

<<话语语言学与语言教学>>

图书基本信息

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前言

Discourse is the most important medium of human verbal communication. For the majority of occasions, we communicate with each other through discourse whether we are exchanging ideas, information, and emotions or across time and space. The study of discourse comprehension (DC hereafter), therefore, is of direct and practical significance to human verbal communication. It also has academic importance, five aspects of which are pointed out by A. C. Graesser et al (1997: 163 - 189) The peculiarity of the study of DC: Discourse processing (DP hereafter) is not only limited to language itself in that it is not the mere gathering of sentences or utterances, nor is it only retrieving and constructing the representation of memory. As a matter of fact, the study of DC cannot be replaced by the study from other branches, such as memory psychology, or psycholinguistics. The richness of discourse context: Discourse creates such rich contexts that we may limit the interpretation of input like ambiguity in a systematic fashion. Hypothesis testing of psychological theories: Some discourses are microcosmic of events and experiences of the real world and experiments of DP can serve to test the psychological theories regarding human cognitive behavior and emotion through natural or created discourse. The importance of the study of DC: Discourse entails multi-level presentation from phoneme to global message. The fact that humans can coordinate on these levels rapidly shows that DP is a major manifestation of human intelligence. The complexity of DC: Discourse is practically interwoven with all-cognitive functions and processes like memory, conception, inferencing, and problem solving.

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内容概要

《话语语言学与语言教学》是《外国语言文学研究丛书》系列之一的《话语语言学与语言教学》分册，内中具体收录了：《语篇连贯中的转喻机制》、《语篇分析在司法语境中的应用》、《语境真实性之文化思考》、《英语词汇教学与认知发展模式》等文章。

《话语语言学与语言教学》适合从事相关研究工作的人员参考阅读。

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章节摘录

(2) Sociological Factors Legal language is the primary tool of the legal professionals. Lawyers have on-ly one way of using their knowledge-through legal language. One important function of legal language is the performative function. Legal language carries the force of the law. Of course : it is not legal language by itself that has that power. Society has granted to certain persons of the authority to make decisions over life and prop-erty. A society needs laws : and legal sanctity can help persuade people to follow them. This idea of legal language as carrying the power of law appears to be one reason that lawyers resist even small changes for avoiding the wrong legal result.

(3) Jurisprudential Factors Common law is usually built first. In the law : terms : phrases : even the whole passage : mean what courts have decided them to mean. Chief Justice Hughes's statement that "a federal statute finally means what the Court says it means" (Char-row : Erhardt 1995) is probably more accurate : as the legal system actually oper-ates. There are numerous instances where a definition decided either by the courts or by statute differs substantially from the common meaning of the term. The inter-action between jurisprudence and legal language is nicely illustrated in the often con-tradictory rules that courts use to interpret the meaning of statutory language. In addition to these rules : the courts have created a host of maxims to take care of spe-cific situations. The purpose of these rules is supposedly to provide objective crite-ria for resolving statutory ambiguity. Courts often use these rules to support a par-ticular interpretation after they have created a decision. Consequently : different courts have applied the various rules and maxims to the same term and have come up with different meanings.

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