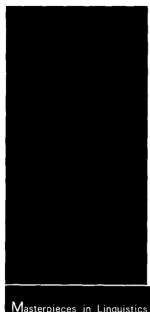
雅 挏 布 语言学名家译 森 文 集

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罗曼:雅柯布森 著

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语言学名家译丛 雅柯布森文集

罗曼・雅柯布森 著 姚小平 主编

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A Roman Jakobson Anthology

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《译丛》总序

西方语言学史上的重要著作,过去国内已译出不 少、尤以商务印书馆的一批最具规模、传布最广。如 20世纪索绪尔的《普通语言学教程》、萨丕尔的《语 言论》、布龙菲尔德的《语言论》、18、19世纪赫尔 德的《论语言的起源》、洪堡特的《论人类语言结构 的差异及其对人类精神发展的影响》、无一不是世所 公认的经典作品。名作要著的翻译, 是认识和研究西 方语言学史的一项基础工作、在这方面我们已取得可 骄的成绩,但有待进行的工作仍然很多。例如 17 世 纪中叶法国人阿尔诺和朗斯洛合撰的《普遍唯理语 法》、19世纪末叶德国人保罗的《语言史原理》、20 世纪丹麦人叶斯泊森的《语言的本质、发展和起源》, 美国人沃尔夫的文集《论思维、语言与现实》等等. 都是当译而未译之作。即如洪堡特, 如萨丕尔, 如布 龙菲尔德、虽都已有汉译名著行世、其各时期的重要 论文也还需要译解。

本《译丛》系为填补西方语言学名家作品汉译的 空白而设。选录宗旨大抵有四:

以文集为主,兼纳单本著作;

以尚无汉译的作品为主,兼顾名家的重新阐译; 以已有定论的经典著作为主,兼采当代有影响的



作品;

以体现人文哲理为主,兼容分析技艺。

一个新的世纪、新的千年行将到来。而新时代的 认识和创为,将取决于对旧时代遗产的继承和扬弃。 愿有更多的同志参与这项清理西方语言文化遗产的 工作。

> 姚小平 1999 年岁末于北外

本书获海德基金会部分启动资助

译者说明

雅柯布森是 20 世纪最重要的语言学大家之一。他是莫斯科语言学小组的发起人和布拉格学派的奠基人,欧洲和美国语言学之间的重要桥梁。他对语言学的贡献是全方位的(普通语言学理论,音位学,语法学,儿童语言,失语症,语言学思想史等等)。语言学今天普遍使用的概念,比如区别性特征、标记等都来自他的思想。系统、结构、功能、符号、时间、空间、普遍现象、变量与不变量等等基本而重要的概念在他那里得到了历史性和创造性的发展,甚至"结构主义"这一术语也是他首先创用的。结构主义语言学和生成语言学均从雅柯布森那里汲取了必不可少的思想养分。

雅柯布森著作等身,已经出版的有8卷本的《雅柯布森选集》(计划10卷)。笔者编辑、翻译的这部中文本《雅柯布森文集》分为三个部分:第一部分,普通语言学基本理论和概念;第二部分,语音研究;第三部分,语法研究。第一部分收入论文15篇,力求全面地展示雅柯布森对普通语言学基本理论和概念的看法。第二、第三部分各收4篇论文,旨在表明雅柯布森的理论在语言具体层次上或者研究具体问题时的运用。

在选文时考虑的因素包括雅柯布森自己的评价,雅柯布森的学生、研究者的观点和定论,一些读本的收录情况,引用的频率,中国学术界的具体情况等等。编辑、翻译这部文集的一个重要目的是为中国高校开设的《功能语言学》、《语言学史》、《语言学理论与流派》等课程提供一个读本或必需的原始参考文献,因



此选文也考虑了学生的基础和背景。这部《雅柯布森文集》上起 1927年1月,下至1982年6月(1982年7月16日雅柯布森逝世),有55年的跨度,基本上可以达到在有限的篇幅内完整、准确、精练地展现雅柯布森的核心思想和研究方法的目的。

《雅柯布森文集》收录文章的版本情况如下:

