

<<英语双及物小句的认知研究>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<英语双及物小句的认知研究>>

13位ISBN编号：9787510045745

10位ISBN编号：7510045746

出版时间：2012-5

出版公司：世界图书出版公司

作者：田朝霞

页数：219

字数：204000

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内容概要

《英语双及物小句的认知研究》从语言系统的认知操作可行性出发，旨在探讨小句在理解和产出过程中所激活的多维网络概念结构。

小句包含五个主要变体形式，分别以客体，即递送物的不同来标示，它们分别是具体物质、身份、信息、动作和事件。

英语双及物小句都包含一个含“终属

”的致使概念结构，但递送物的概念差异导致小句的概念语义变化，主要表现在概念角色的不同重合上。

《英语双及物小句的认知研究》以197个双及物动词的语料为主要依据，对这些差异作精细讨论。

此外对双及物动词进行分类，并对以往研究中的一些特殊情况展开讨论。

本书由田朝霞著。

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In the analysis of John , baked Mary a cake , construction grammar and conceptual frame (CF) produces comparable results. Their similarities areas follows. First , the argument structure is equivalent to the causation structure; the verb frame is equivalent to the action structure in this case (though they are different in nature) . Second , in construction grammar the verb bake does not bear the sense of cause-receive; in the CF , Act does not conflate with Cause and Cause does not have a lexical realization. On this point , both construction grammar and the CF stand on the opposite side to lexical rules-construction denotes a particular conceptual structure of its own. Third , the form-meaning correspondence in construction gram- mar is comparable to form-meaning realization if not considering a differ-ence between grammatical relations and grammatical elements in this case. However , when it comes to John gave Mary a kiss , construction grammar , which takes it as a metaphorical extension , is not able to depict the whole picture. One argument structure "Cause-receive , " which mainly focuses or ! causation , cannot capture the ac-tion structure of kissing. And this action structure is crucial to the actualcomprehension of the sentence. This is where the CF diverges from con- struction grammar-the action structure in the CF is defined in terms of theaction involved in the event , not in terms of the verb. The action denoted by John , gave Mary a kiss is kissin , g rather than givin , g in terms of what hap-pens in reality. This is why the argument structure in construction grammarcannot be adopted here : it is not a real conceptual structure , more similar to semantic structure. Levin (2004 : 1) notes that , though differing in how much meaning is allocated to the syntax and how much to the lexicon , construction grammar and lexical rules "incorporate the same important as-sumption about the nature of the meaning of sentences with verbs and theirarguments. " ...

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