

当代修辞学

Contemporary Rhetoric

二〇一七年第二期
(总200期)

提要

话语的结构与意义及话语分析的应用

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提要: 话语分析的典型对象是比句子大的语言成分, 主要特点是密切联系语言的使用环境。以何种语言单位作为话语篇章的基本组成部分, 没有一个确定的答案。一般以句子为其基本单位, 但根据话语类型和研究目的, 也可以是句子之外的其他语言成分。判断句与非句使用的是语法标准。判断话语和非话语, 除了早期的Zellig Harris等使用形式标准之外, 现在一般都根据成分之间是否具备连贯性这个意义标准。连贯性是语言信息流的重要属性, 本文讨论它在话语组织中的主要表现手段。话语分析作为一种研究方法, 不但用来研究语言本体成分的形式和意义, 也用来研究话语篇章表现的社会、文化和政治意义。批判性话语分析理论就是这方面的重要代表。侧重语言本体研究的话语分析和侧重语言社会、文化和政治意义的话语分析两者之间有何异同, 本文作了简要分析。

关键词: 话语类型 话语单位 连贯性 信息流

Structure and Meaning of Discourse and Practice of Discourse Analysis

Chen Ping

Abstract: Two prominent features of discourse analyses are: (1) Focus on units larger than sentence as its major objects of investigation; (2) Close engagement with the context of language use. Whereas clause is customarily taken as the basic constitutive unit of discourse, this article demonstrates that what types of linguistic unit should be taken as basic components of discourse depends on genres of discourse and purposes of our analysis. This article also discusses how

coherence as an essential feature of information flow plays a key role in the organization of discourse, and how it is maintained and facilitated by means of linguistic devices. The article concludes with a brief comparison of discourse analyses as a primarily linguistic exercise, and as a socio-cultural endeavour as practiced by critical discourse analysis.

Key words: genres of discourse, constitutive unit of discourse, coherence, information flow

歇后语的结构与功能再探

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提要: 歇后语是汉语中一种比较独特但又普遍存在的表达形式。以前的歇后语研究主要关注歇后语的分类、来源等问题, 对歇后语的形成机制、使用特点和认知功能鲜有论述。本文采用语料库统计和问卷调查的方式, 对歇后语的歇后情况、使用意图和使用效果进行了研究, 同时还应用认知语言学理论中的隐喻和转喻理论解释了歇后语的形成机制和结构特征进行了解释。本文发现: (a) 歇后语有熟悉程度之分, 有熟语化歇后语和临时歇后语之分。越不熟悉的(或临时的)歇后语越不能省掉后面部分。歇后语最重要的部分其实是后半部分, 除非已经高度熟语化, 其真实含义往往不能通过推理得到理解; (b) 歇后语中的“歇后”部分往往是所使用的转喻和隐喻的依据, 或称喻底, 而非有些学者所认为的目标域; (c) 50%以上的被调查者认为歇后语用得与“幽默”和“聪明”等品质联系在一起; 歇后语的使用与一般的隐喻和转喻不同, 其认知功能已经弱化, 主要是其社会功能。

关键词: 歇后语 隐喻转喻 认知功能

A New Probe into the Structures and Functions of *xiehouyu*

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Abstract: *Xiehouyu* (or two-part allegorical saying) is a prevalent and unique way of expression in Chinese. Past studies have been focused on classifications, and sources of *xiehouyu*, touching barely on their emergence, usage or cognitive functions. Based on corpus survey and questionnaire reports, this article probes into the omissions, intentions of use and effects of *xiehouyu* and tries to apply theories of metaphor and metonymy to account for their working mechanism and structural properties. It is found that (1) *xiehouyu* differs in terms of their familiarity, and there are idiomatic and novel, with the latter often omitting the second part, which is actually the most important part and whose meaning normally cannot be inferred from context; (2) The omitted part is, in most cases, the ground of the metaphor or the reference point of the metonymy in question, not the target domain, as suggested by some scholars; and (3) more than 50% of those surveyed associate the use of *xiehouyu* with such personal traits as “humorous”, “clever”, etc. The author thus claims that metaphors and metonymies in *xiehouyu* differ from others in that they are used not for cognitive purposes, but chiefly for social or interpersonal reasons.

