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主 编
施春宏

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特约编辑
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英文审订
张 旭

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汉语动补式和连动式的库藏裂变

刘丹青

提要 针对形式语言学忽视连动式的独立句法地位、将连动式视为主从或动补等结构,及某些类型学文献在连动式中包含动结式和动趋式材料的情况,本文从库藏类型学的库藏裂变观念出发,通过多个方面的句法和韵律事实的展示,论证了现代汉语动结式和动趋式虽然语源上来自连动式,但是在共时层面已裂变为无关的句法构式,由不同的句法规则生成,受不同的句法条件制约,它们在母语人的句法(构式)库藏中已经分置于不同的仓位,无法再归入同一大类的构式。涉及的测试角度有论元共享、增容扩展能力、体貌标记、可能式转换、方言补语标记、韵律特征等。

关键词 库藏裂变;连动式;动补式;动结式;动趋式

Split Between Verb-complement Constructions and Serial Verb Constructions in Chinese Syntactic Inventory

Liu Danqing

Abstract According to the formalists' view, serial verb constructions (SVCs) are merely subordinate or verb-complement constructions without independent syntactic status, whereas some typologists believe that SVCs should at least incorporate verb-resultative (VR) and verb-directional (VD) constructions. Differently, in the light of "split in inventory" from the theory of Linguistic Inventory Typology (LIT), and by means of a series of syntactic and prosodic testings, the paper argues that, though the VR and VD constructions in contemporary Chinese were derived from the SVCs, they have now split from the latter and evolved into some unrelated syntactic constructions. In fact, they are subject to different syntactic rules and syntactical constraints and should be viewed as being separately placed in the native Chinese speakers' syntactic inventory, without sharing the same inventorial position with the SVCs. The testings used in this paper involve such parameters as "argument sharing", "syntactical expansion", "aspect marking", "transformation into potential-complement constructions", "usage of dialectal subordinators" and "prosodic features".

Key words split in inventory; serial verb constructions (SVCs); verb-complement constructions; verb-resultative constructions; verb-directional constructions

(刘丹青 100732 中国社会科学院语言研究所)

汉语视听说教材教学话题与话题兴趣的调查分析

张 璐 槐 珊

提要 本文分析了现有汉语教学话题分类研究成果,指出目前尚缺少适合中高级水平汉语视听说教材教学话题的分类。研究还系统考察了 11 部基于影视作品改编的中高级汉语视听说教材,对其中的课文话题进行了穷尽性统计,并设计了视听说教材教学话题的分类表。同时,本研究针对北京高校留学生开展了视听说教学话题兴趣的问卷调查,由此衡量现行教材的话题设置与留学生话题兴趣的匹配情况,从而为汉语视听说教材的编写和课堂教学材料的选取提供了参考。

关键词 汉语视听说教材;教学话题;话题兴趣;问卷调查

An Investigation and Analysis on Topics of Chinese Visual-Audio-Oral Materials and Topic Interests for Chinese Learners

Zhang Lu and Huai Shan

Abstract Based on an analysis of the current research on Chinese teaching subject classification, this paper points out that there is a lack of Chinese audio-visual material subject classification at the intermediate-advanced level. The paper then selects eleven series of intermediate-advanced Chinese visual-audio-oral materials which are adapted from films and television programs, conducts an exhaustive counting on the text topics, and designs a teaching topic classification table of intermediate-advanced Chinese audio-visual materials. Based on 'topic interest' questionnaires for foreign students in Beijing universities, the paper finally discusses whether the topic setting of the current teaching materials matches the topic interest of foreign students, and provides a reference for Chinese visual-audio-oral material authors and users.

Key words Chinese visual-audio-oral materials; teaching topics; topic interest; questionnaires

(张 璐 100872 中国人民大学文学院)

(槐 珊 100076 北京第二实验小学大兴实验学校)

任务型高级汉语综合课教学

——以人物专访为例

于天昱

提要 高级汉语综合课教学尤为重视培养学生应对复杂语言事件,使用准确、得体、典雅的汉语进行表达的语言交际能力,而任务型教学理念能够较好地为实现本阶段的教学目标服务。本文分析了任务型教学理念在高级汉语综合课教学中的适用性,建构了任务型高级汉语综合课的教学模型,并以人物专访为案例加以具体阐释。

关键词 任务型;高级汉语;综合课教学;人物专访

Task-based Teaching in Advanced Integrated Chinese Class: A Case Study of the Task of Interview

Yu Tianyu

Abstract Advanced Integrated Chinese teaching aims to develop students' communication ability to deal with complex language events in accurate, decent, elegant Chinese, and task-based teaching can better help to achieve this at this level. This paper analyzes the applicability of task-based teaching in Advanced Integrated Chinese class, constructs an operative model of task-based teaching, and explains how the model works by using the task of interview.

