

<<认知语用研究>>

图书基本信息

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前言

20世纪80年代以来,乔治·莱考夫(George Lakoff), 罗纳德·兰盖克(Ronald Langacker)等著名语言学家开始系统地引入、传播认知语言学的基本思想,为深入探究隐喻、转喻等普遍语言现象的生成与理解提供了新视角、新的理论构架。

此后,学者们不断尝试,并取得了丰硕的研究成果。

进入21世纪以后,语言现象的认知研究日益呈现出一种势不可挡的发展态势,出现了很多与认知有关的新兴学科、界面研究,认知语法、认知语义学、认知语用学等的发展便是很好的例证。

转喻就是借用某物或某人的一个部分、一个因子去指代其整体,或整体代局部,已被普遍视为人类认识世界和传播意义的基本方式之一,也是人类思维方式的一种体现。

然而,与隐喻相比,学者们对转喻的探索维度、深度及所取得的实际成果要少很多,这说明转喻研究还未得到充分重视,存在继续研究的必要性;同时也说明,转喻研究还存在很大的探索空间,如转喻与隐喻的界限、转喻激活、转喻联想与推理、转喻的认知功能、转喻生成的语境制约、转喻理解的认知机制与认知效果等还远未明晰,有待深入剖析,否则我们永远无法破解有关人类思维与认知的“黑洞”,也根本无法推进人工智能等信息处理的真正发展;另外,语言教学与学习、二语习得、翻译等也都难以回避语言使用中的转喻现象。

总之,转喻及其相关问题的研究意义是多方面的、深层次的。

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内容概要

本书在吸收和融会语用学与认知语言学相关研究成果的基础上，以新颖、独特的视角，就汉语中的词汇转喻进行认知语用框架下的专题研究，探讨了转喻理解的制约因素、认知语用机制以及认知效果等问题，提供了在认知语言学和语用学之间寻求联系与统合的可能性，拓展了转喻研究的新思路。本书观点新颖、立意深刻、层次分明、引证翔实、语言流畅，具有较强的可读性和较高的学术参考价值。

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作者简介

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2008年毕业于广东外语外贸大学外国语言学及应用语言学专业，获文学博士学位。

主要研究兴趣为语用学、认知语言学和应用语言学。

近年来在各类学术期刊发表学术论文20余篇；出版专著1部，参编著作4部；曾参与教育部人文社科重点研究基地重大项目“词汇语用学——英、汉语言中词汇使用与理解”，目前正主持广东省哲学社会科学“十一五”规划项目“英汉词汇转喻的认知语用研究”。

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Although metonymic expressions are neither necessary nor sufficient for the creation of genuine poetic effects, they are particularly well suited to this purpose. As discussed above, some cases of metonymy are involved with an implicit and weak communication. What makes a metonymic expression creative is that a single word or phrase triggers the discovery of an array of implicatures. Metonymy often provides a compact form of an expression for complex ideas that cannot be explicitly specified. This can be illustrated by an example such as the metonymic expressions "a mandarin jacket" or "Western-style clothes" in (20): Using the name of the judge who wore a mandarin jacket or Western-style clothes would have been simpler, but it would not have caused the same results. The metonymic expressions are used to encourage a more extensive exploration of context and make more complex and more precise assumptions with regard to the actual situation and the state of affairs. In (20), the interpretation of metonymy requires some immediately available encyclopedic knowledge attached to the metonymic expressions and some general knowledge derived from the striking contrast of the styles of clothes the two judges had on. Given that the context includes the assumption about the circumstances, for example, the story took place during the Revolution of 1911 in China, the extension of context finally results in a number of contextual implications, such as the radical and conservative attitudes toward the bourgeois democratic revolution held respectively by the two judges. Consider another famous poem by Yu Guangzhong.

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