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国内外经典教材辅导系列·英语类

戴炜栋《新编简明英语语言学教程》(第2版)

笔记与课后习题 (含考研真题) 详解

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教·育·出·版·中·心

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内 容 提 要

本书是语言学经典教材《新编简明英语语言学教程》(第2版)(戴炜栋、何兆熊主编,上海外语教育出版社)的学习辅导书。全书完全遵循该教材的章目编排,共分12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.com)提供戴炜栋《新编简明英语语言学教程》(第2版)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《新编简明英语语言学教程》(第2版)的考生,也可供各大院校学习语言学的师生参考。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

戴炜栋《新编简明英语语言学教程》(第2版)笔记
与课后习题(含考研真题)详解/圣才考研网主编.

—北京:中国石化出版社,2013.1

(国内外经典教材辅导系列)

ISBN 978-7-5114-1865-4

I. ①戴… II. ①圣… 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(2012)第282933号

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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

北京东运印刷有限公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

787×1092毫米16开本13.5印张4彩插319千字

2013年1月第1版 2013年1月第1次印刷

定价:40.00元

《国内外经典教材辅导系列·英语类》

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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。

《新编简明英语语言学教程》(第2版)(戴炜栋、何兆熊主编，上海外语教育出版社)一直被用作高等院校英语专业语言学教材，被很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。本书对戴炜栋、何兆熊主编的《新编简明英语语言学教程》(第2版)每章的课后思考题均进行了详细的分析和解答，并对相关重要知识点进行了延伸和归纳。

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。

与本书相配套，圣才考研网提供戴炜栋《新编简明英语语言学教程》【教材精讲+考研真题解析】视频课程、经典教材视频课程(图书)(详细介绍参见本书书前彩页)。

需要特别说明的是：我们深深感谢戴炜栋、何兆熊教授和上海外语教育出版社为我们提供了这样一本优秀的语言学教材。

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第1章 导言

1.1 复习笔记

本章要点：

1. The definition and main branches of linguistics study
语言学的定义和研究的范围
2. Important distinctions in Linguistics
语言学的一些重要区分
3. The definition and the design features of language
语言的定义与识别特征
4. Functions of language
语言的功能

本章考点：

1. 有关语言学的常考考点

语言学的定义；语言学中几组重要区别，每组两个概念的含义、区分及其意义；普通语言学的主要分支学科及各自的研究范畴；宏观语言学及应用语言学的主要分支及各自的研究范畴。

2. 有关语言的常考考点

语言的定义；语言的识别特征（任意性、能产性、二重性、移位性、文化传递）；语言的功能。

本章内容索引：

I. The definition of linguistics

II. The scope of linguistics

1. Micro-linguistics
2. Macro-linguistics

III. Some important distinctions in linguistics

1. Descriptive vs. Prescriptive
2. Synchronic vs. Diachronic
3. Speech vs. Writing
4. Langue vs. Parole
5. Competence vs. Performance
6. Traditional Grammar vs. Modern Linguistics

IV. The definition of language

V. The design features of language

1. Arbitrariness
2. Productivity

3. Duality
4. Displacement
5. Cultural Transmission

▼6. Interchangeability

VI. Functions of language

1. Main functions
2. Basic functions
3. Macrofunctions

I. The definition of linguistics

【考点：名词解释】

Linguistics is generally defined as the scientific study of language.

It is a scientific study because it is based on the systematic investigation of linguistic data, conducted with reference to some general theory of language structure.

II. The scope of linguistics

The study of language as a whole is often called **general linguistics**.

1. Micro-linguistics (from the core of linguistics)

Phonetics: the study of sounds used in linguistic communication.

Phonology: the study of how sounds are put together and used to convey meaning in communication.

Morphology: the study of the way in which the symbols are arranged and combined to form words.

Syntax: the study of the rules in the combination of words to form grammatically permissible sentences in languages.

Semantics: the study of meaning.

Pragmatics: the study of meaning in the context of language use.

2. Macro-linguistics (from the relation with other fields)

Sociolinguistics: the study of all social aspects of language and its relation with society form the core of the branch.

