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<<汉语形态学>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<汉语形态学>>

13位ISBN编号：9787560025193

10位ISBN编号：7560025196

出版时间：2001-1

出版时间：外语教学与研究出版社

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页数：344

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内容概要

This innovative study dispels tile common belief that Chinese ” doesn't have Words ” but Instead “ has characters ”. Jerome Packard ’ s book provides a comprehensive discussion of the linguistic and cognitive nature of Chinese words. It shows that Chinese, far form being “ morphologically impoverished. ” has a different morphological system because It select Different “ settings ” on parameters shared by all languages. The analysis of Chinese word formation therefore enhances our under standing of Word universals. Packard describes the intimate relationship between words and their components. including how the identities of Chinese morphemes ale word-driven. and offers new insights into tile evolution of morphemes based on Chinese data . Models are offered for how Chinese words are stored in the mental lexicon and processed in natural speech . showing that much of what native speakers know about words occurs innately in the from of a hard- wired . specifically linguistic “ program ” in the brain.

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章节摘录

The lack of systematicity inherent in the semantic approach to describing word-component structure is not a problem in the form class approach, because the form class approach, as we shall see. Isnothing if not highly systematic. It relies upon systematic, determinate algorithms, which account for and even predict knowledge of word properties by native speakers. Furthermore, the form class approach explains why the outer identity of the word determines or 'drives' the identity of word components, as demonstrated in example (3) see also 6.1.3.1.5). The problems with using the syntactic descriptions of word structure outlined in 3.1.1.4 are avoided by the form class approach because. generally speaking, all of the predictions and expectations engendered by the syntactic approach either do not exist or are accounted for under the form class approach. For example , expectation of colocaion. know-ledge of identity and distributional characteristics of components, accurate portrayal of synchronic word characteristics. overstatement of productivity and SO forth fail to arise on the form class approach. Another advantage of looking at Mandarin word components by their form class identity is that they are easily categorized by form class. In 3·3 we outline a procedure for assigning a form class identity to morphemes as they occur within words. Adopting the syntactic form class criterion allows for the fact that the forms of words are in many cases diachronically related to. Or derived from, syntactic structure. This approach does not suggest that words are formed using rules and principles of syntax, but rather that words have come to have the structure and form that they have partly due to the lexicalization of words in syntactic phrases (see 6.3). In other words, the maxim ' today ' S morphology is yesterday ' s syntax ' (Giv6n 1971 : 413) applies to Chinese just as it does to other languages. ……

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