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试论英语篇章中状语成份的管领词

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摘要:在英语篇章分析中,不同的管领词所修饰或通领的管界的范围和位置不尽相同.对管领词的识别和区分对篇章的组织 and 发展的理解至关重要.本文结合语篇分析和现代语法,就状语类的管领词采用了新的划分方法,并认为这种方法可能会更好地帮助语篇的分析 and 理解.

关键词:管领词;篇章;状语

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管领词指能够支配、修饰或统领其它成份的词和各种修饰语.当它们的管界(即其支配、修饰或统领的范围)跨越句子边界时,我们称之为篇章管领词.根据结构关系的地位,可分为句中的和篇章的两大类.前者是句中某个成份,它的管界包括它所在句子的一部分并延伸到其后句子里;后者是篇章的组成部分,它与它的管界不在同一个句子里.

1 篇章管领词的分类

在谈到句中的篇章管领词时,廖秋忠按语法性质将其分为三类:谓语动词,状语和连接成份(廖秋忠,1987).

可带有篇章管界的谓语动词可分为六类:表述动词,感知动词,行动动词,等同动词,包含动词,存在动词等.这些动词的管界是其后面的整个部分或段落的内容.

而句中的某些状语,一般位于句首,有时所修饰的范围也可以跨越本句的边界,形成了篇章管界.按语义来划分,这些可带有篇章管界的状语可以分为九类:1)时间和处所词或短语,2)状况短语,3)过程短语,4)目的短语,5)消息来源短语,6)角度

短语,7)评估短语,8)话题短语,9)方面短语.

虽然从连接成分所表达的逻辑关系来说,它们不属于所连接的前后两个部分的某一部分,而是同时支配着这两部分,但从形式上来看,连接成分属于所连接的后半部分.篇章中的连接成分,包括也用于篇章中的句中连接成分以及篇章中独有的连接成分,如果它们所连接的部分用一句话表达不了,那么便形成了篇章管界.

这种篇章管领词的分类对于动词的划分可以说是较为清楚明了,但对于状语和连接成份的分析,似乎还可进一步讨论.譬如,有些类别的界定和其他之间的区别尚不完善.故此,笔者认为,不妨从篇章的连接或语篇的联结角度考虑,也许会有所突破.

2 语篇衔接手段中的语篇连接词和篇章逻辑联系语

在讨论语篇衔接的种类时, Halliday & Hasan (1976)把衔接分为5类:指称(reference)、替代(substitution)、省略(ellipsis)、连接(conjunction)和词汇衔接(lexical cohesion).后来, Halliday 又把替代和省略合并成一类.胡壮麟(1994),把衔接分为4类:指

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称、结构衔接、逻辑连接和词汇衔接。其中第一类与 Halliday 的指称大致相同;结构衔接则包括替代、省略和同构关系如结构重复、拼合等;逻辑连接主要涉及连词以外连接手段如副词、介词、零位形式等;词汇衔接大致相当于 Halliday 的词汇衔接。而黄国文(1988),把衔接分为语法衔接与词汇衔接及篇章联系语两大类,前者大致相当于 Halliday 的前三类,后者大致相当于 Halliday 的最后一类。在这几种各不相同的衔接手段的分类中,都特别提到与篇章管领词关联较大的一项,即所谓的逻辑连接成分和篇章联系语。

语篇中的连接概念专指相邻句子之间的连接性关系。通过连接性词语的运用,人们可以了解句子之间的语义联系,甚至可经前句的逻辑预见后续句的语义(胡壮麟,1994)。对于语篇连接词,我国有许多语言学家都做过探索。王力早就对语篇意义的连接词作过界定。他认为,词和词可以联结,句和句可以联结;有些虚词居于词和词的中间,或句和句的中间,担任联结的任务,这种词叫做联结词(王力,1943)。赵元任也提到某些连词和副词性连词的超句法用法。因此这时所说的连接词既包括句子语法的连词这个词类,也包括具有连接意义的由副词或介词短语体的状语,如英语的“now”,“consequently”,“after that”等。他把语篇连接概念从小句间扩展到句间。