Psycholinguistics: the study of language and its relation with psychology.

Applied linguistics: The study of the applications of language to the solution of practical problems. Narrowly, it is the application of linguistic theories and principles to language teaching, especially the teaching of foreign and second languages.

I. 语言学的定义

语言学通常被定义为对语言进行科学性研究的学科。

它之所以是一种科学研究，是因为它是以对语言学数据的系统调研为基础，以语言结构的某种普遍理论为参照展开研究的。

II. 语言学的研究范畴

作为整体而言的语言研究通常被称为普通语言学。

1. 微观语言学

语音学：对语言交际中所使用的语音的研究。

音系学：对在交际中语音是如何被组合在一起、如何用来传递意义等问题的研究。

形态学：对于语言符号的排列方式和构词的组合方式的研究。

句法学：对支配构成语法所允许的句子的单词的组的规则的研究。

语义学：对于意义的研究。

语用学：对具体语境中语言的意义的研究。

2. 宏观语言学

社会语言学：对语言的所有社会层面以及它与社会的关系的研究。

心理语言学：对语言及它与心理的关系的研究。

应用语言学：对应用语言解决实际问题的研究，如用于恢复言语等。从狭义上来讲，应用语言学指的是将语言学理论和原则应用于语言教学中，尤其是外语和第二语言教学。

III. Some important distinctions in linguistics

【重点，考点：名词解释】

1. Descriptive vs. Prescriptive

If a linguistic study aims to describe and analyze the language people actually use, it is said to be **descriptive**.

If the linguistic study aims to lay down rules for "correct and standard!" behavior in using language, 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

The description of a language at some point of time in history is a **synchronic** study.

The description of a language as it changes through time is a **diachronic** study.

A diachronic study of language is a historical study; it studies the historical development of language over a period of time.

3. Speech vs. Writing

Speech and writing are the two major media of linguistic communication. Modern linguistics regards the spoken language as the natural or the primary medium of human language.

4. Langue vs. Parole

Saussure^[1] distinguished the linguistic competence of the speaker and the actual phenomena or data of linguistics (utterances) as **langue** and **parole**. **Langue** refers to the abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community and **parole** refers to the realization of **langue** in actual use.

5. Competence vs. Performance

(1) Chomsky^[2] made the fundamental difference between competence and performance.

(2) A language user's underlying knowledge about the system of rules is called his linguistic **competence**.

(3) **Performance** refers to the actual use of language in concrete situations.

III. 语言学中一些重要的区分

1. 描写式与规定式

如果一种语言学研究旨在对人们实际使用的语言进行描写和分析的话，它就是**描写性的**；

如果语言学研究的目的是为语言运用中的"正确的和标准的"言语行为确立规则的话，如告诉人们应该说什么、不应该说什么，那么它就是**规定性的**。

2. 共时性与历时性

对语言在历史上的某一时间点进行的描写就是**共时性研究**；

对语言随时间变化而变化进行的描写就是**历时性研究**。

语言的历时性研究是一种历史性研究；它研究语言在某一个时间段的历史演变。

3. 言语与文字

言语和文字是语言交际的两个主要媒介。现代语言学把口头语看作是**人类语言的自然的或基本的媒体**。

4. 语言与言语

索绪尔用语言和言语来区分说话者的语言能力和言语上(表达的)的实际表现或语料。**语言**是指一个语言群体的所有成员所共有的抽象的语言系统。**言语**是指语言的具体实现和运用。

5. 语言能力与语言应用

(1) **乔姆斯基**提出了语言能力和语言应用的根本区别。

(2) 一名语言使用者对于语言规则系统的潜在认识称为他的**语言能力**。

(3) **语言运用**指在具体场景中语言的**实际运用**。

[1] F. de Saussure 索绪尔(1857-1913)瑞士著名的语言学家，现代语言学之父。他的《普通语言学教程》是一部划时代的著作。索绪尔在书中提出了新的理论①区分了语言(Langue)和言语(Parole)；②区分共时和历时；③使用所指和能指；④创建系统理论；⑤符号学、音位学及其他。

[2] Noam Chomsky 诺姆·乔姆斯基(1928-)美国当代一位有巨大影响的语言学家。乔姆斯基学说产生于20世纪50年代中期。乔氏以创新精神提出了“转换生成语法”。

(4) Contrast between Saussure's and Chomsky's distinction

【考点：比较 Saussure 和 Chomsky 的两对概念的异同】

① Saussure's distinction and Chomsky's are very similar.

