

<<英语缓冲语的语用发展>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<英语缓冲语的语用发展>>

13位ISBN编号：9787030338471

10位ISBN编号：7030338472

出版时间：2012-4

出版时间：科学出版社

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页数：358

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内容概要

《英语缓冲语的语用发展》以发展语用学（Developmental Pragmatics）为基本理论框架，对英语缓冲语（hedging）的语用发展做了较为全面细致的论述与研究。

国际上，发展语用学的研究基本上都是以言语行为（speechacts）和语篇能力（discourseability）为研究对象，而《英语缓冲语的语用发展》则深入到缓冲语的语用能力（即对言语行为和语篇的修饰能力）发展研究，为发展语用学和语际语用学（Interlanguage Pragmatics）拓宽了研究领域。

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However, according to Nuyts, the situation is different with modal adjectives: they do systematically involve an additional evidential meaning. Nuyts (2001, p. 66) observes that "This evidential meaning is probably not due to the adjective as such, but rather to the syntax which it brings along." The standard syntactic form of modal adjectives is the "it is probable that" type, and its evidentiality "is obviously due to the impersonal nature of this construction, as well as to the suggestion inherent in the use of the copula that the modal qualification is a property of the stage of affairs proper" (p. 66). But Nuyts also warns (2001, p. 68) that expressions with modal adjectives do not always indicate evidentiality, particularly when they are in different variations of the standard syntactic pattern. Nuyts compares the double-negation construction like "It is not improbable that they have run out of fuel" with its counterpart without negation "It is probable that they have run out of fuel", and concludes that the former clearly suggests a higher degree of subjectivity than the latter, hence more epistemic than evidential. In general, then, the majority of modals do not inherently express evidentiality as an additional qualificational category. The occasional evidentiality of modal verbs and adverbs are contextualized, and such contexts are most likely to be found in scientific writing. Similarly, the evidentiality of modal adjectives is conditioned by their impersonal syntactic structure. It is in these specially conditioned occasions that evidential modals can acquire a hedging flavor. Otherwise, there is a tendency that the more evidential a modal expression is the less it is possible to be invoked as a hedge. Therefore, the modals' ability to hedge is mostly due to their epistemic reading, and sometimes due to their deontic and dynamic reading, but rarely due to their evidential reading.

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