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摘要(中)	<p>本論文主要利用問卷調查和 John R. Searle 的研究方法去探討中文間接指令語句(directives)的特徵。間接語言(indirect speech act) 是一種特殊的語言，當聽話者若不能了解說話者的間接語言時，對話就不能成功，這現象暗示著間接語言必定存著某些特徵，也是本論文的研究動機。Searle 是研究間接語言最有名的學者之一，他認為間接語言中，要求他人做某事的指令語句是最好的研究目標，因為說話者往往基於禮貌的關係，不會坦率直接的說出指令語，本論文認同 Searle 的看法，故決定以中文的間接指令語句為研究目標，並且以 Searle 的理論和方法配合問卷調查作為研究方法，探討中文間接指令語句到底有何特徵。經過分析之後，本</p>

論文發現中文間接指令語句存有七種類型，即著重聽者能力(competence of listeners)，著重聽者意欲(inclination of listeners)，著重聽者行為(work of listeners)，著重說者意欲(inclination of talkers)，說者省略話語 (abridgement of talkers)，著重行為源由(causation of works)，和結合直接語言 (combination)，每一種類型的名稱就代表那類型的特徵。著重聽者能力是一種真正的意思隱藏在質疑或陳述聽話者能力形式之下的間接指令語句，例如：可以幫我拿湯匙嗎？；著重聽者意欲，是一種真正的意思隱藏在質疑聽話者意欲形式之下的間接指令語句，例如：你不介意小聲點？；著重聽者行為是一種真正的意思隱藏在質疑或是陳述聽話者工作形式之下的間接指令語句，例如：你會別發出那麼可怕的声音嗎？；著重說者意欲是一種真正的意思隱藏在陳述說話者意欲形式之下的間接指令語句，例如：我希望你現在就走；說者省略話語是一種真正的意思隱藏在陳述說話者省略形式之下的間接指令語句，例如人們要借過得時候會說：不好意思；著重行為源由是一種真正的意思隱藏在陳述或質疑行為源由形式之下的間接指令語句，例如：你最好現在走；結合直接語言是一種真正的意思隱藏在結合直接和間接語言形式之下的間接指令語句，例如：我可以求你別戴帽子嗎？ 這七項中文間接指令語句的類型，除了對中文提供更深入的認識之外，也可以用來解釋英文間接指令語，這證明中英文的間接指令語句有相似性，而這樣的相似性也說明了兩項事實，第一是本論文的發現對於英語教學有一定的幫助，其次則是本論文的發現證明了語言一般性(language universals)的論點。

摘要
(英)

This study aims to analyze the characteristics of Mandarin indirect directive utterances via questionnaires and John R. Searle's methodologies. Indirect speech is a distinctive usage of language. If the listener can not understand the talker's indirect utterances, the communication is therefore ineffective. Such a phenomenon implies that indirect utterances have some distinctive characteristics that have subsequently aroused my motive for further investigation. J.R. Searle is one of the most famous scholars to have analyzed indirect speech. He is convinced that the best research objective of indirect speech act is indirect directives utterances in that the talker usually shows politeness by using indirect speech frequently. The following study agrees with Searle's study and takes indirect directives in Mandarin as the research objective. The purpose of this study is to discuss characteristics of Mandarin indirect directives via Searle's methodologies and questionnaires of native speakers. After analyzing, this study finds that there are seven types of indirect directives in Mandarin. They are competence of listeners, inclination of listeners, work of listeners, inclination of talkers, abridgement of talkers, causation of works, and combination. The name of each type also represents its characteristic of utterance. Competence of listeners is a kind of indirect directive in that the real meaning is hidden in the form of inquiring or stating listeners' competence, for example: Keyi bang wo na tangchi ma? (Can you pass the tablespoon?; 可以幫我拿湯匙嗎?). Inclination of listeners is a kind of indirect directive in that the real meaning is hidden in the form of inquiring listeners' inclination to do something, for example: Ni bu jieyi xiao sheng yidian? (Would you mind lowering down your voice?; 你不介意小聲

	<p>一點?). Work of listeners describes a kind of indirect directive in that real meaning is hidden in the form of inquiring or stating what listeners' would work or is working, for example: Ni hwei bie fachu na-mo kepa de shengyin ma? (Would you stop making that awful racket?; 你會別發出那麼可怕的聲音嗎?). Inclination of talkers describes a kind of indirect directive in that the real meaning is hidden in the form of stating talkers' inclination, for example: Wo xiwang ni xianzai jiu zou (I would like you to go now; 我希望你現在就走). Abridgement of talkers describes a kind of indirect directive in that the real meaning is hidden in the form in that talkers abridge for directing something. For example, when you want someone to let you pass, you would say: Bu hao yisi (Excuse me.; 不好意思) Causation of works describes a kind of indirect directive in that the real meaning is hidden in the form of stating or inquiring the causation of something, for example: Ni zui hao xianzai zou (You had better go now; 你最好現在走). Combination describes a kind of indirect directive in that the real meaning is hidden in the form of combining direct and indirect directives, for example: Wo keyi qiu ni bie dai maozi ma? (Might I plead you to take off your hat?; 我可以求你別戴帽子嗎?). Not only providing further understanding of Mandarin, these seven types also can be used to explain English indirect directives and hence, the indirect directives in Mandarin and English are very similar. Such similarity indicates the fact that the findings of this study can be helpful to TESOL and proves the argument of language universals.</p>
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