

语言教学与研究

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汉语是否存在合成性(或分析性) 导向的类型学转变?

——兼论古今复合词、使役句、感叹句

何元建

提要 对汉语历史类型学的研究,以前的学者曾经提出两种观点:一、汉语从上古至今有一个连续性的类型学转变:合成性特征逐渐减弱伴随分析性特征逐渐增强,暗示古今汉语有可能是不同类型的语言。二、从远古至前古、再至上古、再至中古与近代、再至现代,合成性与分析性呈分阶段的循环线演变。综合前人的研究,本文对涉及汉语演变的合成性(或分析性)之理论与经验问题,再行考证,并以古今复合词、使役句、感叹句三项作为个案探讨。结论是:古今语法的合成程度各有千秋,无论何种观点,都有一定的论据支撑,研究亟待深入。

关键词 合成性与分析性;汉语历史类型学;汉语历时语法

How Real Is the Syntheticity-to-Analyticity Shift from Archaic to Contemporary Chinese? With a Specific Reference to the Diachronic Formation of Chinese Compounds, Causative and Exclamative Constructions

He Yuanjian

Abstract There are two contesting views regarding how the Chinese language has typologically evolved. One view is that it has over time become more analytic (and less synthetic) from the archaic period through the medieval and modern periods to the present day. The other view holds that the evolution has fluctuated over time: with Proto-Chinese being strongly synthetic and then tilted to be more analytic in Pre-Archaic Chinese, and with Archaic Chinese being more synthetic before becoming more analytic in Medieval and Modern Chinese, which has then regressed to being more synthetic today. Either proposal is in need of more convincing evidence. In this paper the *syntheticity vs. analyticity* dichotomy is re-examined in connection with its progression from a purely inflective typological yardstick to a more morpho-syntactic one. It is thus proposed that the study of Chinese historical typology is more profitable by shifting the focus of investigation away from inflective morphology to how the language expresses grammatical concepts and relations in both morphology and syntax as a whole. On the basis of previous research, a comparative study is carried out between Archaic and Mandarin Chinese over the formation of compounds (synthetic compounds especially) and causative and exclamative constructions. The results show that there is no apparent syntheticity-to-analyticity shift from the archaic period to the present. Further studies are needed.

Keywords syntheticity and analyticity; Chinese historical typology; Chinese diachronic grammar

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“语素法”和“语境法”汉语二语词汇教学效果的对比研究

赵 玮

提要 本文通过一项教学实验对汉语作为第二语言词汇教学中的“语素法”和“语境法”进行了比较和分析。实验结果表明,语素法和语境法都可以有效帮助学生记忆词义,且二者的教学效果基本一致,但语素法不利于初级水平学习者词义记忆的保持。基于记忆的信息加工模型、加工水平理论及二语词汇表征和发展模型对实验结果进行分析表明,在教学中应注意帮助学习者建立并强化生词与语素或语境的联系,尽可能地增强加工深度,在初级阶段的教学应谨慎使用语素法。

关键词 语素法;语境法;词汇教学;实验研究

A Comparative Study on the Morphemic and Contextual Vocabulary Teaching Methods to Learners of Chinese as a Second Language

Zhao Wei

Abstract This paper presents an empirical study on the effect of morphemic and contextual vocabulary teaching methods to learners of Chinese as a second language. The results show that both the morphemic method and the contextual method can help students remember word meaning, and gains for the learners were basically the same. But in the posttests, the contextual group performed significantly better than the morphemic group in beginners' class. Analyses based on the multi-store model of memory, levels of processing theory, and model of lexical representation and development indicate that it is necessary to establish and strengthen the connection between morpheme, context and new word, and help students engage in deeper processing, and that morphemic method should be used with extreme caution for beginners.

Keywords morphemic method; contextual method; vocabulary teaching; empirical study

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基于构式的第二语言学习者 汉语动结式习得研究

朱旻文

摘要 本文以认知构式语法为理论背景,将汉语动结式作为一个特殊构式,在语言对比的基础上,通过实验研究探讨了英语为母语的第三语言学习者汉语动结式的形成和发展。研究发现,母语和目的语的构式透明度(形式透明度和语义透明度)差异是影响汉语动结式习得的主要因素,特别是对初级阶段和中级阶段的动结式习得影响较大。此外,汉语水平也是制约动结式形成和发展的一个重要因素,二语学习者的动结式习得呈现阶段性特征,初级阶段是动结式形成的关键时期。这一结果对动结式的对外汉语教学有一定的启示。

