【大師課程系列Ⅰ】

哲學視野中的漢語及漢字理論

Chinese Language and Script in Philosophical Perspectives
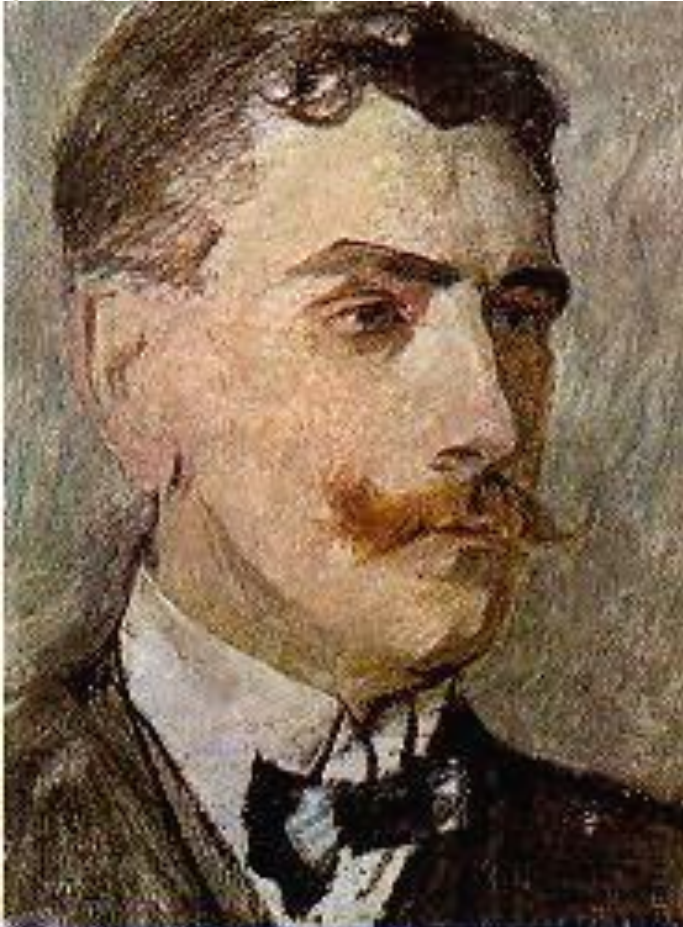
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10/3起　每週三　3:00-6:00

政大華人文化主體性研究中心
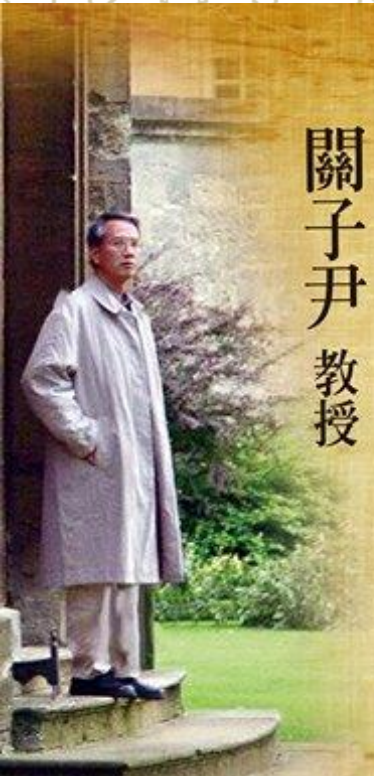
Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913)

Course in General Linguistics
論題

- ❑ 語言學的對象 **Objects of Linguistics** ➔
- ❑ 分節/勾陳 **Articulation** ➔
- ❑ 語言的記號 **The Linguistic Sign** ➔
- ❑ 語言價位理論 **Linguistic value** ➔
- ❑ 語言中的類比 **Analogy in Language** ➔

- ❑ 共相問題 **Problem of Universals** ➔

Émile Benveniste on Saussure:
("Saussure after half of a century", *Problems of General Linguistics*)

- Saussure eulogy:
  - "Saussure was first and always a man of fundamentals"
  - "…Considering that activity, human speech, in which so many factors are brought together—biological, physical and psychic, individual and social, historical, aesthetic, and pragmatic—he asked himself, where does language properly belong?"

- Two basic questions of Saussure:
  - What are the basic data on which linguistics is to be grounded and how can we grasp them?
  - What is the nature of the notions of human speech and by what mode of relationship are they articulated?
  - Early work: *Mémoire sur le système primitif des voyelles dans les langues indo-européens (1879)*

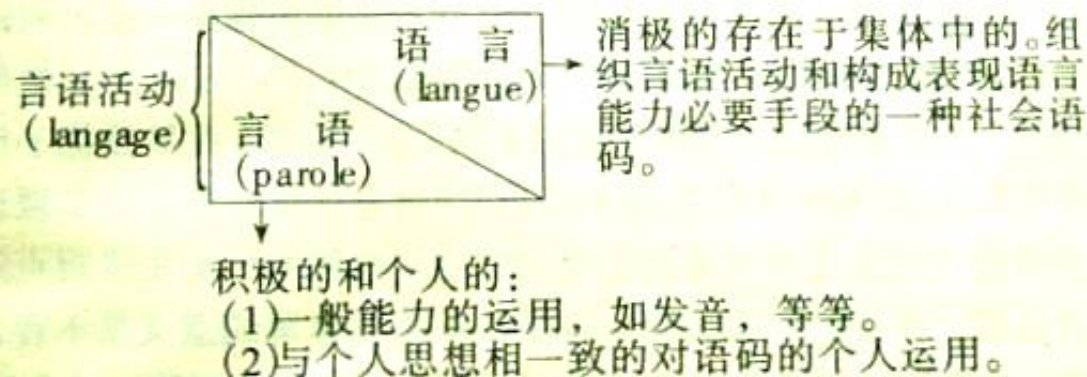# Saussure: Object of Linguistics

- **Le Langage**   phenomenon of language or speech
  - La langue   language system
  - La parole   speaking
- Starting from the sound "nu" as a linguistic phenomenon
  - The "**oral**" vs. the "**audible**" ie. "**vocal**" vs. "**acoustical**"
  - The "**physiological**" vs. the "**psychological**"
  - The "**individual**" vs. the "**social**" ("individual act" as "only the embryo of speech" (13)
 - The "**system**" vs. "**evolution**", ie. "**existing institution**" vs. "**product of the past**"

4

Le langage: La langue: La parole

在 1911 年 4 月 28 日讲课 (第三次) 时，索绪尔曾用图表总结性地说明言语活动、语言和言语之间的关系 (戈德尔《稿本溯源》第 153 页)：

言语活动 (langage) { 语言 (langue) 言语 (parole) } → 消极的 存在于集体中的。组织言语活动和构成表现语言能力必要手段的一种社会语码。

