

<<普通语言学>>

图书基本信息

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前言

Linguistics as an independent subject is relatively young in the traditional sphere of humanities. The subject in the modern sense is believed to have started from Saussure, the man who for the first time made a systemic investigation of the structure and function of language, therefore his work sets a borderline between philology and linguistics. Philology is a cover term for the traditional approach of linguistic study. It is biased towards the historical interpretation of language with which classical documents are understood. This is true to scholars in both China and European continent of the classical times. It is the birth of linguistics that the study deviates from the philological approach and is done in the ontological sense, namely, language is studied in its own right.

内容概要

Linguistics as an independent subject is relatively young in the traditional sphere of humanities. The subject in the modern sense is believed to have started from Saussure, the man who for the first time made a systemic investigation of the structure and function of language, therefore his work sets a borderline between philology and linguistics. Philology is a cover term for the traditional approach of linguistic study. It is biased towards the historical interpretation of language with which classical documents are understood. This is true to scholars in both China and European continent of the classical times. It is the birth of linguistics that the study deviates from the philological approach and is done in the ontological sense, namely, language is studied in its own right.

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章节摘录

Naming theory was also popular in secular world, namely, seen from conjectures of ancient Greeks. Like its splendid philosophy and science, Greek scholars of classical times were also interested in the origin of language. Since ideas in those years were much centred upon elicitation, understanding of language was of speculative nature too. In Cratylus of Plato, he initiated the theory of onomatopoeia, namely, language emerged as imitation of sounds. The theory does make sense as to the origin, to some extent, but it is not all-embracing if explanatory adequacy is considered. Some of the interesting hypotheses arose which are also of speculative nature. One of the German scholars, Mueller gave the bow-wow theory, prescribing that language is the product resulting from the imitation of sounds in nature, say the babbling of brook, the murmur of the wind, and the like. Ding-dong theory is expected to establish the relationship between sound and meaning. In this regard, word for an object represents any noise linked to it. Pooh-pooh theory means that language consists of exclamations as a result of human emotions or feelings like pain, gaiety, fear, and the like. Ye-he-ho theory maintains that language is also a product of exclamatory utterances but of those when humans are in intense physical efforts, say those heard among a group of workers carrying logs.

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