摘 要

本研究从言语行为理论出发，认为话语结构是行为结构在语言层面的投射；特定言语行为意图与特定言语行为条件构成特定言语行为类型，每个言语行为类型都有一个属于自己的话语模式。言语行为类型的话语模式就是语体。从而在理论上构建语体的生成过程。本研究立足于语言的使用，注重语体间整体的异同，运用归纳、演绎的研究方法，从三个维度（功能类型、传媒手段、人际方式）对指令性语体进行特征分析，进而分析每一个维度上的语体特征，以及这些语体特征要求的语言要素和语言要素间的组配关系，并运用定量统计、对比等方法通过对实际语料的全方位统计来进行检验和修正，并加以解释。本研究在理论和实践上尝试探索了描写一种语体类型研究的可行性和现实意义。

本研究由七章内容构成。

第一章绪论。本章提出研究的问题，界定研究对象和研究范围，对研究对象语体、指令性语体的概念进行扼要阐释，介绍本研究所采用的理论，并对本文的研究目的、研究意义、基本观点以及研究方法等作简要说明。

第二章为国内外语体研究综述。指令性语体是语体的下位类，语体的概念、研究方法决定了指令性语体的研究。本章对国外当代语体研究进行了四个视角的梳理，对国内语体研究的三个阶段进行了分析，并对主要研究成果进行述评，指出以往研究存在的问题或尚需完善的理论假设，确定本文研究的方向：寻找语体特征，研究语体特征对语言使用情况的影响，同时进行相关语体统计，试图找出语体特征与语言使用情况之间的关系。

第三、四、五章是本文的核心部分。其中，第三章是语体的理论建构，理论上构建了语体的生成过程。简要概括为：不同的行事意图造成不同行为方式，从而形成不同的言语行为类型。每个言语行为类型都有一个话语模式。话语模式是言语行为的构成成分在话语中的体现，各类言语行为话语模式由各类言语行为行事意图和完成该意图的必备要素构成。这个话语模式就是语体。语体是由特定的行为主体、行为目的、行为方式、行为效果以及时空环境所构成的动态系统。由此，推论出——语体行为要素决定语体的构成成分，语体构成成分分解出语体的

多维特征，语体特征的综合作用决定语体的语言变异，而语体的语言变异只呈现在每一个语体的具体文本之中。

第四章，演绎法和归纳法相结合，分析出完成指令性言语行为所要求的行为方式以及完成指令性言语行为所需的行为方式在语言上的表现。

第五章，以典型的指令性语体文本《宪法》与典型的报告语体文本《政府工作报告》为例统计分析其语体成分及语言变异。之所以选择汉语指令体的《宪法》与报告体的《政府工作报告》来进行比较，是因为它们可以归入公文类，相对客观。通过汉语中这两种不同语体的文本间的对比分析，试图找出汉语不同语体的组配关系。第五章是对第三、四章的理论进行语料验证。

第六章，是第三、四章语体理论的教学运用。用本文中论述的语体理论指导汉语言文秘专业的指令性语体的应用文写作教学。

第七章，结语。总结全文的研究，归纳本研究的主要发现与创新点，指出本研究的局限性和存在的不足之处，提出今后进一步的研究方向和研究前景。

本文对汉语指令性语体的研究主要有以下创新点：

（1）研究观点的创新。本课题用多维特征来控制语体，突破了以往的语体分类法，给语体分析找到了一个新的视角，通过这个视角为语体和语法研究打开了一个新局面。

（2）研究体系的创新。试图找到语体的构成机制。语体是个复杂系统，通过特征的组配关系来控制语言变异，这种变异是成格局的。语体是不同语言要素按特定方式进行组配的结果。人们使用语言时都会感受到它的制约，需要遵循其规则。对语体规则的掌握水平，会直接影响文本写作能力。

（3）研究范式的创新。试图提供描写一种语体类型的范式：以指令性语体为研究样本，从语体的功能层到语言层以及它们之间相互解释的关系出发，展示对一种语体类型进行描写的工作方式，展示如何揭示特定语体构成要素的程序。另外，力图描写典型的指令性语体文本《宪法》，可以说是语体研究的语篇范式展示，力图呈现出它的成格局的面貌，揭示它的构成"菜单"。

（4）研究应用的尝试。我国的语体教学主要运用于外语写作和对外汉语教学，在母语教学中运用不足。我们提出将语体理论充分地应用于母语教学的中高级阶段（中学、大学、研究生），本文设计了大学阶段的汉语言文秘专业的应用

文写作教学模式尝试。

　　本文对汉语指令性语体的研究具有普通语言学的理论意义。一方面，世界语言具有共通的基础，语言的使用具有普遍的意义，那么在语言使用过程中形成的话语模式也就具有普遍适用性，进而，语体研究也具有了普遍的意义。所以，本研究丰富了语体研究的成果。另一方面，本研究提出的语体分析框架，为汉语语体的研究提供了新的研究思路，为汉语语体研究尽上了绵薄之力。

　　本研究也具有一定的应用价值。汉语指令性语体研究，将为社会各行业在撰写该行业指令性文本时提供指导意见；为本族人和外族人提供指令性语体的撰写规则；也可以为指令性语体的写作教学提供理论参考。另外，本研究也试图为计算机自动识别语体类型和生成特定语体文本提供规则。

关键词：语体；指令性语体；语体特征；语言变异

Abstract

Based upon Speech Act Theory, the present study proposes that discourse structure is the projection of act structure on language. Specific speech act intention and specific speech act condition compose specific speech act type and each speech act type has its own discourse mode. The discourse mode of speech act type is genre, and hence genre generation is established theoretically. Based on language use, this study focuses on general similarities and differences of different genres. By induction and deduction, it analyzes genre characteristics from three parameters (function type, communicative means and interpersonal style), further analyzes the language components of each parameter and combinational relations of language components, and then tests and revises the results with real data by quantitative, contrastive and other approaches. The present study attempts to explore the feasibility and actual value in comprehensively studying a genre type.

