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The Cultural Semantics of Address Practices

Intensifiers and Reflexive Pronouns in English and Mandarin Chinese

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Applied English phonology. New English phonology. A contrastive study of English and Japanese pronunciation. (Third edition, revised.).

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The Question of Word
Order in English and
Hungarian Routledge

This book is concerned
with cross-linguistic

contrast of major
grammatical categories in
English and Chinese, two
most important yet
genetically different world
languages. This genetic
difference has resulted in
many subsidiary
differences that are,
among other things,
related to grammar.

Compared with
typologically related
languages, cross-linguistic
contrast of English and
Chinese is more
challenging yet promising.
The main theme of this
book lies in its focus on
cross-linguistic contrast of
aspect-related
grammatical categories,

or, grammatical categories that contribute to aspectual meaning – both situation aspect at the semantic level and viewpoint aspect at the grammatical level – in English and Chinese. The unique strength of this volume lies in that it is first corpus-based book contrasting English and Chinese. Given that the state of the art in language studies is to use corpora, the significance of the marriage between contrastive studies and the corpus methodology in this book is not to be

underestimated. Tensal Systems of Mandarin Chinese and English John Benjamins Publishing
This book offers a systemic-functional account of Spanish, and analyses how Spanish grammatical forms compare and contrast with those of English. The authors analyse Spanish according to the three main 'metafunctions': ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The result is a comprehensive examination of Spanish grammar from the clause

upwards. Presupposing little or no knowledge of Spanish, this book will be of interest to researchers in Spanish language, systemic functional linguistics or contrastive linguistics.

Grammaticalization of Politeness GRIN Verlag
Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1.7 (A-), University of Bayreuth (UB Bayreuth), course: Contrastive Linguistics, 7 entries in the bibliography, language:

English, abstract: Almost all linguistic research views politeness as a universal feature of civilized societies, regardless of their background culture, or their language. Politeness is thus seen as an important social or 'urbane' value, inherent to successful communication, although its realization may vary across the different speech communities. Politeness offers a good way of emotional control of the individual (House and Kasper, 1981: 158),

and is typically means of preserving and maintaining good social relationship between the speakers of one or more cultures. Polite behaviour generally protects the individual, as well as their addressee, and often becomes subject matter of self-help books on etiquette, especially in cases when people belong to a specific hierarchy (royal court, business company etc). The verbal realization of politeness poses even greater problems when the interlocutors belong to

different cultures and try to communicate, transferring their pragmatic knowledge of polite behaviour into the foreign language. Lack of practice and the learners' concern with rendering correctly the foreign language's grammatical structures in the first place often lead to misunderstandings, or the so-called 'socio-pragmatic failures' (Thomas, 1983)- 'errors resulting from non-native speakers not knowing what to say or not saying the appropriate things as a result of

transferring incongruent social rules, values and belief systems from their native languages and cultures'. These types of errors are likely to cause a downright insult for both the non- native and the native speakers of a certain language, the native speakers misunderstanding and misinterpreting the intentions of the non-native speaker, and the nonnative speakers being over-sensitive to 'distinctions of grammatical form' (Brown and Levinson 1996: 35), in

a way the native speakers are not. In any case, being polite is essential to maintaining healthy social relations within a specific culture, and even more so, for the communication across cultures. Cross-cultural communication offers a wide field for research, as the socio-pragmatic failure of one speaker of a certain community tends to be stereotyped for the whole community (Knapp-Potthoff 1992: 203), consequently labeling a nation as rude, over-polite, insincere etc. [...]

The Cultural Semantics of Address Practices LAP Lambert Academic Publishing

The book is a study on intensifiers and reflexive pronouns between two languages (English and Mandarin Chinese) and the first one drawing a complete picture in this domain. It provides the full uses of <self, <zijǐ and <běnrén. In the case of <běnrén, here for the first time the full use of this pronoun in Mandarin Chinese is analysed. It is also the first book that

uses contrastive study to talk about intensifiers and reflexive pronouns, which reveals many hidden characteristics of the intensifiers and reflexive pronouns that otherwise cannot be seen. It is based on the most distinctive research of the latest 30 years in the linguistic field."