- 1. 索绪尔语言理论回顾 (1942)。写作于 1942 年至 1943 年,共计 8章。雅柯布森在世时未曾发表,手稿原件现存麻省理工学院图书馆特藏室雅柯布森档案。1984 年, Linda Waugh 编辑整理了一部分,发表在刊物《语言学》 (Linguistique 22) 上。法文本收入《雅柯布森选集》第 8 卷。英文节译本收入雅柯布森文集《论语言》(1990) 第 5 章,中译文据此译出。
- 2. 普通语言学当前的问题 (1949)。本文原是雅柯布森 1949 年向洛克菲勒基金会申请资助的报告的第 4 部分。雅柯布森生前未曾发表,手稿原件现存麻省理工学院图书馆特藏室雅柯布森档案。油印件上的标题为《普通语言学说明:现状与关键的问题》。前 3 部分涉及现代语言学的发展,欧美二战前后语言学状况的评估。最后一个部分是对推进语言学的具体建议。英文节选本收入《论语言》第 1 章,中译文据此译出。
- 3. 语言学的系统 (1953)。原文是 1952 年 6 月在纽约人类学国际会议上的讲话,发表于《今日人类学评议》 (1953)。收入《雅柯布森选集》第 2 卷。中译文据此译出。
- 4. 语言学的元语言问题 (1956)。这是雅柯布森 1956 年 12 月 27 日在美国语言学会年会上所作的主席演讲。收入《雅柯布森选集》第 7 卷。中译本据雅柯布森文集《语言的框架》(1980)译出。
- 5. 类型学研究及其对历史比较语言学的贡献 (1958)。本文 是雅柯布森 1958 年在第 8 届语言学国际会议第 1 次全体会议上

的报告。原载《第8届语言学国际会议论文集》。收入《雅柯布 森选集》第1卷。中译文据《论语言》第9章译出。

- 6. 语言的符号与系统——重评索绪尔理论(1959)。这是雅柯布森 1959 年 10 月 2 日在德国埃尔富特(Erfurt)举行的语言的符号与系统第 1 届国际讨论会上的演讲。德文本收入《雅柯布森选集》第 2 卷。英译本刊登在《今日诗学》第 2 卷第 1 册(1980)。中译文据雅柯布森文集《语言艺术,语言符号,语言时间》(1985)译出。
- 7. 语言的手段——目的模式 (1963)。原载《现代语言学的 趋势》(1963)。收入《雅柯布森选集》第2卷。中译文据《论语 言》第2章译出。
- 8. 语言的部分与整体(1963)。这是作者 1960 年在麻省理工学院海顿(Hayden)讨论会上的报告,原载《部分与整体》(1963)。收入《雅柯布森选集》第 2 卷。中译文据《论语言》第 6 章译出
- 9. 语言普遍现象对语言学的启示 (1963)。原载《语言的普遍现象》(1963)。收入《雅柯布森选集》第2卷。中译文据《论语言》第10章译出。
- 10. 标记与特征(1974)。原载《语音学世界论文集:献给Onishi's Kiju 博士的庆贺文集》。收入《雅柯布森选集》第7卷,中译文据此译出。
- 11. 标记概念(与泼沫斯卡合著,1980)。本文是雅柯布森与泼沫斯卡合著的《对话录》第10章。俄文本(1980)收入《雅柯布森选集》第8卷。法译本(1980),英译本(1983)。中译文据《论语言》第8章译出。
- 12. 语言中的时间因素(与泼沫斯卡合著,1980)。《对话录》第7章。收入《语言艺术,语言符号,语言时间》(1985)。中译文据《论语言》第11章译出。