胡壮麟(1994),在 Halliday & Hasan 早先的语篇连接的分类的基础上,稍微做了改动。他把连接词按照语义范畴也分成四种:添加,转折,因果和时空。弥补了 Halliday & Hasan 的“temporal”之项的不足。如果对此稍加研究,就会发现廖秋忠划分的状语和连接成份类的篇章管领词则大部分属于这个范围。

再看篇章逻辑语的解释。黄国文(1988)认为,逻辑联系语是指表示各种逻辑意义的连句手段。逻辑联系语的功能是表示两个或更多的句子间的某种逻辑关系,并指出在什么意义上相互联系起来的。它可用来表明语篇中各个组成部分之间的语义上的联系,而从形式上看,逻辑联系语由以下三类语言单位充当:

1) 词(连词和副词)。如:and, how, for, therefore, anyway 等;

2) 短语,如:in addition, as a result, on the contrary, in other words 等;

3) 分句(包括非限定分句和限定分句),如:

considering all that, to conclude, all things considered, that is to say, what is more, what is more important 等。

这些逻辑联系语,可以说,大都也可作为篇章管领词,而其中的第一项与廖秋忠划分的连接成份相似,而第二项与第三项不妨可看作对状语和连接成分的这类的篇章管领词的语法形式的划分。

3 从逻辑语义和现代语法角度重新划分篇章管领词

从上面的对话语篇的连接词、篇章的逻辑联系语和篇章的管领词的介绍与比较中,似乎对逻辑语义上的篇章管领词的状语成分的作用有了更为清楚的理解。因此,结合语篇联结的分析和现代语法的状语成分的总结,笔者试着对篇章管领词的状语成分加以如下重新分类:

1) 无明显的前后意义连接的篇章管领词,这主要包括廖秋忠划法中的几类状语短语。

(1) 时空短语,如 in 1980, in Hong Kong early this morning, in the process of, according to, in terms of, as far as it is concerned 等;

(2) 方式状语短语,如 with the help of 等;

(3) 目的短语,如 with a view of 等;

(4) 话题短语,如 with regard to, by the way, incidentally, to change the subject 等;

2) 语法上连词充当连接成份,如:but, so, because。这些语法易划分。

3) 由状语性质的副词或短语充当的连接成份,此处又可进行更为详细的分类:

(1) 因果与推论,如 consequence, hence, how, thus, as a result, for that reason, of course, else, otherwise, then, in that case 等;

(2) 转折与让步,still, nevertheless, in stead, on the contrary, at the same time, on the other hand, as a matter of fact, in any case, in spite of that 等;

(3) 意义增补与并列及顺序,如 besides, above all, and also, furthermore, in addition, moreover, what is more, firstly...secondly... first of all, to begin with, for a start, for one thing...for another thing... in conclusion, to conclude 等;

(4) 总结与评注,如:altogether, overall, therefore, in conclusion, in short, in brief, on the whole, to conclude, to sum up, to summarize, personally, in my opinion, to be frank 等;

(5) 例说,等同关系和替换,如 namely, that is,

for example, likewise, similarly, in the same way, in other words, I mean, alternatively, or at least, or rather 等.

以下让我们通过一个语篇的分析来更加直观地理解状语类篇章管领词的作用极其划分方法:

A study of art might be a good way to learn more about a culture than is possible to learn in general history classes. Most typical history courses concentrate on politics, economics, and war. *But*¹ art history focuses on much more than this because art reflects not only the political values of a people, but also religious beliefs, emotions, and psychology. *In addition*², information about the daily activities of our ancestors—or of people very different from our own—can be provided by art. *In short*³, art expresses the essential qualities of a time and a place, and a study of it clearly offers us a deeper understanding than can be found in most history books.