关键词 构式;汉语动结式;第二语言学习者;形式透明度;语义透明度

A Study on L2 Acquisition of Chinese Verb-resultative Construction Based on Construction Theory

Zhu Minwen

Abstract The study explores the acquisition process and influencing factors of Chinese Verb-resultative Construction (CVRC) by Chinese L2 learners based on the theoretical background of Cognitive Construction Grammar and the contrastive study of Chinese and English languages. The result shows that the formal transparency and semantic transparency of English Resultative Construction (ERV) have a great influence on the acquisition of CVRC, especially at the elementary and intermediate stage of Chinese L2 learning. In addition, the Chinese proficiency is also an important factor influencing the acquisition of CVRC. The elementary stage is the critical period to form CVRC. Some relative pedagogical implications for Chinese L2 teaching are made at the end of the article.

Keywords construction; Chinese Verb-resultative Construction; second language learner; formal transparency; semantic transparency

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母语为英语和泰语的汉语高级学习者 有定范畴习得研究

——以单句内光杆 NP 标记“们”为例

姜有顺

提要 为了探查汉语本族语者对“们”的标记规律的语感以及二语学习者对“们”的标记规律的习得情况,本文采用图片诱导的句子完型填空任务,考察了汉语高级水平的泰语母语者和英语母语者以及汉语本族语者为单句内部 5 个句法位置的光杆普通 NP 标记“们”的语感倾向。结果发现,本族语者有给谓语前位的 NP 加“们”的显著倾向。二语者对“们”的标记规律的习得受到汉语表达有定性的语序手段(即有定效应)与母语的有定标记的强制性这两个因素的共同影响。谓语前位的 NP 标记“们”的规律首先被二语者习得。以“们”的标记的习得为个案,本文进而探讨了汉语作为二语的有定范畴习得的一般规律。

关键词 们;有定范畴;有定效应;句法位置

Acquisition of Chinese Definiteness Category by L1-English and L1-Thai Advanced Learners of Chinese: Evidence from Adding the Suffix *Men* to Bare NP in Simple Sentences

Jiang Youshun

Abstract In this study we design a picture-elicited sentence cloze task to explore Chinese native speakers' language sense to add *men* (们) to NP, as well as to explore L2 learners' acquisition of the rules. The test investigates the choices of adding *men* to bare NPs referring to people in five syntactic positions in simple sentences, as made by Chinese native speakers and L1-English and L1-Thai advanced learners of Chinese. Our results show that native speakers have a significant bias in favor of adding *men* to pre-verb NP. Learners' acquisition of the rules to add *men* to NP is significantly influenced by the Chinese word order devices of definiteness (namely definiteness effect) as well as the obligatoriness of the L1 definiteness markers. Learners acquire the rules to add *men* to pre-verb NP earlier than post-verb NP. Taking the acquisition of the rules to add *men* as a case study, this article further proposes some general law of the acquisition of L2 Chinese definiteness category.

Keywords *men*(们); definiteness category; definiteness effect; syntactic position

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汉语“什么”类代词疑问义、存在义和全称义的 中介语句法实现研究

马志刚

提要 汉语中的“什么”类代词可以表达疑问义、存在义和全称义,而后者则因其与“都”字的位序不同而区分为左向全称量化义和右向全称量化义。基于跨语言对比和二语习得理论的实证调查显示,“什么”类代词的不同指称义在中介语语法中的句法实现程度并不相同:1)疑问义句式无习得障碍,但存在义句式的习得受制于否定范畴的影响;2)左向全称量化义句式的中介语表现可归因于习得者母语的类型学特征;3)右向全称量化涉及到多种语义,因而其句法实现很难被俄语组习得,但日语组凭借其母语语法中的词汇化机制,表现接近本族语组。文章据此提出中介语整合能力缺损假设:成人二语者缺乏整合分布性异质线索的语言协调能力。

关键词 对外汉语;中介语;二语习得;疑问代词;全称量化义;分布性线索

An Inter-language Study on the Syntactic Realization of the Three Senses of *Shenme* Type Pronouns in Chinese

Ma Zhigang

Abstract Pronouns of *Shenme* Type are encoded with the senses of interrogation, existence and universal quantification, the last being divided into left-ward and right-ward ones. On the basis of linguistic theoretical analysis, the structural differences between the two senses of sub-universal quantification lies in the (non)-existence of focal element. On the basis of cross-linguistic comparison and second language theories, the present study yields the following empirical results: 1) no acquisition difficulty was found with the interrogative sentences, whereas the acquisition of existential sentences is subject to the negation category; 2) the acquisition of the sentence with left-ward universal quantification may well be attributed to the typological features of L2-ers' native language; 3) the sentences with right-ward universal quantification involves more than one sense, and therefore its syntactic realization is hard to acquire for Russian learners; in contrast, Japanese learners can resort to the operational mechanism in their mother tongue to approach the native judgment. The present study thus puts forward Inter-language Integration Deficit Hypothesis, which proposes that adult L2 learners are mostly lacking the ability to coordinate and to integrate various distributional cues of heterogeneity.

