

# 语言与文化

【课程代码：00838】

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## 考前30分



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## 第一章：语言、文化与思维

### 第一节 语言的特性

#### Properties of language(语言的特性)【单、多、填】

Without the emergence of language, man would remain what he was one or two million years ago.

##### (1)Language is systematic(语言是系统的)

Language is systematic,which means that language is rule governed. Elements in it are arranged according to certain rules.

##### (2)Language is arbitrary(语言是任意的)

Language consists of arbitrary symbols.There is no logical relationship between words and the objects, actions or concepts these words are used to refer to.

### 第二节 文化的定义与特性

#### 1.Definitions of culture (文化的定义)【多、填、简答】

##### (1)Culture in its broad sense(广义的文化)

Culture in its broad sense is the attributes of man.

##### (2)Culture in its narrow sense(狭义的文化)

Culture in its narrow sense is also called "small c culture" or "anthropological culture". Now most of the scholars on culture agree that culture can be defined as lifeway of a population. The"small c culture" emphasizes the customs, habits and behavioural patterns of a population and the underlying value systems,world views and national traits which govern them. (It emphasizes what characterizes the way of life of a people. /It emphasizes the lifeway of a population) It also emphasizes the social institutions and organizations a people has established.Language is a way of life, too.

#### 2.Properties of culture(文化的特性)【单、多、简答】

##### (1)Culture is human specific(文化是人类独有的)

##### (2)Culture is a social phenomenon(文化是一种社会现象)

Culture is a cooperative product of human societies and the contrast between society and culture.

##### (3)Culture is a national phenomenon(文化是一种民族现象)

##### (4)Culture is a historical phenomenon(文化是一种历史现象)

Each generation inherits the culture established by its forefathers. Each generation makes its own contributions to the development of culture. In fact, culture has been developing and changing all the time.

##### (5)Culture is general and abstract(文化具有普遍性和抽象性)

### 第三节 语言、文化与思维的关系

#### 1.Relationship between language and culture (语言与文化的关系)【简答】

##### (1)Language is part of culture(语言是文化的一部分)

(2)Language is the carrier and container of culture(语言是文化的载体和容器)

Language is the mirror of culture.

(3)Language is influenced and shaped by culture(语言受文化的影响和制约)

(4)Language also exerts its influence on culture(语言也影响文化)

(5)Language and culture is closely related, each influencing and shaping the other(语言与文化紧密联系, 相互影响, 相互制约)

2.Relationship between language and thought(语言与思维的关系)【单】

(1)Language is an instrument used in the communication of thought(语言是交流思想的工具)

Language is closely related to thinking.

(2)Language represents thought, and it is influenced and shaped by thought(语言反映思维, 并且受思维的影响和约束)

(3)Language exerts influence on thought(语言影响思维)

Sapir and Whorf went so far as to state that language determined thought.

## 第二章：词汇与意义

### 第一节 什么是词汇和意义

1.Word(词汇)【单选】

In speech, words are sequences of speech sounds between pauses, and in writing words are sequences of letters between blanks.

### 第二节 词汇与概念意义

1.Words and culture-specific conceptual meaning(词汇与英语国家文化中独有的概念意义)【单、多、填】

(1)Words and Christianity(词汇与基督教)

Trinity(三位一体): the union in one Godhead of three persons. Father(圣父), Son(圣子)and Holy Ghost(圣灵).

Protestant(新教徒): a member of any Christian body which separated from the Roman Catholic Church at the Reformation or of any later offshoot of such a body.

(2)Words and holidays(词汇与节日)

Thanksgiving Day, (the forth Thursday in November) Boxing Day, Easter, St.Valentine's Day, April Fool's Day, Anzac Day.

(3)Words and living styles(词汇与生活方式)

Many English words reflect the living style of English speakers.

①cocktail (a drink of spirits mixed with others or with various grains.)

② Words concerning automobiles:drive-ins (drive-in cinemas, drive-in banks, drive-in restaurants), motel, diners.