② They differ at least in that Saussure took a sociological view of language and his notion of langue is a matter of social conventions, and Chomsky looks at language from a psychological point of view and to him competence is a property of the mind of each individual.

6. Traditional Grammar vs. Modern Linguistics

Saussure's book *Course in General Linguistics* symbolizes the beginning of Modern Linguistics. The differences between Traditional Grammar and Modern Linguistics are:

(1) Linguistics is descriptive while traditional grammar is prescriptive.

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

(3) Modern linguistics differs from traditional grammar also in that it does not force languages into a Latin-based framework.

IV. The definition of language

【考点：名词解释】

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

This definition has revealed five essential factors of language: systematic, arbitrary, vocal, symbolic and most importantly human-specific.

V. The design features of language

【重点、考点：论述语言的识别特征】

Design features refer to the defining properties of human language that distinguish it from any animal system of communication.

1. Arbitrariness

(1) Language is arbitrary. This means that **there is no logical connection between meanings and sounds**. A good example is the fact that different sounds are used to refer to the same object in different languages.

(2) But it is not entirely arbitrary at all levels. Some words, such as the ones created in the imitation of sounds by sounds are motivated in a certain degree.

(4) 索绪尔与乔姆斯基的区分的异同

① 索绪尔的区分与乔姆斯基的区分非常相似。

② 他们从根本上还是有区别的，因为索绪尔对语言采取的是社会学的观点，他的语言观念是社会惯例性的，而乔姆斯基则是从心理学的角度来看待语言的，对他而言，语言能力是每个个体的大脑特征。

6. 传统语法与现代语言学

索绪尔《普通语言学》一书的出版标志着现代语言学的开端。传统语法与现代语言学的不同表现在：

(1) 语言学是描写性的，而传统语法是规定性的。

(2) 现代语言学认为口头语是基本的，而不是书面语。

(3) 现代语言学与传统语言学的区别还在于，它并不强迫语言进入一个以拉丁语为基础的框架。

IV. 语言的定义

语言是人类用于口头交流的任意的符号系统。

该定义揭示了语言的五个要素：系统，任意，口头，符号，人类特有。

V. 语言的识别特征

语言的识别特征是人类语言区别于其他动物交流系统的特点。

1. 任意性

(1) 语言是任意的。这意味着在意义与语音之间不存在逻辑联系。一个很好的例子就是在不同的语言中，指称同一物体有不同的语音这样的一个事实。

(2) 但它并不是完全任意的；有些词的形成与事物本身是有联系的。象声词就是最好的例子。

2. Productivity

Language is productive or creative in that it makes possible the construction and interpretation of new signals by its users. This is why they can produce and understand an infinitely large number of sentences, including sentences they have never heard before.

3. Duality

Language is a system, which consists of **two sets of structures**, or **two levels**. At the lower or the basic level there is a structure of sounds, which are meaningless by themselves. But the sounds of language can be grouped and re-grouped into a large number of units of meaning, which are found at the higher level of the system.

4. Displacement

Language can be used to refer to things which are **present or not present, real or imagined matters in the past, present, or future**, or in **far-away places**. This property provides speakers with an opportunity to talk about a wide range of things, free from barriers caused by separation in time and place.

5. Cultural Transmission

Language is culturally transmitted. It cannot be transmitted through heredity.

▼ 6. Interchangeability

Interchangeability refers to the fact that man can both produce and receive messages, and his roles as a speaker and a hearer can be exchanged at ease.

VI. Functions of Language

1. Main Functions

The three main functions of language are the descriptive function, the expressive function, and the social function.

(1) Descriptive Function

It is the function to convey factual information, which can be asserted or denied, and in some cases even verified.

(2) Expressive Function

It is also called the emotive or attitudinal function, supplies information about the user's feelings, preferences, prejudice and values.

