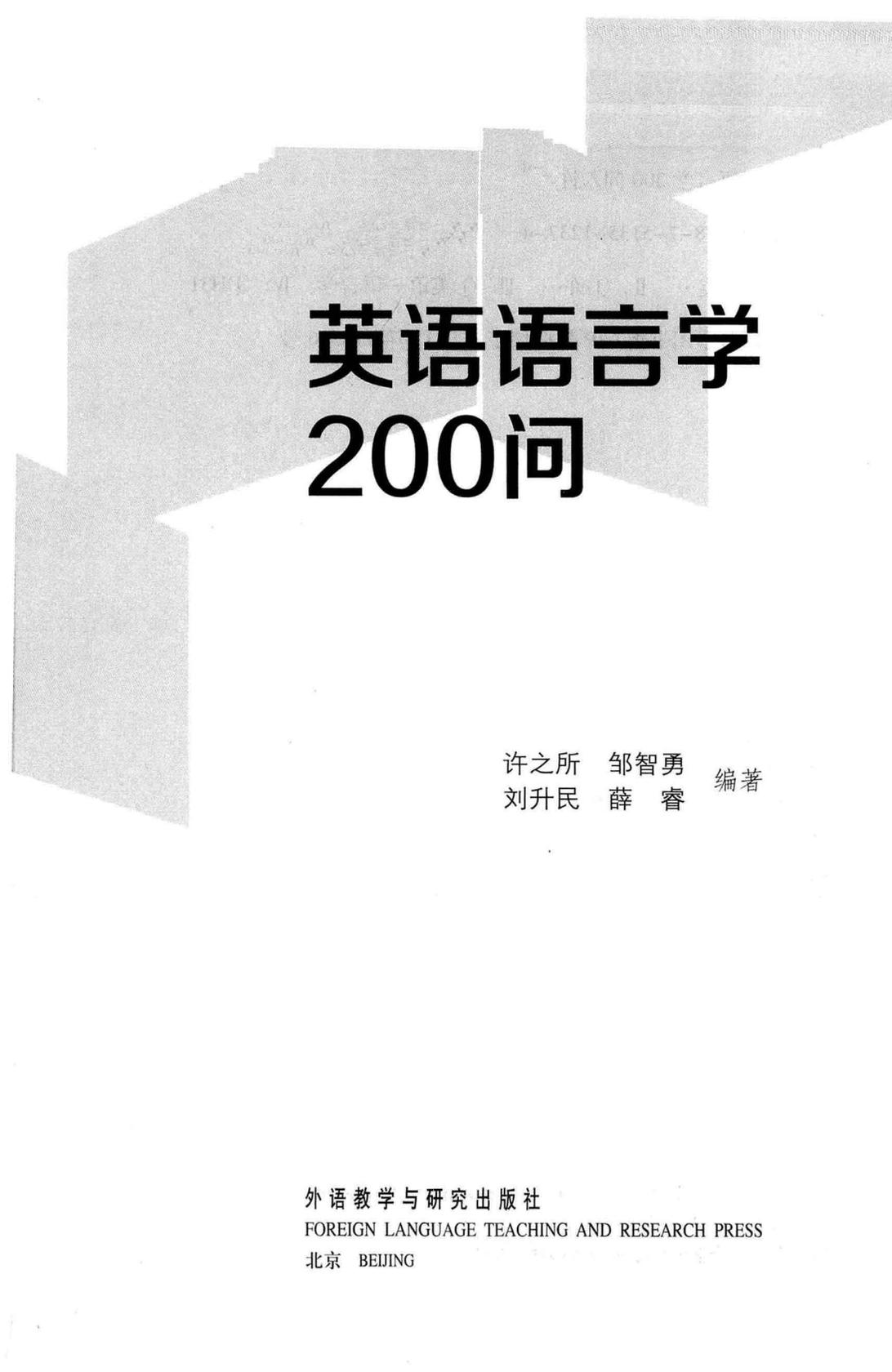


英语语言学 200问

许之所 邹智勇 编著
刘升民 薛 睿



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前 言

英语语言学是我国高等院校英语专业本科的必修课程，也是许多院校英语专业招收硕士研究生语言学方向的考试科目。然而该课程理论性较强，涉及的专业术语又特别多，意思艰涩，难以理解；教师感到有些部分很难讲透，而学生则对一些内容把握不准，这无疑给英语语言学的教学带来了相当大的难度，与此同时也给准备报考英语专业语言学方向研究生的考生的备考工作造成了许多障碍。为了解决这些问题，我们特组织人员编写了这本《英语语言学 200 问》。

本书的编者都是从事英语语言学教学多年的一线教师，是国家精品课程“英语语言学”团队的组成成员，十分清楚英语语言学的知识体系和知识脉络，熟稔其中的重点和难点之所在，还知晓重点和难点及一般内容的讲授技巧，在英语语言学教学方面有着丰富的经验，这为本书的编写打下了一个坚实的基础。

