

八十六學年度 語言學研究 系(所) _____ 組碩士班研究生入學考試
 科目 國文與英文 科號 5204 共 2 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

I. Translation 20%

Part A: Translate the following English passage into Chinese.

After the outbreak of full-scale hostilities in 1937, the Japanese colonial authorities tightened control over the Taiwan island by reinstating military rule. To stimulate support for the Japanese war effort, the authorities sought to eradicate all feelings of Chinese ethnicity and nationalism. They therefore instituted a policy of forced assimilation, or *kominka*, literally "to make into the emperor's people." They discouraged the use of Chinese and banned the publication of all Chinese language books, newspapers, and magazines. Bilingual newspapers, which had been allowed to publish for the convenience of older readers, had to stop printing in Chinese. As a result of this policy, the number of publications on the island decreased considerably and, for a brief period, all literary publication ceased.

Part B: Translate the following Chinese passage into English.

二十年後台灣男人將娶不到老婆?由於近年來人口統計數字(demographic statistics)出現不正常的男多於女的差距,未來男人一妻難求,已經成為許多人擔心的問題。還有人開玩笑表示,家有女兒者將因此身價高漲。問題是:男女比例失衡,值得憂慮的只是「亞當將找不到夏娃」而已?

II. Summary and Comment 30% (Read the following text, and then summarize its major points in 100 words and comment on/critique it in another 100 words both in English.)

Ethnography is a field of study which is concerned primarily with the description and analysis of culture, and linguistics is a field concerned, among other things, with the description and analysis of language codes. In spite of widespread awareness of the interrelationship of language and culture, the descriptive and analytic products of ethnographers and linguists traditionally failed to account for such a relationship. Even anthropological linguists and linguistic anthropologists until recently gave little attention to the fact that the uses of language and speech act in different societies have patterns of their own which are worthy of ethnographic description, comparable to, and intersecting with, patterns in social organization and other cultural domains. The realization of this omission led Dell Hymes to call for an approach which would deal

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with aspects of communication which were escaping both anthropology and linguistics

With the publication of 'The ethnography of speaking' in 1962, Hymes launched a new synthesizing discipline which focuses on the patterning of communicative behavior as it constitutes one of the systems of culture, as it functions within the holistic context of culture, and as it relates to patterns in other component systems. The ethnography of communication, as the field has come to be known since the publication of a paper by Hymes with this title, has in its development drawn heavily upon (and mutually influenced) sociological concern with interactional analysis and role identity, the study of performance by anthropologically oriented folklorists, and the work of natural-language philosophers. In combining these various threads of interest and theoretical orientation, the ethnography of communication has become an emergent discipline, addressing a largely new order of information in the structuring of communicative behavior and its role in the conduct of social life.

As with any science, the ethnography of communication has two foci: particularistic and generalizing. On the one hand, it is directed at the description and understanding of communicative behavior in specific cultural settings, but it is also directed toward the formulation of concepts and theories upon which to build a global metatheory of human communication. Its basic approach does not involve a list of facts to be learned so much as questions to be asked, and means for finding out answers. In order to attain the goal of understanding both the particular and the general, a broad range of data from a large variety of communities is needed.

(from pp. 1-2, The ethnography of communication by M. Saville-Troike, 1989)

四. 國文

作文：論語言與語言學（50%）