

<<词汇-语法五十年>>

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内容概要

本书精选了发表在国外期刊上的20篇有关“词汇-语法”的论文，以面向语言工业为主导，所选的文章，从整体上能反映出“词汇-语法”的历史轨迹，因其经典性、全面性、平衡性和接受性而具有极高的适读性。

《词汇-语法五十年(1960-2010词汇-语法英语论文精选)》是一本介绍并不依附于美国所谓“主流”语言学的学派的论文集，适合从事汉语研究、语言教学、词典编纂、翻译软件的研究者阅读。

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章节摘录

Consequences of the Metalanguage being Included in the Language Maurice Gross On several occasions , Z.S. Harnad stated that the metalanguage of grammar was part of the language. At first sight , this statement is disturbing , but when understood in respect to Harnad's practice of grammar construction , it has far-reaching consequences. In principle , the metalanguage of a scientific field is made of concepts and of statements involving these concepts : the laws of the field. In quantum physics for example , concepts are elementary particles , Planck's constant , etc. , and statements are Heisenberg's uncertainty relations , etc. In syntax the concepts are essentially the grammatical categories of words (i.e. the parts of speech) , and statements are the rules that assemble the words and/or categories into higher units such as phrases and sentences. Modern structural linguists , such as Leonard Bloomfield , set out to formalize the metalanguage , and this activity has become the main trend , whether in generative syntax or in the various logical systems that aim at re-presenting meaning. Meanwhile , the corresponding descriptive work has all but disappeared , at least for languages such as English that should be the main empirical background for theories. Formalization results in a set of abstract symbols and well-defined formal rules , which , in an obvious way , have not much to do with the units of natural language. Inclusion of the metalanguage in the language can be seen as a methodological principle or as an empirical discovery. We will discuss various aspects of this statement by presenting different examples. We are convinced that the principle has deep consequences for linguistics , but that it may take time and research efforts to measure its full impact. For Harnad , grammar is the formalized description of a given language , say English. As in any scientific activity , the metalanguage is constructed by the specialists of the field who agree on an object to describe , that is , on facts to be accounted for. Then abstract entities are defined and refined in order to improve the understanding of facts. Consensus among specialists is reached through experiments , but facts and experiments must be reproducible. It goes without saying that research programmes should be common to the linguistic community , whether involved in particular language descriptions or in comparing and abstracting descriptions across languages. Elements of the metalanguage of grammar have been deeply engrained by education among people. Examples are : —The categories of words such as verb , noun , adjective , preposition, affixes , more abstract units are the phrases : noun phrases , verb phrases , etc. and grammatical functions , such as subject or object. —The rules of grammar , such as agreement rules , pronominalization rules , etc. All of these concepts have been refined into subcategories according to descriptive needs and according to the main application of grammar , which is the teaching of first and second languages. Most of these concepts are part of a cultural heritage , dating at least to Greek and Roman civilization. Until recently , they have been thought to be universal and have been exported as such by Christian missionaries who used them to describe the languages of Africa , America , Asia , and Oceania. Although specialists have often argued that the Greco-Roman categories are irrelevant to most of these exotic languages , the educational systems of most colonized countries are stuck with this grammatical framework which has been transmitted from generation to generation with remarkable stability. In fact , the relevance of the Greek-Roman metalanguage even to European languages is far from obvious , but has almost never been questioned. Categories of words have been demonstrated to be useful , for example in the formulation of agreement rules. Confirmation of their value and generality dates back only the nineteenth century , when dictionaries with substantial coverage of the words of a language were built and categories assigned to each word.

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