

## 摘要

本研究基于可及性理论(Accessibility Theory),从汉语主从句句法结构及隐含结果性动词(Implicit Consequentiality Verb)的语义指向两个因素出发对汉语主从句间的回指问题展开讨论。

不论是主从句中的话题结构还是隐含结果性动词,均会对潜在先行语的显著性产生影响,进而影响主从句间的回指。由于不同的隐含结果性动词具有不同的语义偏向,因此话题结构与隐含结果性动词对回指的影响有时相同有时相异。在过去的研究中,学者们更热衷于采用实验方法单独考察隐含原因性动词(Implicit Causality Verb)对主从句间回指的影响。

本研究以隐含结果性动词作为一个重要考察因素,通过考察语料库中的实际语言运用情况,分析隐含结果性动词与主从句句法结构对各潜在先行语所指代实体的显著性会产生怎样的综合影响,在两种因素共同作用下,又会对汉语主从句间的回指产生怎样的影响。

为考察上述问题,我们通过问卷调查、语料库检索、统计检验等定量研究方法。本研究得出的主要结论如下:(1).在汉语因果主从句中,不论从句谓语为倾向主语还是倾向宾语的隐含结果性动词,人们偏爱使用非话题结构进行表述,隐含结果性动词语义倾向对主从句间回指的影响大于句法结构对回指的影响;(2).当原因从句谓语为主语倾向型隐含结果性动词时,语料整体呈现出回指从句主语/主题;若动词语义倾向越大,从句主语显著性越大,句法结构差异对回指的影响越大,但话题结构对回指的影响越小;动词语义倾向越小,隐含结果性动词对从句主语显著性的作用越小,句法结构差异对回指的影响越小,但话题结构对回指的影响越大;当从句谓语为宾语倾向型隐含结果性动词时,语义倾向对于回指的影响在非话题结构句中更加明显,动词语义倾向越大,从句宾语位置上的潜在先行语显著性越强,回指语也更倾向于回指从句宾语;(3).隐含结果性动词的情态与体貌虽然会通过影响动词语义指向进而影响回指,但其影响范围较小;(4) 当外显因果关系发生变化,因果逻辑减弱时,句法结构对主从句间回指的影响比隐含结果性动词对回指的影响更加明显,此时,人们更倾向于使用不同的句法结构来凸显先行语的显著性。

**关键字:** 回指; 隐含结果性动词; 话题结构

## Abstract

This study, on the basis of Accessibility Theory, explores how implicit consequentiality verbs and syntactic structures influence the inter-clausal anaphora between a subordinate clause and its main clause.

Both syntactic structures as well as implicit consequentiality verbs affect the inter-clausal anaphora by increasing or decreasing the salience of potential antecedents. In previous researches on anaphora, implicit consequentiality verb is a somewhat neglected factor. Scholars focus more on implicit causality verbs and prefer psychological experiments on inter-clausal anaphora studies.

Through analysis of texts from corpora and statistical tests, we try to find the general influence of verb semantics and syntactic structures on inter-clausal anaphora resolution. The main findings of this study can be concluded as follows: (1). In practical use of language, people prefer using the non-topic structure; compared with syntactic structures, verb semantics influence the inter-clausal anaphora more. (2). When NP1-bias verbs act as predicates in causal subordinate clauses, the subjects of subordinate clause will tend to be the antecedents; with the increase of the verb semantic bias, the potentiality of the subjects in causal clause acting as antecedents increases while the syntactic structure's influences on anaphora decreases. When NP2-bias verbs act as predicates in causal subordinate clauses, verb semantics only affect inter-clausal anaphora more in non-topic structures; the potentiality of the objects in causal clause acting as antecedents increases with the increase of the verb semantic bias. (3). The modal verbs have some effect on implicit consequentiality verbs as well as anaphora resolution in a limited scope. (4). When explicit causality changes, people may use topic structures more often and syntactic structures may have greater influence on anaphora resolution than verb semantics.

**Keywords:** Anaphora; implicit consequentiality verb; topic