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《內經·素問篇》中的成分隱喻

Elemental Metaphor in *Neijing Suwen*

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## 摘要

本文在韩礼德的隐喻理论框架下，从成分的角度出发考察《内经·素问篇》中成分隐喻。通过对《内经·素问篇》成分隐喻的定量和定性研究增加了回向成分隐喻，旨在说明《内经·素问篇》的语言结合了名物化方向的成分隐喻和过程化方向的回向成分隐喻，从而使它的语言在保持一定的权威性的同时还能够使文章更生动，更灵活，对读者更为友好。因此，本文涉及到两个重要的概念，即名物化方向的成分隐喻和过程化方向的回向成分隐喻。前者是名物化方向的隐喻，而后者则是过程化方向的隐喻。两者的级阶转移的方向是相反的。

本文研究的医学语篇，虽属于科技语篇的范畴，但它涉及到对中医作品—《内经·素问篇》的研究，属于中医古文语篇。除了一些西医语篇和中医翻译语篇的语法隐喻研究，国内尚无中医古文类语篇的语法隐喻的研究。另外，对《内经·素问篇》研究方法国内仅仅停留在传统的训诂学和修辞学以及最近的认知隐喻。因此，从语法隐喻的角度可以为《内经·素问篇》的研究提供新的视野。

本文认为韩礼德的成分隐喻的分类不能囊括《内经·素问篇》语篇中出现的级阶转移回向的成分隐喻。因此，结合《内经·素问篇》中的回向成分隐喻，本文试图构建一个综合的隐喻理论模型。在这种综合的理论模型下搜集的成分隐喻，则根据隐喻特征群的类型进行分析。成分隐喻的级阶转移引起了不同的隐喻特征群，而回向成分隐喻引起的特征群则不同于那些级阶转移下降的隐喻。它有如下几种类型：a)成分到图形、b)心理过程/使动过程图形到物质过程图形、c)关系过程图形到物质过程图形、d)过程图形到性质作过程图形。《内经·素问篇》语言的研究结果也验证了本文中的假设，即（1）虽然《内经·素问篇》是一门医学科学，但是它与其他的科学语篇不同。（2）除了韩礼德的成分隐喻外，《内经·素问篇》中还存在着不少回向的成分隐喻。这些回向成分隐喻构成的隐喻特征群不同于甚至与韩礼德的隐喻特征群相反。（3）《内经·素问篇》除了有其他科学语篇都有的“喜欢的小句类型”和名词化还有属于自己的“喜欢的小句类型”。最后希望此研究能够引起学者对这种回向成分隐喻的重视，从一致性与非一致性的角度重新审视隐喻，以及能够为古汉语语言研究尤其是中医语篇研究提供新的视角。

关键词： 语法隐喻；成分隐喻；回向成分隐喻；《内经·素问篇》

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## Abstract

Based on the grammatical metaphor theory of Halliday, this thesis attempts to investigate the elemental metaphor in *Neijing Suwen* from the element perspective. Through the quantitative and qualitative studies, the thesis contributes the backward elemental metaphor. It claims that the perfect combination of the elemental metaphor towards Thing and the backward elemental metaphor towards Process in *Neijing Suwen* makes the discourse more dynamic, vivid, lively and friendly and keeps its authority at the same time. Therefore, two important notions are involved—elemental metaphor towards Thing and backward elemental metaphor towards Process. The former is a grammatical metaphor drifting towards Thing while the latter is a grammatical metaphor drifting towards Process. The latter is contrary to the former in the direction of rankshifts.

The discourse that the thesis tries to analyze is a medical discourse. Though it belongs to the scientific discourse, it involves the language research of *Neijing Suwen* which is an ancient Chinese medical discourse. Some scholars use the grammatical metaphor to study English medical discourses and translated traditional Chinese medicine discourses. Nevertheless, few of them apply it to the ancient Chinese medical discourse. Additionally, the previous approaches to *Neijing Suwen* are only restricted to the commentariology, the rhetorical research and the cognitive metaphor. Grammatical metaphor approach will provide a brand-new vision.

The thesis argues that Halliday's elemental metaphor fails to encompass the reverse and backward grammatical metaphor in *Neijing Suwen*. In view of that, the thesis establishes a comprehensive model to include the backward elemental metaphor in *Neijing Suwen*. Data are collected within that comprehensive model while the analysis is in accordance with the syndrome types caused by elemental metaphors. Conversely, the syndromes of backward elemental metaphor are also different from those of downgrading elemental metaphors. They can transfer: a) from element to figure, b) from figure with mental/causative process to figure with material

process, c) from figure with relational process to figure with material process, d) from figure with process to figure with quality as process. Results of the present study prove the hypotheses in the thesis: (1) *Neijing Suwen* is not a typical scientific discourse though it concerns the medical science. (2) Besides the elemental metaphor towards Thing, there is the backward elemental metaphor towards Process in *Neijing Suwen*. Backward elemental metaphors cluster into syndromes, different from and even opposite to Halliday's syndrome types. (3) Apart from the 'favorite clause types' in scientific discourses, *Neijing Suwen* has other 'favorite clause types' of its own. The research is expected to enlighten the successive researchers to re-inspect grammatical metaphor from the perspective of congruence and incongruence, paying attention to backward elemental metaphors. Hopefully it can offer some insights into the language research of ancient Chinese and especially the language research of traditional Chinese medicine.