↓
积极的和个人的：
(1) 一般能力的运用，如发音，等等。
(2) 与个人思想相一致的对语码的个人运用。

　　从图表看来，索绪尔只是说明二者有别，而没有割断它们之间的联系。索绪尔也不是不要研究言语的语言学，恰恰相反，他主张既研究语言，也研究言语。大约在 1912 年，索绪尔向日内瓦大学递交了一份《关于成立修辞学教研室的报告》，以便开展言语的研究。报告中说："语言学研究的领域是十分宽广的，其研究领域由两部分组成，一部分接近语言，是消极的储备；另一部分则接近言语，是一种积极的能量。言语是随后逐渐渗透到言语活动另一部分中去的那些现象的真正源泉。(一个系里有) 两个教研室完全不是多余的"⑩。

参见：戚雨村《現代語言學的特點和發展趨勢》p.45

5
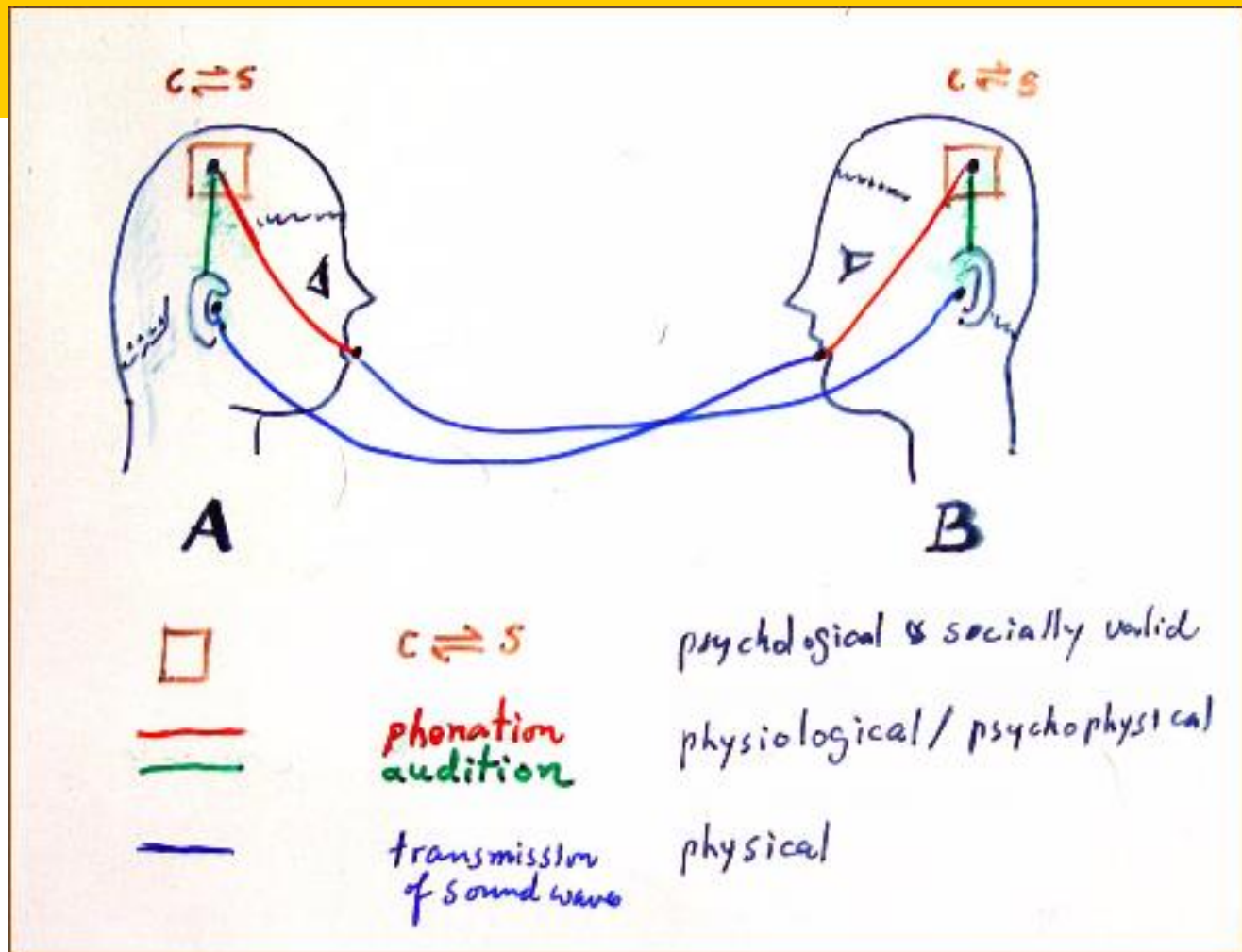
- Audition more important than phonation
- Vocal organs are as external as the Morse Code

Language (langue) as the true object of Linguistics

- "…from the very outset we must put both feet on the ground of language and use language as the norm of all other manifestations of speech." (CGL-9)

- "…language is **a convention**, and the nature of the sign that is agreed upon does not matter. The question of the vocal apparatus obviously takes a secondary place in the problem of speech." (CGL-10)

- "To give language first place in the study of speech, we can advance a final argument: the **faculty** of articulating words—whether it is natural or not—is exercised only with the help of the instrument created by **collectivity** and provided for its use…" (CGL-11)

Language (langue) as the true object of Linguistics

- Language (*la Langue*)
    = Speech (*le langage*)   minus the non-psychological
                                                 minus the executive (*la parole*) or the individual

- ''Language is speech less speaking. It is the whole set of linguistic habits which allow an individual to understand and to be understood.'' (CGL 77)

    La langue = Le langage – La parole

- If we could embrace the sum of word-images stored in the minds of all individuals, we could identify the **social bond** that constitutes language. It is a **storehouse** filled by the members of a given community through their active use of speaking, a grammatical system that has a potential existence in each brain, or, more specifically, in the brains of a group of individuals. For language is not complete in any speaker; it exists perfectly only within a **collectivity**.'' (CGL 13-14)

Concept and Problem of Articulation

❧ 英文articulate 一般的用法 (Cambridge Dictionary)

– Articulate (adj) : able to express thoughts and feelings easily and clearly

– Articulate (vt.) to express in word; to pronounce 發音; (med.) to connect two bones by forming a joint.

