

语言教学与研究

2017年第3期
(总第185期)

主 编
施春宏

编辑部主任
李先银

编 辑
高晓虹 王正刚

特约编辑
郝美玲 陈 默

英文审订
张 旭

目 录

汉语句法、重音、语调相互作用的语法效应	冯胜利	1
语言教学与研究首届青年英才奖获奖论文		
对外汉语教师形式聚焦教学个案研究	曹丽梦 朱 勇	18
保留宾语类把字句与完结短语理论	玄 玥	28
留学生第二课堂:地方普通话和当地方言学习		
——基于常态汉语环境的对外汉语教学总体设计	李 泉 柳 茜	40
汉语网络教学教师培训研究	章 欣 李晓琪	51
上古汉语“主之谓”结构的语体考察		
——以《史记》和《论衡》为例	陈远秀	58
关于汉语“存在句”几个问题的新思考	卢英顺	70
从词汇—构式范式看汉语存现句的分类和范围	帅志嵩	81
因果压制式的语义类型、生成机制及构式特征	李延波	92
现代汉语“有+N”结构的构式分析	刘文秀	103
简讯		17、69、80

LANGUAGE TEACHING

and

LINGUISTIC STUDIES

No.3 May 2017

(Serial No.185)

CONTENTS

- On Grammatical Effects of Interactions Between Intonation, Stress
and Syntax Feng Shengli 1
- A Comparative Study on CSL Teachers' Use of Form-Focused
Instruction Cao Limeng and Zhu Yong 18
- Ba*-Construction with Retained-Objects and the Telic Phrase
Hypothesis Theory Xuan Yue 28
- The Second Classroom for International Students of Chinese:
Teaching of Local Putonghua and Local Dialects Li Quan and Liu Qian 40
- Research on the Training of Online Chinese Teachers
Zhang Xin and Li Xiaoqi 51
- A Stylistic-Register Grammar Investigation on the "Subject-*Zhi*-
Predicate" Structure in Archaic Chinese: A Case Study on *Shiji*
and *Lunheng* Chen Yuanxiu 58
- Rethinking of Some Issues on Existential Sentences in Mandarin Chinese
Lu Yingshun 70
- The Classification and Category of Chinese Existential Sentences:
A Lexical-Construction Account Shuai Zhisong 81
- The Semantic Types, Generative Mechanism and Constructional Fea-
tures of Causal Coercive Construction Li Yanbo 92
- A Study on "You + N" Construction in Modern Chinese Liu Wenxiu 103

汉语句法、重音、语调相互作用的语法效应

冯胜利

提要 本文从上古汉语[VP 而 VP]等句式在现代汉语口语表达中不合法的现象出发,讨论汉语管辖型核心重音排斥动词并列及其与汉语句调相互作用所产生的语法效应。文章首先讨论上古汉语[VP 而 VP]句式消失的韵律原因,继而提出现代汉语“一句一调”的韵律属性及其在“句型构造”(如流水句、连动式)和“句型改造”(意合法、紧缩句)方面的语法效应。文章认为,古代并列动词短语的发展变化和现代特殊句型的出现,均可分析为中古以来汉语管辖型核心重音与句语调相互作用下的句法结果。

关键词 句调;语调;一句一调;并列结构;流水句;连动式;意合法;紧缩句

On Grammatical Effects of Interactions Between Intonation, Stress and Syntax

Feng Shengli

Abstract Based on the fact that coordination structure [VP *er* VP] is very common in classical Chinese but ungrammatical in modern spoken Mandarin Chinese (*[VP *he* VP]), this paper argues first that it is the Government-based Nucleus Stress (G-NSR) in Chinese that bans such coordinate verb phrases and exerts impacts on intonational phrases in a sentence, while promoting the evolution of grammar through history. Furthermore, it is shown that the historical changes had driven the sentences in Mandarin Chinese to be formed with only one intonation phrase within the VP. The proposed grammatical effects are manifested on Sentence Construction (such as Run-on Sentences, Serial Verb Constructions) and Sentence Transformation (such as Parataxis and Contraction) in Mandarin Chinese. The paper claims that the disappearance of coordinate verb phrases and the emergence of special sentence patterns in Mandarin Chinese can all be accounted for by interactions between intonation and the G-NSR since Medieval Times.

