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论汉语的外语角色

李宇明 唐培兰

提要 本文目的是阐发“外语角色理论”,并以此审视汉语 70 年来所扮演的外语角色,明确汉语国际教育当前的主要任务和长远发展目标。某种外语对外语国所发挥的作用称为“外语角色”,主要有六大类:A. 外事外语;B. 领域外语;C. 泛领域外语;D. 基础教育外语;E. 重要外语;F. 语言。A—F 依次形成外语角色梯级。决定外语角色、外语角色梯级及外语角色进阶、退阶的因素主要有:1. 本土国的综合实力;2. 外语国与本土国的关系。此外,外语国的外语教育传统、世界语言风尚等也可成为影响因素。汉语作为外语,其角色已经经历了外事外语、领域外语、泛领域外语,正在进入基础教育外语阶段。目前,已有 70 国把汉语纳入基础教育体系,但是其汉语教育总体上还处在初级水平。当前的主要任务,是要有明确的国别意识和国别发展方案,整合各种力量推进汉语在海外基础教育领域的发展。同时也要为汉语将来承担“重要外语”这一新角色做准备,这也是汉语国际教育的发展方向。根本上说,汉语国际教育就是促进汉语成为世界的“重要外语”,成为人类可以方便使用的公共产品。汉语进入世界各国的基础教育,是实现这一目标的必需的重要的一步。

关键词 汉语国际教育;外语角色;基础教育外语;重要外语;人类公共产品

Foreign language roles of Chinese language

Li Yuming and Tang Peilan

Abstract The purpose of this paper is to elucidate the Foreign Language Roles Theory, to examine the role of Chinese as a foreign language in the past 70 years, and to clarify the current major tasks and long-term development goals of TCSOL. Foreign Language Roles can be divided into six hierarchical categories, and the comprehensive strength of the native country and its relation with the other country affect the rise and fall of the roles. Chinese language has gone through the first 3 stages and is now entering stage 4, but still in an elementary level. The main task for TCSOL now is to help Chinese walk into the stage of Basic Education and prepare for its new role as an Important Foreign Language in the future. We believe that promoting Chinese to be an Important Foreign Language worldwide and thus a human public product are the essential objectives of TCSOL.

Keywords TCSOL; foreign language roles; foreign languages in basic education system; important foreign languages; human public product

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“什么”还是“任何”？

——汉语二语者如何解读否定语境中的“什么”

姚 倩

提要 汉语中的“什么”除了疑问句用法以外，还可以用在其他语境。当“什么”位于否定语境时，可以有“空集”和“小量”两种解读。本研究运用真值判断和语义可接受度判断两种方式测试二语者解读否定语境中“什么”的情况。结论显示，不论是在有显性语境还是无显性语境的情况下，二语者都倾向于“空集”解读，将“什么”的语义等同于“任何”的语义，同母语者差异非常显著。

关键词 什么；否定极项；语义解读；否定语境；真值判断

Shenme or renhe? A study on how L2 learners of Chinese interpret shenme in negative contexts

Yao Qian

Abstract Wh-word *shenme* (什么) in Chinese not only is an interrogative word, but also has non-interrogative interpretations. When *shenme* occurs in negative contexts, it can be assigned with “none reading” or “insignificance reading”. In this study, truth value judgment task and semantic acceptability judgment task were adopted to test L2 learners’ interpretation of *shenme* in negative contexts. The results showed that L2 learners only assigned “none reading” to *shenme* regardless of the contextual support, interpreting *shenme* as *renhe* (任何). L2 learners’ performance was significantly different from that of the native speakers.

Keywords *shenme*; negative polarity item; semantic interpretation; negative context; truth value judgment test

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视觉输入增强对汉语二语学习者 语块学习的影响

房艳霞 江 新

提要 本文考察视觉输入增强对汉语二语学习者语块学习的影响。要求两组中级水平的汉语学习者(每组各20人)分别阅读两种呈现方式的短文:一种是短文中的陌生语块(包括透明度高和透明度低的语块)以加黑和加下划线的方式呈现(即视觉输入增强组);另一种是短文中的陌生语块不加黑、不加下划线(非增强组)。阅读结束后接受语块再认和产出的即时测试和延时测试,以及短文阅读理解测试。结果显示:(1)无论是即时后测还是延时后测,视觉输入增强组的成绩都优于非增强组,即视觉输入增强对语块学习具有促进作用;(2)没有发现视觉输入增强的促进作用随语块的语义透明度的变化而发生变化;(3)没有发现视觉输入增强对文本意义的理解产生消极影响。

关键词 视觉输入增强;语块学习;语义透明度;阅读理解

The effect of visual input enhancement on formulaic sequence acquisition by Chinese second language learners

Fang Yanxia and Jiang Xin

Abstract This study investigated the influence of visual input enhancement on FS acquisition of learners studying Chinese as a second language. Forty intermediate-level learners of Chinese were invited to participate in the experiment. Twenty verb-noun collocations including 10 high-transparency FSs and 10 low-transparency FSs were chosen as target FSs, which were unacquainted to the participants although the individual words comprising the formulaic sequences were familiar to them. We prepared three texts with the 20 FSs in them. Two versions of the texts were presented. In version A (visually enhanced group), all 20 selected FSs were enhanced using bolds and underlines, while in version B (non-enhanced group), no enhancements were made. The participants were asked to read the texts and complete the reading comprehensions. The results showed that: (1) visual input enhancement can promote learners' acquisition of FSs. In FS recognition test, the enhanced group performed better than the non-enhanced group in both immediate and delayed sessions. Furthermore, semantic transparency has a certain influence on FS acquisition of learners, but the effect of visual input enhancement on FS acquisition does not change along with semantic transparency. It was also found that the visual input enhancement does not affect the

learners' understanding of the meaning of the text.