❧ "articulatory phonetics" 發聲語音學

- -- "language is a convention…" -- "One definition of *articulated speech* might confirm that conclusion. In Latin, *articulus* means a member, part, or subdivision of a sequence; applied to speech, articulation designates either the sub-division of a spoken chain into syllables or the subdivision of the chain of meanings into significant units; *gegliederte Sprache* is used in the second sense in German. Using the second definition, we can say that what is natural to mankind is not oral speech but the faculty of constructing a language, i.e. a system of distinct signs corresponding to distinct ideas." (CGL-10)「…拉丁文articulus 指一個串連的成員、部分，或分支。應用到言語之上，分節 (articulation) 指的是把一個語音串連細分為音節，又或指把一個意義串連細分為一些有意義的單位。」

- "Language might be called the domain of articulations, using the word as it was defined earlier (p.10). Each linguistic term is a member, an *articulus* in which an idea is fixed in a sound and a sound becomes the sign of an idea." (CGL- 113) 用前文(p.10)的定義， 語言可視為一分節的領域。每一語言的語詞都是一個成員，即一個連節 (articulus)，在這連節中，一個意念被一個音所固定，而一個音乃成為一個意念的記號。」

分節　不同於 發聲

Articulation 　　 vs 　　 Phonation

Aritikulation 　　 vs 　　 Verlautbarung

分節 　　 vs 　　 發聲

- 英美傳統有一傾向，就是把本屬心智深層運作的「分節」概念 (articulation) 只循一生理的層面了解為人類發聲的活動。這無疑是一種混淆。Cf. "articulatory phonetics"

- 相對地，歐陸傳統學者把二者很清楚地區別。 Cf. Humboldt, Saussure, Heidegger

The linguistic sign 語言記號

- **Sign**, signifiané/signifiant signified/signifier 記號: 所記/能記
- The linguistic sign unites, not a thing and a name, but a concept and a sound image. 一個語言記號所聯結的，不是一件東西與一個名稱，而是一個概念與一個聲音印象
- Signified (concept) ⇔ Signifier (sound image)
- Experiment: Reciting a speech without sound !
- "The linguistic sign is then a two-sided psychological entity that can be represented by the drawing

Two principles of the linguistic sign

- **Arbitrariness** (隨意性)
  - No inner relationship between the signified and the signifier
  - Used by "convention" 約定俗成
  - Against the use of the term "symbol" →sound symbolism
  - Arbitrariness does not mean "up to the speaker", but only means "unmotivated" 不是「隨言說者之意向」解，而是「無理據的」解
  - i.e. the signifier has no natural connection with the signified
  - Against onomatopoeia and interjection!=> "of secondary importance and their symbolic origin is in part open to dispute"
- **Linearity** (線性)
  - Auditory signifiers has to unfold in time, unlike visual signifiers
  - Simple but often neglected
  - Linear nature of language → words are "chained" together forming syntagms "Combinations supported by linearity are syntagms" (句段) (123)

Debates over the arbitrariness of sound
語音隨意性辯論的兩大陣營

- Nature of the debate
- Historical roots: The *physis*-*nomoi* distinction
- The Two Camps

Pros	**Cons**
Hermogenes	Cratylus
Whitney	W. von Humboldt
Saussure	Gabelentz
Meillet	E. Pichon
Vendryes	D.L. Bolinger
Bloomfield	Benveniste
	Grammont
	Sapir
	Jakobson

索緒爾論語言價位

Saussure
on
Linguistic Value

The Concept of Value (1)
價值/價位 的概念

- Value   (-Old French, value, ppt. of valoir => be worth)
               (Latin: valere => be stong, be worth)

- Wert   n. Preis, Kauf- und Marktpreis

               Preis, den man beim Verkauf bekommen

               Geltung-------➔ Geld -> gelten <= Vergeltung

               Bedeutung

               Wichtigkeit

- Money <= money (ME) <= moneie (OF) <=monaie (OF)

                                              |
                                            change

The Concept of Value (2)

- 「價」字晚出：

- 東漢許慎《說文解字》未收「價」字，只見「賈」字
  - 《說文》:「賈，市也。从貝襾聲。一曰坐賣售也。」
  - 襾聲 (公戶切，五部)

  段玉裁注：「引申之，凡賣者之所得，買者之所出，皆曰賈，俗又別其字作價，別其音入禡韻，古無是也。」

- 《論語·子罕第九》 – 「子貢曰：有美玉於斯，韞匵而藏諸？求善賈而沽諸？子曰：沽之哉，沽之哉，我待賈者也。」

- 《北齊書·彭城王浟傳》 – 「食雞羹，何不還價直也？」此今「價」字首見於史冊之一例！

- 宋代徐鉉《說文新附》才增補「價」字:「價，物直也。从人、賈，賈亦聲。」

作為一理論概念而言，Value 涉及甚麼問題呢？我個人的意見是：大凡某一論域 (universe of discourse) 出現多種可能事項可資比較、選擇、乃至交換時，Value 的考慮便便產生。為了比較、選擇和交換的需要，各種潛在的可能性 (事項) 彼此間相對而言的「意義」(meaning) 上的差別必須先被彰顯。因此，value 涉及的是最廣義的 語義問題 semantic problem.

Value 不同

使用舉例：

Universe of discourse 論域	Semantic Intent (意義內容)
道德 morality	Worthiness or unworthiness of actions
生命實踐 life	Fulfillment or frustration in life
經濟 economy	Market value (prices)
數學 mathematics	Numerical value (quantities)
物理 physics	Physical value (qualities)
語言 Language	Linguistic value (concepts)
邏輯 Logic	Truth value (truth or falsity)

Concept of "value" in Saussure: "Here as in political economy we are confronted with the notion of **value**; both sciences are concerned with a system for equating things of different orders—labor and wages in one and a signified and signifier in the other." (CGL 79)

18

The Concept of Value (4) in Saussure

- Concept of "value" raised for the first time:
  - "Here [linguistics] as in political economy we are confronted with the notion of value; both sciences are concerned with a system for equating things of different orders—labor and wages in one and a signified and signifier in the other." (79)
- The "Double axes" of language
  - The axis of simultaneities (AB)
  - The axis of successions (CD)
- "For language is a **system of pure values** which are determined by nothing except the **momentary** arrangement of its terms. (80)
- "A value […] can to some extent be traced in time if we remember that it depends **at each moment** upon a system of coexisting values" (80) 「價」每一刻都涉及一些共存的價的系統。
- Synchronic versus diachronic linguistics

19

Concrete entities of Language

- Linguistic identities 語言單位的「身份認同」(108):
  - Examples of (舉例)
    - A train   火車
   - A street   街道
- Language compared to a game of chess 語言喻作棋局
  - "The respective value of the pieces depends on their position on the chessboard just as each linguistic term derives its value from its opposition to all other terms." (88)
  - => **Example of chess** (107/110) **revisited and elaborated!!**
  - 中國象棋中的「馬」的「價值」在那裡？
  - 「連環馬」、「馬後礮」、「臥槽馬」、「士角馬」

- "The linguistic entity is not accurately defined until it is delimited, i.e. separated from everything that surrounds it on the phonic chain. The delimited entities or units stands in opposition to each other in the mechanism of language." (CGL 103)

- "Instead of pre-existing ideas then, we find in all foregoing examples values emanating from the system… Their most precise characteristic is in being what the others are **not**." (CGL 117)

- "Here as in political economy we are confronted with the notion of value; both sciences are concerned with a system for equating things of different orders – labor and wages in one and a signified and signifier in the other." (CGL 79)

The Concept of Value (5)