③Words reflecting the sex morality: striptease, love store, X-rated sexploitation movies, late-late TV shows.

2.English words that correspond partially in conceptual meaning with their translation equivalents in Chinese(与

## 汉语词汇在概念意义上部分对应的英语词汇)【简答】

The English adjectives "young", "middle-aged" and "old" correspond to “年青” “中年” and “年老” in Chinese. "intellectuals" corresponds to “知识分子”. A "yard" corresponds to "院子", **"社会科学" is the translation equivalent of "social sciences"**.

"药店" corresponds to a "drug store" in American English or to a "chemist's shop" in British English.

## 第三节 词汇与联想意义

### 1. Words and connotative meaning(词汇与内涵意义)【单、简答】

**Self-made man (白手起家的人)**: Individualistic culture emphasizes independence. In American English at least it is a positive term.

"To give publicity to" is, just like “宣传” in Chinese, neutral.

**Spiritual**: The English word “spiritual” has religious connotations, while the Chinese word “精神” does not.

### 2. Words and affective meaning(词汇与情感意义)【简答】

Words **positive** in meaning in English but pejorative or neutral in Chinese: sexy, young, dog, ambitious, aggressive, self-made man, individualism, equalitarianism or egalitarianism.

### 3. Words and reflected meaning(词汇与反映意义)【简答】

If an entry in a dictionary consists of two or more words, it will be treated as a **compound**.

**greenhouse vs 温室**: Apparently different thinking patterns are involved in the formation of these two terms. English speakers emphasize its function: keeping plants green, while the Chinese people views it from its physical characteristic: warmer than other buildings.

**black tea vs 红茶**

**ferrous metal vs 黑色金属**

**Marble-hearted vs 铁石心肠**

## 第三章：语法规则与文化

### 第一节 英语的显性语法和汉语的隐性语法

#### 1. Grammatical morphemes(语法词素)【单、多、填】

**Morphemes** are the smallest units of **meaning**.

Morphemes can be classified into two categories: **inflectional** and **derivational** morphemes.

These **inflectional morphemes** are also called grammatical morphemes.

#### 2. Paratactic and hypotactic relations(意合和形合关系)【单、填、翻】

It is often said that English is a **hypotactic** language and Chinese a **paratactic** one.

**Hypotactic relations** at the sentential level refer to constructions whose components are linked through the use of **conjunctions**

eg. Men and women, old and young, all joined in the battle.男女老少都参加了战斗。

**Paratactic relations** refer to **constructions** whose components are linked in meaning through juxtaposition and punctuation/intonation and not through the use of conjunctions.

## 第二节 分支句型与线性句型

We all see the linguistic contrast between **English branching** and **Chinese linear** sentence patterns. However, it is not easy to give it a well grounded cultural interpretation.

## 第三节 语序

### 1. Word order of interrogative sentences(疑问句的语序)【简答、单】

In English there are **three major classes** of questions: **yes-no questions, wh-questions and alternative questions.**

Questions in Chinese fall into **two broad categories: yes-no and non-yes-no questions.**

All the interrogative information represented by either an interrogative auxiliary or a rising intonation or both in yes-no questions is located at the sentence final position.

## 第四章：日常谈话中的文化差异

### 第一节 称呼语与文化

#### 1. Names(姓名)【单、多、填】

English names include **given names (in informal situations)**, surnames, full names, with or without a title, and nicknames or pet names.

#### Surnames are inherited.

However, parents select names for their children according to their moral, aesthetic, political, philosophical concepts shaped by the culture they are in.