Keywords Chinese as a Second Language (CSL); inter-language; Second Language Acquisition (SLA); interrogative pronouns; Universal Quantification; distributional cues

试议句法成分长度问题

陆 俭 明

提要 本文所说的“句法成分长度问题”,是指某句法结构对结构内部某个句法成分的长度具有敏感性。文章罗列了现代汉语中受句法成分长度制约的六种语言现象。文章试图作些解释,但同时明确指出,关于句法成分的长度对句法结构的制约作用,其原因何在?如何解释?目前还未理出明确的思路,还需深入研究。希望本文能成为引玉之砖。

关键词 长度问题;句法成分;语言信息结构

On the Length of Syntactic Constituent

Lu Jianming

Abstract The issue of ‘length of syntactic constituent’ means that the overall syntactic structure is restricted by the length of certain syntactic constituent in the structure. The article lists six length-restricted language phenomena, makes attempts to account for them, and while acknowledging that the reasons for the restriction on the syntactic structure by the syntactic constituent length remain unclear, invites more in-depth analyses.

Keywords length; syntactic constituent; language information structure

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汉语定语小句的类型及其句法表现

寇 鑫 袁毓林

提要 本文讨论汉语定语小句中是否存在“关系小句”和“名词补足语小句”的区分。首先从定语小句是否存在空位以及空位的类型对定语小句进行分类,发现汉语中存在有空位和无空位两种定语小句。并根据定语小句中空位论元的语义角色将有空位小句区分为“论元空位定语小句、附加语空位定语小句”和“伪无空位定语小句”三类;根据名词中心语的类型将无空位定语小句区分为“内容义定语小句”和“事件义定语小句”两类。之后,通过话题化、同类叠加、异类叠加和指称功能等方面对几类不同的定语小句进行测试。结果发现,有空位定语小句和无空位定语小句在句法功能上存在明显差异。最终本文认为,汉语中的两类定语小句可以分别对应于类型学中的“关系小句”和“名词补足语小句”。

关键词 定语小句;关系小句;名词补足语小句;空位;语义角色;句法测试

Classification and Syntactic Representations of Attributive Clauses in Mandarin

Kou Xin and Yuan Yulin

Abstract The article focuses on the classification of attributive clauses in Mandarin, and especially on the distinction between noun complement clauses and relative clauses in the light of the syntactic behavior. Firstly based on the internal structure, attributive clauses can be divided into two types: gap clauses and gapless clauses. According to the semantic roles of the gaps, gap clauses have three subtypes, namely, argument-gap clauses, adjunct-gap clauses and pseudo-gapless clauses. In the meantime, gapless clauses can be classified into content clauses and event clauses by several syntactic operations. Furthermore, in line with the diagnosis of topicalization, stacking, overlaying and reference, noun complement clauses can be distinguished from relative clauses by their internal structures and syntactic functions. In conclusion, the article proposes that gapless and gap clauses are equivalent respectively to noun complement clauses and relative clauses in typology.

Keywords attributive clauses; relative clauses; noun complement clauses; syntactic diagnosis

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词频分布参数可以细分汉语新闻语体吗？

黄 伟 刘海涛

提要 本文统计分析了口语体和书面语体的现代汉语新闻报道与新闻评论文本中的词频分布规律,发现:现代汉语新闻语体文本的词频分布符合普适的词频分布规律(齐普夫—曼德博定律);书面语体新闻文本的词频齐普夫—曼德博分布的参数 a 显著高于口语体新闻文本词频分布参数 a ;参数 a 还受文本长度影响,但在报道体与评论体中不存在显著差异;齐普夫—曼德博定律的另一个参数 b 在口语体与书面语体的新闻文本间不存在显著差异。对文本的词频分布规律在不同语体中体现出的普遍性与多样性的研究,有助于加强语体描写与语言学研究的客观性、精确性与科学化。

关键词 新闻语体;词频分布;语体特征;计量语言学;齐普夫定律

Can Parameters in Word Frequency Distribution Distinguish Chinese News Genres?