- 13. 语言中的空间因素(与泼沫斯卡合著,1980)。《对话录》第8章。中译文据《论语言》第12章译出。
- 14. 变量与不变量 (1980)。写作于雅柯布森荣获意大利语 文学和语言学国际奖之际,原以意大利文发表。英文本收入《雅 柯布森选集》第7卷、《语言艺术,语言符号,语言时间》。中译 文据《论语言》第3章译出。
- 15. 论语言的辩证法 (1982)。写于 1982 年 6 月,时值德国斯图加特市授予雅柯布森黑格尔奖。首次发表在《黑格尔的遗产》第 2 卷 (1984)。收入《雅柯布森选集》第 7 卷,中译文据此译出。
- 16. 语音规则的概念与目的论标准(1928)。原载捷克《现代语文学》第 14 卷(布拉格,1928 年 3 月),是作者 1927 年 1 月 13 日在布拉格语言学小组演讲的摘要。收入《雅柯布森选集》第 1 卷,中译文据此译出。
- 17. 音位与音位学(1932)。原载捷克百科全书增补第2卷。 收入《雅柯布森选集》第1卷,中译文据此译出。
- 18. 音位的概念(1942)。1942 年,雅柯布森以《语音与意义六讲》为题,在纽约高等研究自由学院讲授。1976 年首次以法文本出版,收入《雅柯布森选集》第8卷。英译本1978。中译文据《论语言》第15章译出,包括《语音与意义六讲》第2、4章。
- 19. 语音分析初探——区别性特征及其相互关系(与 C. G. M. 范特, M. 哈勒合著, 1952)。原作为麻省理工学院声学实验室第 13 号技术报告, 收入《雅柯布森选集》第 8 卷。中译文由北京大学中文系王力教授据 1963 年第 4 版译出,连载在中国社会科学院语言学研究所刊物《国外语言学》1981 年第 3、4 期上。此次采用仍照原有格式排出。
 - 20. 零符号 (1939)。1938 年用法文写作, 收入《献给巴依



的语言学文集》(1939)。英译本载雅柯布森文集《俄语和斯拉夫语语法研究:1931—1981》(1984),中译文据此译出。

- 21. 博阿斯的语法意义观 (1959)。发表在《博阿斯的人类学: 博阿斯诞辰百年纪念文集》(美国人类学学会主编, 1959)。 收入《雅柯布森选集》第 2 卷。中译文据《论语言》第 21 章译出。
- 22. 意义的若干问题 (1973)。1972 年 2 月 14 日至 3 月 14 日, 雅柯布森在比利时鲁汶的天主教大学做了三个系列的讲座,由 M. van Ballaer 编辑成《雅柯布森理论的若干方面》一书,1973 年出版。本文是该书第 4 章一部分,收入《论语言》第 20章,中译文据此译出。
- 23. 儿童语言的语法构成 (1975)。这是雅柯布森 1975 年 5 月 28 日在德国杜塞尔多夫 (Düsseldorf) 莱恩——威斯特法伦科学院的演讲,德文本发表在该科学院《人文科学》 (Geisteswissenschaften, G 218, 1977)。英译本收入《雅柯布森选集》第 7 卷,中译文据此译出。

雅柯布森的母语是俄语,他可以用俄、法、德、英等6种语言写作。读他的英文原作不时会有语言不尽天然乃至困惑费解的感觉。1997年我曾在哈佛大学语言学系听印欧语言学大家 Carl Watkins 教授讲授《印欧比较诗学》,他声称雅柯布森是他的老师。在论及雅柯布森的名篇《语言学与诗学》时,他指出雅柯布森的母语不是英语,有些说法不地道。他的例子就是该文中的名句"The poetic function projects the principle of equivalence from the axis of selection into the axis of combination"(诗歌功能把对等原则从选择轴投射到结合轴)。雅柯布森的文章自有独特的语言风格,我们只希望译文能达到意义准确和表达通顺的目标。

在编辑、翻译这部文集的过程当中, 我得到了许多学者的帮





助,我很愿意借此机会向他们致以诚挚的谢意。我首先应该感谢姚小平教授。大到选题立项,小到格式体例,各个方面都得到他的支持和理解。没有他对介绍西方语言学思想的执著追求,难以想象会有这套《西方语言学名家译丛》;没有他对语言学史的深刻认识,难以想象会收入《雅柯布森文集》。