Keywords sentential Intonation; intonation phrases; ‘one sentence, one intonation’; coordination; run-on sentences; serial verb constructions; parataxis; contracted sentences

(冯胜利 香港中文大学)

对外汉语教师形式聚焦教学个案研究

曹丽梦 朱 勇

提要 形式与意义是语言教学中一对非常重要的关系。形式聚焦教学(Form-Focused Instruction)是课堂上教师将学生的注意力引向语言形式的教学方法。为了对汉语课堂形式聚焦教学情况进行全面描述,并将汉语教师形式聚焦教学情况进行对比,本文利用Simard & Jean(2011)为观察二语课堂形式聚焦教学情况而设计的 IFOS 量表,对 4 名不同经验值汉语教师在 24 课时中的形式聚焦教学情况进行调查,分析他们形式聚焦教学的特征并探究其原因,最后据此提出教学建议。

关键词 形式聚焦教学;形式教学;形式聚焦;个案研究

A Comparative Study on CSL Teachers' Use of Form-Focused Instruction

Cao limeng and Zhu Yong

Abstract Form-Focused Instruction (FFI) refers to the teaching methods language teachers use to draw learners' attention to form. In order to have a general idea of the teachers' use of FFI in CSL classroom setting and study the similarities and differences of CSL teachers' use of FFI, the IFOS (Intervention-on-Form (s)-Observation Scheme) developed and tested by Simard & Jean (2011) is used to decode the FFI interventions occurred in four CSL teachers' (two novice teachers and two experienced teachers) video-recorded class time of 24 hours. Teaching suggestions are given afterwards.

Keywords Form-focused Instruction; Focus-on-forms; Focus-on-form; case study

(曹丽梦 52240 美国爱荷华大学)

(朱 勇 100089 北京外国语大学中文学院)

保留宾语类把字句与完结短语理论

玄 玥

提要 完结短语理论认为动结式的补语是动词的内部体,投射为“完结”功能短语,论元的受影响性与动词的完结性质有紧密的句法关系,动结式的宾论元是受影响性论元。把字句的谓语都具有完结意义,“把”后宾语是受影响性论元,故把字句和动结式具有同样的句法结构。“把”后宾语的位置为[Spec TelP],保留宾语是非受影响性论元,位置为[Spec VP]。完结短语理论分析简明,能有效解释补语为空范畴的情况,动结式生成过程的移动动因是V逐步核查[+完结]特征等动词有关特征,具有语言普遍性。

关键词 把字句;保留宾语;完结短语;受影响性

Ba-Construction with Retained-Objects and the Telic Phrase Hypothesis Theory

Xuan Yue

Abstract The Telic Phrase Hypothesis believes that the resultative complement is an inner Aspect of the VR, projecting a functional Telic Phrase, and that the object of VR is an affected argument as the affectedness of arguments is related to the telicity of a verb. In *Ba*-construction, since the predicate is telic and the object of *Ba* is also an affected argument, the syntactic structure of *Ba*-construction is the same as that of VR. The object of *Ba* is projected on [Spec TelP], while the retained-object is projected on [Spec VP]. The Telic phrase theory offers a simple but effective syntactic analysis and could well explain the resultative complement as an empty category. Furthermore, the motivation of VR generation is that V moves to R while checking its [+telic] feature, which represents a typological universal.

Keywords *Ba*-construction; retained-object; Telic Phrase; Affectedness

(玄 玥 100083 北京语言大学汉语速成学院)

留学生第二课堂:地方普通话和当地方言学习

——基于常态汉语环境的对外汉语教学总体设计

李 泉 柳 茜

提要 本文基于积极利用汉语环境资源,基于普通话、地方普通话和方言并存并用的常态,基于全面提升来华留学生综合语言能力的考量,建议改革现有的只教授普通话的总体设计,将地方普通话和当地方言作为普通话的辅助教学内容,作为来华留学生汉语学习的第二课堂,纳入对外汉语教学总体设计中,形成“普通话—地方普通话—方言”,即“一主(70%普通话)二辅(20%地方普通话,10%当地方言)”的总体架构,以期更好地促进汉语环境资源的利用,增强来华留学生的汉语适应能力、交际能力和学习能力。文章指出,实现这样一种教学内容的革新,关键在于更新教学观念。

关键词 对外汉语教学;语言资源利用;第二汉语课堂;地方普通话;当地方言

The Second Classroom for International Students of Chinese: Teaching of Local Putonghua and Local Dialects

Li Quan and Liu Qian

Abstract This article suggests that the teaching of Chinese as a Second Language should include not only the standard Putonghua but also local Putonghua and local dialects. This proposal is based on considerations of Chinese language resources in China, the socio-linguistic reality of the co-existence of the three types of linguistic codes, as well as the development of listening and speaking competence for international students. This article suggests that the teaching of Chinese as a Second Language should follow a model of ‘Standard Putonghua (70%) - Local Putonghua (20%) - Local Dialect (10%)’, with Standard Putonghua being the primary input and the latter being supplementary. This model is able to promote a better use of the current Chinese language resources, and improve the cultural adaptability, communication ability and learning ability for international students. The article concludes by pointing out that the realization of such a reformation of teaching contents lies in an update of teaching beliefs.