Key words: *xiehouyu*, metaphor, metonymy, cognitive functions

聚合结构的词语化及其为词典收条问题

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提要: 聚合结构, 是若干个功能和意义接近而又各自独立不相连属的字(语素、词)并列地聚集在一起构成的一个结构体。汉语的聚合结构常见的是四字格的, 也有超过四字而由五字、七字等构成的, 或少于四字而由三字、两字构成的。四字聚合结构易于语化, 双字聚合结构易于词化, 它们最易为词典收入为条。

关键词: 聚合结构 词语化 词典收条

The Lexicalization of Polymerization structure and Its Reception for the Dictionary

Zhou Jian

Abstract: Polymerization structure is composed of several characters (morphemes; words) whose functions and meanings close to each other but not linked side by side. Chinese polymerization structure is usually constructed by four characters; of course, there are more than four words and by the five words, seven words; or less than four words and by the three words, double words, etc. The four-word structure is easy to be phrased, and the double-word structure is easy to be worded. They are most likely to generate revenue for the dictionaries.

Key words: Polymerization structure, Lexicalization, Dictionary reception

修辞性改笔与语篇协同

——以《史记》引录《尚书》《左传》史料的改笔为例

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提要: 《史记》记录先秦的事实, 很多来自更古的文献典籍。作者在引录先秦典籍史料时并非简单照录, 而是作了多角度的加工修改, 其中, 出于语篇协同需要而作的修辞性改笔很有特色。《史记》史料引录改笔修辞与语篇协同主要体现为语境适应、衔接匹配、语体协调这三个方面。

关键词: 《史记》 修辞改笔 语篇协同

On Rhetorical Modification and Discourse Coordination

Chi Changhai, Lin Zhiyong

Abstract: *Shiji* is supposed to record the history of Pre-qin Dynasty. Quite a few materials are cited from earlier documents and works. Instead of direction citation, the author made modification from various perspectives. Among them, the rhetorical modification made to satisfy discourse coordination is very distinctive. This modification can be further classified into three subtypes: context adaptation, cohesion matching and style coordination.

Keywords: *shiji*, rhetorical modification, discourse coordination

《论语》英译文语篇介入资源的 修辞劝说功能

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提要: 本文以《论语》的Arthur Waley译本和刘殿爵译本为研究对象, 利用语料库的方法, 分析译文语篇评价系统之介入资源作为一种语言和超语言资源是如何帮助译者再现《论语》语篇的修辞性以及实现文本的修辞劝说功能的, 同时也尝试发现不同译者在评价系统之介入资源的使用上是否存在共性与差异性。研究发现, 介入资源是帮助译者实现语篇修辞劝说功能的重要资源, 这些资源的使用有助于观点的表达与同盟的结成, 形成了强大的修辞权威, 实现了孔子对其弟子的劝说与教诲目的。两译本在介入资源的使用上表现出较多的共性和一定的差异性。差异性主要表现在Waley译文的介入资源使用总量多于刘殿爵译文, 两者在使用频率最高的介入资源上不同, 刘殿爵译文使用频率最高的是自言之命题陈述资源, Waley译文使用频率最高的是借言之话语紧缩资源, 其可能的原因, 与译者不同的社会文化背景和译者风格有或多或少的关系; 共性主要表现在除了使用频率最高的资源有所不同以外, 其他资源的使用无显著差异。并且, 介入资源在两种译文语篇中都发挥了重要的修辞说服功能, 是一种有效的修辞手段。

关键词: 《论语》英译文语篇 基于语料库的分析 介入资源 修辞劝说

A Corpus-based Study of the Rhetorical Function of Engagement Resources
in the Translated Texts of *The Analects*
Ju Yumei

