

现代语言学

【课程代码：00830】

考前30分



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知识点 001: What is linguistics?

(1) **Linguistics** is generally defined as the scientific study of language.

(2) **Intra-disciplinary divisions (学科内研究) ---Six core branches**

Phonetics (语音学) is the study of sound used in linguistic communication.

Phonology (音系学) is about how sounds are put together and used to convey meaning in communication.

Morphology (形态学) is the study of the way in which these symbols are arranged to form words.

Syntax (句法学) is the study of rules that govern the combination of words to form permissible sentences in languages.

Semantics (语义学) is the study of meaning.

Pragmatics (语用学): When the study of meaning is conducted, not in isolation, but in the context of use.

(3) **Some important distinctions in linguistics:**

① **prescriptive vs. descriptive** (规定性和描述性)

If a linguistic study describes and analyzes the language people actually use, it is said to be descriptive;

If it aims to lay down rules for “correct” behavior, i.e., to tell people what they should say and what they should not say, it is said to be prescriptive.

② **synchronic vs. diachronic** (共时性和历时性)

Synchronic: the description of a language at some point in time is a synchronic study.

Diachronic: the description of a language as it changes through time is a diachronic study.

③ **speech and writing** (口头语和书面语)

Speech and writing are the two major media of communication.

Modern linguistics regards the spoken language as primary, not the written.

④ **langue and parole** (语言和言语) --- Saussure

| langue | parole |
|--|---|
| the abstract linguistic system | the realization of langue in actual use |
| the set of conventions and rules which language users all have to abide by | the concrete use of conventions and the applications of the rules |
| abstract | concrete |
| relatively stable | varies from person to person, and from situation to situation |

⑤ **competence and performance** (语言能力和语言运用) --- Chomsky

Competence is the ideal user's knowledge of the rules of his language;

Performance is the actual realization of this knowledge in linguistic communication.

(4) Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.

(5) Five design features of language (识别性特征)

Arbitrariness(任意性); **productivity**(创造性); **duality**(双重性); **displacement**(位移性); ⑤ **cultural transmission** (文化传递性).

知识点 002: Phonology (音系学)**(1) Three branches of phonetics (语音学三大分支)**

- ① Articulatory phonetics: It is the study of the production of speech sounds.
- ② Acoustic phonetics: It is the study of the physical properties of speech sounds.
- ③ Auditory phonetics: It studies how the sounds are perceived by the hearer.

(2) Phone (音素), phoneme (音位), allophone (音位变体)**(3) Phonemic contrast, complementary distribution, and minimal pair****(4) Some rules in phonology:**

- ① Sequential rules (序列规则) ② Assimilation rules (同化规则) ③ Deletion rule (省略规则)

(5) Suprasegmental features--stress, tone, intonation:

- ① Stress (重音): word stress and sentence stress

The shift of stress changes the meaning or the part of speech of a word and the meaning of a sentence.

- ② Tone (声调) --- Chinese is **a typical tone language: four tones**

- ③ Intonation (语调): English has four basic types of intonation, the most frequently used are the first three.

知识点 003: Types of morphemes (词素的类型):

- ① Free morphemes (自由词素) ② Bound morphemes (黏着词素)
- ③ Bound morphemes: roots and affixes ④ Affixes: inflectional and derivational affixes
- ⑤ Affixes: prefixes and suffixes.

知识点 004: Features of compounds (复合词的特征):

- ① Orthographically: 3 种写法 ② Syntactically: the second element.
- ③ Semantically: idiomatic (约定俗成的) ④ Phonetically: the first element

知识点 005: Some views concerning the study of meaning

The naming theory (命名论) —— Plato

The conceptualist view (意念论) —— Ogden & Richards Contextualism (情景论) —— John Firth

Behaviorism (行为主义论) —— Bloomfield

知识点 006: Major sense relations (主要意义关系)

- ① Synonym (同义关系): five kinds ② Polysemy (多义关系)
- ③ Homonymy (同音异义; 同形异义) ④ Hyponymy (上下义关系)
- ⑤ Antonymy (反义关系): Gradable, Complementary and Relational opposites

知识点 007: Analysis of meaning (意义分析)**(1) Componential analysis (语义成分分析法) --a way to analyze lexical meaning****(2) Predication analysis (述位结构分析) --a way to analyze sentence meaning****知识点 008: Speech act theory**

① A locutionary act is the act of uttering words, phrases, clauses. It is the act of conveying literal meaning by means of syntax, lexicon and phonology.

