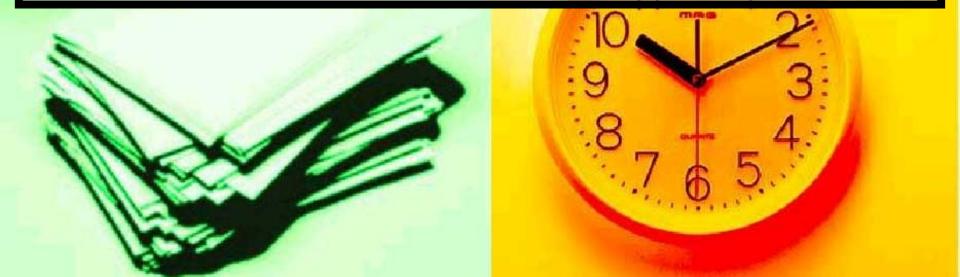
衔接与连贯 (cohesion and coherence



























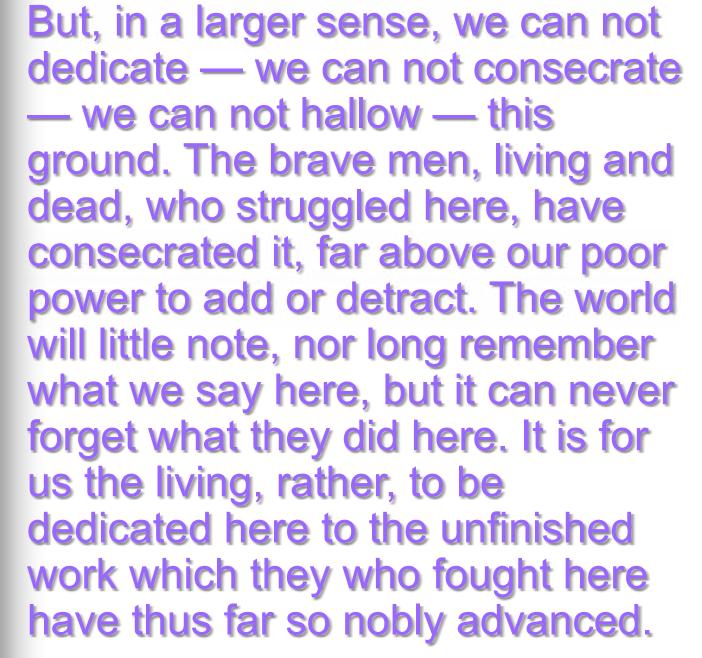
Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.



Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of the field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.









It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



语篇的衔接手段

众所周知,大树是通过许许多多的树叉把大大小小的枝条同树干连接起来形成一个完美的整体。 其实语篇就好比是一棵大树—— 一个条理清晰,上下连贯(语篇特征)的整体,那么语篇是靠什么形成的呢?答复是靠衔接手段。





■ "衔接"这一概念是Halliday于 1962年首次提出的。后来在他与 Hasan合著的Cohesion ■ in English一书中把衔接定义为 "存在于篇章内部,使之成为语 篇的意义关系"〔Halliday& Hasan, 1976:4〕。他们认为, 衔接是产生语篇的必要(尽管缺 乏〕的条件〔1976: 298-299 。在他们看来,有了衔接不一 定产生语篇,但是如果没有衔接那么一定不会产生语篇。



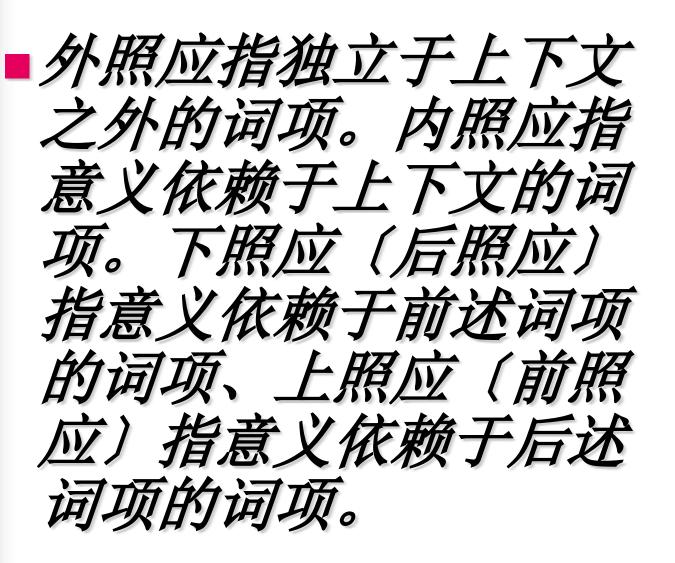
他们系统地将衔接分为五大 类:照应(reference)、替 代(substitution)、省略(ellipsis)、连接(conjunction)及词汇衔接(lexical cohesion)。

