

言葉と3つの機能

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Language and its three kinds of functions

- Language allows us to do the following things:
 - Expressing how we understand the world (世界をどう理解しているかを表現する)
 - Acting out social relationships (社会的関係を演じてみせる)
 - Linking with context (我々を取り巻く文脈と結びつける)

Expressing how we understand the world

- Language organizes how the world looks to us.
 - 雨が降っている。
 - It is raining.
 - 兄が1人おります。
 - I have a big brother.

Clause--unit of representation

- The clause (節) is the basic unit for expressing an idea.
- 3-part structure: process (過程), participants (参加者), circumstantials (狀況要素)
- e.g. John kissed Mary on the cheek on the platform.
 - *John* (participant)
 - *kissed* (process)
 - *Mary* (participant)
 - *on the cheek* (circumstantial)
 - *on the platform* (circumstantial).

Process is the core of the clause

- classification of processes:
 - material (acting, creating, changing, happening),
 - existential (existing),
 - relational (having attribute, having identity, symbolizing),
 - verbal (saying)
 - mental (thinking, feeling, seeing),
 - behavioral (behaving)

classification of participants

- participants: Actor, Behaver, Senser, Sayer, Carrier, Attribute, Token, Value, Existent, etc.
 - *The whole country* (Actor) is paying *a heavy price* (Scope).
 - *Mary* (Senser) liked *the gift* (Phenomenon).
 - *Tomorrow* (Token) is *the tenth* (Value).
 - *Peter* (Carrier) has *a piano* (Attribute).
 - There was *a storm* (Existent).
 - *John* (Sayer) said “*I’m hungry* (Verbiage)”
 - *She* (Behaver) cried and cried.

Circumstantials supply detail.

- circumstantials:
 - Extent(distance, duration, frequency),
 - Location(place, time),
 - Manner (means, quality, comparison, degree),
 - Cause (reason, prupose, behalf),
 - Contingency (condition, default, concession)
 - Accompaniment (comitative, additive),
 - Role (guise, product),
 - Matter ,
 - Angle (source, veiwpoint)

- .John met Peter *at five o'clock*.(time)
- .John met Peter *repeatedly*.(frequency)
- .Mary reads Latin *as well as Greek*.(additive)
- .*In my opinion*, John is the best student in the class.(viewpoint)
- .He'll take his umbrella *in case of rain* (condition)
- .*According to the phlogistic theory*, the part was imply the original substance deprived of phlogiston (angle).
- .Proteins are first broken down *into amino acids*. (product)
- .Fred came *with Tom*. (accompaniment)
- .I came *without my key*. (comitative)
- .*In spite of its beacon*, many ships have been wrecked on this rocky coast during storms or in dense fog. (concession)
- .*In the absence of any prior agreement between the parties as to the rate of salvage payable*, the amount is assessed, as a rule, by the Admiralty Court. (default)
- .Do any of your characters ever speak *for you*? (behalf)
- .I enjoyed it *so much*. (degree)
- .Morgan *clamly* surveyed the scenery from the top of Rock Island. (quality)
- .What were you making *with that*? (means)
- .We sometimes work *like the devil* with them. (comparison)

Acting out social relations

- Interact with other people through language
 - greeting: Good morning. Hello. Good bye.
 - stating an opinion: This cake is delicious.
 - stating a fact: It is ten minutes' walk to the station.
 - asking a question: When did you see him last?
 - making a request: Would you come closer?
 - giving advice: Take an umbrella with you in case of rain.

Speech acts within a sentence

- Some speech acts are performed within a sentence:
 - referring to an external entity
 - Can you hear *that noise*?
 - addressing a person
 - What do you think, *John*?
 - justifying an act of informing
 - *Since you are interested*, John is a catholic.
 - John has left, *in case ou haven't heard*.
 - threatening
 - *For the last time*, give it to me!

Linking with context

- Express our connection with the immediate conversational situation
 - 3 cardinal points for external reference: *I* (speaker), *here* (place), *now* (time)
 - relative to speaker: *you, he, she, it, they*
 - relative to here: *this, that, there, over there*
 - relative to now: *today, yesterday, future,*

Linking with context (cont.)

- Linking with participants' knowledge
 - the context of mutual knowledge
 - I want to buy a good book on this subject.
 - Who do you like best as a singer?
 - Do you remember the boy who came here yesterday?

Important clause-initial positions

- topic, theme: the subject of discourse
 - *well but then surely Jean wouldn't the best idea be to join in* (AITFG, p.81)
 - well (diffidence),
 - but (contrary to expectation),
 - then (under that condition),
 - surely (speaker's conviction),
 - Jean (hearer),
 - wouldn't (hearer's judgement),
 - the best idea (topic)

References

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