中国当代中青年学者学术精华书系

结构功能语言学

一布拉格学派 钱军 著

这

些书的 选题,在不 同学科中都有 其前沿性。在充分 吸取综合国内外研究成 果的同时,作出了自身的裁 那和创新。书中的大多数,不仅 对特定对象进行严肃认真的探讨,而 且注意了新方法的试验和新领域的开拓。

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顾问/李学勤

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急 為

吉林教育出版社的编辑先生来谈,组织出版一套《中国当代中青年学者学术精华书系》,我觉得这是非常 具有远见的举措,衷心表示赞成和支持。

《中国当代中青年学者学术精华书系》的问世,刚好在20世纪幕布即将垂下的时刻。在这个当口,选择发表活跃于学术界的若干中青年学人的最近成果,欢迎就要到来的我国学术进展的新时代,无疑是很有意义的。有人说,什么世纪不世纪,厅家过是人造的日历上的问题,这个看法不对。当前我们面对的世纪之交,不管对中国还是对整个人类来说,都是不平凡的变革时期。关心中国学术命运的人,此时此际,难免有百种情结,万般思绪。

回忆上一个世纪之交,经历了戊戌、庚子之变,中国社会所处环境形势可谓险恶,但当时的先驱学者,对新世纪学术的进步却有非常乐观的前瞻。20世纪方一来到,梁启超便在《新民丛报》上写了《中国学术思想变

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迁之大势》,综论有清以来的学术说:"此二百余年间总可命为中国之'文艺复兴时代',特其兴也渐而非顿耳。然固俨然若一有机体之发达,至今日而葱葱郁郁,有方春之气焉。吾于我思想界之前途抱无穷希望也。"18年后,他在名著《清代学术概论》的结语中,仍然说:"吾感谢吾先民之饷遗我者至厚,吾觉有极灿烂庄严之将来横于吾前。"实际上,20世纪间中国学术演进的迅速,内涵的丰富,变化无穷,波澜叠起,仍远非梁启超所能料及。

梁氏于《清代学术概论》开端,标举他所谓"时代思潮"的概念。他说:"凡文化发展之国,其国民于一时期中,因环境之变迁与夫心理之感召,不期而思想之进路同趋于一方向,于是相与呼应,汹涌如潮然。"虽然他对这种潮流出现的解释是很不够的,其间道理我们都懂得,而他描述的潮流"无不由'继续的群众运动'而成,所谓运动者,非必有意识、有计划、有组织,不能分为谁主动、谁被动。其参加运动之人员每各不相谋,各不相知,其从事运动时所任之职役各个不同,所采之手段亦互异"云云,确可算是"妙于形容"之语。

历史的潮流不仅如梁启超所说,是"观念之势力",亲身经历过20世纪数不尽的动荡变迁的人,于此都有深切的体认。即以学术而论,其潮流运动来势之雄伟,规模之壮阔,亦有非梁氏如椽之笔所能描述者。自晚清以来,东西文化的接触、交流和碰撞,是一大潮流;马克思主义的传播和发展,是更重要的潮流;至于改革开放

在学术文化上带来的新的大潮,现在仍在澎湃升起,我 们于其走势趋向中,如何自觉地找到应处的位置,积极 地起到推波助澜的作用,尤其是需要深思的问题。

因此,我们和上一个世纪之交的学者们一样,迫切地感觉到总结过去、展望将来的必要,这正是最近几年中国学术史,特别是20世纪学术史大受学术界、出版界青睐的原因。看看各个书店中推出的形形色色有关学术史的作品,许多自然科学、社会科学和人文学者的全集、选集、传记、日记,就会感受到这方面的热度。中国人研究历史,总是强调鉴古足以知今,大家正在通过20世纪学术史的考察,体现着历史的实际功效。

