

现代语言学 研究概论

彭家玉 程建山 编著



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第一章 英语语法

第一节 关系分句的表达功能

关系分句的主要功能是做名词（词组）的后置修饰语。然而，英语中有些关系分句（包括限制性关系分句和非限制性关系分句）不起修饰作用，在表达功能上则与状语分句、并列分句、评说分句相同。这类关系分句翻译成汉语时，要注意上下文的字里行间的语义关系，进行灵活多样的处理，本章拟就在深层结构上起着状语分句、评说分句作用的关系分句进行论述。

一、起状语分句的作用

这类分句既可以是限制性关系分句也可以是非限制性关系分句。就语义上来作进一步分析，这类关系分句可表示原因、结果、条件、让步、目的、时间等意义。

1. 表示“原因”的关系分句

这类分句从上下文内容来分析，其意义与原因状语分句不尽相同。关系分句在复合句中所表示的原因逻辑关系，均可以用表示原因的从属连词 *because*, *as*, *since* 等来改写。限制性关系分句和非限制性关系分句都可以表示原因，而以非限制性关系分句为主，例如：

A moving aggregate of gas particles that (since it) doesn't finally settle must be in perpetual motion.



You've given Feldsyn, who dislikes me anyhow, the chance he was waiting for (As Feldsyn dislikes me anyhow, you've given him the chance he was waiting for.)

But he did not talk at length about the matter, which (because it) was not considered by the White House to be a particularly important question.

2. 表示“结果”的关系分句

关系分句在复合句中表示结果意义的可以用表示结果关系从属连词 *so... that*, *such... that*, *so that* 等来改写。

限制性关系分句表示结果,是由主句中部分内容引起的,表示这部分内容的通常是名词词组。引导限制性关系分句一般用关系代词 *that* 或 *which*, 其先行词通常是无生物名词(或词组),分句总是紧跟在名词词组之后,并且总是置于复合句的后部,例如:

There was something original, independent, and heroic about the plan *that (so that it) pleased all of them.*

Thus even across battle lines, in the midst of war, Minister Peng has equipped the enemy soldiers and now he gives them orders *which they will (that they have to) obey.*

He told us interesting story *which moved us deeply. (He told us such an interesting story that we were deeply moved.)*

非限制性关系分句表示结果意义时,通常由关系代词 *which* 引导,有时可用“介词 + *which* 或 *which* + 名词”引导,关系分句也总是放在复合句的后部。例如:

He is clever and quick at his work, *for which is honored with the title of model worker. (He is clever and quick at his work so that he is...)*

He spread a rumor that the president was going to resign, *which led to (with the result that it caused) a great confusion in the country.*



3. 表示“条件”的关系分句

这类关系分句既可以表示真实条件，又可以表示非真实条件。表示真实条件含义时，这类分句通常表达一种先决条件，汉语可译为“如果，只要”等。表示非真实条件含义的时候，关系分句往往用虚拟语气来表达一种假设的状况，汉语可译为“如果，要是”等，例如：

Men become desperate for work, any work, which will help them to support their families. (Men become desperate for work, any work, as long as it will help them to support their families.)

He would be a rash man who should venture to forecast the result of this event. (... if he should venture to forecast the result of this event)

A country that stopped working would quickly be bankrupt. (If a country stopped working, it would quickly be...)

A deaf man who had read a book about music (if he had read a book about music) might be convinced, theoretically, that Mozart (莫扎特) was a great composer.

4. 表示“让步”的关系分句

关系分句在一定的上下文中，也可表示让步意义，在意义上相当于由 *though/although* 引导的让步状语从句，汉语可译为“尽管，虽然”等。例如：

Many men who have had few advantages in their youth became great leaders of revolution. (Many men, though they have had few advantages in their youth, became great...)

He who all his day had looked on naked life had never seen so much of life's nakedness before. (Although he all his days had looked on naked life, he had never...)

He who breaks pays. (No matter who breaks it, he will pay for it)

Strong man that he is, he has been severely put to test during the past few weeks (Though he is a strong man, he has. . .)

5. 表示“目的”的关系分句

这类分句表示目的含义时，分句中可以用 will, may, would, should 等情态动词，在意义上类似于 so that, in order that 引导的目的状语从句。汉语可译为“以便”等。例如：

We have to oil the parts of the machine, the friction of which may be greatly reduced (... the machine so that the friction may be greatly reduced.)

An engineer was sent to your factory, who would help you with your work. (... to your factory in order that he would help you with your work.)

Shortly after Abraham Lincoln took office, the southern states rebelled. They set up a state of their own, where they would be free to keep Negroes as slaves (so that they would be free to keep Negroes as slaves therein.)

