摘要

本文基于两部现代汉语小说汉语文本以及英语译本，考察汉语连动结构的总体分布、汉语连动结构各语义子类型的分布以及汉语连动结构在英语译本中的相应表达手段。在语料考察的基础上，文章结合前人关于连动结构的语义功能、语法化以及显赫性的研究成果，对本研究的语料观察结论进行讨论。

本文首先在前人研究的基础上，界定了本文连动结构的范围和连动结构的子类。文章对两部汉语小说中连动结构的表现进行了考察，发现该语料范围中连动结构呈现以下特点：1）汉语连动结构在两部小说中都有较高的出现频率；2）在汉语连动结构总体中占比较高（≥10%）的语义类型有状态-动作类、趋向-动作类和序列动作类；3）各子类连动结构的分布呈现出两极化的特征，时间象似性最强的序列动作类和时间象似性最弱的状态-动作类在总体中都有较高的占比。汉语连动结构的显赫性在语料中表现为语义功能多样、句法分布多样、能产性高和出现频率高。

在此基础上，本文对上述语料中汉语连动结构的相应英语表达也进行了考察，结果显示：1）汉语连动结构在英语译文中表现为多样化的句法结构；2）汉语连动结构总体上更倾向于翻译为简单句和主从结构句。就各语义类型连动结构而言，翻译策略具体表现为，1）序列动作类倾向于翻译为并列结构句；2）趋向-动作类，尤其是去-动作类，倾向于翻译为单独的动词短语；3）处所-动作类和工具-动作类倾向于翻译为动词短语-介词短语的句法结构。

基于前人的研究成果，本文对上述语料结果进行了讨论，认为汉语连动结构的翻译策略倾向性受到下列两项类型学因素影响，即英汉跨语言跨句法结构的语义功能相似以及英语句法结构的显赫度；汉语连动结构的翻译策略一定程度上也体现出汉语连动结构的使用强制性和语法化倾向。

关键词：汉语连动结构；分布表现；翻译策略；显赫性

Abstract

On the basis of two modern Chinese novels and their corresponding English translations, the thesis probes into the overall distribution of Chinese Serial Verb Constructions (SVCs), the distribution of semantic subcategories of Chinese SVCs and the syntactic means in the English translations applied to produce the same semantic functions as Chinese SVC does. On the basis of the study on Chinese and English corpus, the thesis tries to explain the data out of the corpus with the respect to previous academic researches on the semantic functions, the grammaticalization and the inventory prominence of SVCs.

The thesis firstly defines Chinese SVC and classifies its semantic subcategories in accordance with the earlier researches. The investigation on the novels shows the distribution patterns of Chinese SVCs in the thesis. 1.There is relatively high occurrence of SVCs in both two novels. 2.The semantic categories that make up large proportions (≥10%) in the total population of Chinese SVCs are State-Action type, Direction-Action type and Sequential Actions type. 3.Chinese SVCs in the corpus demonstrate bipolarity over the semantic categories, i.e. both the Sequential Action type with the strongest temporal iconicity and the Mode-Action type with the weakest iconicity occupy a large proportion of tokens. In the Chinese novels, the inventory prominence of Chinese SVCs is manifested in the diversity of its semantic functions and syntactic distribution, its powerful productivity and its high occurrence rate.

The investigation on the corresponding syntactic structures to Chinese SVCs in English translations tells: 1. Chinese SVCs correspond to diversified syntactic structures in English translation. 2.Chinese SVCs tend to be translated into simple clauses or subordination constructions. As for specific semantic categories of Chinese SVC, their translation strategies are manifested as: 1. Sequential Action SVCs are prone to be translated into coordinate constructions. 2.Direction-Action SVCs, especially the "*qu*(去)-VP", have a stronger correlation with the sole verb phrases.

3. The Location-Action SVCs and the Instrument-Action SVCs are more likely to be translated into the Construction VP-NP.

With respect to the previous studies, the thesis assumes that the difference among the translation strategies of Chinese SVC subcategories is partially produced by two typological factors, i.e. the proximity of semantic functions between Chinese SVCs and English relevant syntactic structures and the prominence of English syntactic structure; the investigation on the translation strategies of Chinese SVC can also justify the obligatory application and the grammaticalization tendency of Chinese SVC to some extent.

Key words: Chinese SVCs; distribution; translation pattern; inventory prominence