Abstract: This paper makes a corpus-based study of the engagement resources of the appraisal system in the English translated texts of *The Analects* by Arthur Waley and D. C. Lau. Our purposes are to discover how the engagement resources as linguistic and supra-linguistic resources help the translators to display the rhetoricity of the original text and how they help to achieve the purpose of rhetorical persuasion in the translated texts. We also attempt to find out the similarities and differences of the two translated texts concerning the use of engagement resources. The results of the study show that both of the two translated texts make full use of the engagement resources as an effective way to express the philosophical thought of Confucius and make alignment with his disciples and thus achieve persuasion. There are some similarities and differences between the two translated texts. The differences lie in that there are more uses of the engagement resources in Waley's translation than in D. C. Lau's, and concerning the most frequently used sub-category, proposition of monogloss is most frequently used in D. C. Lau's translation while contract of heterogloss is most frequently used in Waley's translation. The possible reasons may be related to their different cultural backgrounds and different styles of translation. The similarities include that except the differences in the most frequently used sub-category, the other sub-categories are used similarly in the two translations and the more important similarity is that they are effective in helping to achieve the rhetorical function of persuasion in the translated texts.

Key words: the English translated texts of *The Analects*; corpus-based analysis; engagement resources; rhetorical persuasion

略论米歇尔·梅耶双重三位一体的修辞观

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提要: 论文介绍了梅耶的修辞定义, 梅耶关于性情、逻各斯和感情三位一体的修辞学观念和方法论, 关于问题学哲学、新修辞思想和历史性视野三位一体的总体思想和方法论, 并用修辞学的三位一体阐释翻译行为, 分析翻译中形与意的关系。

关键词: 修辞的定义 性情 逻各斯 感情 问题学 历史性修辞学 翻译行为的修辞学

On M. Meyer's Dual Trinitarian Views on Rhetoric

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Abstract: This essay is designed to first introduce Meyer's definition of rhetoric, his Trinitarian rhetoric views and methodology of ethos, logos and pathos, his Trinitarian problematics and methodology of problemology, new rhetoric ideas and historic perspective, and then apply the rhetoric Trinity into the illustration of translation actions, focusing on the relationship between the form and the meaning in translation.

Key words: definition of rhetoric, ethos, logos, pathos, problemology, historicity, rhetoric, rhetoric of translation actions

修辞运作的“锚现象”与修辞学的重要特征

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提要: 锚现象是修辞运作的重要特征, 是指修辞者为了劝说听众/读者接受其观点、主张、信念, 将之锚定于修辞者认为听众/读者可能会接受、认可或赞同的事物上, 从而撬动其对自己的观点、主张、信念的支持或认同。本文首先界定了“锚现象”, 指出了它的表现形式及心理运作机制, 然后顺着其蕴含的意义, 论述了修辞学的几个重要特征, 并驳斥了“修辞学是诡辩”的说法。

关键词: 锚 锚现象 修辞学 重要特征 亚里士多德 听众/读者 心理机制

Anchoring in Rhetorical Operation and Important features of Rhetoric

Deng Zhiyong

Abstract: Anchoring, an important rhetorical feature, refers to the speaker's strategy of yoking what he intends to persuade the audience to accept or believe on what he thinks his audience may already accepts or believes. The paper first defines the notion of anchoring, pointing out its formal manifestations and psychological mechanism, then, starting from its implications, discusses some important features of rhetoric, and finally refutes the view of rhetoric as sophistry.

Key words: anchor, anchoring, rhetoric, important features, Aristotle, reader, mental mechanism

图像介入语篇后“这”的指向及功能变化

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提要: 媒介和传播方式的发展使得图像和语篇的关系日趋紧密, 也为语体研究提供了新的对象。本文以微信朋友圈的图文社交语篇为样本, 先从传介方式变量角度将图像定性为一种模拟实示手段, 并考察了交互性变量对模拟实示的利用、对“这”的现场指的种种影响。接着从言语活动层面分析微信朋友圈图文社交的语体特征、从语篇层面分析了语言指示图像的两个层次及图像介入语篇的两种位置关系。最后从和话语指相关的指向、诱发话轮转换、先行语义制约图像的强化三个方面考察了微观层面现场指“这”的指向及功能变化。

关键词: “这” 现场指 语体变量 实示 交互 模拟 微信朋友圈

The Changes on The Direction and Function of“zhe (this) ” with The Intervention from Image to Discourse

Zhu Yuwei

Abstract: With the development of media technology and mode of transmission, the relationship between Image and discourse becomes more closely. Based on the WeChat Moments, firstly, we take image as method of imitative demonstration from the point of intermediary variate and explore the interactive variate how to apply the imitative demonstration and how to exert its influence. Then We made an assay of the stylistic features of WeChat Moments in respect of speech act and made another assay of the spatial relationship between image and discourse, the two phases of indication. Finally, we hunt after The changes on the function and form of“zhe (this) ”from the point of discourse deixis, the eliciting of turn-taking, the reinforcing of the relationship between image and semantics.

