

<<社会语言学>>

图书基本信息

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## &lt;&lt;社会语言学&gt;&gt;

## 内容概要

《社会语言学》共分八章，介绍社会语言学主要理论及研究成果。

第一章介绍社会语言学兴起的社会、物质、学术背景，分析与相关学科的关系以及分支研究，突出社会语言学边缘学科的特点。

第二、第三章介绍社会语言学最重要的研究成果之一——语言变异理论，着重梳理不同研究视角变异研究成果的关系。

第四章介绍不同语言在现实生活中接触的状况，并以英语为例，介绍世界英语的理论以及世界英语的几种主要变体。

第五章从言语交际研究的最初成果入手，介绍言语交际研究的民族学传统以及语用学成果，并梳理了相邻学科对言语交际的研究视角。

第六章从语言、思维与文化的视角介绍哲学、语言学、心理学等学科的研究成果。

第七章突出社会语言学理论与实证结合的特点，着重介绍该学科研究方法，并详尽介绍了经典研究实例。

第八章重点探讨语言在社会中的运用，包括语言规划及语言教育。

本教材的适用对象：英语专业本科高年级学生、研究生以及其他对语言、社会相关学科感兴趣的读者。

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## 章节摘录

In Western history, discussions on the relationship between language and the world also reflect what sociolinguistics is concerned with, and this tradition can be traced back to the ancient Greek time when Socrates, Plato and Aristotle lived, though at that time, their discussions mainly focused on what the world was and language was only a byproduct of such thinking. By the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century when historical comparative linguistic studies prevailed, W. Humboldt, the famous German linguist had pointed out explicitly, "The diversity of languages is not a diversity of signs and sounds but a diversity of views of the world." (Trabant, 2000) The task of comparative linguistics should include four parts: language; end of language use; human development and nation, among which at least two were related to sociolinguistics. On the one hand, language is related to nation. It represents a nation's spirit and characteristics. On the other hand, language is related to thought. Thought determines language and language restricts thought. By the 1920s, there had appeared two important linguistic schools in Europe and America and they helped establish basis for the formation and development of sociolinguistics. The first school is London or Functional School represented by B. Malinowsky and J. Firth. The second school is North American Anthropological Linguistics represented by F. Boas and E. Sapir. As time goes by, both schools have developed a close relation between sociolinguistics.

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