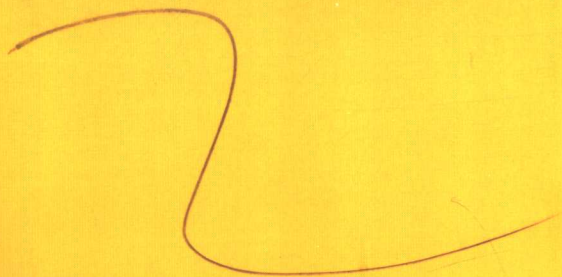
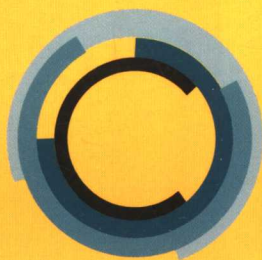


英汉语篇连贯认知对比研究

魏在江 著



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序

潘文国

2001 年在江报考我的博士生的时候,他递交的材料中有两个方面引起了我的注意。第一个是他在重庆大学就读期间是重庆大学研究生“十大科研精英”之一,这是个非常了不起的“头衔”,因为一般说来,在工科为主的大学里,文科通常不被看重。而即使在拥有文科的院校里,外语系又往往是科研最不起眼的的一个部门。在江作为外语系研究生,居然在重庆大学这么一所全国重点大学里脱颖而出,不由我不“刮目相看”。看他的材料,他在三年就读期间发表了 10 篇文章,这在硕士生中确实是少见的。第二个引起我注意的方面是他的论文集中在介绍、研究韩礼德的功能语言学,一名硕士生这么早就确定了自己的研究方向,而且浸润其中,颇有心得,实属不易。因而在争取到统招名额之后,我毫不犹豫地录取了他。

在江入学以后也确实没有辜负大家对他的期望。他用功、刻苦,简直以学习为生命。他当时的经济条件并不算好,但在做学问上他舍得付出,走进书店几乎从没有空手离开的。2004 年他毕业离校时,光书籍资料就装了 40 大箱。现在人们大多承认在江在科研上是个“成功人士”,但在成功的背后是大量的心血和奋斗的汗水。这一点我觉得特别值得今天的年轻人效法。

在江入学前后,正是功能语言学在我国外语界如日中天之时,研究和感兴趣的人特别多,这有点像今天的认知语言学热。在江经过硕士阶段的苦读,对于韩礼德,实际已经登堂入室。当时我对他

的告诫是：做任何一种学问，要钻得进去，还要跳得出来。钻进去不容易，所谓“不入虎穴，焉得虎子”，不下工夫是无法得到一门学问的精髓的。但跳得出来更难。许多人一头钻进去之后，就成了这一学派或某种观点的代言人，说话、写文章再也跳不出那个圈圈。这对于独立性、原创性的研究来说是很可怕的。对于韩礼德研究，我国“钻进去”的人已经不少了，但“跳出来”的人不多。一定要想法跳出来，才有可能超越韩礼德、超越外国语言学，发展中国语言学。我具体给他的建议是：韩礼德创造的最重要一对概念是“衔接”和“连贯”，“衔接”他已经讲得很透了，国内这么多人跟着讲，但很少有人能超过他。而“连贯”他自己讲得不清不楚，国内一些人也跟着回避这个问题。你如果敢从这个问题着手，就很可能取得重要突破。

在江接受了这个建议，啃起了这块“硬骨头”。他的洋洋 30 万字的博士论文就是他交出的一份答卷。这篇论文有几个方面体现了他“跳出来”的尝试：第一是引进了语言研究的哲学基础，在文中他特别结合了近年来兴起的认知理论，同时进行了多学科、多角度、多层次研究的尝试。第二是大胆对连贯进行了定性研究，提出了一些富有启示性的命题，如连贯是显性和隐性的统一、形式和意义的统一、静态和动态的统一、内部机制和外部机制的统一、微观和宏观的统一、局部和整体的统一、客观和主观的统一，等等。第三是与英汉对比研究相结合，这就使连贯的研究更具有普遍语言学的意义。他对英汉语篇连贯的一些特点的分析，如形式与语义、线性与环性、读者体悟与作者交代、自然顺序与突显顺序、情感与法治等等，都有不少启示意义。

在江毕业以后到西安外国语大学工作，担任学报的常务副主编，并特别评审为副教授和硕士研究生导师。后又师从上外许余龙先生做博士后，在语言学上打下了更为扎实的基础。几年来他在繁