Keywords Teaching Chinese as a Second Language; utilization of language resources; the second classroom of TCSL; local Putonghua; local dialect

(李 泉 100872 中国人民大学文学院)

(柳 茜 100872 中国人民大学文学院/730070 甘肃农业大学人文学院)

汉语网络教学教师培训研究

章 欣 李晓琪

提要 汉语网络教学模式的发展,对教师培训提出了新的要求。本文认为,综合素质、网络教学能力和专业发展能力是网络汉语教师应具备的专业素质。在此基础上搭建的培训模式应该重点提升网络教师的平台使用技能、在线授课技能与课件应用技能,同时指导教师对教学案例开展反思研究。展望未来,教师培训还可以进一步加强网络教学能力研究、教学反思培训以及在岗督导交流。

关键词 汉语网络教学;教师培训;教师专业素质;网络教学能力

Research on the Training of Online Chinese Teachers

Zhang Xin and Li Xiaoqi

Abstract The development of online Chinese teaching mode has put forward new requirements for teacher training. This paper proposes that the professional quality of online Chinese teachers includes comprehensive quality, online teaching ability and professional development ability. Based on this, the teacher training model should focus on improving the platform operation skills, online teaching skills and courseware application skills, and also guide teachers to reflect on teaching cases. In the future, more work can be done to strengthen the online teaching ability research, teaching reflection training and in-service supervision and communication.

Keywords online Chinese teaching; teacher training; teachers' professional quality; online teaching ability

(章 欣 100872 中国人民大学文学院)

(李晓琪 100871 北京大学对外汉语教育学院)

上古汉语“主之谓”结构的语体考察

——以《史记》和《论衡》为例

陈远秀

提要 “主之谓”是上古汉语里很常见的语法结构。历来有不少学者认为“主之谓”是名词性词组,或者“之”的功能是“取消句子独立性”。本文根据《史记》和《论衡》中“主之谓”的分布与差异,对上述观点提出质疑。在穷尽性统计和分析《史记》和《论衡》“主之谓”材料的基础上,提出:(1)“主之谓”是一种韵律格式,具有不同的表达功能(包括议论、感叹和疑问);(2)“主之谓”格式在上古汉语多用于正式语体的议论体;(3)“之”具有泛时空的语法功能,本质上与句子独立性无关。

关键词 “主之谓”;语体语法;泛时空特征;《史记》;《论衡》

A Stylistic-Register Grammar Investigation on the “Subject-*Zhi*-Predicate” Structure in Archaic Chinese: A Case Study on *Shiji* and *Lunheng*

Chen Yuanxiu

Abstract “Subject-*zhi*(之)-Predicate” is a common structure in Archaic Chinese. It has been widely agreed that “Subject-*zhi*-Predicate” is a nominal phrase, or “*zhi*” is inserted between the subject and the predicate to turn the sentence into a phrase. This paper proposes a different research approach from these analyses. By conducting a statistical investigation on the “Subject-*zhi*-Predicate” structure in the *Shiji*(史记) and the *Lunheng*(论衡) under the theory of Stylistic-Register Grammar, we propose that (1) “Subject-*zhi*-Predicate” is a prosodic structure bearing different expressive functions (including argumentation, exclamation and interrogation); (2) “Subject-*zhi*-Predicate” is commonly used in Archaic Chinese as an argumentative stylistic-register in the Formal Stylistic-Register Grammar; (3) “*zhi*” reveals the spatiotemporal-free grammatical function, and is irrelevant to nominalization in nature.

Keywords “Subject-*zhi*(之)-Predicate”; Stylistic-Register Grammar; spatiotemporal-free feature; *Shiji*; *Lunheng*

(陈远秀 香港中文大学中国语言及文学系)

关于汉语“存在句”几个问题的新思考

卢英顺

提要 本文就存在句的范围、存在句中动词的特点以及存在句的构式成分这几个方面进行了新的思考。结论是,存在句不包括一般所说的隐现句,它除了表示“存在”的“有”字句和“是”字句外,还包括由其他动词构成的存在句;这些动词必须具有这样的特点:由它们所激活的相应的认知图景中必须含有“处所”这一认知要素。存在句的典型形式是“NP_L+VP+NP”这样的序列,其非典型形式可以在一定程度上对典型形式有所偏离。

关键词 存在句;认知图景;原型范畴

Rethinking of Some Issues on Existential Sentences in Mandarin Chinese

Lu Yingshun

Abstract This paper discusses some issues on Existential Sentences in Chinese, covering their scope, the characteristics of verbs in them and the elements of such constructions. It comes to the following conclusions: existential sentences include those that have both the meaning of “existence” and the sequence of “NP_L+VP+NP”, exclusive of Appearance—Disappearance Sentences; the verbs other than *you* (有) and *shi* (是) in them have the semantic feature of “location”; existential sentences form a prototype category, and non-typical sentences can deviate from typical ones to some extent.

