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題目：**Discourse marker** 話語標記

話語標記是口語特有的。

Discourse marker (e.g., anyway, now, okay, right, so, well) is a distinctive feature of spoken discourse.

它們在語義上是沒有內容的，因此，將它們移走並不會影響講話的語法。

The markers are empty meaning; removing them will not affect the structure of sentence.

它們主要有三個作用：

第一，具組織及連接功能

To organize and connect.

第二，表示說話者對所談論事情的感受

To express the speaker's feelings towards the interaction.

第三，有助維持對話

To help sustaining a conversation.

我們用其中一個話語標記 *well*，作為例子分析：

‘well’ can be used to (作用有三個)：

1. 引入一個新話題 Introduce a new topic, 例如：

... but at the same time not violate our group harmony ... it can be done ... **well**
let's talk a little about conflict. Why is conflict management so important?

2. 表示資料的增加 Signal the addition of information, 例如：

... so I start to write a proposal and I talk to my supervisor, **well** he's a lecturer.

3. 預示不同意的回答 Preface answers which show disagreement, 例如：

A: ... do you think that Hong Kong men will be less attractive to women on the mainland

B: **Well** I do not know about that but ...

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例子(二)：

‘so’ can be used to:

1. 連接文本的不同部分 Link different parts of a text, e.g.

... chapter three tells you the type of transfusions and their applications, *so* there are twenty three pages ...

2. 表示結果 Mark a consequential relationship, e.g.

... epsilon is very small, *so* we can assume that this beta plus this theta is about equal to one hundred and eighty-right degrees ...

3. 拖延時間 Delay response to gain extra time, e.g.

... you don't have to have heels that ... *so* ... I mean I'm not wearing heels ...

提提大家，這些話語標記多數用在口語，不是用在書寫上。而且不同國家的話語標記都有分別，所以同學用之前要留意當地人是否這樣講說話。最後，話語標記不能經常用，否則就像不斷重覆的口頭禪一樣，惹人煩厭。

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