❑ "Thought, chaotic by nature, has to become ordered in the process of its decomposition. Neither are thoughts given material form nor are sounds transformed into mental entities; the somewhat mysterious fact is rather that 'thought-sound' implies division, and that language works out its units while taking shape between two shapeless masses." (CGL 112)
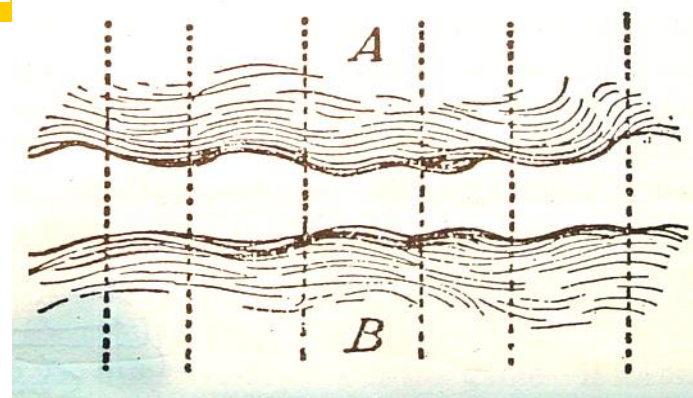
❧ Value ⇔ Signification (CGL 114)

❧ "[…] the idea of value, as defined, shows that to consider a term as simply the union of a certain sound with a certain concept is grossly misleading. To define it in this way would isolate the term from its system; it would mean assuming that one can start from the terms and construct the system by adding them together when, on the contrary, it is from the interdependent whole that one must start and through analysis obtain its elements." (CGL 113)

❧ "Language is a system of interdependent terms in which the value of the term results from the simultaneous presence of the others, as in the diagram" (CGL 114)

❑ "Instead of pre-existing ideas then, we find in all foregoing examples values emanating from the system… Their most precise characteristic is in being what the others are not." (CGL 117)
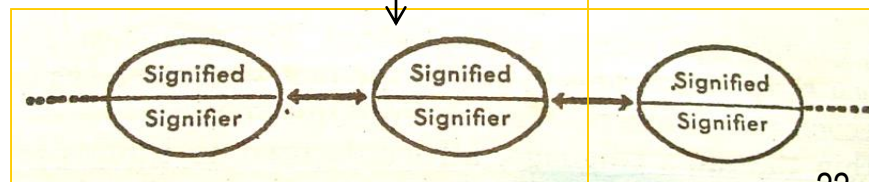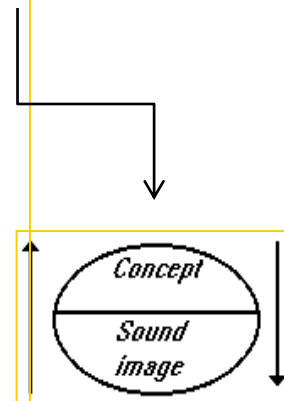
Syntagmatic & Associative Relations

🔸 "Relations and differences between linguistic terms fall into two distinct groups… They correspond to two forms of our mental activity, both indispensable to the life of language." (CGL 123) 「語言單完之關係與差別可大分為兩大類……對應於吾人心智活動的兩種方式，而此二者對於語言運作而言，都是不可或缺的。」

Syntagmatic Relations 句合關係	Associative Relations 聯想關係
Units forming Chains 串合成鏈	Units clustered into Groups 類聚成群
Combination of linearity (temporal sequence) Involved flow or chain of speech in time 涉及言語於時間線性流中的鏈串	Not supported by linearity (seat in the brain or in memory) Involved choice of words 涉及語詞的選擇
Consecutive units formed inside a discourse (in praesentia) 涉及言談中的一些單元的順序出場	Outside of discourse (in absentia) –Units in a potential mnemonic series/ "Their seat is in the brain" 涉及言談外的一些缺場但可能單元的記憶
Suggested an order of succession (fixed order) 每句話所用的單元都以一固定的順序串合	Indefinite order (free association) 可被考慮的單元隨自由聯想不固定地起伏
Fixed number of units 單元為數固定	Indefinite number 單元為數不固定
Involved *la parole* as well as *la langue*	Involved mainly *la langue*
(橫)句合關係 syntagmatic Relations	(縱)類聚關係 Renamed by Louis Hjelmslev as "paradigmatic relations"

How do the two relations interact ?
句合關係與類聚關係如何交接?

縱聚合關係

stupid

foolish

ridiculous

Mary: "Don't do that   silly   thing again, John!"

橫句合關係   Syntagmatic Relations

paradigmatic relations

crazy

insane

idiotic

Saussure's own examples of Associative Relations

enseignement

enseigner
enseignons
etc.
etc.

apprentissage
éducation
etc.
etc.

changement
armement
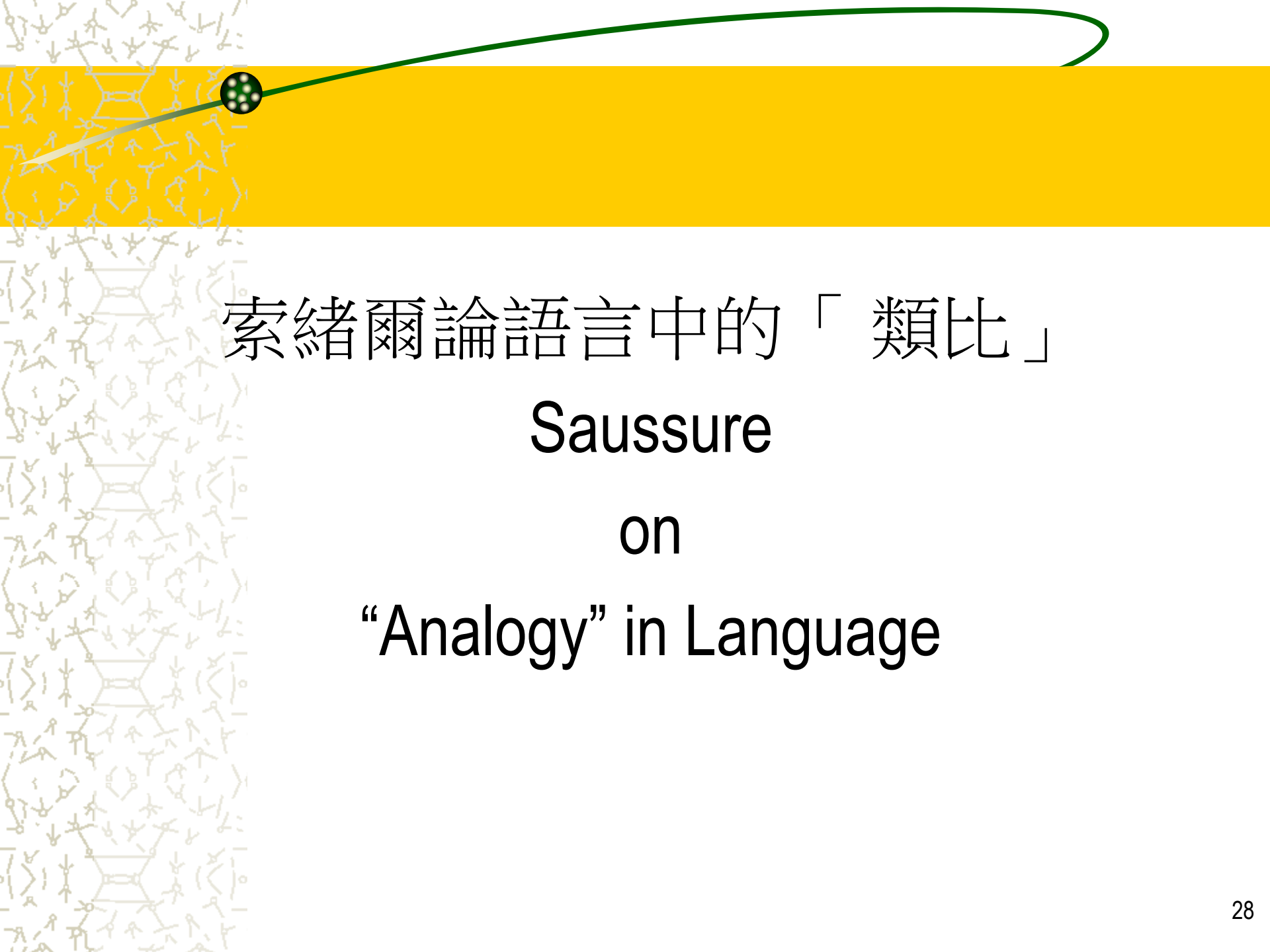etc.
etc.