2. 能产性(又叫创造性)

语言是能产的或具有创造性的,因为它使得其使用者对新符号的构建和解释成为可能。这就是为什么他们能够造出和理解无限数量的句子—包括那些他们以前从未听说过的句子—的原因所在。

3. 二重性

语言是一个系统,它是由**两套结构**,或者**两个层面**构成的。在较低的或者基础的层面上,存在着一个语音结构,它们自身没有意义。但是,语言的语音系统可以组合和再组合成大量的有意义的单位,这些单位存在于语言系统的较高层面。

4. 移位性

语言可以用来指**存在或不存在的**东西,可以用来指**过去、现在或将来的真实或想像的事物**,或者用来指在**遥远地方的东西**。这种特性为说话人谈论范围广泛的事物提供了机会,而不受时空分隔的阻碍的影响。

5. 文化传递性

语言不是靠遗传,而是通过文化传递的。

6. 互换性

互换性是指人可以是信息的发出者,也可以是信息的接受者,即人作为说话者和听话者的角色是可以随意更换的。

VI. 语言的功能

1. 主要功能

语言的三个最主要的功能是描述性功能,表现功能,以及社会功能。

(1) 描述功能

描述功能用来表达被肯定或否定的信息,或已被证实的信息。

(2) 表达功能

这种功能或被称为感情或态度功能,用来表达说话人的情绪,喜好,偏爱或态度。

<p>(3) Social Function</p> <p>It is also referred to as the interpersonal function, serves to establish and maintain social relations between people.</p> <p>2. Basic Functions</p> <p>Jakobson identifies six functions of language, namely, e-motive, conative, referential, poetic, phatic communication, metalinguistic.</p> <p>3. Macrofunctions</p> <p>The macrofunctions of language are the ideational function, the interpersonal function and the textual function.</p> <p>(1) Ideational</p> <p>It is to organize the speaker or the writer's experience of the real or imaginary world. It corresponds closely to the descriptive function, but it is broader because it also includes the speaker's attitude, evaluation, his feelings and emotions.</p> <p>(2) Interpersonal</p> <p>It is to indicate, establish, or maintain social relationships between people.</p> <p>(3) Textual</p> <p>It is to organize written or spoken texts in such a manner that they are coherent within themselves and fit the particular situation in which they are used.</p>	<p>(3) 社会功能</p> <p>又被称做人话功能，用来建立或保持人与人之间的社会关系。</p> <p>2. 基本功能</p> <p>杰克森将语言功能划分为六大类，分别是，情感，意动，指向，娱乐，寒暄，以及元语言。</p> <p>3. 宏观功能</p> <p>语言的宏观功能有三类：概念功能，人际功能和语篇功能。</p> <p>(1) 概念功能</p> <p>用来表达说话人或作者的实际或臆想经历。与描述功能相似，但要比描述功能广泛，因为它还包含了说话人的态度，评判和情感。</p> <p>(2) 人际功能</p> <p>用来表达建立和保持人际关系。</p> <p>(3) 语篇功能</p> <p>用来保证口头或书面表达在语篇内连贯畅通，适用于表达的特殊场合。</p>
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1.2 课后习题详解

1. How do you interpret the following definition of linguistics: Linguistics is the scientific study of language.
2. What are the major branches of linguistics? What does each of them study?
3. In what basic ways does modern linguistics differ from traditional grammar?
4. Is modern linguistics mainly synchronic or diachronic? Why?
5. For what reasons does modern linguistics give priority to speech rather than to writing?
6. How is Saussure's distinction between langue and parole similar to Chomsky's distinction between competence and performance?
7. What characteristics of language do you think should be included in a good, comprehensive definition of language?
8. What are the main features of human language that have been specified by C. Hockett to show that it is essentially different from animal communication system?
9. What are the major functions of language? Think of your own examples for illustration.

参考答案

1. Linguistics is a scientific study of language because it follows the methodology of other scientific study:

First of all, it is based on full and systematic collection and investigation of linguistic data, which display some similarities, and generalizations are made about them.

