

網絡語料所見之語法創新及其限度
Innovations and their Restrictions:
Studies on Internet-Based Chinese Grammar

by

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摘要

網絡中的語言問題已然成為學界關注的一個熱點，但該對領域語法創新問題的研討還未能得到足夠重視。本課題依據“語言特區”理論的基本思想，初步、系統地考察了多類新的語法變異形式，嘗試刻畫出網絡中語法創新的基本面貌、探討其語法創新的基本規律。

理論方面，本課題對語言特區的性質和網絡平台的語言特區特徵進一步完善和發展，提出語言特區往往是那些對表情或達意有強制性極端要求又或給予極大自由的語言使用領域，並基於區分可能的和不可能的語言梳理了若干網絡語料創新現象與語言學理論之間的認知問題，強調網絡特殊語料的語言學價值。

具體案例上，本課題發掘、分析了一系列新的語法事實，包括雙音節單純詞的拆分使用、新興程度義動結式複合詞、新興語素“控”的去語法化和兩類非典型名詞謂語句“ N_1N_2 ”與“ N +起來/下去”，以及 $VVVO$ 多重重疊式和非典型的“ $V-V$ ”重疊現象。

研究表明，網絡中的語法創新以調整已有形式或規則的方式為主，完全新創的現象較少；同時，它在多個層面中都非常活躍，既有詞法的，也有句法的，既有語素的，也有語類、短語和句子的。這些幾乎只見於網絡的案例均不同程度地突破了普通話的一般語法規則，看似雜亂無章，但卻又在內部結構、外部功能和意義等方面表現出相當的規律性，說明本研究的結論也完全支持“語言特區”理論提出的語法創新“能突破但有限度”的核心規律。

Abstract

Internet language is a hot topic in linguistic research. However, the issue of grammatical innovation has not attracted enough attention. Based on the concept of Language Special Zone Theory, this thesis aims at outlining the basic features and rules of grammatical innovations of internet language by analyzing different kinds of new syntactic form systematically.

This research makes a further theoretical and applicable contribution to the Language Special Zone (LSZ) theory and gets a better view of the features of internet language (a vital type of LSZ). It proposes that LSZs are always strictly restricted or extremely free. Based on possible and impossible languages hypothesis, the thesis discusses some cognitive issues on the relationship between the grammatical innovation of internet language and linguistic theory, emphasizing on the value of the special language forms on the internet.

In this research, a series of innovative cases is discussed, including $X_1 le$ (了) ge (個) X_2 construction (X_1X_2 is a non-separate morpheme), two kinds of new resultatives with degree meaning, de-grammaticalization of the new word *kong* (控), two new non-canonical nominal predication constructions (N_1N_2 , $N+qilai$ (起來)/*xiaqu* (下去)), and two new reduplication forms ($VVVO$, non-canonical $V yi$ (一) V construction).

The result shows that the grammatical innovation of network language is mainly based on the existing forms or rules instead of creating new rules. Furthermore, the innovation can be detected at all levels of grammar, i.e., morpheme, morphology and syntax, and realized in words, phrases as well as sentences. The result also indicates that all cases are deviated from the regular rules of Putonghua to some extent. However, there is certain rules in their structures and functions. As a whole, this study supports the main idea of the LSZ Theory, which argues that in LSZ, there could be some innovation of grammatical rules, but there are still some restrictions.

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