

# 语言教学与研究

2020年第4期  
(总第204期)

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# LANGUAGE TEACHING

and

# LINGUISTIC STUDIES

No.4 July 2020

(Serial No. 204)

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# “语素法”“语块法”的要义及应用

张 博

**提要** “语素法”和“语块法”都是汉语第二语言词汇教学的重要方法,本文提出,二者的核心要义分别是帮助学习者发展基于规则的词汇能力和发展惯用表达的技能。秉持各自的核心要义,语素法教学应侧重强构词力语素项和基于特定语素的能产性词法模式,语块法教学应侧重语块的习用性和语言成分的关联性。结合相关研究和教学实践来看,“语素法”和“语块法”都存在一些值得注意的问题,也各有适用和不适用的方面,在词汇教学中具有互补性,因此,不宜偏执一法,而应并存并用。

**关键词** 词汇教学;语素法;语块法

## The morphemic method and the lexical approach: Theory and practice

Zhang Bo

**Abstract** Both the morphemic method and the lexical approach are important methods in Chinese second language (L2) vocabulary teaching. This article proposes that the essential difference between the morphemic method and the lexical approach is that the former aims to help L2 learners develop rule-based vocabulary skills, while the latter builds learners' idiomatic expression skills. Consistent with the theories, morpheme-based teaching practice should pay attention to the particular meaning on which a morpheme is being productive and the morphemic items carrying specific structural meanings in word formation. The lexical approach practice should focus on teaching the conventional use of formulaic language and consider treating the frequently co-occurring linguistic components as a lexical sequence rather than a syntactic structure. Based on research findings and observations of teaching practices, both methods have notable problems and limitations in their applicability. Thus, the author suggests that there may not be a one-size-fits-all method for vocabulary teaching; the two methods are complementary and should be used together.

**Keywords** vocabulary teaching; the morphemic method; the lexical approach

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# 对外汉语教学的目标是培养 汉语跨文化交际能力

崔永华

**提要** 本文认为,汉语作为第二语言教学以培养汉语跨文化交际能力为目标,是当今人类社会对语言人才规格的需求,是二语教学法发展的必然。基于此,本文对更新汉语教学理念、研制跨文化交际大纲、设计培养汉语跨文化交际能力的途径,提出了具体建议。

**关键词** 汉语教学目标;跨文化交际能力;跨文化大纲;培养途径

## **The goal of Teaching Chinese as a Second Language: To cultivate the Chinese intercultural communication competence**

Cui Yonghua

**Abstract** This paper argues that the teaching of Chinese as a Second Language aims at cultivating Chinese intercultural communication competence, which meets the requirement of the development of human society and is the inevitable result of the development of second language teaching methodology. Based on this, this paper puts forward some concrete suggestions on how to update Chinese teaching concept, develop intercultural communication outline, and design methods to cultivate intercultural communication competence in Chinese.

**Keywords** Chinese teaching goal; intercultural communication competence; Intercultural outline; cultivating method

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# 输入方式及语篇位置对汉语二语学习者句法启动效应的影响研究

冯丽萍 高晨阳

**提要** 本研究采用启动范式下的口头句子补全任务,考察汉语母语者和汉语作为第二语言的韩语母语者在不同输入方式和语篇位置条件下汉语句法启动效应的异同,其中输入方式包含视觉和听觉两种方式,语篇位置包含启动句位于篇首、篇中和篇尾三个位置。研究发现,对两组被试而言,启动句位于篇中的启动效应均最强,该结果为自然阅读状态下语篇加工中的中心效应提供了证据。研究还发现,对汉语二语学习者而言,句式频率和输入方式共同作用于启动效应,这说明不同输入方式下二语者在语篇中所提取的句子信息有不同侧重,从而会影响口语产出中的句法启动效应。本文的研究结果可为课堂教学中的句法训练设计提供参考,为教师在句法教学中合理选择输入方式和语篇位置提供实验证据。

**关键词** 句法启动;语篇位置;输入方式;口语产出;二语加工

## A study of the influence of input mode and discourse position on the syntactic priming effect in Chinese second language learners

Feng Liping and Gao Chenyang

**Abstract** The study uses oral sentence completion paradigm to find out the Chinese and Korean differences in the priming effect under different input modes and with different discourse positions. The input modes include visual input and auditory input, and discourse positions contain three conditions: the beginning, the middle and the end of the discourse. The study states that for both groups the priming effect is the strongest when the priming sentence is presented in the middle. This result provides an example for the information retention submitted to the center effects in natural reading task. On the other hand, for second language learners, sentence frequency and input mode work together on priming effect. This indicates that the features of different input modes have different emphases on information processing and extraction, thus affecting the syntactic priming effect. To conclude, this study can provide information for the syntactic training design, and offer experimental evidence for teachers to choose the most appropriate input method and discourse position while practicing the syntactic structure.