6. 表示“时间”的关系分句

这类分句往往有突出上句动作发生时间的特点。其语义功能与 when/while 引导的时间状语从句不尽相同。例如：

I saw Wang Ling who was walking on the street (While Wang Ling was walking on the street, I saw her.)

In 1906, however, Pierre, who was crossing a road (when he was crossing a road), was run over and killed.

二、起并列分句作用

关系分句在有些情况下并不是附属从句，而是相当于并列独立分句。叶斯珀森视这类关系分句为“接续性分句”(continuative clause)，从而不同于一般的附属分句。关系分句所表示的这种并列分句通常用并列连词 and 连接，但也可以用分号或并列连词



but, while, for 连接, 表示转折、对比、因果关系等。例如:

I had two Japanese cooks, whom I used to teach. (I had two Japanese cooks; I used to teach them.)

He said he had lost his watch, which was not true. (... his watch, but it was not true.)

He is a scholar, which I am not. (He is a scholar, while I'm not.)

For further particulars you had better apply to my brother, who (for he) has paid particular attention to the subject.

充当并列分句的关系分句在形式上主要属于非限制性关系分句。这类非限制分句的前位词 (antecedent) 不仅可以是一个名词、名词词组, 也可以是一个分句、句子, 或是几个句子。

1. 前位词是名词或名词词组

这类非限制性关系分句的前位词已经具备限定意义, 分句只不过是提供附加信息 (extra information) 作进一步说明。因此可以用并列连词与所修饰的前位词隔开, 这一现象恐怕也是某些 T G 学派人物 (譬如 S. A. Thompson) 认为非限制性关系分句的深层结构是并列分句的重要根据之一。这类非限制性关系分句通常也总是出现在动词宾语或介词宾语之后, 例如:

I told Peter, who said it wasn't his business. (I told Peter, but he said it wasn't his business.)

The next day John went with me to the station, where I bought a ticket for Beijing. (... to the station, and there I bought a ticket for Beijing.)

I threw the ball to Tom, who threw it to Mary. (I threw the ball to Tom and he threw it to Mary.)

2. 前位词是句子

R. Quirk 等语法家称这类关系分句为句子性关系分句 (sentential relative clause)。他们说: “句子性关系分句是那种直接在



句子之间起作用，而不是作为名词的词组一部分的关系分句。它是一种非限制性地修饰整个分句、句子或甚至一系列句子而不是修饰一个名词词组的分句；引导它的关系词是指整个分句或句子，甚至可以代指一系列句子。句子性关系分句就是这样一个在句子里和句子主要结果并列的分句。”根据句子性关系分句在句子中的功能或地位来看，我们认为，引导它的关系词只是句子主语的替代词，所表达的是有关主语的新信息。分句本身和它前面那个句子或一系列句子是并列的，因此它所在的整个句子是并列句。请看下面两例：

He was invited to the state banquet, which he considered a great honor. (He was invited to the state banquet, and this he considered a great honor.)

She sang beautifully, her enunciation was clear, which delighted the audience. (She sang beautifully; her enunciation was clear, and this delighted the audience.)

很清楚，上述两例中的 which 可以代之以 this，与其说 which 是关系代词，不如说是指示代词。R. Quirk 等人说，事实上这种分句更常被看做含有 and 和经常前置的强调指示词的并列分句，这也是 which 分句必须位于先行句 (sentential clause) 之后的缘故。

At which point, in which case, by which time 等含关系限定词 (relative determiner) which 引导的句子性关系分句，同样可以用含有 and 和强调指示词的并列分句来释义。例如：

The train may have been held up by repairs to the line, in which case, we may soon hear when it is expected to arrive. (... and in that case we may soon hear when it is expected to arrive.)

He lost his temper, at which point I decided to go home. (... and at that point I decided to go home.)

三、起评说分句作用

这类关系分句只能是句子性关系分句。句子性关系分句在语义上更接近于评说分句 (comment clause)，这一点可从它和 what is

more 那样的评说分句在意义上相似看出来。例如：

After that things improved, which surprised me.

句中 which surprised me 和作评说分句的 what surprised me 在语义上不尽相同。

R. Quirk 等人在《*A Grammar of Contemporary English*》中将评说分句归入独立于句子主体之外，句子结构外围的外加语和联加语的范围。他们在该书中还指出，尽管句子性关系分句的位置固定在它所述及的分句后面，但比较起来，它在句子中的地位更像一个外加语。它们的作用相当于某些起态度外加语作用的介词短语，比如介词短语：to John's surprise, to my regret, to the delight of all present, to their disappointment 等相当于用句子性关系分句。Which surprised John, which I regret 或用评说分句 what delighted all present, what disappoints them。句子性关系分句可能还是所有这类用法最常见的一种。他们还指出，对于各类态度外加语来说，只要能以 “It is + 形容词 + that...” 这样的相应分句来代替，就能用与其相应的句子性关系分句来代替：

Certainly/Obviously/Understandably/Wisely, he didn't want to have anything to do with them.