Then linguists formulate some hypotheses about the language structure. The hypotheses thus formed have to be checked repeatedly against the observed facts to fully prove their validity. In linguistics, as in any other discipline, data and theory stand in a dialectical complementation, that is, a theory without the support of data can hardly claim validity, and data without being explained by some theory remain a muddled mass of things.

2. Linguistics includes Micro-Linguistics and Macro-Linguistics.

Branches of Micro-Linguistics:

- (1) Phonetics: it studies the sounds used in linguistic communication;
- (2) Phonology: it studies how sounds are put together and used to convey meaning in communication;
- (3) Morphology: it studies the way in which linguistic symbols representing sounds are arranged and combined to form words;
- (4) Syntax: it studies the rules which govern how words are combined to form grammatically permissible sentences in languages;
- (5) Semantics: it studies meaning conveyed by language;
- (6) Pragmatics: it studies the meaning in the context of language use.

Branches of Macro-Linguistics:

- (1) Psycholinguistics: it studies language and its relation with psychology.
 - (2) Sociolinguistics: it studies all social aspects of language and its relation with society form the core of the branch.
 - (3) Applied linguistics: it studies the applications of language to the solution of practical problems. Narrowly, it is the application of linguistic theories and principles to language teaching, especially the teaching of foreign and second languages.
 - (4) Other branches, such as computational linguistics, neurolinguistics.
3. Modern linguistics differs from traditional grammar in several basic ways.
 - (1) Modern linguistics is descriptive while traditional grammar is prescriptive.
 - (2) Modern linguistics regards the spoken language as primary, not the written. Traditional grammarians, on the other hand, tended to emphasize, or over-emphasize, the importance of the written documents especially the Greek or Roman Classical works, partly because of its permanence.
 - (3) Modern linguistics differs from traditional grammar also in that it does not force languages into a Latin-based grammar framework.
 4. In modern linguistics, a synchronic approach seems to enjoy priority over a diachronic one. Because people believe that unless the various states of a language in different historical periods are

successfully studied, it would be difficult to describe the changes that have taken place in its historical development.

5. Speech and writing are the two major media of linguistic communication. Modern linguistics regards the spoken language as the natural or the primary medium of human language.

Modern linguistics gives the spoken language priority for some obvious reasons:

- (1) From the point of view of linguistic evolution, speech is prior to writing. The writing system of any language is always "invented" by its users to record speech. Even in today's world there are still many languages that can only be spoken but not written.
- (2) In everyday communication, speech plays a greater role than writing in terms of the amount of information conveyed. People use much more oral language in daily life than using written language.
- (3) Speech is always the way in which every native speaker acquires his or her mother tongue, while writing is learned and taught later, when he or she goes to school.
- (4) For modern linguists, spoken language reveals many true features of human speech while written language is only the "revised" record of speech. Thus their data, for investigation and analysis are mostly drawn from everyday speech, which they regard as authentic.

6. ① In Saussure's definition, *langue* refers to the abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community, and *parole* refers to the realization of *langue* in actual use.

② Similar to Saussure's distinction, Chomsky's definition about competence is the ideal user's knowledge of the rules of his language, and performance is the actual realization of this knowledge in linguistic communication.

③ Both the notion of *langue* and competence refer to the abstract and ideal nature of language within a human being, and *parole* and performance point to the actual language use. Similar to Saussure, Chomsky thinks that what linguists should study is the ideal speaker's competence, not his performance.

7. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. The definition of language should include five essential factors of language: systematic, arbitrary, vocal, symbolic and most importantly human-specific.

First of all, language is a system, i. e. , linguistic elements are arranged systematically rather than randomly.

Second, language is arbitrary in the sense that there is no intrinsic connection between a linguistic symbol and what the symbol stands for.

Third, language is vocal because the primary medium for all languages is sound or speech.

Fourth, words are just symbols; they are associated with objects, actions, ideas, etc. by convention.

Fifth, language is human-specific, i. e. , it is very different from the communication systems other forms of life possess.

8. (1) Arbitrariness

This means that there is no logical connection between meanings and sounds. A good example is the fact that different sounds are used to refer to the same object in different languages.

ges. But it is not entirely arbitrary at all levels. Some words, such as the ones created in the imitation of sounds by sounds are motivated in a certain degree.