**Four types of personal names are quite common among English speakers.**

#### (1) Religious names(宗教名字)

Christian(基督信徒), John(上帝是仁慈的), Angela(天使), Elizabeth(上帝的祭品)

#### (2) Plant or flower names(植物或花草名字)

Camellia(山茶花), Daphne(月桂), Lily(百合), Viola(紫罗兰), **Flora(弗洛拉)**

#### (3) Weapon names(武器名字)

Barry(矛), Brenda(剑), Oscar(天赐之子)

#### (4) Names of knowledge, authority, fame(知识、权威、荣誉名)

Arthur(勇敢, 力大), Harold(统帅), **Henry(家庭统治者)**, Abraham(万民之父), Benjamin(心爱的儿子)

#### 2. Standard appellatives(标准称谓)【单】

To gain the attention of a stranger, speakers often rely on Excuse me or I beg your pardon (AmE) rather than a vocative. **Hey** is often used for the same purpose, but it is considered impolite when addressed to strangers.

## 第五章：成语、谚语和典故

## 第一节 成语

## 1. Phrasal verbs(短语动词)【填】

Generally, phrasal verbs occur often in **colloquial English**, while their corresponding single words are frequently found in writing.

## 2. Idioms other than phrasal verbs(短语动词以外的成语)【单、多、翻】

Idiom expression	Meaning
the cat's got your tongue	you are very quiet; you don't speak
to have two left feet	To be clumsy, not graceful
pulling one's leg	joking; teasing
to have a chip on one's shoulder	to have an angry attitude
to put one's foot in one's mouth	to say something embarrassing
to keep one's nose to the grindstone	to continue working hard

## 第二节 谚语

A **proverb** is a brief familiar maxim of folk wisdom, usually compressed in form, often involving a bold image and frequently a jingle that catches the memory. 【论述】

## 1. Proverbs related to Christianity(与基督教有关的谚语)【单】

Religion is an important source of proverbs. The Chinese proverb “平时不烧香，临时抱佛脚” is apparently related to **Buddhism** which was once very popular in China.

**"Each cross hath its own inscription"**. The two proverbs are apparently related to Christianity because in them either "God" or "cross" appears, which is the embodiment of Christianity.

*Man proposes, God disposes.* 谋事在人，成事在天。

## 2. Proverbs derived from the Bible and great English literary works(出自《圣经》和英语文学巨著里的谚语)【翻】

*"Pride goes before a fall"*. 骄傲是失败的前导。

**The child is father of the man.** (从小知其人) is originally a line in one of William Wordsworth's poems.

**Knowledge is power.** (知识就是力量) is what the great British thinker Francis Bacon contributed to the English proverbs.

## 3. Proverbs related to Greco-Roman civilization(与希腊罗马文明有关的谚语)【单】

*"Far from Jupiter, far from thunder"*, 远离了朱庇特，便远离了雷电。

*"Marry in May, repent always"*. 五月结婚，悔恨终身。

## 4. Proverbs related to geography(与地理有关的谚语)【单、翻】

*England is the ringing island.* 英国是充满钟声的岛屿。

*Carry coals to Newcastle.* 背煤上煤都，多此一举。

*Oxford for learning, London for wit, Hull for women and York for horses.*

牛津人学问好，伦敦人才智高，哈勒的女人美，约克的马匹好。

### 5. Proverbs related to navigation(与航海有关的谚语)【多】

*"It is a hard sailing when there is no wind"* 风平浪静，艰难航程。

*"Any port in a storm"* 慌不择路。

*"A great ship asks deep water"* 大船深水行。

### 6. Proverbs related to thrift(与节俭有关的谚语)【多】

*"From saving comes having"* 富裕来自节俭。

*"Thrift is good revenue"* 节俭就是好收入。

*Frugality is an estate alone.* 节俭本身就是财富。

## 第三节 典故

Such indirect references **allusions**—not only make language richer but also make communication vivid and easier.

In Chinese, “你真是个诸葛亮” or “她真是个王熙凤式的人物” are allusions. 【单、填】

### 1. Allusions from literature(文学典故)【单】

Both English and Chinese have rich literary heritage which is a very important source of allusions. “张飞” from *Three Kingdoms*, “李逵” from *Water Margin*, “林黛玉” from *Dream of Red Mansions*, and “孙悟空” from *Pilgrimage to the West* are all allusions appearing frequently in modern literary works and everyday conversations.