Intensifiers and Reflexive Pronouns in English and Mandarin Chinese A&C Black

This book serves as an introduction to contrastive linguistics - the synchronic study of two or

more languages, with the aim of discovering their differences and similarities, especially the former, and applying these discoveries to related areas of language study and practice. It discusses the principles and methods, and contrasts English, Chinese, German, and other languages at phonological, lexical, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic levels, focusing more on the useful insights contrastive analysis provides into real-world problems in

fields such as applied linguistics, translation and translation studies, English or Chinese as a foreign language, and communication than on the discipline itself.

A Contrastive Study of English and Japanese Factive and Implicative Predicates Peter Lang GmbH, Internationaler Verlag Der Wissenschaften

This volume presents original comparative and contrastive research into various aspects of information structure (topic, focus,

contrastivity, givenness, anaphoricity) as well as into forms and structures whose realisation depends on information-structural factors (clefts, dislocations, reflexives, null subjects, prosodic features, interrogatives) in a number of different languages (Catalan, English, French, Georgian, German, Hebrew, Hungarian). Each contribution emphasises differences or commonalities between the languages under investigation with respect to the realisation of

information structural categories or with respect to the information structural implications of a given form or structure. The specific comparative-contrastive perspective of the volume makes a substantial contribution towards a better understanding of language specific and universal aspects of information structure. It raises significant questions and provides solutions for the formal representation and the functional properties of information structural

categories.

Polish and American English Consonant Phonemes Birkhauser

This book presents a contrastive analysis of various forms of address used in English and Italian from a cultural semantics perspective. The analysis investigates the different cultural values underlying address practices in English and Italian and emphasizes the risks of miscommunication caused by differences in intercultural interactions.

Subjecthood and Related Notions

Routledge

The first well-researched contrastive pragmatic analysis of requests and apologies in British English and Uruguayan Spanish. It takes the form of a cross-cultural corpus-based analysis using male and female native speakers of each language and systematically alternating the same social variables in both cultures. The data are elicited from a non-prescriptive open role-play yielding requests and apologies. The analysis of the speech acts is based

on an adaptation of the categorical scheme developed by Blum-Kulka et al. (1989). The results show that speakers of English and Spanish differ in their choice of (in)directness levels, head-act modifications, and the politeness types of males and females in both cultures. Reference to an extensive bibliography and the thorough discussion of methodological issues concerning speech act studies deserve the attention of students of pragmatics as well as

readers interested in cultural matters.

[A Contrastive Study with English](#) John Benjamins Publishing

Appraisal is the way language users express their attitude towards things, people, behaviour or ideas. In the last few decades, significant achievements have been made in Appraisal Theory research, yet little attention has been paid to appraisal in scientific texts, especially in relation to the contrast to how it is applied in English and Chinese. This title

examines the similarities and differences of Appraisal systems in English and Chinese scientific research articles. Using a self-constructed corpus of scientific research articles, the authors make cross-linguistic comparisons in terms of the quantity and distribution patterns of categories of appraisals. They creatively categorise articles into theoretical scientific research articles and applied studies and discover that for both languages, each genre

can have its own favorite mode of distribution for the realization of appraisal systems. In addition, this research helps appraisal theory systems to become more explicit, specific, and more applicable for the analysis of scientific research articles. Students and scholars of applied linguistics, comparative linguistics and corpus linguistics will find this an essential reference.

A Contrastive Study of Requests and Apologies Springer

This study compares and contrasts the use of hyperbole or exaggeration in spoken Czech and English language. The research is based on comparative approach to two samples that are subject to analysis. The analysis focuses on formal realization of hyperbole, semantic classification and lexico-semantics. It tests the hypothesis of universal hyperbolic source domains by examining the situation in Czech and English. Finally, the occurrence of conventionalized

instances of hyperbole as opposed to creative instances of hyperbolic nonce-usages is examined. Last but not least, it is the aim of this study to provide the overall frequency figures of hyperbole in both languages.

Comparative and Contrastive Studies of Information Structure New English PhonologyA Contrastive Study of English and Japanese PronunciationSystemic

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