② **An illocutionary act** is the act of expressing the speaker's intention; it is the act performed in saying something.

③ **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.

知识点 009: Principle of conversation (会话原则) --Paul Grice

- ① The maxim of **quantity** (数量准则)
- ② The maxim of **quality** (质量准则)
- ③ The maxim of **relation**. (关联准则)
- ④ The maxim of **manner**. (方式准则)

知识点010: Lexical change (词汇的变化):

word formation: compounding, derivation, acronym formation (词首字母缩略), blending (混合法), abbreviation (缩写法), clipping (缩写法), back-formation (逆成法), and coinage (创新词).

Semantic change (语义的变化):

Semantic broadening & Semantic narrowing & Semantic shift

知识点 011: Language variation (语言变异)

- ① Speech community (言语社区)
- ② Speech variety (言语变体)
- ③ Regional variation (地域变异)
- ④ Social variation (社会变体)
- ⑤ Stylistic variation
- ⑥ Idiolectal variation

知识点 012: Standard and nonstandard language

- (1) Standard and nonstandard language (标准语与非标准语)
- (2) Lingua francas (族际通用语) --English
- (3) Pidgins (皮钦语): A pidgin is a variety of language that is generally used by native speakers of other languages as a medium of communication.
- (4) Creoles (克里奥尔语): A creole language is originally a pidgin that has become established as a native language in some speech community.

知识点 013: Diglossia and bilingualism (双语和双语现象)

- (1) Diglossia: high & low variety
- (2) Bilingualism: Canada; domains (适用域); code-switching(代码切换).

知识点 014: The biological foundations of language(语言的生理基础)

- ① The case of Phineas Gage: language ability is not situated right at the front.
- ② The human brain(人的大脑)--**cerebral cortex** (大脑皮层)
- ③ Brain lateralization : **Left hemisphere & Right hemisphere**

知识点 015: Linguistic lateralization (语言侧化)

- (1) Left hemispheric dominance for language (左半球的语言优势)
- (2) Dichotic listening research (两耳分听实验) --**Right ear advantage**

知识点 016: The language centers (语言中枢)

Broca's area (布罗卡区), Wernicke's area (韦尼克区) and the angular gyrus (角形脑回)

Broca's area--**Speech production**; Wernicke's area--**Speech comprehension**

知识点 017: The critical period for language acquisition

The critical period hypothesis refers to a period in one's life extending from about age two to puberty, during which the brain is most ready to acquire a particular language and language learning can proceed easily, swiftly, and without explicit instruction.

知识点 018: Language and thought (语言和思维)

(1) The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis (萨皮尔-沃尔夫假说):

linguistic determinism & linguistic relativism

(2) Major functions of language (语言的主要功能)

Interpersonal communications (人际交际) Intrapersonal communication (自我交际)

知识点 019: First language acquisition (第一语言习得)

(1) The biological basis of language acquisition (语言习得的生物基础)

(2) Language acquisition as the acquisition of grammatical rules

(3) The role of input and interaction (语言输入与交流的作用)

(4) The role of instruction (语言教学的作用)

(5) The role of correction and reinforcement (纠错和强化的作用): Behaviorist Learning Theory

(6) The role of imitation (模仿的作用):

知识点 020: Stages of first language acquisition (第一语言习得发展阶段)

(1) The prelinguistic stage (the tenth and eleventh months) 前语言阶段

(2) The one-word stage (the late part of the first year or the early part of the second year) 独词句阶段

(3) The two-word stage (the second half of the child's second year) 双词句阶段

(4) The multiword stage (between two and three years old) 多词句阶段

知识点 021: Second language acquisition (第二语言习得)

(1) Acquisition vs. Learning (习得与学习)

(2) Transfer and interference (转移与干扰)

Negative transfer & Positive transfer & Contrastive Analysis

(3) Error Analysis and the natural route of SLA development

(4) Interlanguage and fossilization (语际语与语言僵化现象) Fossilization (石化)

(5) The role of input (语言输入的作用)

(6) The role of formal instruction (正规教学的作用)

(7) Individual learner factors (学习者的个人因素)

① The optimum age (最佳学习年龄) ② Motivation (学习第二语言的动机)

③ Acculturation (语言文化移入) ④ Personality (学习者的个性)