忙的工作之余笔耕不辍,出版了一本专著,发表了数十篇文章,广受学术界的好评和学校的器重。得知复旦大学出版社有意出版他在博士论文基础上撰写的这部专著,我很高兴地写下以上这些话。是为序。

2007 年 11 月 5 日于沪上寓所

中文摘要

连贯是语篇分析中最复杂、最重要的内容之一。它已成为近20年来语篇分析中的焦点问题之一。近年来人们对它的研究方兴未艾。

英国著名语言学家韩礼德的衔接理论包括词汇衔接和结构衔接两部分。词汇衔接指语篇中某些词语之间存在的语义联系,是语言环境的组成部分。词汇衔接又可分为三部分:重复、复指、组合。结构衔接指语篇中某一小句与上文另一结构相比较而存在的承上关系。它可分为替代、省略、照应等。韩礼德、哈桑的衔接理论在语篇分析中的确是非常有用的。这是韩礼德、哈桑夫妇对语言学研究的重大贡献。在衔接与连贯的关系问题上,韩礼德和哈桑把衔接当成生成一个语篇的必要条件,认为衔接是连贯的必要条件,衔接是连贯大厦的基石。他们过分强调衔接对连贯的作用,而且对什么是连贯也语焉不详。这招来了众多的非议。因而人们针对这一问题进行了很多的研究。

连贯不仅仅是一个形式问题,它更多的是一种语义特征。这种语义特征不是由语篇本身的形式和语义特征来决定的,更多的是由语言之外的因素来决定的。这些因素包括:社会文化背景、认知心理模式、语篇与语境等的关系问题。语言活动都是在一定的认知环境中发生的,这种环境将会直接或间接地影响或支配着语言形式的选择与取舍。因此,我们认为,连贯既是一个形式概念,也是一个认知心理概念,这二者不可偏废。连贯不仅是结构衔接或语篇形式的表征体现,而且也是语言外因素如语用、心理和认知这些与语篇理

解非常相关的因素的结果。

本书共分六章,各章的主要内容如下。

第一章为导言,就选题缘由、要解决的问题、研究方法、框架进行简单的叙述。本书的研究方法是:1)描写与解释相结合;2)定性与定量相结合;3)对比分析方法;4)跨学科交叉方法。本书从功能主义理论出发,力图在描写的基础上进行定性的解释,做到描写与解释并重,形式与意义并重。描写的目的是为了解释,只有对语言形式的充分描写才能做出比较充分而恰当的解释。

认知语言学认为,语言是认知的一部分,受人们认识世界的方法和规律的制约,要想做到描写的充分性,必须对语言现象做出解释,必须研究人的认知规律。认知语言学不仅仅对语言事实进行描写,而且致力于语言现象的理论解释,揭示语言事实背后的认知规律。

本书拟从认知语言学的角度对连贯机制进行英汉语的对比研究,以期对连贯的研究有所深化、有所突破。这是连贯研究的新视角,也是语篇研究的一个全新的领域,值得深入研究。

第二章对连贯研究的理论、连贯的种类、连贯的研究方法、连贯的本质、连贯与衔接的关系、韩礼德的衔接理论及应用及其缺陷、连贯研究的现状及存在的问题等进行了讨论。

首先对语篇的概念及其定义进行讨论。到目前为止,语篇的概念名称仍不统一,对其意义范围的界定也存在着不同的看法。本书认为语篇的界定应该从语义结构而不是语法结构的角度着眼,因为语篇首先是一个“意义单位”,其形式的大小或长短是由意义的简单或复杂而决定的,但只要具备了以下一些基本特征:如结构上的衔接性、句际间的逻辑性、意义上的完整性、语义上的连贯性、交际功能的独立性、与情景语境的一致性等,任何长度的口头话语或书面文字都可视为语篇。这就是我们对语篇概念的基本定义。

接着对连贯研究、英汉语篇衔接对比研究进行了历史回顾。简要地回顾了凡戴克、威多逊、克里斯托尔等语言学家给连贯下的定义。讨论了连贯研究的方法论,认为用认知语言学的理论来研究连贯是完全可行的。

同时指出了连贯研究所存在的问题。尽管连贯的研究取得了很大的成绩,但还有很多的问题需要更进一步、更深入的研究,同时也还存在一定的问题:偏重衔接形式部分;不够系统化、具体化;连贯概念不够清晰;方法单一;英汉语篇连贯对比方面的研究还没有。