我们这些研究历史的人,习惯于从时间一维的延伸去看世界,这也给自己带来一种短处,即有时会忽略周围的现状。20世纪我们身历其境,但大家热心去谈论的,主要是已成为既往的大师名家和他们的杰作,很少涉及构成学术潮流最新一波的当代学人,更罕于注意其间的中青年学者。

说到中青年,我总觉得这个词的涵义今昔有太大的变迁。在20世纪前半,人们对中青年学者的观感,和很多人想像的并不相同。比如近年好多人艳称的清华国学研究院,有著名的四位导师、一位讲师,1925年他们开始任职,王国维49岁,陈寅恪36岁,赵元任33岁,李济只有29岁。用今天的标准讲,他们都是中青年。50年代初,中国科学院建院时,早已被尊称郭老的郭沫若院长,也不过50多岁,各研究所的学术带头人的年龄多数

还要更轻,这是很多人都能记忆的。希望主张做学问必须长期积累,年轻人很难在人文等学科有大成就的,考虑一下学术史上这样的事实。

如果我们在回顾与前瞻的同时,细心地环顾一下现今的学术界,便会发现改革开放的20年间,业已涌现了力量相当雄厚的中青年学者群。他们的机遇比我们好,背景和训练与我们不同,有很多很多优长之处。他们具有的能力,有的是我们曾经向往而由于以往的主客观条件不幸未能取得的,有的是新的事物而我们已没有可能再去学习的。即使我们不同意他们的一些学术观点,不妨去尝试用他们的眼睛去看过去、现在和未来的世界。

应该认识,中青年学者们已经是当前学术界的重要力量,而且在他们手里的是21世纪中国学术的未来。我们的社会,有必要给他们更多的机会去学习,去研究,去发表,在时代的潮流中前进,并创造新的历史潮流。

《中国当代中青年学者学术精华书系》的作者们,都属于建国后诞生,现在三四十岁的年龄段,大多有着学位,有的已是教授,是博士生导师了。这些书的选题,在不同学科中都有其前沿性,在充分吸取综合国内外研究成果的同时,做出了自身的裁断和创新。书中的大多数,不仅对特定对象进行严肃认真的探讨,而且注意了新方法的试验和新领域的开拓。由于学科的界限,我自然不能看懂所有这些书,但和各位读者一样,面对范围博大的这套书系,心中充满了喜悦。

比起过去的梁启超来,我们更有信心说,下一世纪

的中国学术"有极灿烂庄严之将来横于吾前"。

李学勤

1998年5月2日 于中国社会科学院寓所

序一

Introduction Petr Sgall

Professor Jun Qian's effort to make Chinese linguists profoundly acquainted with the Prague School of Functional and Structural Linguistics is to be sincerely welcomed. This school in its classical times brought about ideas and results that were of high importance for structural linguistics in Europe and that led to later developments which nowadays represent a challenge to major theories of syntax and semantics.

The founders of the Prague Linguistic Circle formulated an approach to linguistic theory that was aimed at description and explanation of language and of its use primarily in the synchronic vein. They wanted to describe language as a system and were able to show in the domain of phonemics, as opposed to traditional phonetics, what can be understood as the fundamental requirements of a functional approach to language. Soon they got acquainted with the work of F. de Saussure and found that their approach in fact came very close to certain steps that had been involved in his large-scale program of synchronic language theo-

ry. Today we may add that not only the other trends in European structural linguistics, but also the main more recent theories, especially the still developing Chomskyan ones, can be viewed as steps in the program of the great pioneer. All of them have found sources of inspiration in the writings of the Prague School.

To describe language as a system of signs having the shape of oppositions rather than of firm phonetic or conceptual items, to find criteria for distinguishing this system both from its use in communication and from the ontological (cognitive) content, and to make the explanation of linguistic phenomena independent on diachronic inquiries, these are the goals to which the Prague School has contributed in a substantial way.

Major steps in this direction, i.e. the emergence of phonemics, deepened inquiries into markedness in grammar, dependency based syntax, and an analysis of the theme-rheme (topic-focus) articulation of the sentence, were just parts of their manysided research.