**Keywords** syntactic priming; discourse position; input modes; oral production; second language processing

# 基于型式搭配视角的高频易混淆抽象名词 辨析研究

方 清 明

**提要** 学界从型式搭配视角辨析易混淆抽象名词的相关研究并不多见。文章利用“HSK 动态作文语料库”,根据频率提取高频易混淆抽象名词 33 组,通过“权利—权力”等具体个案说明高频易混淆抽象名词在混淆率、误用方向、国别等方面都有表现。当前词典里的抽象名词辨析还有补充和提高的空间,高频易混淆抽象名词需要优先考虑。文章在概述型式搭配理念的基础上,以“原因—理由”为个案,展示型式搭配辨析高频易混淆抽象名词的新方法。最后总结型式搭配辨析易混淆词语的整体特点、价值及需要注意的问题。

**关键词** 抽象名词;易混淆词;型式搭配;高频;辨析

## A study of high-frequency confusing abstract nouns: A new perspective of pattern grammar

Fang Qingming

**Abstract** Based on the HSK dynamic composition corpus, the paper probes into 33 groups of confusing abstract nouns with high frequency. High-frequency confusing abstract nouns have different performances in terms of the confusion rate, misuse direction, and country. The paper also presents the basic path and analyzing method of pattern grammar analysis on confusing abstract nouns, and then illustrates the characteristics and value of pattern grammar when describing the confusing abstract nouns.

**Keywords** abstract noun; confusing word; pattern grammar; high frequency; discrimination

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# 现代汉语“VP 的 NP”结构的非论元提取性

王倩倩 张伯江

**提要** 本文考察了汉语“VP 的 NP”结构中定语与中心语之间的多种语义关系类型,发现这类结构中存在大量定语与中心语之间不具有论元提取关系的情况,这个结果与业已揭示的汉语其他结构中论元性/非论元性共存的事实及相对比例具有高度的平行性。基于这个事实,本文指出,理解汉语定中式偏正结构的语义关系仅有传统上“定语限制中心语”一种方式是不够的,汉语并置成分之间互文见义的理解方式是更为本质的特点。

**关键词** 关系从句;非论元性;并置;互文见义

## The non-argument phenomenon of the “VP *de* NP” structure in modern Chinese

Wang Qianqian and Zhang Bojiang

**Abstract** This paper investigates the various types of semantic relationship between the attributive and the head of the “VP *de* (的) NP” structure and finds that there are lots of non-argument usages of the structure. This is highly parallel to the fact that argument and non-argument phenomena coexist in many other Chinese structures and their proportions are quite similar. Based on this, the paper argues that “the attributive restricts the head”, the traditional way to understand the semantic relations of Chinese attributive structures, is not yet enough, and the intertextuality within juxtaposed components should be more essential in Chinese.

**Keywords** relative clause; non-argument; juxtaposition; intertextuality

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# 关于同位性“PP+一个+VP 的”的语义色彩

李广瑜

**提要** 同位性“PP+一个+VP 的”中,“VP 的”有明显的形象化、通俗化、口语化色彩,“一个”的语义功能是对“VP 的”进行个体化限定。“VP 的”的语义色彩、言者的态度立场影响制约着“PP+一个+VP 的”的语义色彩。从认知入场上看,“PP+一个+VP 的”内部的语义关联涉及直指、描写和个体化三种策略的递进综合运用。从在线交际上看,“PP+一个+VP 的”内部的语义关联体现了言者引导听者形成联合注意与协同指称的认知语用诉求。

**关键词** 同位同指;语义色彩;认知入场

## The semantic color of appositive “personal pronoun + *yige* VP *de*”

Li Guangyu

**Abstract** In the appositive “personal pronoun + *yige*(一个)VP *de*(的)”, “VP *de*” has obvious pictorial, popular and colloquial colors, and the semantic function of *yige* is to individualize “VP *de*”. The semantic color of “VP *de*” and the attitude of the speaker affect the semantic color of “personal pronoun + *yige* VP *de*”. From the perspective of cognitive grounding, the semantic correlation of appositive “personal pronoun + *yige* VP *de*” involves the comprehensive application of deictic strategy, individualizing strategy and descriptive strategy. From the angle of on-line communication, the semantic correlation of appositive “personal pronoun + *yige* VP *de*” reflects the cognitive-pragmatic appeal that the speaker guides the hearer to establish joint attention and coordinated reference.