clément
justement
etc.
etc.
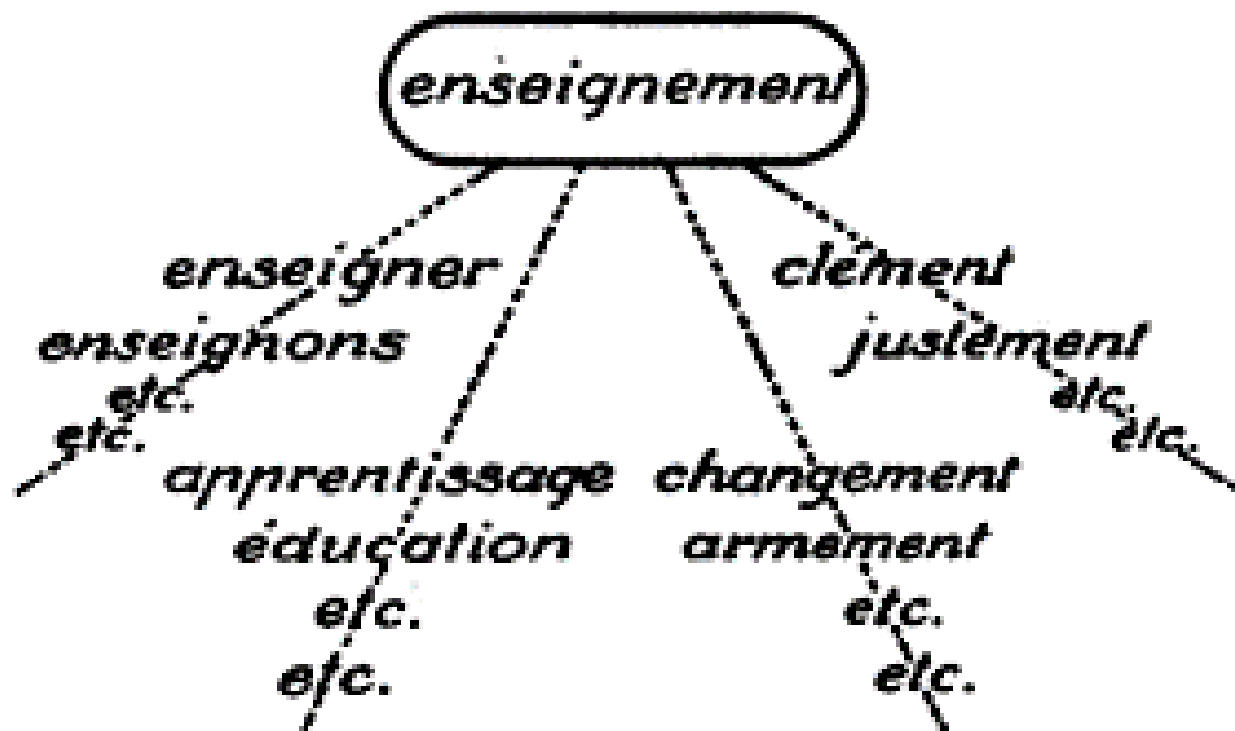
Further developments
句合關係與類聚關係的後續發展

- Associative relations = (paradigmatic) relations
  - "These associations fix word-families, inflectional paradigms and formative elements (radicals, suffixes, inflectional endings etc.) (p.138)
  - => Semantic (Lexical) Field Theory 語詞場域理論 Jost Trier, Gunther Ipsen, Walter Porzig, Leo Weisgerber

- Syntagmatic relations
  - Theory of „Double Articulation" (Duality of Patterns)
  - ? See next slide

AndréMartinet: Double Articulation 雙重分節

	1st Articulation	2nd Articulation
Medieval Scholarship	*Articulatio prima*	*Articulatio secunda*
Humboldt	Artikulation der Worte (語詞分節)	Artikulation der Laute (語音分節)
Hockett	Duality of Patterning (式樣雙重性)	
Hjelmslev	Plerematic articulation (充實)內容分節	Cenematic articulation (空洞)形式分節
Meaning/Sense	Sense determination 意義訂定	Sense discrimination 意義區別
Involving 涉及結構	Supra-morphemic structures 超語素結構	Sub-morphemic structures 次語素結構
Examples 涉及元素	Sentences 句, Words 詞, Morphemes 語素	sound clusters 音叢 Syllables 音節 Phonemes 音位 distinctive features 區別特徵

27

索緒爾論語言中的「 類比」

Saussure

on

"Analogy" in Language

Concept of "Analogy" 類比概念

- "Analogy" originated as a mathematical term (Euclid) indicating equality of ratio. (Plato *Rep*. 534ab) 於古希臘,Analogy 原解作數學上的「比例」
- Aristotle introduced the term into philosophy to indicate proportions which are non-mathematical (*Physics* VII, 4) 亞里斯多德用之於哲學
- Heidegger's rendering of the term "analogy" 海德格對 Analogie 的解讀

ἀνὰ	λεγεῖν
ana	legein
parallel	speak
Ent	sprechen
相應	而言

- In modern linguistics, "analogy" became an important notion in Humboldt as well as in Saussure. 現代語言學中的洪堡特和索緒爾都極重視 Analogy 和語言的關係。

Analogy of Names

Examples:

① Analogy of Inequality (of perfection)

same name, same meaning, but analogates unequally participated:

Eg. Stone as body
     Fire as body.