由于人们对连贯以及如何连贯的看法不一,对连贯的研究还远远不够深入和完善,加之连贯研究的方法也呈多元化的趋势,连贯研究的理论体系还远远没有形成,有些理论还不一定具有可操作性。在前人研究的基础上,对连贯的性质进行了归纳和思考,认为:连贯是显性与隐性的统一;连贯是形式与意义的统一;连贯是静态与动态的统一;连贯是内部机制与外部机制的统一;连贯是微观连贯与宏观连贯的统一;连贯是局部连贯与整体连贯的统一;连贯是客观性与主观性的统一。

本书强调连贯应从多角度、多学科、多层面去进行研究。本书将从认知语言学的角度对英汉语篇连贯进行对比研究,以期有所突破。

第三章简要地介绍认知语言学的基本理论,论述连贯作为一种认知心理现象的理据,提出了对连贯研究的新的理论视角。

连贯作为一种语言现象,也是一种认知心理现象。连贯的语篇既可通过形式衔接实现,亦可通过语境、语法、语义、语用、认知从内容、逻辑语义的深层次上实现。我们认为,对连贯应从多角度、多层次、多学科进行全面研究。本书将从认知语言学的角度对英汉语篇连贯进行对比研究,在认知语言学的成果和理论指导下,从全新的角度系统论述连贯产生和理解的过程、特征。

第四章就连贯的内部机制进行英汉语的对比研究,我们将跳出韩礼德的框架,而从衔接连贯的其他分析单元入手进行分析,并试图对英汉语连贯的内部机制的差异进行认知上的解释。

首先对连贯的内部机制进行范围的界定。连贯的内部机制主要包括这样的一些范围:衔接手段的意义和种类,连贯内部的语义关系,衔接与连贯的关系,衔接的原则和方法等等。

重点对英汉连贯的内部机制从认知语言学的角度进行了对比研究,对有些问题进行了深层次的探讨。连贯的研究必然涉及衔接等形式问题,对这方面的研究仍然是必要的。以往的许多的研究仅仅停留在英汉语篇的表层上,对深层次的原因的探究是不够的。我们认为,任何语言研究,如果忽视隐性的深层次方面的因素,都将是不完整的,甚至是不科学的。从中西认知思维差异的角度出发,对英语重形合、汉语重意合,英语的右分支结构、汉语的左分支结构等进行了深层次的探究,力图揭示这些现象背后的规律和深层次原因。这样可以加深对这些问题的认识,丰富这方面的理论研究。

第五章对英汉连贯的外部机制进行了对比研究。连贯的外部机制主要是指语篇的情景语境因素、社会文化因素以及人们的认知心理特征。它是连贯的隐性特征。从语篇本身来讲,语篇各部分之间从语义上是相互联系与语篇的语义发展脉络清晰,使语篇形成一个语义整体,语篇就是连贯的。从语篇的情景语境来讲,各个部分在语篇中行使自己独有的功能,语篇就是连贯的。

本章对英汉语篇连贯的外部机制从认知语言学的角度进行了对比研究。从自然顺序连贯与突显顺序连贯、情感语篇连贯与法治语篇连贯、语篇象似性与英汉语篇连贯等几个方面进行了对比研究。对比研究表明,英汉语篇连贯的外部机制呈现出不同的表现特征,在连贯研究中考虑社会文化因素使我们注意到了语言交际产生的动因,考虑心理认知因素则可以使我们看来个体的特点,如人格、

性格、个人背景、心理素质、思维模式等对语篇连贯的影响。本书提出了新的英汉语篇连贯模式,提出了“体悟连贯与理性连贯”、“情感连贯与逻辑连贯”,“自然顺序连贯与突显顺序连贯”等一些新的成对的概念,在一定程度上丰富了英汉语篇对比的内容。当然,英汉语篇连贯的外部机制远不止这样一些内容,还有更多的东西需要我们去挖掘、去开辟。