本书的特色首先是突出了重点和难点。作为一门专业基础学科，英语语言学内容浩瀚，包括语言的方方面面。本书虽然也囊括英语语言学的所有基本领域，但就每一个领域而言并没有将所有的细节和盘托出，而是采取“一点雨，一点湿”的方式，精心挑选每一个领域的重要知识点以及学生感觉困难的知识点进行详尽的叙述，对那些用处不大又很占篇幅并且易于理解的内容没有予以介绍，这些重点和难点串联起来就形成了该领域的知识主干线。其次，在编排模式上，本书摒弃了传统做法，另辟蹊径，采用的是提问的方式，这种较为新颖的模式不仅可以吸引读者的兴趣，也可以给他们带来清新的感觉。再者，本书共有 200 多个问题，每一问题都由三个部分组成：问题、回答和解析，每一个问题实质上就是一个知识重点或知识难点，问题和回答部分使用的是英语，而解析部分使用的则是中文；这种做法既可以使学生能正确地用英语来回答问题，在语言学考试，尤其

是在硕士研究生英语语言学这门课程的入学考试中获得好成绩，还可以帮助他们更好、更透彻地理解每一个知识点并将这些知识点连接起来，从而形成一个较为完整的英语语言学知识体系。

本书的编写基础是编者多年来的教学经验，其内容翔实，要点突出，通俗易懂，实用性强，既可以作为英语语言学教师的教学参考书，还可以作为英语专业学生、英语自学者及语言学爱好者的学习和复习资料。该书的面世能给教师和学习者双方带来一些实实在在的好处，能给他们的教学和学习提供较大的帮助。

本书在编写过程中参考了许多相关的著作和文献资料，我们在此向这些著作和文献资料的作者表示诚挚的谢意。

本书从酝酿到成稿历时两年整，两年黄卷青灯，个中辛劳自毋须赘言。但是由于水平有限，加之教学工作十分繁忙，本书恐难免挂一漏万，舛误之处还祈方家同仁不吝赐教。

编者

2010年8月

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Chapter One

Invitations to Linguistics

语言学是研究语言的一门科学。本章主要对语言学这门学科做整体介绍和概述，重点讨论研究语言的目的、语言的定义特征、语言的功能、语言学的主要分支以及语言学的一些重要区分。其中，语言的定义特征涵盖任意性、二重性、创造性和移位性；语言的功能一般有信息功能、人际功能、施为功能、情感功能、寒暄功能、娱乐功能和元语言功能；语言的重要区分有描写与规定、共时与历时、语言与言语、语言能力与语言运用。

1. **问题:** What are the major components of all languages?

回答: It is generally agreed that all languages should include five major components, namely, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic components.

解析: 通常认为，语言学应该包括五个主要成分：音系、形态、句法、语义和语用。音系学研究支配语音分布和排列的规则以及音节的形式。形态学关心词的内在构造，研究意义的最小单位——词素和构词的过程。句法学研究产生和理解正确的句子所遵循的规则。句子的形式和结构受制于句法规则，这些规则规定了词语顺序，句子组织方式以及词之间、词类之间和其他句子成分之间的联系。语义学考察的是意义如何在语言中被编码；它不仅关心词作为词项的意义，还关心词的上下语言层面。语用学是在语境中研究意义，它研究特定场合下的特定话语，尤其注意不同的语言运用的社会语境如何影响语义的诠释。

2. 问题: What is language?

回答: Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.

解析: 语言是一种用于人类交际的任意的语音符号系统。首先, 语言是一个系统, 即语言的成分都是按照一定的规则组合在一起的。说语言是任意的, 是因为词和它所指的物体之间不存在什么内在的联系。对于相同的物体, 不同的语言使用不同的词语这样一个事实就说明了语言的任意性特点。譬如对“书”的表达, 英语是 book, 法语是 livre, 汉语是“书”。语言不过是一些符号, 它们与物体、行为及思想的联系是由习惯形成的。语言是有声音的, 这是因为对所有的语言而言, 不论它们的书写系统如何发达, 声音都是最主要的媒介, 而且书写系统的形成比口语形式晚得多。儿童首先习得口语然后才学会阅读和写作的事实也可以从侧面说明声音系统是语言重要的特征。定义中“人类的”这个词是为了说明语言是人类所特有的。

3. 问题: What is arbitrariness? Can you give some examples to illustrate non-arbitrariness or motivation from the perspectives of sound pattern, syntax and conventionality?

回答: Arbitrariness is one of the design features of human language, which refers to the fact that the forms of linguistic signs bear no natural relationship to their meaning. However, sometimes people think that language is non-arbitrary. For example, from the aspect of sound pattern, the sounds of some onomatopoeias in Chinese are like the sounds they describe, for example, 叮咚, 哗啦, 轰隆. From the aspect of syntax, the sentence meaning of “The boy is kicking the ball” is quite different from that of “The ball is kicking the boy”. From the aspect of conventionality, people usually say “All roads lead to Rome”, but people seldom say “All roads lead to Paris/London/New York” to express the same meaning.