② Analogy of Attribution   +. also 10 categories

Same name, one primary meaning. analogates have different relations to name.

an animal is healthy   — Primary meaning
urine is healthy   (Possession)
medicine is healthy   Manifestation
                            Causation

③ Analogy of Proportionality = things with same name, notion expressed by the name is similar according to proportion.

a) metaphorically

eye | corporeal vision (I see ...)
understanding | intellectual vision (I see ...)

or   a man   :   smiles
     a blooming meadow :   smiles

b) Proper (without use of metaphors)

6 = twice 3
8 = twice 4

heart   : Principle of an animal
foundation : Principle of a house

- 「類比假定了一個範式及其它的一有規律的模仿。」 "Analogy supposes a model and its regular imitation. An analogical form is a form made on the model of one or more other forms in accordance with a definite rule." (CGL 161)

- "Analogy favours regularity and tends to unify structural and inflectional procedures." (162)

- We must go further and say the analogy is grammatical. It supposes awareness and understanding of a relation between forms." (165)

- 「言語不斷對其單元進行分解，這但使得有效的交談成為可能，也使得類比建構成為可能。」 "Speech is continuously engaged in decomposing its units, and this activity contains not only every possibility of effective talk, but every possibility of analogical formation." (166)

31

Saussure on Analogy (2)

一切〔語言〕創新之先，**語言倉庫**裡貯存著的材料必先被無意識地比較；在這倉庫中，一些能產的形式會按照句合關係和聯想關係被排列開來。」 "Any Creation must be preceded by an unconscious comparison of the materials deposited in the **storehouse** of language, where productive forms are arranged according to their syntagmatic and associative relations." (165)

"potential existence of the new in the old." (166) "A newly formed word like indécorable already has a potential existence in language."

in|-décor|able

in-connu   décorer   pardonn-able

in-sensé   décoration   mani-able
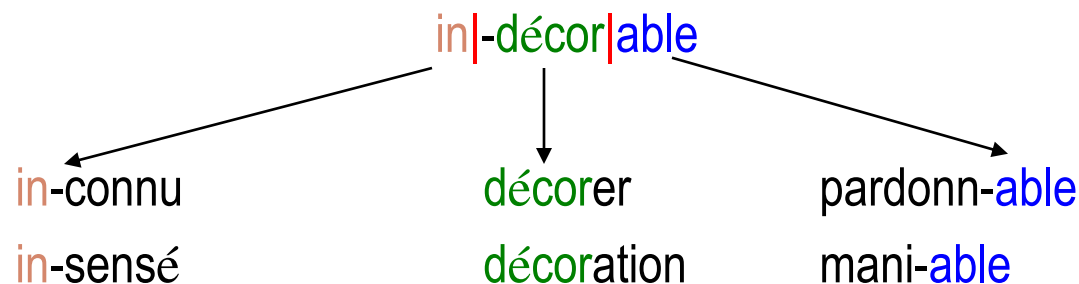
"Words can be rated for capacity to engender other words to the extent to which they themselves are decomposable." (166)

- 類比有如「比例」"Analogical creation may be pictured as similar to a **proportion**." (166)

> pardonner : impardonnable, etc. = décorer : **x**
>
> **x** = indécorable

- "Nothing enters language without having been tested in speaking (parole), and every evolutionary phenomenon has its roots in the individual." (168)

- "For analogy…reflects the changes that have affected the functioning of language and sanctions them through new combinations. It collaborates efficiently with all the forces that constantly modify the powerful force in evolution." (CGL 171)
  - 歸有光→ 韓愈
  - 歌德

- "Analogy as a **Renovating** and **Conservative** Force." (171) 類比是一種既創新而又守舊的力量

- "Language is a garment covered with patches cut from its own cloth." (CGL 172) 語言就像一件滿佈從自身的布料裁縫出來的衣服

Main Features of Linguistic Analogy
語言類比的重要作用

- 引導心智的比較能力 Comparative mind
- 加強分析性 Analyticity/ analysis/ decomposition
- 語言元素的抽象與重組 Abstraction and reshuffling of linguistic elements
- 從故有元素中發見潛在的新元素Potential existence of the new in the old
- 於語言系統 (langue) 支持下作即興的言語 (parole). Improvisation (parole) on the basis of the existing language system (langue)
- 語言傳統內的創新Innovation within tradition (renovating as well as conservative)

Problem of Universals

as a crucial link between Philosophy and Linguistics

共相問題

作為哲學與語言學之間的一條重要紐帶

Problem of Universals – 共相問題 (1)

- 「共相」與「個體」兩個哲學問題是緊密地彼此依存的。

- 邏輯問題：從邏輯的觀點看，universal 本身是判斷(judgment)理論中「量」中的一種，即所謂「全稱」，相應於「特稱」(particular) 與「單稱」(singular)。但從存有上講，universals 即所謂「共相」，而particular 和 singular 則可以合起來而稱為「個體」(individuals)。

- 何謂「共相」？共相與我們的生活有何相干？
  - 「類」的認知（ Eg. Dr. Shepherd's dog）
  - 概念世界、觀念世界與理念世界

共相論爭的哲學意義

共相論爭在哲學史中的地位，其實是對柏拉圖「理型說」的諸種理論困難的一次全面重估。隱然包涵了對柏氏理論作出修正的意圖。這一修正，先引出亞里斯多德的「溫和唯實論」，對柏氏超離意味的共相予以約束。而論爭發展到了奧坎的階段，共相已於概念層面得到解釋，因而，超離的共相乃成為不必要的「重覆」，按照「奧坎剃刀」(Occam's Razor)的原則，乃甚至將要面對可被省略的危機!

- ❧ Boethius (480-524 CE) 的疑問
  見所著 **Commentary on Porphyry's** *Isagoge* ➔ **Aristotle's** *On Categories*
  - "Whether genera and species are substances or are set in the mind alone; whether they are corporeal or incorporeal substances; and whether they are separate from the things perceived by the senses or set in them."

- ❧ 共相論爭 (Controversy over universals, *Universalienstreit*)
  - 中世紀之後，大家開始追問 "What is the nature of universals?"並就有關問題展開論爭，其中有兩大陣營：唯實論(realism)、唯名論(nominalism)。

- ❧ 唯實論 (realism): 顧名思義，唯實論所謂的共相，實指其為一些事物 (**res**) 但至於是怎樣的事物，則有兩種不同層次的立場。
  - extreme realism: Plato 所講的理型，強調共相的「超離」(separateness)、自足性、永恆、不變易、與完美。
  - moderate realism: Aristotle 所主張，指寓於事物的共相，強調inherence。強調共相作為現實變化的指導原則

- ❧ 唯名論 (nominalism) : 主張共相不是事物，共相只是名目 (**nomen**)
  - Roscellin 認為這些名目只是聲音/聲氣vox, flatus vocis (blast of sound).
  - Abelard 對 Roscellin 的理論作出修正，指出作為共相的名目，不只是一般的聲音，而是 Sermo (word),— 也即 vox sigificativa (**meaningful sound**) ➔compare phonology
  - Occam 指共相是 conceptus (Begriff / begreifen)。Concept 的動詞是 conceive， "-ceive"是掌握的意思，而 "con-"就是統涉。因此，Con-cept 或概念 ，就是可以一次過統攝或包含很多東西的把柄。