In the domain of the general basis of linguistic theory, de Saussure's views on the relationships between synchrony and diachrony were significantly amended by showing that the development of language cannot be adequately described just as a stream of haphazard individual changes in the sound patterns and in the grammar, but that it has its proper regularities, understood by the Praguians as teleonomic, goal-oriented.

Another domain of the School's efforts was that of the codification of the norm of the Standard language. The Prague Circle

pointed out the aims and requirements of functional linguistics in this respect and its advantages in comparison with the older views on the cultivation of language, with which the Czech or foreign origin of words and the appurtenance of word-forms to the older codification was understood to be crucial. It was shown that a national language cannot be conceived just as displaying, in its stratification, a Standard form and a set of more or less quickly backgrounded local dialects, the roles of the Standard and of individual language styles (sublanguages) were examined.

The sentence structure has been analyzed as based on the dependency relation (between head and its dependents, i. e. inner participants and free modifications), with the verb and its valency understood as the center of the sentence. Also the themerheme (topic-focus) articulation of the sentence, or functional sentence perspective, has been handled as one of the aspects of (underlying) sentence structure. This makes it possible to describe the sentence as anchored in context, and to capture the interactive nature of language, especially to see that the use of language in communication has been of fundamental impact for the development and the structure of language, giving birth to its teleonomic and anthropocentric character.

In comparative linguistics, the new elucidation of the typology of languages (often not exactly understood as a "morphological classification") soon became well known. With this approach, typology got rid of the prejudices present in most of the older views, evaluating certain (first of all, Indo-European) landary

guages as "higher", substantially richer than those of other families. It was shown that the types of languages can be distinguished on the basis of the relationship between meaning in the linguistic sense and its means of expression within grammar and word formation.

The distinction of meaning (as belonging to the Saussurean system of oppositions within language) and ontological (cognitive) content was elaborated in Prague in a sense similar to that more widely known from L. Hielmslev and E. Coseriu.

A more detailed elaboration of the level of meaning (or underlying structure) in its relationships on one side to surface syntax and/or morphemics, and on the other to semantico-pragmatic interpretation (cognition, pragmatics) has been included into a description aiming at a formal framework. Based on dependency syntax and on the rich discussions of language as a system of levels, this framework connects the tradition of the Praguian functional-structural linguistics with the methodological requirements of a formal description of language and of computational linguistics.

It may be seen that the Prague School is not only an item in the history of linguistics, but that its great tradition and its recent development could be of importance in the evolution of present-day theoretical linguistics.

Charles University, Prague



钱军教授使中国语言学者深刻了解布拉格功能结构 主义语言学派的努力会受到诚挚的欢迎。布拉格学派在 经典时期产生的思想和结果对欧洲结构主义语言学非常 重要,这些思想和结果所导致的以后的发展对当今句法 学和语义学的主要理论体现了一种挑战。

布拉格语言学小组的奠基人制订了研究语言学理论 的一种方法,该方法旨在主要从共时角度描写、解释语言以及语言的用法。他们想把语言作为一个系统来加以描写,并且在和传统语音学相对的音位学领域表明了用功能主义研究语言的基本要求。很快,他们就了解到索绪尔的工作,并且发现他们的方法实际上与索绪尔共时语言理论宏大方案当中的一些步骤十分接近。今天,我们或许可以补充说,不仅是欧洲结构主义语言学的其他流派,而且包括新近的语言学主要理论,尤其是现今仍在发展的乔姆斯基语言学理论,都可以看作是索绪尔这位伟大先驱的方案的逐步发展,他们也都在布拉格学派的著作中找到了灵感的源泉。

