

<<语用学>>

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前言

The aim of this book is to provide an authoritative , up-to-date , and yet accessible introduction to contemporary linguistic pragmatics. In contemporary pragmatics , two main schools of thought can be identified : Anglo-American and European Continental. Within the former conception of linguistics and the philosophy of language , pragmatics is defined as the systematic study of meaning by virtue of , or dependent on , language use. The central topics of inquiry include implicature , presupposition , speech acts , and deixis. This is known as the component view of pragmatics , namely , the view that pragmatics should be treated as a core component of a theory of language , on a par with phonetics , phonology , morphology , syntax , and semantics. By contrast , other areas such as anthropological linguistics , applied linguistics , and psycholinguistics would lie outside this set of core components. Within the Continental tradition , pragmatics is defined in a far broader way , encompassing much that goes under the rubric of , say , sociolinguistics , psycholinguistics , and discourse analysis. The Continental approach represents the perspective view of pragmatics , namely , the view that pragmatics should be taken as presenting a functional perspective on every aspect of linguistic behaviour. Given the degree of overlap among the phenomena dealt with in other relatively well-established interdisciplinary fields of linguistics such as sociolinguistics , psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics , it is rather difficult to see how a coherent research agenda for pragmatics can be made within the wider Continental tradition. By contrast , the narrower Anglo-American , component view of pragmatics , which focuses on topics emerging from the traditional concerns of analytical philosophy , delimits the scope of the discipline in a relatively coherent , systematic , and principled way. In this book , therefore , my discussion of pragmatics will largely be from the Anglo-American , component point of view.

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内容概要

《语用学》一书作者对语用学与句法学以及语义学的界面进行研究，为我们展现出了一幅比较完整的语用学研究图景。

全书见解独到、内容新颖，是一部优秀的语用学教科书。

本书作者黄衍早年留学英国，师从著名语用学家Stephen C. Levinson，获剑桥大学博士学位，后再获牛津大学博士学位，并曾在这两所大学及雷丁大学执教。

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章节摘录

1.1.3. Two main schools of thought in pragmatics: Anglo-American versus European Continental. As pointed out in Huang (2001a), two main schools of thought can be identified in contemporary pragmatics: Anglo-American and European Continental. Within the former conception of linguistics and the philosophy of language, pragmatics is defined as the systematic study of meaning by virtue of, or dependent on, language use. The central topics of inquiry include implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and deixis (see 1.1 above). This is known as the component view of pragmatics, namely, the view that pragmatics should be treated as a core component of a theory of language, on a par with phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. By contrast, other areas such as anthropological linguistics, applied linguistics, and psycholinguistics would lie outside this set of core components. Within the Continental tradition, pragmatics is defined in a far broader way, encompassing much that goes under the rubric of sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and discourse analysis. Witness, for example, Verschueren's (1999: 7, 11) definition that pragmatics constitutes a general functional (i.e. cognitive, social and cultural) perspective on linguistic phenomena in relation to their usage in the form of behaviour. This represents the perspective view of pragmatics, namely, the view that pragmatics should be taken as presenting a functional perspective on every aspect of linguistic behaviour. More or less the same is true of the definition of pragmatics provided within the former Soviet and East European tradition. Under this approach, pragmatics (called pragmalinguistics) is in general conceived of as a theory of linguistic communication, including how to influence people through verbal messages (Prucha 1983).

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