*In history books*⁴, objective information about the political life of a country is presented; *that is*⁵, facts about politics are given, but opinions are not expressed. Art, *on the other hand*⁶, is subjective; it reflects emotions and opinions. The great Spanish painter Francisco Goya was perhaps the first truly “political” artist. *In his well-known painting “The Third of May”, 1808*⁷, he criticized the Spanish government for its misuse of power over people. *Over a hundred years later*⁸, symbolic images were used in Pablo Picasso’s *Guernica* to express the horror of war. *Meanwhile*⁹, on another continent, the powerful paintings of Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco, and David Alfaro Siqueiros—as well as the works of Alfredo Ramos Martinez—depicted these Mexican artists’ deep anger and sadness about social problems.

在以上语篇中,一共用了 9 个状语类篇章管领词.分析它们的管界和篇章中的前后部分的逻辑关系,再根据以上的规则可以进行如下的划分:

第一类(1)时空短语: *In history books*⁴, *In his well-known painting “The Third of May”, 1808*⁷, *Over a hundred years later*⁸

第二类语法上连词充当连接成份: *But*¹;

第三类2). 转折与让步 *on the other hand*⁶;

3). 意义增补与并列及顺序 *In addition*², *Meanwhile*⁹;

4). 总结与评注 *In short*³;

5). 例说、等同关系和替换 *that is*⁵.

仔细研究这种划分法,再结合以上分析事例,可以总结这种分类有以下几个特点:

1) 因为管领词是一个语篇上的逻辑概念,分类时当然最要突出的是它在语篇中的逻辑作用.根据管界的前后位置的差异,1类和2、3类的区别就体现此点.也正因为这点,第一类的短语参照胡壮麟的分法,囊括了廖秋忠分法中1)、3)、5)、6)类,可以说这几类都与时间和空间相关,并且有时严格区分时空较为不便;

2) 由于逻辑的分类归根结底是通过语言表现出来,语法、词汇的使用规则自然接着呈现出来.黄国文从语法形式和作用的角度所做的分类还是非常有价值的.2类和3类的区分理由在此;

3) 具体而言,该划分突出了管界的作用,故把评估短语也归入第3类,与廖秋忠分法不同.另外,通过把现代语法和语篇衔接手段的分析结合起来,第3类更易理解.

总之,这样的划分可能更能清楚地体现出管领词的语法地位和语义功能.

4 其它

除此之外,在语篇分析的基础上,笔者认为有关篇章管领词还有两点须加注意.

第一、篇章管领词归类并非唯一,如 *in conclusion* 这个词按不同的语篇逻辑联系,既可划分为因果,也可划分为顺序,还可划分为总结.

第二、并非所有的语篇都可找到管领词,如:

Front cloth. Darkened stage. Spotlight hits the prompt corner. Music strikes up. Archie Rice makes his entrance. —Ibid

在这个关于人物布景的交待中,先是舞台,再是灯光,音乐,最后是人物入场,这些都是按部就班,不会引起误解,没有管领词,但仍然组成一个话语.

当然,本文主要是从语篇分析角度,按照现代语法重新划分一下状语类的篇章管领词.关于篇章管领词划分和研究工作还有待于更进一步的深入.

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A Study on the Governors of Adverbials in English Discourse

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Abstract: In English discourse analysis, the range and the position of the governing areas dominated or modified by different governors take on different looks. It is of vital importance to properly identify and distinguish the distinct governors in the understanding of the organization and development of the discourse. Through the combination of discourse analysis and modern grammar, this paper develops a new principle of classifying the governors of adverbials and believes that it may serve a better purpose in the analysis and the interpretation of the discourse.

Key words: governors; discourse; adverbials

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Analysis on a Speech from Functional Stylistics Perspective

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Abstract: The paper applies the theory of systemic functional linguistics to the analysis of a text—"Speech on Hitler's Invasion of the U.S.S.R." by Winston S. Churchill from functional stylistics perspective. It explores the relationship between the register of the speech and the metafunctions. Then the paper examines the speech function of the text and interpersonal meaning. Finally, the author discusses the use of nominalization—the most powerful resource for creating grammatical metaphor. The paper reveals the language features of the special genre and the realization of its meaning.

Key words: functional stylistics; register; metafunction; speech function; grammatical metaphor