本文集在释疑、文献等各个方面还得到了诸多学者的帮助。 我向他们致以谢意(以姓氏拼写字母为序): Catherine V. Chvany 教授, Julia S. Falk 教授, Jan Firbas 教授, Benjamin W. Fortson IV 博士, 顾嘉琛教授, 郭锐博士, Morris Halle 教授, 胡壮麟教 授, 姜望琪教授, Miklos Kontra 博士, 李朝先生, 李行德博士, Birgit Linder 博士, Edith A. Moravcsik 教授, Eugene A. Nida 博士, Petr Sgall 教授, Edward Stankiewicz 教授, 王逢鑫教授, 王 洪君教授, 叶向阳女士, 赵世开研究员。遗憾的是, Jan Firbas 教 授不幸于 2000 年 5 月 5 日去世。我谨以这部文集对布拉格学派 的这位杰出代表, 谦逊、真诚、坚强的学者表示崇高的敬意和深 深的怀念。

王力教授的夫人夏蔚霞女士、中国社会科学院语言所《当代语言学》编辑部(前身是《国外语言学》编辑部)授权译者依据中华人民共和国版权法以及湖南教育出版社出版合同有偿采用王力教授的一篇译文。我向他们致以谢意。

我还感谢湖南教育出版社为本书所做的一切。

最后,但并非最不重要,我感谢我的家人给予我的帮助。

钱 军 2000.6.30 于北京大学



Roman Jakobson

Edward Stankiewicz Yale University

Roman Osipovich JAKOBSON, one of the leading linguists of the twentieth century, a literary theorist, Slavic philologist and semi-otician; born in Moscow, October 11, 1896; died in Cambridge, Mass., July 18, 1982.

Jakobson is best known for his work in general linguistics and as a co-founder and champion of structuralism, one of the leading trends in modern linguistics. But his works, many times republished by him and his followers and most fully represented in the eight volumes of his Selected Writings (SW I – VIII, 1962 – 1982 show him to be a master of a number of related disciplines, such as versification, literary theory, aphasia, medieval culture, Slavic folklore and mythology. His bold ideas, knack for terminological invention and astute reinterpretations of traditional problems have left an imprint on all of the above areas and some more (notably anthropology and psychology.)

In 1914 Jakobson was graduated from the Lazarev Institute of



Oriental Languages and entered the historical – philological faculty of Moscow University where he came under the sway of F. F. Fortunatov, an outstanding Indo-Europeanist and a student of contemporary Russian. In 1915 he joined the Moscow Linguistic Circle dedicated to the study of poetry and linguistic theory, the two subjects whose mutual relation remained at the center of his scholarship to the end of his life. After the Revolution Jakobson found himself in Prague where he produced a number of studies that advanced the tenets of structuralism and established the reputation of their author as one of its leading theorists. He found support and a ready forum for his work in the Linguistic Circle of Prague (founded in 1926) and in its journal (the TCLP = Travaux du Cercle linguistique de Prague, 1929 - 1939, eight volumes). During the decade or so of its existence (the outbreak of the war terminated the publication of the journal), the Circle became the fulcrum of contemporary linguistics, as it succeeded in attracting the collaboration of some of the most outstanding linguists, psychologists, and philosophers of the interwar period who in one way or another contributed to the advance of structuralism as one of the most vigorous and encompassing theories of language. Jakobson, his closest collaborator, N. S. Trubetzkov and the Swiss-trained S. Karcevskij provided a special elan to the Circle as mediators between Russian linguistics (especially the ideas of Baudouin de Courtenay) and the French school (inspired by the teachings of de Saussure). Jakobson himself never tired of proclaiming the significance of Saussure in overcoming the atomistic and one-sided historicism of nineteenth century linguistics, though much of his effort was directed against Saussure's abstract formalism and the antinomies he imputed to language (e.g. the alleged gulf between synchrony



and diachrony, competence and performance [langue and parole], form and meaning, and an internal vs. an external study of language). In their effort to surpass the limitations of Saussure, the Prague linguists, and especially Jakobson, profited from the more balanced and deeper approach to language propounded by Baudouin. To the latter they were also indebted for the main area of their research, phonology and morphophonemics. It was in fact phonology that according to Jakobson became the methodological model for all other areas of linguistic analysis. The Prague School was also the only center of modern linguistics that incorporated the study of poetry into its linguistic program. For that too it owed much to the Russian tradition (to the works of Aleksandr Potebnj, Andrej Belyj, and the Formalists.)