第六章为结论,就本书的研究作一番简要的概括和总结。

本书主要就以下几个问题进行了探讨:从认知的角度对英汉语的语篇连贯问题进行了深入的研究。这对语篇研究来讲是一次新的尝试,这也是对语篇对比研究的深层次问题的探索。本书发现了新的英汉语篇连贯模式,提出了“读者体悟连贯与作者交代连贯”、“情感语篇连贯与法治语篇连贯”、“自然顺序连贯与突显顺序连贯”等一些新的成对的概念,在一定程度上丰富了英汉语篇对比的内容;对语篇象似性与语篇结构、语篇连贯的关系进行了研究,同时,本研究为英汉语篇教学、阅读理解、翻译、写作以及对外汉语教学等提供了理论来源和理论支持。这是本书的应用价值所在。

本研究也难免存在一些缺陷和不足。由于连贯本身的复杂性,在很多情况下,很难对连贯进行精确的描述,这给我们的研究带来了困难。由于认知语言学本身还处于初创阶段,用认知语言学的理论来解释连贯也有不够精确的地方,有的解释还很模糊,有的全凭个人理解,主观性较重。本研究仅仅是从理论方面对连贯进行描述和解释,对应用部分还没来得及进行讨论,有的地方也只是轻描淡写,这是本研究需要更进一步完善的方面。与之相对应的大型语料库还没能建立起来。本书的分类不一定完美,比如连贯的内部机制、外部机制到底有多少,还不能进行精确的、穷尽性的分类和描述。对这一问题的研究才刚刚起步。

Abstract

Coherence is one of the most important and the most complicated topics in discourse analysis. It has become one of the focal problems in discourse analysis in the recent two decades. The research on it now is in the ascendant.

As we know, Halliday's cohesion theory includes lexical cohesion and structural cohesion. Lexical cohesion refers to the semantic connection between certain words in a discourse. It is a part of linguistic environment, and can be divided into three parts: reiteration, co-reference, collocation. The structural cohesion refers to the relations between one clause and another, and it can be divided into the types: substitution, ellipsis, reference. etc.

It is well-known that Halliday & Hasan have made great contributions to the cohesion theory. However, Halliday stresses the function of cohesion in producing coherence too much. He claims, "Cohesion is a necessary condition of coherence." "Cohesion is the foundation on which the edifice of coherence is built (Halliday, 1985: 34)". Although his theory is widely accepted by many researchers, yet it leads to many criticisms and many different comments. Moreover, Halliday failed to make a clear picture of what coherence is. As a result, many linguists have done much research on discourse coherence.

This book claims that coherence is not only the structural connectedness or formal concord of discourse, but also the extra-linguistic fac-

tors such as pragmatic, psychological and cognitive factors that are related to the interpretation of discourse.

Discourse coherence is not only a form question, but also a semantic feature which is not determined by the text itself, but by the extralinguistic factors which include the social cultural background, the cognitive psychological model, and the relations between the discourse and the context. The language activities occur in a certain cognitive environments, which will directly or indirectly influence or control the choice and the communication of the discourse and the choice of the linguistic forms.

The book includes six chapters, the main content of each chapter is as follows:

Chapter One briefly introduces the main purpose, the theoretical basis, the main research method and the framework. The method of this book is the combination of description and the explanation, the quantitative and qualified combination, the contrastive analysis and the interdisciplinary method. From the point of view of functionalism, this dissertation tries to give some explanations according to the description, paying attention to both the description and the explanation, both the form and the meaning. The purpose of the description is to explanation, only do we give an adequate description can we give an adequate and proper explanation.

Cognitive linguistics claims that language is a part of cognition. It is controlled by the method and regulation of people's views. If we want to give an adequate explanation, we must give explanation to the language phenomena, and we must study the cognitive regulation. Cognitive linguistics not only describes the language facts, but also advances

to the theoretical explanation, in order to explore the cognition hidden behind the language facts.

This book aims to do a contrastive study of the discourse coherence mechanism between English and Chinese, attempting to further the study of discourse coherence. This is a new dimension and a new area of discourse coherence.

Chapter Two discusses the theory, the types, the research method, the nature, the relation between the cohesion theory and the present study of discourse coherence.

First it discusses the concept and the definition of the discourse. Up to now, the concept of discourse is not the same, there exist some different ideas on it. This dissertation claims that the discourse is determined not by the grammatical structures but by the semantic structures, as discourse is first a semantic unit, and the length of its form is determined by the meanings. If a discourse has the following features: the cohesion of the structures, the logic relations between the sentences, the completeness of the meaning, the coherence of the meaning, the dependence of the communicative functions, and the connectedness of the situational context, any length of any discourse or written text can be viewed as a discourse. This is our new definition of discourse.