Key words task-based teaching, advanced Chinese, Integrated Chinese Teaching, Interview

(于天昱 100083 北京语言大学国际汉语教学研究基地/汉语进修学院)

中高级水平留学生汉语修辞语感实证研究

汤 玲

提要 广义修辞教学理论不囿于具体辞格的教学,关注修辞教与学的互动。修辞语感培养是修辞能力提高的重要前提。调查问卷显示中高级汉语水平留学生对汉语修辞的理解与使用存在一定的规律性:(1)留学生认为修辞即辞格;(2)留学生忽视行文布局及得体性;(3)回避策略与学生是否来自亚洲关系不密切,与学生的汉语水平及阅读习惯有关;(4)不同语言的修辞有相通性;(5)高级水平留学生有可能在日常生活中获得修辞语感。基于上述研究结果,本文认为教师应培养学生良好的阅读习惯,重视情景教学,利用母语修辞的正迁移,升华学生的朴素修辞语感。

关键词 广义修辞教学理论;修辞语感;阅读量;正迁移

An Empirical Study on Intermediate-Advanced Chinese Learners' Sense of Rhetoric

Tang Ling

Abstract The general rhetorics teaching theory is not limited to the specific figures of speech teaching, but concerns the subject of rhetorics and discourse construction. Questionnaires show that the understanding and use of rhetorics of Chinese learners of intermediate-advanced level exhibit certain patterns; learners regard rhetorics as rhetorical figures, and the employment of avoidance strategies are closely related to their language proficiency and reading habits. The rhetorical language sense needs specialized training, and teachers should attach importance to rhetorics teaching and pay more attention to cultivating students' good habit of reading.

Key words the broad-sense rhetorics teaching theory; rhetorical language sense; amount of reading; positive transfer

(汤 玲 241000 安徽师范大学国际教育学院)

对外汉语教师教学效能感、职业倦怠 及其关系研究

郭 睿

提要 本文使用教师教学效能感问卷和教师职业倦怠问卷(MBI)对对外汉语教师相关情况调查后发现:从总体上说,对外汉语教师教学效能感较强,职业倦怠程度不高。不同性别教师的教学效能感和职业倦怠差异不显著;不同学历教师在职业倦怠中的情感耗竭上有显著性差异,在其他维度上没有显著性差异;不同职称教师在个人教学效能感上有极其显著性差异,在其他维度上的差异不显著;不同教龄教师的个人教学效能感和情感耗竭差异显著,在其他维度上差异不显著。对外汉语教师教学效能感两个维度与其职业倦怠三个维度呈显著负相关,个人教学效能感和教龄是对外汉语教师职业倦怠三个维度的有效预测变量。

关键词 对外汉语教师;教学效能感;职业倦怠

A Study of Teaching Efficacy, Job Burnout and Their Relationship of Teachers of Chinese as a Foreign Language

Guo Rui

Abstract After investigating the current situation of the teaching efficacy and job burnout of teachers of Chinese as a Foreign Language (CFL) with Teaching Efficacy Inventory and Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI), this paper claims that the teaching efficacy of CFL teachers is strong, and that the situation of job burnout is not serious in general. Gender has no significant effect on teaching efficacy or job burnout; the academic degree of CFL teachers has a significant impact on the dimension of Emotional Exhaustion, but has no significant effect on other dimensions; the academic title has an extremely significant effect on Personal Teaching Efficacy, but has no significant impact on other dimensions; years of teaching experience has an extremely significant effect on the dimensions of Personal Teaching Efficacy and Emotional Exhaustion, but has no significant impact on other dimensions. Two dimensions of teaching efficacy and three dimensions of job burnout are tested significant negative correlation. Personal Teaching Efficacy and years of teaching experience are valid predictors of three dimensions of job burnout of CFL teachers.

Key words teacher of Chinese as a foreign language; teaching efficacy; job burnout

(郭 睿 100083 北京语言大学人文社会科学学部汉语教育学院)

两种不同的词汇构式化的结果

——以“免 X”和“难 X”为例

杨黎黎

提要 本文从“免 X”的子图式的构式化过程和“难 X”的微构式的构式化过程论证词汇构式化其实可以发生在两个层面:子图式层面和微构式层面。“免 X”子图式层级的构式化体现在“免₁X”内部的两种形式上,其经过词汇构式化之后从复合词到短语,从动词功能到表示属性的区别词功能,能产性增加;另一方面“免”的四个义项分别词汇构式化,形成了“免 X”的下位层级,四种“免 X”能产性也有所不同。“难 X”的词汇构式化则是其微构式之间的横向竞争和相互影响,造成“难 X”词汇化的程度发展不平衡。