With the outbreak of the war Jakobson took refuge in Norway and in Sweden where he wrote (in 1941) his famous *Kindersprache*, *Aphasie and allgemeine Lautgessetze*. In 1942 he emigrated to America. From 1942 until 1946 he taught at the École Libre des Hautes Études and from 1946 until 1949 at Columbia University. In 1943 he helped found the Linguistic Circle of New York and its journal *Word* with its follow – up *The Slavic Word*. From 1949 until 1967 he was Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Harvard. Upon his retirement from Harvard he became Institute Professor at MIT.

By training and profession a Slavist, Jakobson was above all a general linguist. His major effort was to advance a functional and structural conception of language both in its synchronic and diachronic aspects. In this conception language is a complex system of signs destined to perform a variety of cognitive and socializing func-



tions. The signs themselves form a web of multiple intra—and interlevel relations which are all used for the transmission of meaning. The ultimate task of the linguist is the discovery of the relations that make language a cohesive, economic and dynamic system. These relations were, according to Jakobson, subject to general, implicational laws, and he devoted a lifetime of effort to prove the universal or near—universal validity of these laws.

However, Jakobson's earliest studies were devoted to poetry, or rather to the interface between linguistics and poetics. One of the studies (Novejšaja russkaja poezija [Modern Russian Poetry] of 1921, SW V, 299 - 354) dealt with the Futurist poetry of Velimir Xlebnikov and his bold manipulations of the phonetic and grammatical resources of language. These range from minor infringements on Russian syntax up to the most ingenious experiments of zaum ' [trans - sense] . Particularly memorable is the poem smexa či [the Laughing Man] which exposes the remarkable flexibility of Russian derivation. Xlebnikov's play with language was to prove the Formalist belief that true poetry (and especially modern verse) is language devoid of its everyday referential function, or a message set on the sign itself. Jakobson's monograph may still be remembered for some of the sharpest formulations of the Formalist credo. "Poetry", we read in it, "is the emphasis on the message"; "poetry makes palpable the linguistic sign"; "poetry lays bare the device"; "poetry is the word in itself" (*Xlebnikov*'s slove kak takove [the word as such]).

Jakobson's second study (1923, Czech Verse in Comparison with that of Russian, 1923, SW V, 299 – 354) is Jakobson's earliest venture into the field of comparative Slavic metrics. It is a compelling demonstration of how the prosodic features of a language determine



the metrical structure of a given system of verse. Modern Czech verse is built, like that of Russian, on the regular alternations of stress, yet the two languages implement this meter in a completely different way: Russian verse implements the alternations by means of the Russian mobile stress; this leaves it free to use the word boundaries as an element of semantic and rhythmic variation; Czech verse, on the other hand, implements its meter through the regular distribution of word boundaries using Czech quantity for semantic and rhythmic variation.

The study of metrics and of poetry must have had a decisive influence on Jakobson's formation as a linguist, as he himself wrote, "it is by dint of analyzing poems that I began to work on phonology." And indeed it appears that in dealing with the prosodic oppositions which lie at the basis of verse he must have early realized that the ultimate units of phonological systems are not the phonemes but their distinctive features, while the difference between the metrical downbeats and upbeats could have suggested to him the asymmetry between the marked and unmarked members of a phonological opposition. On the other hand, Jakobson remained to the end faithful to some of the Formalist ideas of his youth. His work on avant — garde poetry might have suggested to him that the form of a modern poem could resemble a Cubist collage, or that its phonetic texture may claim priority over its structure.

In 1929 Jakobson published a monograph on Common Slavic and Russian historical phonology and their relation to that of other Slavic languages (*Remarques sur l'évolution pholologique du russe comparée à celle des autres langues slaves*; SWI,7-116). Although the monograph marks a new phase in the phonological interpretation