Then it gives a survey of the discourse coherence and the cohesion contrastive studies. After the survey of Van dijk's, Widdowson's, and Crystal's definitions of discourse coherence, it discusses the research method of discourse coherence. This book claims that it is quite possible and quite necessary to study discourse coherence from the perspective of cognitive linguistics.

After that, this book points out the defects of the study of discourse

coherence. Although great achievements have been made in the study of discourse coherence, there still exist many questions remaining unsettled. To be more exact, the previous study has the following defects: the focus on the cohesion, the non-concreteness and non-system, the fuzziness, the simplicity of the research method, etc. Moreover, the contrastive study between English and Chinese hasn't been made. As people have many different opinions on what is coherence and how to be coherent, the coherence study is far behind the deep and the completeness, the method of the coherence study is dimensional, the theoretical system is not formed yet, some theory has not the practical value. Based on the former research, this book provides the following ideas: discourse coherence is the combination of overt and the covert features, the combination of form and meaning, the combination of the static and the dynamic features, the combination of the inner and outer mechanisms, the combination of micro and macro coherence, the combination of local coherence and the global coherence, the combination of the objectiveness and the subjectivity, etc.

Chapter Three briefly introduces the basic theory of cognitive linguistics, discusses the motivation of discourse coherence as a cognitive psychological phenomenon, and provides the new theoretical dimension of discourse coherence. Discourse coherence is also a cognitive psychological phenomenon. A coherent discourse can be realized not only by the formal cohesion, but also by the context, semantic and pragmatic meaning, cognition and the logical meaning. This book will do a contrastive study of discourse coherence in English and Chinese, and discusses the production and the process and the features of comprehension from a new perspective of cognitive linguistics.

Chapter Four gives a cognitive contrastive study of the inner mechanism of discourse coherence. This research is not based on Halliday's framework, but on the other analytic units, attempting to give a cognitive explanation of the inner mechanism.

First it gives a definition to the inner mechanism of discourse coherence. The inner mechanism of discourse coherence mainly includes the following: the meaning and the types of discourse cohesion means, the inner semantic relation of discourse coherence, the relation between discourse coherence, the principles and methods of discourse cohesion.

Then it mainly focuses on the inner mechanism of discourse coherence from the perspective of cognitive linguistics, and gives some deep motivation of the discourse coherence. Discourse coherence involves the form questions, so it is necessary to do some research on it. The previous research only lies in the surface level, ignoring the deep motivation. This book claims that if the linguistic study neglects the covert deep factors, it is incomplete and unscientific. We give some explanation to the phenomenon that Chinese is parataxis whereas English is hypotaxis, the left branch structure and the right structure, etc. thus can further the study of such phenomena.

Chapter Five does a contrastive study of the outer mechanism of discourse coherence. Discourse coherence mainly refers to the situational factors, social cultural factors and the cognitive psychological features. They are the covert features of discourse coherence. From the perspective of the discourse itself, if the individual parts of discourse is connected with the semantic development and form a semantic unit, the discourse is coherent. From the situational context, the different parts acts their own special function, the discourse is coherent. This chapter

does a contrastive study of the outer mechanism of discourse coherence from the aspects of the cognitive context and blended space theory, the natural sequence coherence and the salient sequence coherence, the iconic and the discourse coherence. It shows that the outer mechanisms of discourse coherence have different features. In the study of discourse coherence, we should pay attention to the motivation of verbal communication. If we pay attention to the cognitive psychological factors, we will see that the individual features, such as character, individual background, psychological quality, mental models can also influence the discourse coherence. This book provides some new discourse models such as reader's response coherence and the writer's writing coherence, natural sequence coherence and the salient coherence, to some extent furthers the study of the discourse coherence. Of course the outer mechanism has other contents, with are to be further studied.

Chapter Six is a survey of the whole book. The contributions of this book are as follows: it is the first systematic contrastive study of discourse coherence from the view of cognitive linguistics. This is a new research for the discourse study; it provides some new coherence models such as reader's response model and writer's writing coherence model, emotional coherence and logic coherence, natural sequence coherence and salient sequence coherence; it gives a first study of the relation between iconicity and coherence; it can provide the theoretical basis and support for the translation studies, reading comprehension, English and Chinese language teaching, composition writing and international Chinese teaching, these are its application value.

Finally, this book also has some defects. As the complexity of discourse coherence, it is quite difficult to give an adequate description of