

<<句子语义学>>

图书基本信息

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## <<句子语义学>>

### 内容概要

司联合博士的《句子语义学》提出了与还原主义方法不同的一种新的方法。

司联合根据中国科学院声学研究所黄曾阳提出的概念层次网络(hierarchical network of concepts, HNC)理论,使用函数和演绎推理的方法来研究句子的语义。

司联合根据特征语义块描述作用效应链的环节的多少,来划分简单句(simple sentence)与繁复句(multiple sentence)。

他指出:只描述一个环节的句子形成简单句,它们的类型称为基本句类,而描述两个以上的环节的句子就形成繁复句,句子中有两个以上的特征语义块的也可以形成繁复句。

在繁复句的研究中,司联合采用了Leech的观点,把繁复句分为并列句、复合句和混合句,而混合句又可以进一步分为并列-复合句和复合-并列句。

这样,就可以从语义角度,而不是语法角度,对句子的语义进行研究。

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## 章节摘录

Speech act theory was developed by the Oxford philosopher J. L. Austin whose work was *How to do Things with Words* ( 1975 ). J. R. Searle has also made great contributions to speech acts. Austin proposed that communicating a speech act consists of three elements : the speaker says something , the speaker signals an associated speech act , and the speech act causes an effect on his listeners or the participants. He called the first element the locutionary act : the act of uttering a sentence with a certain meaning. The second element was called illocutionary act , a sentence is uttered to constitute an act of praise , criticism , agreement , etc. The third element was called perlocutionary act : the speaker may have uttered the sentence he did utter to achieve a certain consequent response from his hearer —— such as to frighten him , to amuse him , to get him to do something. The distinction between the illocutionary act and the perlocutionary act is important : the former is the consequent effect on the hearer which the speaker intends should follow from his utterance , and such acts are not normally regarded as relevant to a linguistic account of meaning , while the latter are not consequences of locutionary acts , but an integral part of the utterance : it is what the speaker wanted his utterance to do. We can draw the three-fold distinction as follows : a speaker utters sentences with a particular meaning ( locutionary act ) , and with a particular force ( illocutionary act ) , in order to achieve a certain effect on the hearer ( perlocutionary act ) .

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