(2) Productivity

Language is productive or creative in that it makes possible the construction and interpretation of new signals by its users. This is why they can produce and understand an infinitely large number of sentences, including sentences they have never heard before.

(3) Duality

Language is a system, which consists of two sets of structures, or two levels. At the lower or the basic level there is a structure of sounds, which are meaningless by themselves. But the sounds of language can be grouped and regrouped into a large number of units of meaning, which are found at the higher level of the system.

(4) Displacement

Language can be used to refer to things which are present or not present, real or imagined matters in the past, present, or future, or in far-away places. This property provides speakers with an opportunity to talk about a wide range of things, free from barriers caused by separation in time and place.

(5) Cultural Transmission

Language is culturally transmitted. It cannot be transmitted through heredity.

(6) Interchangeability

Interchangeability refers to the fact that man can both produce and receive messages, and his roles as a speaker and a hearer can be exchanged at ease.

9. The three major functions of language are the descriptive function, the expressive function and the social function.

The descriptive function is also referred to as the cognitive, or referential function. It is assumed to be the primary function of language. It is the function to convey factual information which can be asserted or denied, and in some cases even verified. E. g. "The disaster is the most serious one the country has ever seen."

The expressive function is also called the emotive or attitudinal function. It supplied information about the user's feelings, preferences, prejudices and values. The example is "I will never go there for the rest of my life."

The social function is also referred to as the interpersonal function. It serves to establish and maintain social relations between people, e. g. "How are you doing recently?"

1.3 考研真题与典型题详解

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The features that define our human languages can be called _____ features. (北二外 2006 研)
2. Linguistics is usually defined as the _____ study of language. (北二外 2003 研)
3. Language, broadly speaking, is a means of _____ communication.
4. In any language words can be used in new ways to mean new things and can be combined into in-

- numerable sentences based on limited rules. This feature is usually termed _____
5. Linguistics is the scientific study of _____.
 6. Modern linguistic is _____ in the sense that the linguist tries to discover what language is rather than lay down some rules for people to observe.
 7. One general principle of linguistic analysis is the primacy of _____ over writing.
 8. The branch of linguistics which studies the sound patterns of a language is called _____. (北二外 2003 研)
 9. The branch of grammar which studies the internal structure of words is called _____. (北二外 2004 研)
 10. _____ mainly studies the characteristics of speech sounds and provides methods for their description, classification and transcription. (北二外 2005 研)
 11. Semantics and _____ investigate different aspects of linguistic meaning. (北二外 2007 研)
 12. In linguistics, _____ refers to the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language, or simply, the study of the formation as sentence. (中山大学 2008 研)
 13. _____ can be defined as the study of language in use. Sociolinguistics, on the other hand, attempts to show the relationship between language and society.
 14. The branch of grammar which studies the internal structure of sentence is called _____. (北二外 2008 研)
 15. Saussure distinguished the linguistic competence of the speaker and the actual phenomena or data of linguistics (utterances) as _____ and _____. The former refers to the abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community, and the latter is the concrete manifestation of language either through speech or through writing. (人大 2006 研)
 16. The description of a language as it changes through time is a _____ study.
 17. Linguistic potential is similar to Saussure's langue and Chomsky's _____.
 18. One of the important distinctions in linguistics is _____ and parole. The former is the French word for "language", which is the abstract knowledge necessary for speaking, listening, writing and reading. The latter is concerned about the actual use of language by people in speech or writing. Parole is more variable and may change according to contextual factors.
 19. One of the important distinctions in linguistics is _____ and performance. (人大 2006 研)
 20. Chomsky initiated the distinction between _____ and performances. (北二外 2007 研)

II. Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is NOT a frequently discussed design feature? (大连外国语学院 2008 研)
 - A. Arbitrariness
 - B. Convention
 - C. Duality
2. Which of the following words is entirely arbitrary? (西安交大 2008 研)
 - A. tree
 - B. crash
 - C. typewriter
 - D. bang
3. A linguist regards the changes in language and languages use as _____.