Huang Wei and Liu Haitao

Abstract To ascertain the relation between word frequency distribution and text genres, a quantitative investigation is conducted into word frequency distribution in modern Chinese texts of oral and written news (and news comments), and yields the following findings. First of all, although the Zipf-Mandelbrot law fits the word frequency distribution well in Chinese texts of both oral news and written news, the parameter a of this law is significantly larger in texts of written news than that in texts transcribed from oral news. In addition, although the parameter a seems influenced by the length of text, no significant difference is found between texts of news and texts of news comments. Finally, as to the parameter b in Zipf-Mandelbrot law, there seems to be no significant difference in it between oral texts and written texts. In brief, word frequency distributions in different text genres seem to present both homogeneity and heterogeneity, which may be exploited to make for objective, accurate, and scientific linguistic descriptions of and inquiries into text genres.

Keywords news genre; word frequency distribution; genre characteristics; quantitative linguistics; Zipf's law

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汉语外来异名同实概念词的词汇分布研究

刘善涛

提要 本文以晚清民国时期的外来异名同实概念词为对象进行封闭研究,采用定性与定量相结合的方法,从宏观和微观两个层面,多个维度归纳出汉语词汇分布的十种状态,如:缺位、补位、占位、退位、等位、正位、副位、错位、易位、让位等。外来概念词的词汇分布研究不仅可以更为细致地呈现外来异名同实概念词的竞争状况,对汉语基本词演变、新词语新术语研究和汉语语文辞书编纂也有一定的启示意义。

关键词 外来异名同实概念词;词汇分布;竞争框架;研究启示

Vocabulary Distributions of Chinese Synonymous Words for Foreign Concepts

Liu Shantao

Abstract This paper targets at Chinese synonymous words for foreign concepts which were created in the late Qing Dynasty and the Republican Period. From both the macroscopic and the microscopic perspectives, and based on both qualitative and quantitative analyses, ten types of vocabulary distributions are generalized. It is hoped to contribute to the study of evolution of Chinese basic words, creation of new words and new terms, and the compilation of dictionaries.

Keywords Chinese synonymous words for foreign concepts; vocabulary distributions; competition framework; research significance

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新媒体语境下新兴性别称谓语研究

李英姿

提要 在汉语中，“小伙子、大姑娘、大爷、大妈”等是人们所熟知的用来指称不同年龄阶段的性别称谓语。在博客、微博、微信等新媒体语境下，“白富美、高富帅、暖男、小鲜肉”等一大批新兴性别称谓语出现并被大量使用。本文从来源、结构、语义、语用等几个方面分析这些新兴性别称谓语的特征及其背后复杂的社会文化心理。

关键词 新媒体；性别称谓语；特征；社会文化心理

Study on the Emerging Address Terms in the Context of New Media

Li Yingzi

Abstract In Chinese, *Xiaohuozi* (小伙子), *Da gu'niang* (大姑娘), *Daye* (大爷), *Dama* (大妈) and others are well-known address terms for different age groups of different genders. In the new media context of Blog, Micro-blog, WeChat, etc., *Baifumei* (白富美), *Gaofushuai* (高富帅), *Nuannan* (暖男), *Xiaoxianrou* (小鲜肉) and a large number of gender address terms appear and are widely used. This paper analyzes the characteristics of these new gender address terms and their complex social and cultural psychology from the aspects of origin, structure, semantics, and pragmatics and so on.

Keywords new media; gender address terms; characteristic; socio-cultural psychology

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言语打断中的权势因素分析

张 晶

提要 权势是影响打断行为的重要因素。本文以录音资料为依据,在明确打断的内涵和类型的基础上,对调查资料进行定量分析,以期通过打断行为的变化与差异揭示在报告后自由讨论的语境中存在的权势因素的作用。结果表明,在自由讨论中的权势包括依赖权势和地位权势两类,这两类权势均会对打断行为产生影响,高权势者体现为打断行为的主导者与话题变换的控制者。而当这两种权势同时存在时,地位权势对打断行为的影响更显著。

关键词 言语打断;权势因素;自由讨论

A Study of Power Differences in Interruption

Zhang Jing

Abstract Power is an important factor that exercises a great influence on interruption. Based on a taped corpus, this paper first clears the connotation and types of the interruption, then makes a quantitative analysis of the dataset in order to show that power differentials between participants are revealed by their behaviors of interruption in group discussions. The results show that, in the context of free discussion after report, there are two types of power: one is a more static form of power based on status differences, and the other is a more situational form of power arising from dependence. Both of them affect the behaviors of interruption. People who have a higher status in power are embodied as the initiator of interruption and the controller of topic shift. When the two kinds of power coexist, the power based on status differences will exert more influence on interruption.

Keywords free discussion; interruption; power

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