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<<指示语的认知模型解析>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

语言中普遍存在的指示现象是语言学研究的重要课题。
传统研究已经对指示现象进行了非常详细的描写，但仍然缺乏系统的理论框架。
近几年指示语的认知研究虽然开辟了新的途径，但这些研究大多侧重个别指示现象，或者只强调指示语的经验解释。
基于此，本研究建立了一个指示语认知模型，形象地描写指示的认知过程并据此揭示指示现象的本质。
，该模型的建立不仅能发展指示理论，同时为人工智能理解指示语提供准备，具有理论意义和实用价值。

通过分析形成指示现象的认知机制，即视角及视角转移、概念隐喻和认识模式，我们将指示语的认知模型定义为一个以说话人为原点，以空间、时间和情态为轴的笛卡儿坐标系，用矢量描写指示语在该系统中的语义结构。
该模型涉及人称指示、空间指示、时间指示和情态指示，能够最大限度地涵盖指示现象。
模型的结构和使用也以认知机制为基础，其中视角、空间隐喻和认识模式为模型基本结构的建立提供依据，而视角转移使模型以动态的方式解决问题。
此外，概念隐喻使该模型的各层面存在关联，也使该模型成为一个有机系统。
矢量的体现和运行也有其感知和神经生理基础，视角和远近空间差异决定矢量的方向和大小，而视角转移可以导致矢量的迁移、放大和缩小。
这样一个以认知为基础的模型能够形象地模拟指示语在经验世界的产生和应用，清楚地展现指示语在言语交际中的认知“路径”。

指示语的认知模型采用几何空间模拟指示语的概念化过程。
本研究以传统研究中的典型指示语和日常用语中的指示语为语料，用矢量空间描写其语义结构。
人称代词和指示代词定位于物理空间轴，它们的定位存在某种内在关系。
呼语和移情指示则定位于心理空间轴。
在时间轴和情态轴上识别事件，已知现实由过去时间和现在时间表达，潜在现实由将来时间和情态动词表达。
借助该模型，现在、过去和将来时态的一些异常用法可以得到合理的解释。
同时，该模型中协调系统的整体移动为移动动词、历史现在时和条件句等用法提供了充分的说明。

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章节摘录

1．1 Significance of the Study　Diesis，as a universal language phenomenon：is an important topic in linguistic studies．From the end of the 19th century：philoso-phers and semanticists did intermittent researches on diesis．Until1934，Bailers now-here-I system of subjective orientation laid the theoretical foundations for the study of diesis．In the subsequent1950s and 1960s，diesis jumped into the focus of pragmatics and Theo-recital linguistics．From the 1970s to the 1990s，a more comprehensive study of diesis was made by Lyons，Fillmore and Levin son：etc．These studies provide a considerably detailed description of diesis in its characteristics：definition：semantic feature，categorization and usage：but scatter in different linguists’academic papers and works without being fully developed in theoretical depth．Till now：there are still number of problems unsolved in de~~is，among which lack of na-ture-based definition：deictic projection：and vague relations between categories of delis are most obvious．These problems are greatly dueto the underdeveloped theoretical framework of deixis．　With the development of cognitive linguistics in recent years，some linguists adopted cognitive approaches to delis，including epistemic grounding：mental spaces，and field of vision.

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