- 「"掌握"者，concipere, conceptus 是也。為使與諾薩林的"極端的唯名論"相區別，後世學者都習於把阿比拉德和後來的奧坎(Occam) 就共相問題的立場稱為"概念主義"(conceptualism)。對阿比拉德來說，無論我們把共相稱為 *nomen*、稱為*sermo* 或稱為 conceptus，某一意義而言，其皆可說是"由人類規創"（*ex hominum institutione*) 而產生的。論者一般但見"唯名論"與經驗主義傳統之關連，卻往往忽略了阿比拉德以降這一支"概念主義"傳統對西方日後 心靈哲學乃至語言學所產生的影響。就這一問題，德國波鴻大學 (Bochum) 的 Kurt Flasch 提出了十分精審的看法：「他〔阿比拉德〕指出人類如何於認識世界的當兒參與塑造世界的形象。他不再把人類視為一單純的容受者，人再不是只知對上帝的創造讚歎。阿比拉德開啟了人類對其世界所作出的參與的研究 − 就這一點而 言，阿比拉德無疑是一位帶有"現代性"意味的學者。[...] 阿比拉德對人於世界詮釋的這份參與的重視，結果**引發出一嶄新的語言理論**[...]」

- 7* 從語言學的角度看，阿比拉德提出 **sermo** 一說，充分地把語詞中"音"和"義"兩種成素不可分割的關係重新揭示出來。從另外一角度看，sermo 理論顯示了，人類語言現象中語音的真正功能正在於意義的區別 (meaning discrimination)。藉著語音的意義區別功能，吾人成功地對世界中的種種經驗作出了功能性的"掌握"。」
  - 以上段落節錄自關子尹：《從哲學的觀點看》，p.224.

- 〔課堂補充〕關於語言中「音」和「義」的關係問題，可循近世語言學中 phonetics 至 phonology (phonemics)之發展考慮

Sidenote: **Phonetics vs Phonology**

Roman Jakobson (1896-

- ❧ **Two kinds of study of speech sounds**:
  - Phonetics ➔ Natural scientific (physical-physiological)
    語音學 ➔
  - Phonology ➔ Social scientific (psychological-intellectual-social)
    音韻學
    - 要理解語音如何表義，必須逐一語言系統觀察 (Language must be studied "system by system"
    - Concept of phoneme 每一語言只會動員為數有限的音位
    - Meaning discrimination through phonological oppositions

- ❧ **The Prager conception of a "phonological system":**
  - "We call phonological system of a language […] the repertory of oppositions which in a given language can be associated with a differentiation of meaning (repertory of phonological oppositions). Terms of phonological oppositions that are not susceptible to being dissociated into smaller sub-oppositions are called phonemes" (Troubetzkoy/Jakobson)

39

Problem of Universals - 共相問題
- Medieval resolutions/compromises
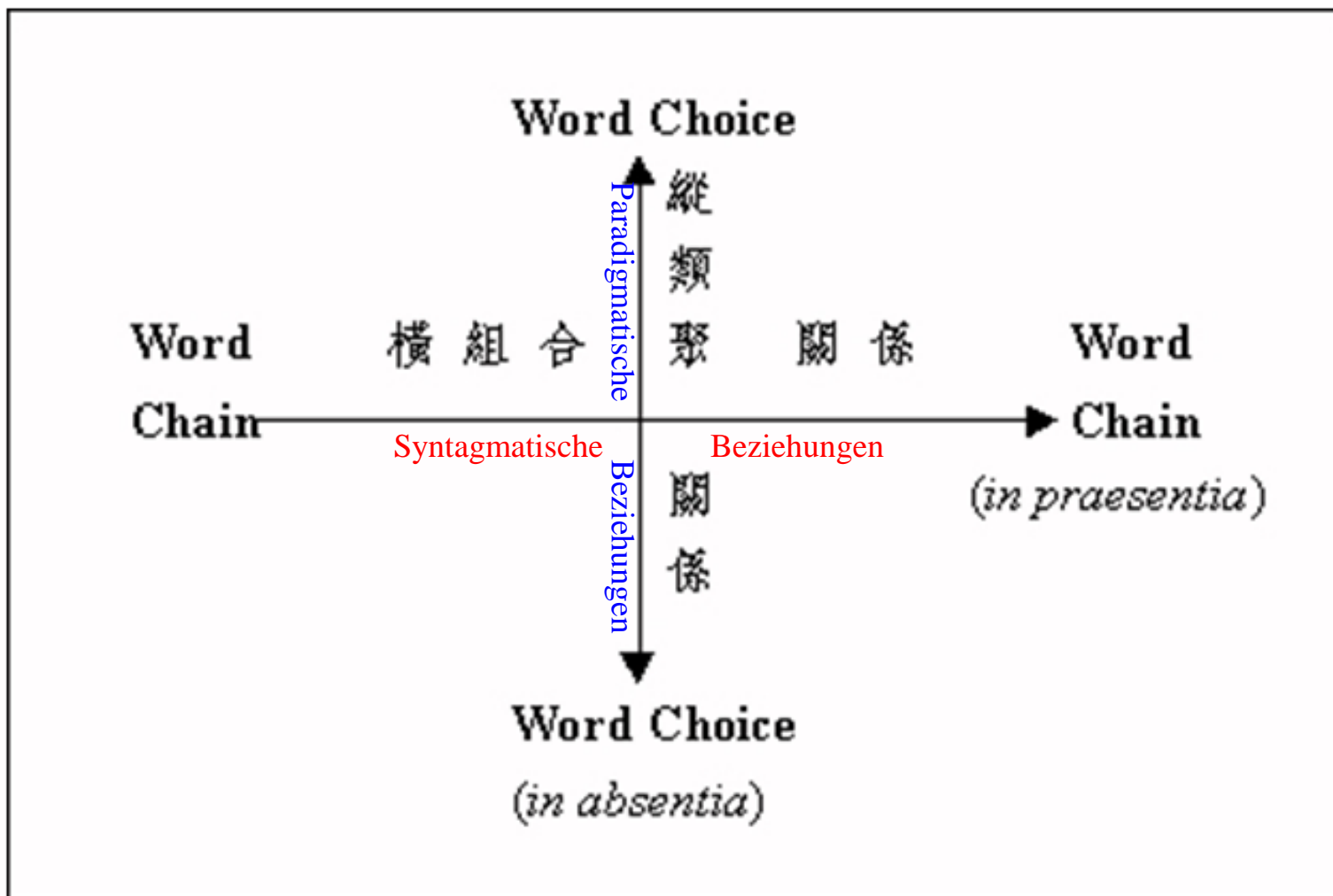
- 中世紀時 Avicenna, Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas 等學者總結了共相論爭，提出「共相三分說」，讓各種立場「平分秋色」：

  - **Universale ante rem** 先於存在的共相
    - → (e.g. Plato) 形而上學、存有論

  - **Universale in re** 寓於存在的共相
    - → (e.g. Aristotle) 自然哲學

  - **Universale post rem** 後於存在的共相
    - → 知識論、符號學、語言哲學

- 除上述三種「共相」外，尚有另一意義的共相要考慮。

  - **Universal by analogy (*per analogiam*)**
    - Problem of analogy as a theoretical complication of the third type of universals as listed above   → **See next slide**

