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<<语用学>>

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作者：黄衍

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前言

The aim of this book is to provide an authoritative, up-to-date, and yetaccessible introduction to contemporary linguistic pragrnatics. In contemporary pragmatics, two main schools of thought can be iden-tified：Anglo-American and European Continental. Within the formerconception of linguistics and the philosophy of language, pragrnatics isdefined as the systematic study of meaning by virtue of, or dependent on , language use. The central topics of inquiry include implicature, presuppos-ition, speech acts, and deixis. This is known as the component view ofpragmatics, namely, the view that pragmatics should be treated as a corecomponent of a theory of language, on a par with phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. By contrast, other areas such asanthropological linguistics, applied linguistics, and psycholinguisticswould lie outside this set of core components. Within the Continentaltradition, pragmatics is defined in a far broader way, encompassing muchthat goes under the rubric of, say, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, anddiscourse analysis. The Continental approach represents the perspectiveview of pragmatics , namely, the view that pragmatics should be taken aspresenting a functional perspective on every aspect of linguistic behaviour.Given the degree of overlap among the phenomena dealt with in otherrelatively well-established interdisciplinary fields of linguistics such associolinguistics, psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics, it is rather difficultto see how a coherent research agenda for pragmaties can be made withinthe wider Continental tradition. By contrast, the narrower Anglo-American, component view of pragmatics, which focuses on topics emer-ging from the traditional concerns of analytical philosophy, delimits thescope of the discipline in a relatively coherent, systematic, and principledway. In this book, therefore, my discussion of pragmatics will largely befrom 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。
黄衍现为新西兰奥克兰大学语言学及应用语言学系教授。

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章节摘录

1.1.3. Two main schools of thought in pragmatics: Anglo-American versus European ContinentalAs pointed out in Huang （2001a）, two main schools of thought can beidentified in contemporary pragmatics: Anglo-American and EuropeanContinental. Within the former conception of linguistics and the philoso-phy of language, pragmatics is defined as the systematic study of meaningby virtue of, or dependent on, language use. The central topics of inquiryinclude implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and deixis （see 1.1 above）.This is known as the component view of pragrnatics, namely, the view thatpragmatics 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 lin-guistics, and psycholinguistics would lie outside this set of core compon-ents. Within the Continental tradition, pragmatics is defined in a farbroader way, encompassing much that goes under the rubric of sociolin-guistics, psycholinguistics, and discourse analysis. Witness, for example,Verschuerens （1999: 7, 11） definition that pragmatics constitutes a generalfunctional （i.e. cognitive, social and cultural） perspective on linguisticphenomena in relation to their usage in the form of behaviour. Thisrepresents the perspective view of pragmatics, namely, the view that prag-matics should be taken as presenting a functional perspective on everyaspect of linguistic behaviour. More or less the same is true of the definitionof pragmatics provided within the former Soviet and East European trad-ition. Under this approach, pragmatics （called pragmalinguistics） is ingeneral conceived of as a theory of linguistic communication, includinghow to influence people through verbal messages （Prucha 1983）.

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