Keywords Existential Sentence; cognitive scene; prototype category

(卢英顺 200433 复旦大学中文系)

从词汇—构式范式看汉语存现句的分类和范围

帅志嵩

提要 本文依据存现句核心动词与构式意义的相容性,采取词汇—构式范式对汉语存现句的结构、分类、范围做了详细的研究。从动词与句式的赋元能力来看,存在着词汇—句法一致的静态存在句和词汇—句法相悖的动态隐现句;同时,“存在”构式义也可以通过附加义表现出来,因此,存现句还应包括表达经验/事件存现式的“V过、V了”格式以及双宾句。

关键词 词汇—构式;存在;隐现;经验存现;事件存现;双宾句

The Classification and Category of Chinese Existential Sentences: A Lexical-Construction Account

Shuai Zhisong

Abstract From a lexical-construction perspective, and based on the semantic compatibility of some verbs and the existential construction, this paper studies the category and classification of Chinese existential sentences. It is possible that the construction adjusts the valence and sense of a verb once it enters the construction, and that the verb and the construction might have different valences; thus, Chinese existential sentences should include not only stative existence, but also dynamic (dis)appearance. Because the meaning of existence can be added to the construction, especially for sentences with “V *guo*” or “V *le*” expressing experience or event existence and sentences with double objects, Chinese existential sentences should therefore include the above-mentioned sentences as well.

Keywords lexical-construction; existence; (dis)appearance; existence of an experience; existence of an event; double-object sentence

(帅志嵩 100083 北京语言大学对外汉语研究中心)

因果压制式的语义类型、生成机制及构式特征

李延波

提要 本文从构式形义关系出发,系统分析了形义错配因果压制式的语义类型、生成机制及构式特征等问题。该构式可以根据“因为+N”中N背后隐含的语义类型分为事件类、性质类和规约类三种,它们统一存在转喻机制并依靠“压制—激活”模式生成,但在依赖路径和压制类型上却各不相同:事件类是依赖“参与者—行为”路径的事件压制,性质类是依赖“主体—性质”路径的性质压制,规约类是依赖“概念—规约”路径的内涵压制。该构式主要具有核心主旨概括、语义隐晦性及语篇依赖性这样一些构式特征。最后,本文对分析构式压制类型、路径等方面的重要性进行了简要说明。

关键词 “因为+N”; 构式压制; 事件压制; 性质压制; 内涵压制

The Semantic Types, Generative Mechanism and Constructional Features of Causal Coercive Construction

Li Yanbo

Abstract Proceeding from the constructional relation of form and meaning, this paper systematically analyzes the semantic types, generative mechanism and constructional features of the causal coercive construction with a form-meaning mismatch. By analyzing the implicit semantic types behind N in “*Yinwei* (因为)+N”, causal coercive construction can be divided into three types: “event type”, “property type” and “stipulation type”. The generative mechanisms of these types are metonymy and a coercing-activation model, but in the process of generation, each type differs from one another in terms of the dependence path and coercive type. Actually, the event type relies on event coercion via a “participator-action” path; the property type relies on property coercion by a “body-property” path; stipulation type relies on connotation coercion through a “concept-stipulating” path. Three constructional features can be generalized for the causal coercive construction, i.e. core theme generalization, semantic obscurity and context dependence. In the end of this paper, a brief explanation is given on the importance of analyzing coercive mechanism, coercive types and the like in the field of constructional coercion study.

Keywords “*Yinwei* (因为)+N”; construction coercion; event coercion; property coercion; connotation coercion

(李延波 100083 北京语言大学语言科学院)

现代汉语“有+N”结构的构式分析

刘文秀

提要 文章尝试将“有品位、有身份”等“有+N”结构纳入构式语法的体系进行研究。首先通过实际用例的分析,从共时层面总结出“有+N”的构式义为朝着持有者所希望的、正向积极的方向凸显出对某种特性或事物远高于社会平均值的拥有。接着对能进入该构式的N所具有的语义特征进行梳理,发现具有普遍可占有性的特征、拥有描述性语义成分以及语义色彩为中性或褒义的词更容易进入该构式。最后刻画了构式义与构件义的互动关系,指出两者处于互相影响和渗透的过程之中,一方面构件义会制约构式义的浮现和凸显,另一方面在一定条件下部分构式义会融入构件义。

关键词 “有+N”;构式义;语义特征;互动关系

A Study on “You + N” Construction in Modern Chinese

Liu Wenxiu

Abstract This paper attempts to analyze the “You + N” construction in the framework of Construction Grammar. The current discussion is developed in the following aspects: 1. the constructional meaning of the “You + N”; 2. the semantic features of “N”; 3. the interaction between the constructional meaning and the meaning of the components.

Keywords “You + N”; constructional meaning; semantic features; interaction

(刘文秀 730030 西北民族大学文学院)