

诺姆·乔姆斯基



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出版者:商务印书馆

出版时间:1996-05

装帧:平装

isbn:9787100015851

作者介绍:

Avram Noam Chomsky was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 7, 1928. He received his early education at the Oak Lane Country Day School and the Central High School, Philadelphia, and then went on to the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied linguistics, mathematics, and philosophy. It was at the University of Pennsylvania that he took his Ph.D., although most of the research that led to this degree was carried out as a Junior Fellow of the Society of Fellows at Harvard University

between 1951 and 1955. Since 1955 he has taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he now holds the Ferrari P. Ward Chair of Modern Languages and Linguistics. He is married, with two daughters and a son.

Chomsky's work has been widely acclaimed in academic circles. He has been awarded several honorary doctorates: by the University of Chicago (1967), the University of London(1967), Loyola University (1970), Swarthmore College (1970), Bard College (1971), the University of Delhi(1972), the University of Massachusetts (1973). He is a Fellow of the American Society for the Advancement of Science; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences; and a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy. He has been a Visiting Fellow at Columbia University (1957-58), a Fellow of the

阿弗拉姆·诺姆·乔姆斯基于1928年12月7日出生在

宾夕法尼亚州费城。早年在费城橡树巷乡村日间学校和中心中学求学。然后进入宾夕法尼亚大学深造，攻读语言学、数学及哲学。在宾夕法尼亚大学取得了博士学位。可是，他为取得博士学位而进行的大部分研究工作是他在1951年至1955年间担任哈佛大学研究学会初级研究员期间进行的。1955年以来，乔姆斯基一直在麻省理工学院任教，现为该校费拉里·P·沃德现代语言和现代语言学讲座的教授。乔姆斯基已婚，有二个女儿和一个儿子。

乔姆斯基的学术成就在学术界受到普遍的赞赏。芝加哥大学（于1967年）、伦敦大学（于1967年）、洛约拉大学（于

1970年)、斯沃斯莫尔学院(于1970年)、巴德学院(于1971年)、德里大学(于1972年)及马萨诸塞大学(于1973年)均授予他名誉博士学位。乔姆斯基为美国促进科学进步学会会员、国家科学院成员、美国艺术科学院成员、美国政治社会科学院成员、英国科学院通讯会员。(1957—58年)曾任哥伦比亚大学Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton University(1958-59), the Linguistic Society of America Professor at the University of California at Los Angeles (1966), the Beckman Professor at the University of California at Berkeley (1966-67). He has delivered the John Locke Lectures at Oxford University (1969), the Shearman Memorial Lectures at the University of London (1969), the Trinity College Bertrand Russell Memorial Lectures at Cambridge University (1971).

Chomsky first made his reputation in linguistics. He had learned something of the principles of historical linguistics from his father, who was a Hebrew scholar of considerable repute. (Chomsky himself did some of his earliest linguistic research, for the degree of M.A., on modern spoken Hebrew.) But the work for which he is now famous, the construction of a system of generative grammar, developed out of his interest in modern logic and the foundations of mathematics, and was only subsequently applied to the description of natural languages. Of considerable importance in Chomsky's intellectual development was the influence of Zellig Harris, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania; and Chomsky himself has ex-

plained that it was really his sympathy with Harris's political views that led him to work as an undergraduate in linguistics. There is a sense, therefore, in which politics brought him into linguistics.

Chomsky has been interested in politics since childhood. His views were formed in what he refers to as "the radical Jewish community in New York" and have always tended toward socialism or anarchism. In the 1960s he became a visiting research fellow, (1958—59)曾任普林斯顿大学高级研究所研究员、(1966年)曾任加利福尼亚大学洛杉矶分校美国语言学会教授、(1966—67年)曾在加利福尼亚大学伯克利分校主持贝克曼讲座、(1969年)曾在牛津大学主持约翰·洛克讲座、(同年)也在伦敦大学主持纪念希尔曼讲座、(1971年)在剑桥大学三一学院主持纪念伯特兰·罗素讲座。

乔姆斯基最初在语言学方面成名。他父亲是一位颇有声望的希伯来语言学者。乔姆斯基从他父亲那里学到了有关历史语言学原则的某些知识。(最初,乔姆斯基为了攻读硕士学位开始做一些研究工作。研究的课题是现代希伯来口语。)但他的成名之作,也就是,他所创建的生成语法体系,则渊源于他对现代逻辑学以及数学原理感兴趣。只是到后来,他才把这套体系用来描写自然语言。在乔姆斯基学术发展上起了相当重要影响的是宾夕法尼亚大学语言学教授齐律格·哈里斯。乔姆斯基本人曾解释道,正是对哈里斯政治观点的同情,促使他在大学本科攻读语言学。所以,是政治把他引向语言研究的这种说法是不无道理的。

从孩提时代起,乔姆斯基就对政治感兴趣。他的政治观点是在他称做“纽约激进犹太人社区”中形成的,而且一贯倾

向于社会主义或无政府主义。

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Chomsky

认知语言学

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语言学/语音学/语源学/音韵学/音系学/方言学

认知科学

评论

神奇的语言学~~~

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