He didn't want to have anything to do with them, which was, certain/obvious/understandable/wise.

但所有各类态度外加语也同样都能和它相应的评说分句来代替，虽然这个分句经常需要一个像 very 或 more 这样的修饰语。因此，可以说：

What was even more certain, he didn't speak at the meeting.

综上所述，我们不难看出，我们不仅要重视语句形式的研究，更重要的还得从实际意义上着手来进一步探讨其语义的功能，重视关系分句的语义功能分析，必然能帮助我们正确地理解和掌握关系分句的用法，这对我们正确翻译关系分句具有较大的实践意义。

第二节 用作外加语的副词

有些当代语法学家如 R. Quirk 等人根据状语是否结合到句子结构中的情况把它分为三大类：那些在一定程度上结合到句中的状语叫做附加语 (adjunct)；那些只在句子结构外围的状语叫做外加语和联加语。附加语是一种修饰性的状语，它结合在句子结构里面，为句子内容提供附加材料，主要是对谓语进行修饰或说明，所以又叫修饰性状语或结合性状语。外加语不修饰谓语或谓语动词，而是结合全句作些说明或解释，表示说话者对于他所说的内容所持的态度和个人看法。由于它不与它所评说的句子或分句在结构上紧密结合，独立于句子的主体之外；所以也叫评注性状语或分离性状语，传统语法称句子状语。联加语除有状语作用外还起连接句子的作用，也叫连接性状语。

外加语多由副词表示，也可以是介词词组、非限定分句、限定分句等。本章着重研究作外加语的副词，传统语法称这类副词为句子副词 (sentence adverb)。

一、形态结构

从形态结构来看，作外加语的副词主要是派生词，多数是由形容词加上副词后缀 -ly 构成。例如：

Generally, the two writers were against any censorship.

Presumably, they have sold their house.

这类副词中有些是由 -ing 或 -ed 分句 (形容词) 加上 -ly 构成的，如：

Amusingly, he did not explain his position to me.

What, *interestingly* enough, pleased them most was his eloquence. 这类副词中有少数是复合词或缩略词。

下列句中的副词 *indeed* 和 *perhaps* 分别由 *in + deed* 和 *per + haps* (hap 的复数形式) 组成，*maybe* 由 *it may be* 缩略而成：



This machine is up-to-date, *indeed*.

Maybe that's because he doesn't have technical skill.

二、语义及分类

从语义的角度来看, 作外加语的副词可以分为语体 (或方式) 外加语 (*style disjunct*) 和态度外加语 (*attitudinal disjunct*) 两类:

1. 语体外加语

语体外加语表示说话人讲话的方式。通常表现在说话人对他所采取说话形式的看法, 以某种方式说明了他是在什么情况下说的。根据词汇意义, 作语体外加语的副词又可分为三小类:

1) 表示说话人确认自己正在说的是真实情况, 如 *bluntly*, *candidly*, *flatly*, *frankly*, *honestly*, *seriously*, *strictly*, *truly*, *truthfully* 等。例如:

Seriously (in all seriousness), we haven't heard much of our two heroes lately, have we?

Bluntly (Put bluntly/To be blunt), you're unwise to do so.

2) 表示说话人在概括自己所说的话, 如 *approximately*, *briefly*, *broadly*, *crudely*, *generally*, *roughly*, *simply* 等。例如:

Briefly (To be brief/ In brief), there are too many people and too little food.

3) 表示其他的意义, 如 *confidentially*, *literally*, *metaphorically*, *personally* 等。如:

Personally (Personally speaking/To be personal), I quite agree with you.

作语体外加语的副词和这个副词所归属的分句的关系可以通过一个分句表示出来。在这个分句中, 主语就是说话人 I, 谓语是由 *speak*, *say*, *tell* 等交际动词 (*communicative verbs*) 构成。如:

Frankly, I don't want to go with you.





