late 1960s from Chomsky's concept of competence, in the restricted sense of knowledge of a grammar.

3. **Synonymy**

【答案】 Synonymy refers to the sameness or close similarity of meaning.

4. **frequency effect**

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

5. **CD-ROM**

【答案】 computer disk-read only memory allows huge amount of information to be stored on one disk with quick access to the information. Students and teachers can access information quickly and efficiently for use in and out of the classroom.

6. **syllabus**

【答案】 the planning of course of instruction. It is a description of the course content, teaching procedures and learning experiences.

7. **pragmatics**

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

8. **Prefix**

【答案】 Prefixes occur at the beginning of a word . Prefixes modify the meaning of the stem, but they usually do not change the part of speech of the original word.

二、简答题

9. **How does a sentence differ from an utterance?**

【答案】 A sentence is a grammatical concept. It usually consists of a subject and predicate. An utterance is the unit of communication. It is the smallest linguistic unit that has a communicative value. If we regard a sentence as what people actually utter in the course of communication, it becomes an utterance. Whether "Mary is beautiful." is a sentence or an utterance depends on how we look at it. If we regard it as a grammatical unit or a self-contained unit in isolation, then it is a sentence. If we look at it as something uttered in a certain situation with a certain purpose, then it is an utterance. Most utterances take the form of complete sentences, but some utterances are not, and some cannot even be restored to complete sentences.

10. What is NP movement. Illustrate it with examples.

【答案】 NP movement involves the movement of a noun phrase. NP-movement occurs when, for example, a sentence changes from the active voice to the passive voice:

(A) The man beat the child.

(B) The child was beaten by the man.

B is the result of the movement of the noun phrases "the man" and "the child" from their original positions in (A) to new positions. That is, "the man" is postposed to the right and "the child" is preposed to the left.

Not all instances of NP-movement, however, are related to changing a sentence from the active voice to the passive voice. For example:

(C) It seems they are quite fit for the job.

(D) They seem quite fit for the job.

These sentences are identical in meaning, but different in their superficial syntactic representations. It is believed that they have the same underlying structure, but (27b) is the result of an NP movement.

11. What are the major views concerning the study of meaning? How do they differ?

【答案】 One of the oldest was the naming theory, proposed by the ancient Greek scholar Plato, who believed that the words used in a language are taken to be labels of the objects they stand for. The conceptualist view holds that there is no direct link between a linguistic form and what it refers to. The form and the meaning are linked through the mediation of concepts in the mind. Contextualism is based on the presumption that one can derive meaning from or reduce meaning to observable contexts. Two kinds of context are recognized; the situational context and the linguistic context.

For example, the meaning of the word "seal" in the sentence "The seal could not be found" can only be determined according to the context in which the sentence occurs:

The seal could not be found. The zoo keeper became worried.

(seal meaning an aquatic mammal)

The seal could not be found. The king became worried.

(seal meaning the king's stamp)

Behaviorism drew on behaviorist psychology when he tried to define the meaning of linguistic forms. 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".

12. What are the four maxims under the cooperative principle?

【答案】 (1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) The maxim of relation

Be relevant.

(4) The maxim of manner

① Avoid obscurity of expression.

② Avoid ambiguity.

③ Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity).

④ Be orderly.