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1.1.4 Functionalist view of language   Challenging Chomsky's notions of linguistic competence andperformance and his insistence on the autonomy of syntax   functionalistlinguistics   including Halliday's Systemic-functional Grammar   socio-linguistics   pragmatics and   critical   discourse analysis all emphasize thesocial functions of language. Functionalism reflects a shift of emphasis inlinguistic studies from syntactics to extra-sentential considerations foreffective interpretations of language   Zhang   1998   xviii   .

Unlike mainstream linguistics   systemic-functional linguisticscharacterizes meaning as choice from sets of systems in specific contexts   so all linguistic forms are taken as the effect of   deliberate   choice   and allforms are meaningful as the result of choice. Besides   all signs withingrammar   excepting certain areas of exis   are taken as motivated   ratherthan arbitrary.   Fairclough   1989   13-14   emphasizes the importance of socialanalysis in language study. He thinks that functionalist approaches   suchas the systemic linguistics by Halliday   are more helpful than formalistapproaches   such as the Transformational-generative Grammar byChomsky   . 1.1.5 Volosinov and Bakhtin's view of language   Bakhtin has been identified as the leader of the school ofsemioticians in the late 1920s and early 1930s in the former USSR   andVolosinov is his closest follower and collaborator   Volosinov   1973   6   .The rejection of Saussure's dualism   that is   his dichotomy of synchronyand diachrony   and statics versus dynamics   is typical for Volosinov'sphilosophy of language in particular and Bakhtin's Leningrad School ingeneral   ibid   167   .   ……

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