句中的 **frankly** 相当于一个分句 **I tell you frankly, I say frankly** 或 **I speak frankly**。这种分句既可转换成主句结构，也可转换成条件分句。

主句结构：**I will say frankly' I tell you frankly that I don't want to go with you.**

条件分句：**If I can speak frankly, I don't want to go with you.**

作语体外加语的副词可由其他一系列结构代替。以上句中的 **frankly** 为例，相应的结构就有介词短语 (**in (all) frankness**)、不定式分句 (**to be frank, to speak frankly, to put it frankly**)、-ing 分词分句 (**frankly speaking, putting it frankly**)、-ed 分词分句 (**put it frankly**)、限定性动词分句，即评说分句 (**if I may be frank, if I can speak frankly, if I can put it frankly**) 等。

上述列出的所有副词中，几乎都有相应的带 **speaking** 的分词结构，这些结构都可以作语体外加语。如：

strictly = strictly speaking

broadly = broadly speaking

seriously = seriously speaking

在这种结构中，副词通常位于 **speaking** 之前，有时亦可后置。如 **frankly speaking, speaking frankly** 两者都可以说，但后者不如前者普通。个别副词无相应的带 **speaking** 分词结构，如 **flatly** 不能代之以 **flatly speaking**。

许多作语体外加语的副词还有 **to be** 加形容词干这样相应的不定式分句形式，如上句中的 **bluntly = to be blunt, personally = to be personal, briefly = to be brief**。凡是能有这种不定式的副词，还可以有相应的带 **if** 的限定性分句，如：**if I may be blunt, if I may be personal.**

2. 态度外加语

态度外加语表示说话人对话语的态度，对交谈内容的看法。根

据词汇意义，作态度外加语的副词可分为两大类，然后再分为若干小类。

第一大类：这类外加语对所说话是否真实提出了某种看法。表示说话人究竟在多大程度上相信他所说的话是真实可靠的。这类包括：

1) 不含有察觉正在说的话是真实的，也不表示对正在说的话的真实程度作出判断。其中表示确信的有：*admittedly, certainly, definitely, indeed, surely, undeniably, undoubtedly, unquestionably, unarguably* 等。表示某种程度怀疑的有：*arguably, allegedly, conceivably, doubtless, (quite very) likely, maybe, perhaps, possibly, presumably, reportedly, supposedly, probably* 等。如：

Surely (To be sure), I've made a mistake. (I'm sure that I have made a mistake/ It must be accepted that I've made...)

The accident happened, *possibly*, when I was in the garden. (I considered it possibly that the accident happened when I was in the garden. / It is possible that the accident happened when I was...)

2) 表达人们根据客观事实对所讲内容的真实性看法。其中表示确信的有：*clearly, evidently, obviously, plainly, patently* 等。表示某种程度的怀疑的有 *seemingly, apparently* 等。如：

Clearly, there has been a mistake. (It is clear to us and to everybody else that there has been a mistake.)

There was nothing to be done, *apparently*. (It seems/it appears to us that there was nothing to be done.)

3) 表示说话人判断所说的事情是真实的还是虚假的。通常指所说内容实际上是否存在。其中表示所说的事情是实际上存在的有 *actually, really, factually* 等。表示与实际存在形成对照的有 *only, apparently, ideally, nominally, officially, technically, theoretically* 等。

表示正在说的事情在原则上是真实的有 *basically, essentially*,

fundamentally 等。如：

Actually, centimeter, gram and second are units of measure.

Basically, a sentence is made up of two parts, the subject and the predicate.

第二大类：表示对所发生的事情的某种态度，包括：

1) 表示说话人的判断未必符合句中主语或说话人的情况。

如：

Luckily, Jack came back yesterday.

这句话可理解为“Jack was lucky in doing so.”，也可理解为：“Someone else (possibly, but not necessarily, the speaker) was lucky as a result of Jack's action.”；但这句话“*Luckily for John, the gun was not loaded.*”就只能理解为：“John was lucky that the gun was not loaded.”进一步分析，这类副词常常表示：

所说的事情被认为是奇怪的或在意料之外的，如 *amazingly*, *astonishingly*, *surprisingly*, *curiously*, *funnily*, *ironically*, *oddly*, *remarkably*, *strangely*, *unexpectedly* 等表示惊讶、迷惘、失望的副词。如：

Curiously, the dog never barked. (It is curious that the dog should have never barked.)

Surprisingly for all of us (To our surprise), they arrived before we did. (“We felt surprised that they arrived before we did.”)

所说的事情被人认为是适当的或意料之中的，如 *appropriately*, *inevitably*, *naturally*, *predictably*, *typically*, *understandably* 等。如：

Naturally, she spoke out her mind. (As might have been expected, she spoke out her mind.)

所说的事情被认为是令人满意或不满意的，如 *annoyingly*, *delightfully*, *disappointingly*, *disturbingly*, *refreshingly*, *regrettably* 等。例如：

