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<<中国英语学习者歧义词表征与加工研究>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

Representation and Processing of English Lexical Ambiguity by Chinese EFL Learners（中国英语学习者歧义词表征与加工研究）从词汇语义表征形成与发展的角度，探讨了中国英语学习者在词汇表征建构的不同阶段、词汇多义不同纬度（三种歧义词）的通达特征。
研究发现，中国英语学习者的歧义词表征是一个发展的模式：同形歧义词和转喻多义词的心理表征随学习者英语水平的提高而更具分立性；但在转喻多义这个维度上，词义之间的联系强度不是随着语言水平的提高而减弱，而是相反。
就不同歧义词的通达特征而言，中国英语学习者通达三种歧义词的特点相同，都遵循顺序通达模式。这充分体现了基于用法理论的语言学习观。

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章节摘录

A further consideration about the individual words in the context is that such words may directly prime a target, speeding up responses to it （Simpson & Krueger, 1991）. According to this hypothesis, accessis context insensitive, and in a priming paradigm, the ambiguous word will effectively prime the related targets regardless of context.One problem of this hypothesis is that lexical priming is short-lived, and unless the relevant word immediately precedes the ambiguity, itis most unlikely that it can exert an effect on the target （Neely, 1991）.Furthermore, Tabossi's （1988） findings suggested that the selective.effects after the constraining contexts were not produced by individ-ual words assoaated with the dominant meaning of the ambiguity and corroborate the hypothesis of a genuine effect of context. In gen-eral, there are findings in the literature that suggest that the effect of context cannot be reduced to lexical phenomena. More recently, there arises a dispute on the effect of contextualstrength between two currently developed models： the reordered ac-cess model and the context-sensitive model （Binder, 1999; Binder &Rayner, 1998; Kellas & Vu, 1999）. According to both models, relativemeaning frequency and contextual bias are important variables in the resolution of lexical amloiguity. Two important findings have emergedby the reordered access model. First, when readers encounter a bal-anced ambiguous word （a word with two equally frequent in terpreta-tions） in a neutral context, they look at that word longer than at a con-trol word that is matched on length and frequency. ……

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《中国英语学习者歧义词表征与加工研究》目前的研究主要探讨母语的词汇歧义消解过程，二语习得者的词汇歧义消解过程还没有得到应有的重视；另外，按照理论语言学的解释，歧义词应该包括同形异义词（homograph）、同音异义词（homop}lone）和多义词（polvsems）。
多义词有可分为隐喻性多义词和转喻性多义词。
目前的研究讨论了同形异义词和同音异义词的歧义消除，很少提及多义词的歧义消除。
当然这也是本书着重解决的问题。
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它由十章组成。
除了第一章的“导言”和第十章的“结论”以外，其他八章为本书的主体。

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