布拉格学派的目标是把语言作为一个具有对立形态而不是牢固的语音或者概念的项目的符号系统来加以描

写;寻找区分语言系统与语言在交际中的使用、区分语言系统与本体论(认识)内容的标准;把对语言现象的解释独立于语言的历时研究。学派为实现这些目标作出了巨大的贡献。

在实现这些目标的方向上的主要研究工作就是音位学的产生。这些研究工作深化了语法标记的研究。依存句法,句子主位一述位(话题一焦点)结构的分析,这些只是他们诸多方面研究工作的一部分。

在语言学理论的基础领域,布拉格学派表明,把语音系统和语法系统的个体变化视为偶然的过程,这并不能充分描写语言的发展变化,语言有其自身的规律性,布拉格学派视其为有目的的或者是目的取向的。这种观点极大修正了索绪尔关于共时和历时关系的看法。

布拉格学派研究的另一个领域是标准语言规范的代码化。布拉格语言小组指出了功能语言学在这方面的目标和要求,以及功能语言学同语言培养的原有观点相比所具有的优势。原有的观点认为,词的捷克词源或者外来词源,以及词形对旧代码化的从属程度至关重要。布拉格学派指出,不能把民族语言仅仅认为是在分层上展现出拥有一个标准形式和一组或多或少迅速退居其后的地区方言;学派还研究了标准语言文体和个体语言(次语言)文体的作用。

布拉格学派以依存关系(指中心成分与依存成分之间,即内在参与者与自由修饰成分之间的关系)为基础

分析句子结构,把动词及其配价视为句子的核心。布拉格学派还把句子的主位一述位(话题—焦点)结构,或者功能句子观,作为(深层)句子结构的一个方面进行研究,从而有可能描写语境当中的句子,把握语言的互动性质,尤其是理解语言在交际中的运用对语言发展和语言结构的重要影响,正是语言在交际中的运用导致了语言的目的性和语言从人的角度出发看宇宙事物的性质。

在比较语言学方面,布拉格学派对语言类型学(常常不大精确地被理解为是"词法分类")的新阐释很快就闻名于世。多数原有的语言类型学思想把某些语言(首先是印欧语系)看作是"高级"语言,比其他语系的语言丰富得多。随着布拉格学派语言类型学的产生,语言类型学摆脱了原有的偏见。布拉格学派表明,可以在语言学意义上的意义及其语法和构词表达手段两者相互关系的基础上区分语言类型。

布拉格学派还研究了意义(属于语言内部的索绪尔的对立系统)和本体(认知)内容的区分问题。在某种意义上说,布拉格学派的研究近似于叶姆斯列夫和科塞留的研究,他们两人的研究更广为人知。

布拉格学派还建立起一个语言描写的形式框架,该框架融合了学派对意义层(或者深层结构)与表层句法和语素学、意义层与语义一语用解释(认知,语用学)关系的比较详细的研究。根据依存句法和有关语言是一个

多层次系统的富有意义的讨论,这一理论框架把布拉格 学派的功能结构主义语言学传统与语言的形式描写要 求、计算语言学的要求结合在一起。

可以看出,布拉格学派不仅仅是语言学史上的一个产物,学派的伟大传统及其新近的发展对当今理论语言学的进展具有重大的意义。

被得•斯卡尔教授 查理大学 捷克布拉格 1998年9月

序二

Introduction Catherine V. Chvany

The Prague Circle played an important part in the internationalization of linguistics in the wake of the breakdown of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Its formation in 1926 was followed in 1928 by the first of the periodic International Congresses of Linguists, and by further international bodies devoted to phonology and phonetics, all with strong participation from Prague Circle members. While the Pragueans' ideas developed in response to European scholarly traditions, their linguistic studies reached beyond European languages. Those were first steps toward the expansion that linguistics has undergone in the second half of this century, an age of scholarly exchanges facilitated by electronics. The appearance of Professor Jun Qian's book in China is a signal of the new globalization of linguistics, which makes possible the rapid dissemination of theoretical proposals and their testing on the world's languages.

In this important book on the history of linguistics, Professor Qian presents the individuals who created the Prague Circle and interacted with it, and tells us how the ideas that germinat-