**Keywords** co-referential apposition; semantic color; cognitive grounding

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# 同位结构“单数人称代词+一个 NP” 语用功能再考察

金 晶

**提要** 本文考察汉语同位结构“单数人称代词+一个 NP”的语用功能,提出该结构用于触发一个内容为“人称代词所指称对象应具备特征 P”的背景命题,其中 P 为与语境有最大关联的人物身份特征。同时本文论证,背景命题无法纳入现有的“预设”或“隐涵”概念,而是有必要作为一类独立的言外之意来单独考察。该结构的背景命题在交流中可起到完整信息链、优化指称对象语篇关联度的作用。

**关键词** 同位结构;背景命题;语用功能;语境

## A revisit to the pragmatic function of the appositive construction “singular personal pronoun + *yi ge* NP”

Jin Jing

**Abstract** This paper investigates the pragmatic function of the appositive construction “singular personal pronoun + *yi ge* (一个) NP” in Chinese. It is proposed that this construction is used to trigger a background proposition whose content is “the referent associated with the singular personal pronoun should have the property P”, in which P is the property of the maximum contextual relevance concerning the referent’s identity. In the meanwhile, it is argued that the background proposition cannot be subsumed under the notions like “presupposition” or “implicature”; rather, it is an independent type of unexpressed meaning. At the level of communication, the background proposition can contribute to completing the information chain and optimizing the contextual relevance of the referent concerned.

**Keywords** appositive construction; background proposition; pragmatic function; context.

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# 回声话语的认同功能

——基于互动与立场表达的视角

朱 军

**提要** 学界对回声话语的讨论倾向于根据类型确定功能,认为其功能多样化,但缺乏对核心功能的概括和解释。回声话语是一种具有互动性和立场表达功能的话语手段,其核心功能是表明说话者对对方观点或立场不同程度的“认同”,主要有认同、趋同、求证、质疑、不认同等类型,另外情感色彩上也有积极和消极之别。“认同”观能够较为统一地解释各种回声话语现象。语料统计还表明,总体上表认同度高的回声话语更为常见,话语序列、会话场景和机构性会话中的权势关系等因素对具体话语功能的选择产生不同程度的影响。

**关键词** 回声话语;认同;核心/具体功能;序列;话语场景

## Affiliation function of echo utterance:

### From the perspective of interaction and stance-taking

Zhu Jun

**Abstract** Functions of echo utterance were usually defined according to the type, and though diverse in function, there is a lack of summary and interpretation of the core function. This paper holds that echo utterance is a kind of discourse means with the function of interaction and stance-taking. The core function of echo utterance is to indicate that the speaker agrees with the other people's view to different degrees. The specific function of affiliation includes affiliation, proximate-affiliation, seeking confirmation, doubt and dis-affiliation. In addition, there is a difference between positive and negative affiliations. This analysis can explain the echo phenomenon in a relatively uniform way. Corpus statistics also show that echo utterances with high degree of affiliation are more common in general, but factors such as speech sequences, conversation scenes and power relations in institutional conversations all have different degrees of influence on the function selection.

**Keywords** echo utterance; affiliation; core/specific functions; sequence; discourse scene

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# 汉语否定辖域和否定焦点的韵律分析

许 峰

**提要** 否定辖域和否定焦点是汉语否定句研究的核心问题。对于否定辖域的判定出现了两种看法:一种认为汉语否定句没有独立的否定辖域,一种认为否定句有独立的否定辖域。对于否定焦点和否定句焦点的关系也有不同的看法,且都是在句法研究基础上得出的结论。本文基于韵律格局的实验方法,对否定句的韵律模式进行了初步分析,实验表明汉语否定句有独立的否定辖域,由否定词之后的成分组成,其中动词毗邻否定词,是否定焦点所在,与否定句焦点并不重合。

**关键词** 否定辖域;否定焦点;韵律;调域;停延率;音量比

## Prosodic analysis of negative scope and negative focus in Mandarin Chinese

Xu Feng

**Abstract** Negative scope and negative focus have been investigated intensively in Mandarin Chinese, and there are mainly two diversions: the location of negative scope, and the relationship between negative focus and the focus of negative sentences. This paper has demonstrated that the prosody of predicates and objects following negative words diversifies largely on prosody, including the rise or decrease of the topline, and the significant decline of duration and intensity. There is only a little change on the prosody of the subject. In addition, the feature about variations of pitch in predicates corresponds to the prosodic features of the focus, which contains post-focus compression and the decrease of topline. Eliminating interference from syntactic structures, it can be concluded that negative words have an effect on the prosodic realizations of different syntactic components. Furthermore, the negative scope encompasses constituents following the negative word, and the predicate is realized as the negative focus, which is independent of the focus of negative sentences.

**Keywords** negative scope; negative focus; prosody; pitch range; duration ratio; intensity ratio

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