**Key Words:** grammatical metaphor; elemental metaphor; backward elemental metaphor; *Neijing Suwen*

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## Chapter One Introduction

### 1.1 Research Background of the Study

This thesis is deployed by reviewing the development of the grammatical metaphor (hereafter referred as GM) theory and the relative discourse studies. Halliday (1985: 321-342) may initiate the GM theory very early, but he introduces the theory in *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* in 1985 with the comparison to lexical metaphors. He defines GM from more above perspective—the grammar ends: lexical metaphor is the transferring use of other words while GM can express same content with other different grammatical structure. Some scholars are in favor of the definition (Hu Zhuangling, 1996). Other scholars doubt and contend that GM should include the lexical metaphor from the perspectives of the whole lexicogrammar continuum (Ravelli, 1988; Thompson, 1996).

Halliday first distinguishes the ideational metaphor and the interpersonal metaphor as he finds the incongruent expressions of the transitivity, the modality and the mood. Seemingly Halliday has built the theory into metafunctions but latter overrides it (Halliday & Matthiessen, 1999: 227-293) and attempts to adapt GM to the framework of elemental metaphor (hereafter referred as EM). Within the EM framework, the syndrome, the semantic junction and GM motifs are elaborated. Furthermore, a more detailed classification is summarized, which, some scholars convince, witnesses Halliday's efforts and innovation to cover all kinds of metaphors (Yan Shiqing, 2003).

As to the discourse analysis overseas, Halliday (1988, 1989, 1990, etc.) and Martin (Wignell et al, 1990; Eggins et al, 1993; Martin, 1993) investigate scientific discourses and other various discourses including some highly-valued discourses, everyday discourses, geographical discourses, and historical discourses. Both Martin (1993) and Halliday (1989) are enchanted in educational discourses, such as their researches in reading and writing science in the classroom. The researches are followed by other scholars who complement or enhance the research of Halliday such

as Ravelli (2003), Bank (2003), Painter (2003), and Derewinaka (2003). Ravelli (2003) balances GM education, concentrating not only on the insufficient use of GM of some university students but also on some overused cases in an improper public situation. Bank's (2003) diachronic research of nominalizations echoes Halliday. Others like Painter (2003) and Derewinaka (2003) do experimental researches on children discourses through observing their own children. With the development of the GM theory and the contributions of domestic famous scholars (Hu Zhuangling, 2000, et al), the domestic GM application demonstrates its increasing variety and is extended to a wider range of fields such as media discourses, politician discourses, academic paper, advertisement discourses, educational discourses, etc.

The thesis positions the research in the field of medical scientific discourse, by comparing to other various discourse researches published in CNKI from the quantitative perspective. Among those medical discourses, most of the domestic researches are dedicated to English medical discourse analysis (Gao Wenyan, 2008a; 2008b). Those concerning traditional Chinese medicine (hereafter referred as TCM) topics only focus on the translated discourses (Li Hong et al, 2013). However, surveys of ancient Chinese language within the GM theory by others (Gao Yuan, 2006) inspire the research on language in *Neijing Suwen*. In terms of discourse researches of *Neijing Suwen*, the studies historically resort to the traditional commentariology and rhetorical methods and now are also assisted by the cognitive approach. Nevertheless, as the flexible usage of ancient words in ancient Chinese exhibits high similarities with GM and can indicate the existence of GM in *Neijing Suwen*, the GM approach to analyzing language of *Neijing Suwen* becomes feasible.

## **1.2 Hypotheses and Purposes of the Study**

Upon those backgrounds, the present study aims to prove the following hypotheses: a) As *Neijing Suwen* is a medical scientific discourse, by no means nominalizations predominate over all the other metaphors. However, it is not a typical scientific discourse; b) In *Neijing Suwen* exhibit some unique GMs, characterized by

its reverse direction toward Process and Quality, compared with the general direction of Halliday's EM; c) *Neijing Suwen* displays a different language style represented by the use of 'favorite clause type'. It is such perfect cooperation of Halliday's EM with the backward elemental metaphor (hereafter referred as BEM) that decides the unique features of the language of *Neijing Suwen*.

### **1.3 Methodology and Data**

The methodology of the thesis is both quantitative and qualitative and the data resource is from a self-built corpus of *Neijing Suwen*. The version of *Neijing Suwen* varies but the thesis adopts the one which is edited by Wang Bing (王冰, 2004) in Tang dynasty and republished recently. The combination of quantitative and qualitative makes the present study statistically eloquent. The wide population of BEMs in *Neijing Suwen* is backed up by the quantitative studies while the qualitative studies offer the description of their qualities and define them in terms of their internal attributes. The corpus of *Neijing Suwen* consists of 81 chapters with 81630 characters. To retrieve certain terms in *Neijing Suwen*, the corpora need segmenting. Since there are few researches on the segmentation of ancient Chinese (Wang Chuan et al, 2009), the challenge in building the corpus is to segment the ancient Chinese in *Neijing Suwen*. However, the thesis makes use of ICTCLAS (Institute of Computing Technology, Chinese Lexical Analysis System) developed by CAS (Chinese Academy of Sciences). After segmented by the system, the corpora are re-segmented by the manual work to leave out the segmentations different from those of ancient Chinese.

### **1.4 Structure of the Thesis**

The thesis contains five chapters. Chapter one introduces the layout of the whole research, including the research background, the hypotheses and the purpose, the methodology and the organization of the study. Chapter two reviews the study of

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