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<<圣才·胡壮麟《语言学教程》>>

图书基本信息

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前言

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内容概要

本书是语言学经典教材《语言学教程》(第3、4版)(胡壮麟主编，北京大学出版社)的学习辅导书。
全书完全遵循第3、4版教材的章目编排，共分12章，每章由两部分组成：第一部分为复习笔记(中英文对照)，总结本章的重点难点；第二部分是考研真题与典型题详解，精选名校经典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．130111)提供胡壮麟《语言学教程》网授精讲班【教材精讲+考研真题串讲】、经典教材与考研真题解析【视频图书】(详细介绍参见本书书前彩页)。
购书享受大礼包增值服务【100元网授班+20元真题模考+20元圣才学习卡】。
本书特别适用于参加研究生入学考试指定考研参考书目为《语言学教程》(第3、4版)的考生，也可供各大院校学习语言学的师生参考。

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书籍目录

第1章　语言学导论
　1.1复习笔记
　1.2考研真题与典型题详解
第2章　语音
　2.1复习笔记
　2.2考研真题与典型题详解
第3章　从词素到短语
　3.1复习笔记
　3.2考研真题与典型题详解
第4章　句法：从语词到篇章
　4.1复习笔记
　4.2考研真题与典型题详解
第5章　意义
　5.1复习笔记
　5.2考研真题与典型题详解
第6章　语言与认知
　6.1复习笔记
　6.2考研真题与典型题详解
第7章　语言 文化 社会
　7.1复习笔记
　7.2考研真题与典型题详解
第8章　语言的使用
　8.1复习笔记
　8.2考研真题与典型题详解
第9章　语言与文学
　9.1复习笔记
　9.2考研真题与典型题详解
第10章　语言和计算机
　10.1复习笔记
　10.2考研真题与典型题详解
第11章　语言学与语言教学
　11.1复习笔记
　11.2考研真题与典型题详解
第12章　现代语言学理论与流派
　12.1复习笔记
　12.2考研真题与典型题详解

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章节摘录

版权页： 2.Usually, the description of the vowels needs to fulfill four basic requirements: （1）The height of tongue raising （high,mid,low）; （2） The position of the highest part of the tongue （front, central, back）; （3） The length or tenseness of the vowel （tense vs.lax or long vs.short）, and （4） lip-rounding （rounded vs. unrounded）. 3.Language is 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. 4.As the vowels can not be described in the same way as the consonants, a system of cardinal vowels has been suggested to get out of this problem.The cardinal vowels are a set of vowel qualities arbitrarily defined, fixed and unchanging, intended to provide a frame of reference for the description of the actual vowels of existing languages. The cardinal vowels are abstract concept.The cardinal vowel diagram is a set of hypothetical positions for vowels used as reference points. The description of English vowels needs to fulfill four basic requirements:（1）the height of tongue raising（high, middle or low）;（2）the position of the highest part of the tongue （front,central,back）;（3）the length or tenseness of the vowel（tense vs.lax or long vs.short）;（4）lip-rounding（rounded vs. unrounded）. For example, （i:）: high, front, tense, unrounded vowel. （u）: high, back, lax, rounded vowel. 5.In English, there is a rule that /p/ is unaspirated after /s/ but aspirated in other places. So/p/in pat, tap is spirated but unaspirated in spat since it is after /s/. To bring out the phonetic difference, an aspirated sound is transcribed with a raised "h" after the symbol of the sound. So a phonetic transcription for peak is （phi: k） and that for speak is （spi:k）. So （p, ph） are two different phones and are variants of the phoneme /p/. Such variants of a phoneme are called allophones of the same phoneme. The allophones are said to be in complementary distribution because they never occur in the same context: （p） occurs after （s） while （ph） occurs in other places.

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