 其中前三类属于语法手段, 第四类属于逻辑手段,最后 一类属于词汇衔接手段。



是一些起信号作用的词 它们不能像大多数词 样本身可作出语义理解 而只能通过照应别的词项来 说明信息(Halliday & Hasan, 1976:31)。照应分 为外照应(exophora)和内 照应(endophora)。内照 应又可分为下照应(或称后 照应)(anaphora)和上照 应(或称前照应) cataphora)



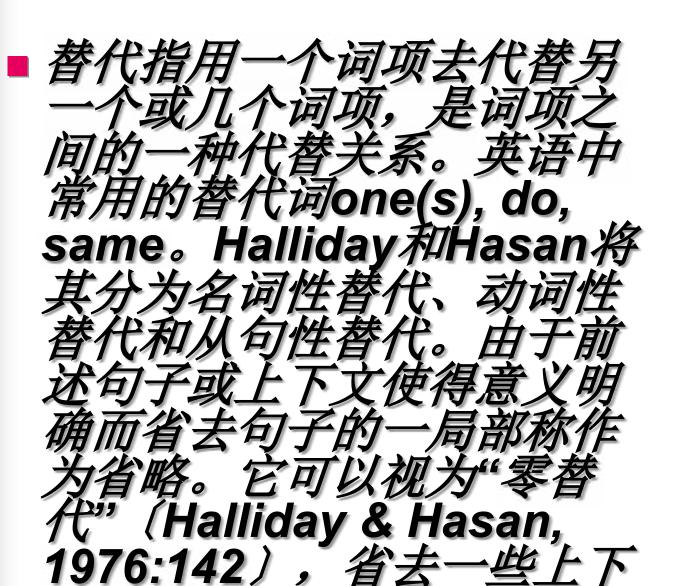




Reference

- The snail is considered a great delicacy.
- As the child grows, he learns to be independent.
- It never should have happened. She went out and left the door open.







Substitution

- Compare the new dictionary with the old one(s).
- We rent a house, but they own one.
- A: Black coffee, please.
- B: The same for me.
- They do not buy drinks at the supermarket, but we do.
- I think so.



Ellipsis

- He prefers Dutch cheese and I prefer Danish.
- ---Do you understand?
- ---I tried to.
- ---You haven't told him yet.
- ---Not yet.



■ 连接是句际间意义相互联 系的一种衔接手段,常用 的有递进、转折、因果、 时间。词义衔接是实现衔 接的又一手段。它是通过 词义的选择来实现的。



Conjunction

- I told him years ago, but he won't listen.
- He was drowned because he fell off the pier.
- With the following conjunctions in sentences or passages:







先后或列举: first, second...; in the second place; nest/then; for one thing...for another...; furthermore/moreover/in addition/ besides; finally/last; and等。
2 用用, concountly/ as a result/

 2. 因果: consequently/ as a result/ hence/ accordingly/ thus/so/therefore; because/since/for等。

3.特例或举例: in particular; specifically; for instance/ for example; that is /namely等。





But/however/yet/nevertheless; on the contrary; on the other hand; neither...nor等。

 5.引出结论: in conclusion/finally/all in all/ to sum up; evidently/ clearly/ actually; of course等。

 6. 表示频率: frequently/often; occasionally/ now and then; day after day; again and again 等。



■ 7. 表示阶段: during; briefly; for a long time; for many years等。 ■ 8. 表某一时刻: then/ at that time/ in those days; last Sunday; next Christmas; in 2005; at the beginning go Sep; at six o'clock; two months ago 쑠。



9. 表示开端: at first/ in the beginning; before then; in the preceding weeks等。 10. 表示其间: in the meantime/ while this was going on/ meanwhile/ as it was happening/ at the same time/ simultaneously 等。

11. 表示结束: eventually/ finally/ at last/ in the end 等。



■ *词义衔接*主要可划分为重复、同义词、反义词、局部词、上座标词、下义词和搭配。



Lexical cohesion

There are more than 26,000 patients on the national *waiting* list for transplants. About 2,000 patients are dying annually while waiting for *transplants*, mostly patients waiting for hearts, kidneys and livers, for the shortage of organs.



Organ Retrieval Methods Spark Debate

Doctors try to expand donor pool by preserving body parts patients whose hearts and lungs fail.



Why Historians Disagree

Exercise

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