40

Word Choice

縱 類 聚 關 係

Word
Chain

横 組 合 *Paradigmatische* 關 係

Word
Chain

Syntagmatische   Beziehungen

關 係

(*in praesentia*)

Paradigmatische Beziehungen

Word Choice

(*in absentia*)

Doppelte Artikulation (André Martinet)

- Humboldt :   Artikulation der Worte vs Artikulation der Laute
  - Hockett: Duality of Patterning
  - Hjelmslev: Plerematic   vs cenematic
  - Mittelalter: articulatio prima   vs articulatio seconda

Erste Artikulation	Zweite Artikulation
Sinn-determinierend	Sinn-unterscheidend
Supra-morphemische Strukturen	Sub.morphemische Strukturen
z.B. Morpheme, Worte, Sätze	Distinktive Merkmale, Phonemes, Vokalen, Dithphongs (Doppelvokalen), Konsonanten, Konsonantentcluster, Silben

- Wozu doppelte Artikulation?

Wortfelde in Philosophie

Deutch	*Sicht*	Nach*sicht*	Rück*sicht*	Um*sicht*	Durch*sicht*igkeit
English	sight	forbearance	considerateness	circumspection	transparency
Chinese	shi*cha*	liang*cha*	ti*cha*	zhou*cha*	dong*cha*
中文	視察	諒察	體察	周察	洞察

Deutch	Vorlaufen	Augenblick	Wiederholung	Gewärtigen	Gegenwärtigen	Vergessen/Behalten
English	Anticipation	Moment, instant	Repetition	Expecting	Enpresenting	Forgetting/Retaining
中文	預計	當機	回省	觀望	當前	遺忘/記憶

Excerpted from Heidegger database (CUHK):

- "There are only two systems of writing:1) In an ideographic system each word is represented by a single sign that is unrelated to the sounds of the word itself. Each written sign stands for a whole word and, consequently, for the idea expressed by the word. The classic example of an ideographic system of writing is Chinese. "(E25-26) [Stimmt das alles?] 他認為表意文字系統的字詞和所字詞的讀音無關係 (!)，並舉漢字系統為例。

- "…that the written word tends to replace the spoken one in our minds is true of both systems of writing, but the tendency is stronger in the ideographic system. To a Chinese, an ideogram and a spoken word are both symbols of an idea ; to him writing is a second language, and if two words that have the same sound are used in conversation, he may resort to writing in order to express his thought. But in Chinese the mental substitution of the written word for the spoken word does not have the annoying consequences that it has in a phonetic system, for the substitution is absolute; the same graphic symbol can stand for words from different Chinese dialects." (E26) 認為漢字乃「第二漢語」，認為漢字能全面取代漢語以傳達思想，而且同一組漢字可跨越地坮被操不同方言的漢語使用者理解。

- "We would see, for example, that motivation plays a much larger role in German than in English. But the ultra-lexicological type is Chinese while Proto-Indo-European and Sanskrit are specimens of the ultra-grammatical type." (E134) 德語便比英語較為 有理可循 (motivated)。但最帶超詞匯色彩的當數漢語，而最帶超語法色彩的是原始印歐語和梵語。

- "In Chinese, most words are not decomposable; in an artificial language, however, almost all words are. An Esperantist has unlimited freedom to build new words on a given root." (E166) 在漢語中，爻部份的語詞都是不可分解的。在一人工語言中，幾乎所有語詞都可分解。(漢語唡漢字真的如此嗎?)

44

The Problem of Analogy

* 三種「通用」語詞或概念的方式
  Three Ways of using a word/concept "universally" (koinon)

  - Equivocity → 同名歧義 (ὁμωνύμως)，例如 Turkey: 土耳其/火雞; Strauß: 花束/駝鳥
  - Univocity → 同名單義 (συνωνύμως)，例如馬、鳥、花、魚皆稱「生物」
  - Analogy → 類比 (ἀναλογία), Ent-sprechen, correspond,「朝向而說」,「對以應之」

* Source of the problem of "analogy" lies in Aristotle:
  - 「健康」(τὸ ὑγιενόν)一詞即為一經典例子。讓我們觀察下列四個句子：[1]
    * 某人有一個很健康的心臟 (這個人身體很健康) *
    * 這一種草藥很健   ■
    * 他的臉色很健康   ■
    * 每天散步去很健康   ■
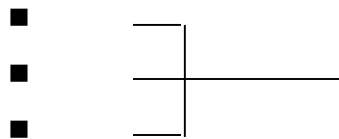
* Analogy in Philosophy and in Linguistics

* Analogy → Analogy of Being

  - [1] *AM*, pp. 38-39; 原典見Aristotle, *Met*. G2, 1003a35-b4。「健康」乃亞里斯多德說明類比問題時用的經典性例子，但後世學者為求說明方便，一般都對這例子的表述方式稍加修改，如中世紀的Cardinal Cajetan 和當代的海德格皆然。這裡引用的正是海德格的版本。 45

廣東話的古雅

- 蘇軾：「**寧可食無肉**，不可居無竹，無肉令人瘦，無竹令人俗，人瘦尚可肥，士俗不可醫」的【食】字和【肥】字，正是廣東話。日常例子如～食餸、食嘢、好好食、肥仔、肥佬、肥騰騰。普通話唔係用「食」，係用「吃」，唔係用「肥」，係用「胖」。
- 李白：「人生得意需盡歡，**莫使金樽空對月**」的【樽】字，正是廣東話。日常例子如～買一樽豉油返屋企、飲番樽啤酒先、呢個玻璃樽入面係乜嘢來咖？普通話唔係用「樽」，係用「瓶」，一瓶、瓶子。
- 詩経：「**行行重行行**，與君生別離」的【行】字，正是廣東話。行行重行行的意思是；行下，停下，再行下，又再停下，非常之依依不舍……廣東話日常例子如～行路、行街睇戲、行出去、行花市、行咗幾遠呀？普通話係用「走」或「逛」，走路、逛街。

- 杜甫：「朱門酒肉臭，**路有凍死骨**」的【凍死】，正是廣東話。廣東話日常例子如～好凍、凍冰冰。普通話唔係用「凍」係用「冷」。
- 李白：「**舉頭望明月**，低頭思故鄉」的【望】字，正是廣東話。廣東話日常例子如～望住前面、唔好四圍望、望乜嘢？普通話唔係用「望」係用「看」。
- 杜甫：「肯與鄰翁相對飲，**隔籬呼取盡餘杯**」的【隔籬】，正是廣東話。廣東話日常例子如～我就住喺你隔籬、隔籬鄰舍、搬過隔籬屋。普通話唔係用「隔籬」係用「隔壁」或「鄰居」。
- 李煜的「**問君能有幾多愁？**恰似一江春水向東流」的【幾多】，正是廣東話。廣東話日常例子如～幾多錢？幾多個？普通話唔係用「幾多」係用「多少」。