关键词 构式;构式化;图式;子构式;微构式

The Results of Two Ways of Lexical Constructionalization: A Case Study of “*Mian X*” and “*Nan X*”

Yang Lili

Abstract The constructionalization processes of the sub-schema of “*Mian*(免) X” and micro-construction of the “*Nan*(难) X” are two ways of lexical constructionalization. Lexical constructionalization can take place at two levels: the sub-schema level and micro-construction level. The constructionalization of “*Mian X*” in sub-schema level is embodied in the two forms of “*Mian*₁ X”. It experiences lexical constructionalization, from a compound to a phrase, from a verbal function to an attribute word. On the other hand, the four senses of “*Mian X*” experience lexical constructionalization separately, forming “*Mian X*” constructions at sub-levels. The productivity of these four kinds of “*Mian X*” is also different. The lexical constructionalization of “*Nan X*” comes as the result of the horizontal competition and mutual influence between the micro-constructions, which lead to the imbalance of the development of “*Nan X*”.

Key words Construction; constructionalization; schema; sub-schema; micro-construction

(杨黎黎 215123 苏州大学文学院)

“NP 的 VP_不”与“NP 的 VP_{没(有)}”

李 翠 方绪军

提要 本文讨论汉语中“NP 的 VP_不”和“NP 的 VP_{没(有)}”的前提陈述、表达新旧信息、所指事件是否已然以及使用的倾向性等问题。主语位置上的“NP 的 VP_不”和主、宾语位置上的“NP 的 VP_{没(有)}”通常有前提陈述,而宾语位置上有些“NP 的 VP_不”则可能没有前提陈述。有前提陈述的“NP 的 VP_不”一般指已然或泛时事件,宾语位置上的一些没有前提陈述的“NP 的 VP_不”所指事件是否已然与谓语动词的时体表现有关,而“NP 的 VP_{没(有)}”一般指已然事件。

关键词 NP 的 VP_不; NP 的 VP_{没(有)}; 指称; 陈述

“NP de VP_{bu}” and “NP de VP_{mei (you)}”

Li Cui and Fang Xujun

Abstract This paper discusses the issues regarding the preceding predications, known or new information, whether the event happened or not, and the frequencies, of the constructions of “NP de VP_{bu}” and “NP de VP_{mei (you)}” in Chinese. “NP de VP_{bu}” as subjects and “NP de VP_{mei (you)}” as subjects and objects normally have their preceding predications, but “NP de VP_{bu}” as objects may not have. The constructions of “NP de VP_{mei (you)}” normally refer to events happened, while the constructions of “NP de VP_{bu}” with preceding predications generally refer to events that happened or general events, but the time indications of some of “NP de VP_{bu}” as objects without any preceding predications are relevant to the tenses or aspects of the predicate verbs within the main sentences.

Key words “NP de VP_{bu}”; “NP de VP_{mei (you)}”; reference; predication

(李 翠 200234 上海师范大学对外汉语学院/201209 上海杉达学院国际教育学院)

(方绪军 200234 上海师范大学对外汉语学院)

后分句引导语“别说”与“何况、况且、而且”

周 莉

提要 本文从语义—功能视角对“别说、何况、况且、而且”的用法进行系统对比。从形式差异入手,文章揭示了它们语法差异背后的语义动因;不同层面的语用衍推关系。对于表达相同语义关系的虚词,本文一方面分析了它们形式差异背后的语法化动因;另一方面,比较了它们各自的功能差异。文章对这些虚词语义和功能的综合分析,解决了这些虚词间在什么条件下可替换以及替换后的语体差异问题。最后,从发话人角度总结出这些虚词的使用条件,以助于这些虚词的教学。

关键词 语义—功能视角;语用衍推关系;语法化;语体差异

The Connector *Bieshuo* in the Latter Clause and *Hekuang*, *Kuangqie*, *Erqie*

Zhou Li

Abstract This paper compares the four function words' usage systematically from a semantic-functional perspective. Based on their structural differences, the paper explains that the semantic motivation that leads to these syntactic differences is pragmatic entailment of different semantic levels. As to those function words of the same semantic relation, we analyze their motivation of grammaticalization leading to their structural differences and compare their respective functional differences. Based on the analysis of semantics and function of these function words, we solve these problems that in what conditions these function words can be replaced each other and what's their difference after replacement. Finally, in the position of the speaker, we summarize the condition for expression of these function words so as to help their teaching.