### 2. Allusions from mythology(神话典故)【单】

Jupiter, Venus, March

### 3. Allusions from history(历史典故)【单、填】

① A Trojan horse

② Marathon

③ Waterloo

## 第六章：明喻、隐喻和联想

### 第一节 明喻与隐喻

#### 1. General remarks on similes and metaphors(对明喻与隐喻的一般介绍)【填、简答】

A **simile** is a direct comparison between two or more unlike things, normally introduced by "like" or "as".

A **metaphor** is an implied comparison between two or more unlike things.

### 第二节 颜色词

#### 1. Terms of colour(颜色词)【单、多、填、翻】

(1) Red(红色)

celebrations and joyful occasions: "a red letter day"(节日), "paint the town red"(狂喝痛饮), "the red carpet"(隆重欢迎)。

But the red colour is not always associated with something joyful.In English "the red light district"(红灯区) refers to a district within a town or city where there are brothels.

Running a business "in the red" (亏本) means running it at a loss.

"Red tape"(繁琐的手续)

"See red", "wave a red flag", "red rag"(气愤, 发火), etc. are associated with anger or excitement.

(2)White(白色)

"a white lie" (善意的谎言) is "a lie that does not do any harm and is merely more convenient or polite than telling the truth". The Chinese expressions "清白无辜" and "清清白白做人" are explicitly associated with purity and innocence.

"A white Christmas"(圣诞节下雪) refers to snow at Christmas time, while "a green Christmas" (无雪的圣诞节) refers to a Christmas without snow. "A white-collar job" (白领工作) is "a professional, business or clerical employment". "A white hope" (有望成功或胜利的有才能的人) refers to "a talented person who is thought likely to bring success or victory".

(3)Black(黑色)

In both English and Chinese black is often associated with negative qualities, as in "blacklist"(黑名单), "black market"(黑市) and "black hearted"(黑心的)。

However, "in the black"(赢利) has a good meaning in business English: running a business profitably. In some English expressions black has neutral associations. "In black and white"(白纸黑字, 黑白分明) means something in writing or in print, as black letters on white paper.

(4)Blue(蓝色)

In English blue is usually associated with unhappy feelings. "In a blue mood", "having the blues" or "blue Monday"(难过沮丧、忧郁) means a sad, gloomy or depressed mood; "a blue film"(黄色电影) "blue blood"(贵族血统); "Blue book"(名人名册); "A blue ribbon"(一等奖章) is a badge indicating the first prize in a competition.

(5)Green(绿色)

Green is also the symbol of vigor and energy. "A green old age" (老当益壮) is associated with an old but vigorous man or woman. "To remain green forever"(永葆活力) means to keep fresh and vigorous forever.

## 第七章：敬语、谦词、委婉语和联想

### 第一节 敬语

#### 1. Honourifics(敬语)【单】

Japanese is particular rich in Honourifics

#### 2. The differences of honourifics in Chinese and in English(英语和汉语中敬语的差别)【多、翻】

贵庚

your age

请提宝贵意见

Please give us your comments or suggestions.Could you give us your comments or suggestions?

拜访

pay a visit

拜年

pay a New Year call

## 第二节 谦词

Terms of humility are used to show the speaker's **modesty**. “敝人”，“贱内”，“犬子”，“寒舍” are typical examples of terms of humility used in ancient times. 【单、填】

## 第三节 委婉语

Euphemisms are pleasant, polite or harmless sounding words or expressions used to mask harsh, rude or infamous truths. 【单】

### 1. English euphemisms for “death” or “die” (与“死”有关的委婉语) 【多】

pass away

The patient passed away during the night.

病人在夜间“走了”

breathe one's last

He **breathed his last** and was buried in the

churchyard. 他“停止了呼吸”，被埋在了教堂墓地。

end

Wine **ended** him. 酒使他“寿终”。