

汉语韵律对汉语成语句法加工的影响

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摘要

本研究根据韵律句法学理论, 选取并列式、主谓式和错位式三种不同类型的四字格汉语成语, 使用事件关联脑电位技术 (Event-Related Potentials, ERPs), 探讨了汉语成语的内部句法结构与韵律结构的相互作用对其脑认知加工的影响。结果发现, 相比于并列式成语, 主谓式和错位式成语都激发了P600效应, 并且主谓式和错位式成语之间不存在显著的脑电位差异。该结果表明, 汉语成语的认知加工不是整体的意义提取过程, 而是根据成语内部的韵律句法关系进行的分析加工过程。汉语成语的加工不受成语内部实际句法关系的影响。本研究支持了汉语韵律句法学的观点, 汉语韵律可以制约汉语成语的句法加工。

关键词


汉语成语 汉语韵律 句法结构 ERPs

1. 引言

语言是文化的载体, 也是大脑神经活动的产物。关于汉语句法与韵律之间的互动关系, 近二十几年以来, 已有学者做过相关的研究

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THE INFLUENCE OF CHINESE PROSODY ON SYNTACTIC PROCESSING OF CHINESE IDIOMS

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ABSTRACT

This study examined three different types of four-character Chinese idioms, including those involving a coordinate relationship, a subject-predicate relationship, or a prosody-syntax mismatched structure, within the theoretical framework of prosodic syntax in Chinese, using Event-Related Potentials (ERPs) to explore the interaction between syntax and prosody in the processing of these Chinese idioms. It is found that both the subject-predicate and the prosody-syntax mismatched idioms elicited the P600 effect, whereas the coordinate idioms did not, and there is no significant difference in brain potentials between the subject-predicate and the prosody-syntax mismatched idioms. The results show that the cognitive processing of Chinese idioms is not a synthetic process of meaning extraction, but an analytic process based on the prosody-syntax interaction within the idioms. In addition, the processing of Chinese idioms is not affected by the syntactic relation between the constituents within the idiom. This study supports the view of prosodic syntax in Chinese that syntactic processing of Chinese idioms may be constrained by prosodic features.

KEYWORDS

Chinese idioms Chinese prosody Syntactic structure ERPs