Key words semantic-functional perspective; pragmatic entailment; grammaticalization; stylistic differences

(周 莉 130012 吉林大学文学院)

从“不用”与“甬”的差异看语用法的凝固化

林刘巍

提要 “甬”是“不用”的合音,两者都可以表示“不需要”,但“甬”的“禁止”义是“不用”所不具备的;在表示“不需要”时,“甬”的句法分布范围小于“不用”。“甬”发展出“禁止”义是语用法凝固化的结果,在这一语义演变过程中,“不过量准则”和“礼貌原则”发挥了重要作用。从“不需要”到“禁止”的语义演变具有一定的普遍性,可分为三个阶段。这种语义演变过程在现代汉语共时层面上也有所表现。

关键词 甬;不用;语义演变;语用推理

From *Buyong* to *Beng*: A Case Study of Development of Implicature

Lin Liuwei

Abstract *Beng* (甬) is a combination of *Buyong* (不用), both of which can express the meaning of ‘not necessary’. *Beng* has the meaning of ‘prohibition’, while *Buyong* does not. *Buyong* can appear at more syntactic positions than *Beng* when it means ‘not necessary’. The ‘prohibition’ meaning of *Beng* is a result of the development of conversational implicature. Grice’s Quantity 2 principle and the politeness principle lead to the semantic change. This kind of semantic change is rather common and can be divided into three stages. Moreover, all of the stages can be found at the synchronic level of modern Chinese.

Key words *Beng*; *Buyong*; semantic change; pragmatic inference

(林刘巍 310028 浙江大学语言与认知研究中心/361021 华侨大学华文教育研究院)

说话人视角下“来”的参照点问题再认识

张寒冰

提要 本文对“来”的参照点问题进行了再考察,利用移动事件中移动主体、说话人、听话人和目标位置四个变量对“来”的各种使用情况进行了梳理,建立了“接收者”这一概念,从事件发生的可能性与必然性,及言语行为的角度对“来”“去”的使用与替换进行了论证,发现看似复杂的参照点变换问题实质上都围绕着说话人进行,体现了一种“近距离要求”,由此提出“自我关联”原则对“来”的各种用法进行系统解释。“来”的使用与选择,是客观要求与主观认识互动的结果。

关键词 来;参照点;接收者;近距离要求;自我关联原则

Reexamination on the Reference Point of *Lai*

Zhang Hanbing

Abstract This paper reinvestigates the selection problem of the reference point of motion verb *lai* (来). By a survey on the various uses of *lai* considering four variables in the motion events, i.e., the motion figure, the speaker, the listener and the destination, it finds that the seemingly complicated issue of reference point switching actually proceeds around the speakers, exhibiting a Proximity Requirement. Therefore, it puts forward a Self-relevance Principle to explain all the usage of *lai* in the perspective of speakers. From the perspective of motion result, *lai* eventually manifests the unification of the four variables at the point of reference, which can simultaneously generalize the usage of *lai* syntactically and pragmatically.

Key words *lai* (来); reference point; recipient; Proximity Requirement ;Self-relevance Principle

(张寒冰 530006 广西民族大学文学院)

“的”的网络变体及其认知动因考察

翟会锋

提要 “的”在网络语言中有两个变体“滴”和“哒”。从句法上看,“滴”和“哒”不仅覆盖了“的”的分布,而且还延伸到语气词“的”和补语标记“得”。从语法意义和语用上,“滴”和“哒”是对“的”语法意义的复制,“滴”先于“哒”,且两者与不同的情感表达相关,“滴”与表达亲切诙谐的情感相关,“哒”与表达纯真可爱的情感相关。从认知动因上看,“滴”的出现与“高调表达亲密”密切相关,“哒”的出现则与“低调表达强化”以及网络热词“萌萌哒”有紧密的联系。

关键词 网络语言;变体;复制;动因;情感性

Exploring Variants of *De* in Web Language and Cognitive Motivation

Zhai Huifeng

Abstract There are two variants of *de* (的) in web language: *di* (滴) and *da* (哒). In terms of syntax, *di* and *da* not only cover the distribution of *de*, but also spread to modal particle *de* and complement marker *de*. In regards to the grammatical meaning and pragmatics, *di* and *da* copy the grammatical meaning of *de*, and *di*, which is related to a kind and humorous emotion, is antecedent to *da*, which is related to a feeling of innocence and cuteness. In terms of the cognitive motivation, the emergence of *di* is closely connected to the fact that high pitch is often used to express intimacy, and the appearance of *da* is linked both to the fact that low pitch often expresses strong emotions and to the use of network catchword *meng* (萌) *meng da*.

Key words Web language; variants; copy; motivation; affectivity

(翟会锋 453007 河南师范大学文学院)