The present study consists of seven chapters.

The first chapter is introduction. It points out its research question, delimits its research object and scope, briefly explains the concepts of genre and directive genre, introduces the theories applied, and briefly elaborates its research objective, meanings, basic standings and research methodology.

The second chapter is literature review of studies on genre at home and abroad. Directive genre is sub-classified under the domain of genre studies, the definition and research methods of the latter govern the study of the former. This chapter outlines the studies on genre abroad from four perspectives, analyzes studies on genre in three stages at home, and comments on major research achievements. It points out remaining problems of previous studies or theoretical hypothesis still to be improved, and determines its direction of study, i.e. to explore genre characteristics, influence of genre characteristics on language use, and at the same time do statistic analysis of genres so as to find out correlation between genre characteristics and language use.

Chapter three, four, and five are the core of present study. Chapter three proposes theoretical hypothesis and establishes genre generation theoretically. To be brief, different act intention results in different act mode and hence different speech act type. Each speech act type bears a discourse mode. Discourse mode is reflection of components of speech act on discourse. Each type of speech act discourse is composed of each speech act intention and dispensable elements for accomplishing the intention. The discourse mode is genre, which is the dynamic system composed of certain subject, purpose, mode and result of act, and temporal and special environment. Hence it is inferred that elements of genre is determined by elements of genre act, elements of genre are decomposed into multi-dimensional genre characteristics, and language variation of genre is determined by overall influence of genre characteristics and only demonstrated in specific texts of each genre.

Chapter four, with deduction and induction combined, analyzes act mode required to accomplish directive speech act and act mode reflected on language required to accomplish directive speech act.

Chapter five, taken typical directive text the *Constitution of People's Republic of China* and typical report *Government Work Report of National People's Congress* as examples, their genre characteristics and language variation are counted and analyzed comprehensively. The above two texts are chosen and compared because they are both official documents and comparatively embody the feature of subjectivity. By contrastive analysis of these two Chinese texts of different genres, combinational relations of different genres in Chinese language are explored. Chapter five is data test of theories proposed in Chapter three and four.

Chapter six is pedagogical application of genre theory proposed in Chapter three and four. Genre theory proposed in the present paper is applied to instruct Chinese sectary major in teaching practical writing of directive genre.

Chapter seven is conclusion. It draws a conclusion of the present research, sums up major findings and innovations, points out limitations and underlying weakness, and proposes direction and prospect of further research.

The present study on Chinese directive genre bears the following innovations.

Firstly, it is innovative in research perspective. With multi-dimensional characteristics to control genre, the present program makes breakthrough of previous genre taxonomy and finds out a new perspective in genre analysis, which opens up a new prospect for genre and grammar research.

Secondly, it is innovative in research system. Compositional system of genre is explored. Genre is a complex system. With controlling language variation by combinational relations of characteristics, the variation is patterned. Genre is combination of different language elements in certain way. We can feel its constraint when we use language and hence need to comply with its rules. Proficiency of genre rules will exert direct influence on text writing proficiency.

Thirdly, it is innovative in research paradigm. The paper attempts to provide a paradigm which can comprehensively describe a genre type. With directive genre as research sample, starting from function of genre, language and their mutual explanational relations, the paper demonstrates how to comprehensively describe a type of genre and how to uncover compositional elements of certain genre. Besides, it attempts to comprehensively explore typical directive text the Constitution, which can be said as a text paradigm demonstration of genre studies, to present its patterned appearance, and to uncover its compositional "dish".

Fourthly, it is an attempt in application of the research. Genre teaching is mainly applied to foreign language writing and teaching Chinese as a foreign language, and its application to mother tongue is insufficient. It is proposed that genre theory should be fully applied to medium and high level (middle school, university, and graduate) of mother tongue teaching. The model of teaching Chinese sectary major in university practical writing is tentatively designed.

The present paper on Chinese directive genre is theoretically valuable in general linguistics. On the one hand, languages in the world is universally founded and language use has universal meaning, hence discourse model formed during language use is universally applicable and genre study bears universal meanings. Therefore, the

present study enriches accomplishments of genre research. On the other hand, the framework for genre analysis proposed in the present study provides a new research prospect for Chinese genre studies and contributes to Chinese genre studies, little the contribution may be.

Lastly, the present study bears some practical value. Study on Chinese directive genre can instruct every walk of life in writing respective directive texts, provide natives and foreigners with writing rules of directive genre, and serve as theoretical reference for teaching directive genre writing. Besides, the present paper tries to provide rules for automatic recognition of genre type and text generation of specific genre by computer.

Key words: genre; directive genre; genre characteristics; language variation