

论语用趋简性造成的汉语句子成分的隐匿

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提要

本文讨论了语用趋简性带来的省略与残缺这种组合性成分隐匿现象以及貌似完全句的“读报纸”类聚合性成分信息隐匿现象。提出判别一个句子不能囿于狭隘的句法观，除了减缩法之外，多方类比、相关转换、添补实验、数量权衡、语篇陈述链的话题辖域、后续句与话题的关系等原理都能用来鉴别省略或残缺。对“看报纸”这种不易察觉的聚合性隐匿所反映的事件信息的关系，可以概括为三种模式： $A_1(A_2A_3\dots)+B$ ， $A+B_1(B_2B_3\dots)$ 和 $A_1+B_1(A_2+B_2, A_3+B_3\dots)$ ，在聚合信息的语形选择上遵循的是典型性原则。

关键词

组合 聚合 隐匿

本文初稿以《语用趋简性对汉语结构的影响》为题在汉阳大学“第十届中国地域文化与语言国际学术研讨会”（2012，韩国首尔）大会宣读，得到与会学者的指教，匿名审稿人也对本文提出了富有启发性的具体修改意见。谨此一并致谢！本文部分内容曾发表于“论话语的一种经济手段”《湖南社会科学》2001(3):94-96（“2. 聚合性成分隐匿的规律”中所用例句来源于其文，本文是从信息角度讨论信息选取问题，在对原来例句分析的基础上，进一步进行了典型性规律的抽象和解释。）”[An earlier and less-focused version of this paper, titled with Influence of the Tendency toward Pragmatic Simplicity on Chinese Language Structure, was presented at The Tenth International Symposium on Chinese Regional Cultures and Languages, 2012, at Seoul, South Korea. I would like to express my sincere thanks to the advices and comments from participants in the symposium, and also to anonymous referees, whose specific suggestion on the revise of this paper has deeply enlightened me. This paper in part (examples in part 2) was published in “Lun huayu de yizhong jingji shouduan (discussion on a kind of economic means of language). *Hunan Shehui Kexue* 2001(3):94-96].

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A STUDY OF THE HIDDEN SENTENCE COMPONENTS RESULTING
FROM THE TENDENCY TOWARD PRAGMATIC SIMPLICITY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the phenomenon of hidden paradigmatic components caused by the tendency toward pragmatic simplicity, i.e. ellipsis, fragments, and seemingly complete sentences like “du baozhi” (read newspaper). It proposes that identification of such hidden components cannot be achieved by syntactic criteria alone. One can use various methods besides abbreviation to identify ellipsis and fragments, for example: analogy, relevant transformation, supplementation, quantitative balance, identification of the topic scope of a discourse statement chain, and the relationship between the follow-up sentence and topics. In the case of sentences like “kan baozhi,” it summarizes the event information reflected by the hidden components as belonging to one of three patterns: $A_1(A_2 A_3\dots)+B$, $A+B_1(B_2 B_3\dots)$ and $A_1+B_1(A_2+B_2, A_3+B_3\dots)$. These patterns guide the selection of linguistic forms of paradigmatic information.

KEYWORDS

Syntagmatic Paradigmatic Hidden components