Key words: “Zhe (this) ”, spot indication, stylistic variate, demonstration, interaction, imitative, WeChat Moments

外来词本土化过程的微观考察

——外来词“粉丝”个案研究

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提要: 外来词从进入汉语到最终融入汉语词汇系统是一个动态过程, 这一过程可被称为“本土化”。外来词本土化过程的轨迹和机制是外来词研究应关注的重要问题。本文对外来词“粉丝”进行个案研究, 是外来词本土化过程研究的一次尝试。本文将“粉丝”的本土化过程划分为三个阶段, 并重点对其本土化过程中与汉语固有表达形式“X迷”之间的竞争进行分析, 在此基础上, 进一步探讨“粉丝”成功融入汉语的原因。

关键词: 外来词 “粉丝” 本土化 过程

A Microscopic Study on the Localization process of Loanwords

——a case study of the loanword“粉丝” (fans)

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Abstract: Lexical borrowing is a dynamic process in which lexical items are borrowed from source language to recipient language, and eventually integrated into full-fledged native words. This process can be called “localization process” which is an important issue that should be paid attention to in the study of loanwords. This paper is a case study of the loanword “fensi” (fans). The localization process of “fensi” is divided into three stages, and the competition during the process between “fensi” and Chinese native words referring to the same concept, in particular “X mi” (fans), is analyzed. This paper further explores the reason for the integration of “fensi” into Chinese.

Key words: loanwords, “fensi” (fans), localization, process

一种新兴的“三项式差比句”

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提要: “X比Y差/好N个Z”是一种新兴的“三项式差比句”。这种新兴的差比句与原型差比句的主要区别在于, 比较主体与比较对象之间的差异用“数量词组+专有名词”形式引入同一范畴的第三者来居中衡量。此类“差比句”实际上是借助差比构式给出了对三者优劣程度的主观评价。 $X > Z \times N > Y$ 、 $X < Z \times N < Y$ 来自于“ $X > Z$ ”“ $Z > Y$ ”的构式整合。在语义上, “三项式差比句”运用比拟和夸张的手段, 用“N个Z”突显X、Y之间的差量之大, 进而突显比较主体的优劣程度, 是一种表示显著递升或递降级差的主观比较, 其内在形成机理与补语是汉语中的一个显赫范畴有关。“三项式差比句”在语用上的特征体现为信息量的突显、主观性及交互主观性的表达, 整个构式还带有贬谪意味。

关键词: 三项式差比 主观比较 显赫范畴

An Emerging “Trinomial Comparative Constructions”

Li Jinping

Abstract: “X bi Y cha/hao N ge Z” is an emerging “trinomial comparative constructions”. The main difference between this emerging comparative constructions and the prototypical comparative constructions is that the difference between the comparative subject and object is measured by a third party introduced into the same category through the form of “Number- classifier Phrases + Proper Names”. In fact, the emerging comparative constructions expresses the subjective evaluation of the degree of merits of the three with this comparative construction. $X > Z \times N > Y$, $X < Z \times N < Y$ is derived from the integration of “ $X > Z$ ” and “ $Z > Y$ ”. From the perspective of Semantics, with analogy and exaggeration, the emerging comparative constructions highlight the huge gap by “N ge Z” and then highlight the degree of merits of the comparative subject. This comparison is an subjective comparison that expresses differential in ascending or descending significantly, and its forming mechanism has a relation to that complement is one of Chinese mighty category. The pragmatic features of “trinomial comparative sentence” are highlighting information quantity, expressing the subjectivity and intersubjectivity and its derogatory senses.

Key words: trinomial comparison, subjective comparison, mighty category