Keywords visual input enhancement; formulaic sequence acquisition; semantic transparency; reading comprehension

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次生否定词库藏:间接否定成分的规约化

刘丹青 曹琳琳

提要 本文从库藏类型学关于形—义对应参差性的视角来回顾审视现代汉语间接否定的词语库藏手段,即只关注那些本身不是否定词,但已经约定有否定意义的词语。这样的表达,在现代汉语中有很多,远远超过一个语言通常具有的否定词库的规模。它们在否定表达方面有构词、构成短语、构成句子或独立成句的能力,从而成为否定词库藏的特殊部分,本文称为“次生否定词”。而通常认可为否定词的词项,本文称为“原生否定词”。次生否定词形成的动因和机制或有不同,比较常见的是在转喻、语用推理等因素的作用下滋生出否定词的功能。规约化是它们成为固定的次生否定词项的必经阶段。

关键词 否定;间接;次生;规约化;库藏类型学

Inventory of secondary negators: Conventionalization of indirect negative elements

Liu Danqing and Cao Linlin

Abstract From the perspective of Linguistic Inventory Typology, this paper aims at making an investigation about the words or morphemes that have already been conventionalized by frequent use to express negative meaning. There are lots of such expressions in Chinese, the quantity of which far exceeds the scale of negative lexicon that a language usually has, and some of them have even developed to the extent of approaching a basic negator. However, these indirect negators with distinct implications related to their etymology or the construction in which they evolved are still somewhat different from the basic negators. In order to distinguish them, the basic negators are referred as Primary Negators, while the indirect negators as Secondary Negators. The particular semantic and pragmatic functions of the latter, as well as the motivations and mechanisms for their negative readings such as metonymy or pragmatic inferencing, are discussed in this paper.

Keywords negation; indirect; secondary words; conventionalization; Linguistic Inventory Typology (LIT)

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多重范畴寄生的个案分析

——以程度副词“真”为例

王芸华

提要 现代汉语程度副词“真”具有现实、亲历及惊诧的语义限制,其程度核心义寄生有多重范畴。亲历以现实为前提,寄居于程度是对“量”的评价加以“质”的信源保障。惊诧寄居于高量程度是对超出常量或预期量的心理强化。“真_{程度}”表明在语义比较复杂的情况下,宿主范畴可以寄生多重范畴,寄生范畴还可以成为宿主,再寄生其他范畴。范畴的寄生及寄生方式跟特定语言的语法库藏有关,也有认知的动因。

关键词 寄生范畴;程度;现实;亲历;惊诧

Analysis of multiple category parasitism:

A case study of degree adverb *zhen*

Wang Yunhua

Abstract The adverb *zhen* (真) in Mandarin Chinese is semantically constrained by realis, attested evidence and mirativity, and its core meaning of degree is parasitized by multiple categories. Attestedness takes realis as its prerequisite, and resides on degree, which is an assessment of its quantity and source assurance of its quality as well. Mirativity is parasitic on high degree, which is the psychological reinforcement of exceeding constants or expectations. *Zhen* is a case to demonstrate that a host can be parasitized by multiple categories, i.e. a parasitic category can also serve as a host to reparasitize another category. The parasitism of categories and their parasitic ways are related to linguistic inventory of a specific language, and are cognitively driven.

Keywords parasitic category; degree; realis; attested evidence; mirativity

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形容词“大”修饰双音动词 及其造成的句法后果

储泽祥

提要 本文的考察表明,形容词“大”可以修饰双音动词,并且会导致动词的句法功能、论元位置发生变化。“大+V_双”表示场面较大的事件,带有主观性特征。“大+V_双”句法上最突出的特征是后边不能出现宾语或补语,不能带“了、着、过”。“大”增强了“V_双”的指称性,是造成“大+V_双”句法特征的主因。

关键词 “大”;双音动词;论元;指称性

The construal of “*da* (big) + V_{disyllabic}” and its grammatical consequences

Chu Zexiang

Abstract This paper reveals that the adjective *da* (big) can modify a disyllabic verb, and cause the syntactic function and argument—position of the verb to change. “*Da* (big) + V_{disyllabic}” denotes a big event characterized by “subjective mass”. The most striking syntactic feature of “*da* (big) + V_{disyllabic}” lies in the fact that an object or complement cannot appear after the construction, nor can it be followed by such auxiliaries as *le*, *zhe*, *guo*. *Da* (big) enhances the referential property of the V_{disyllabic} and it is also the main cause of the syntactic feature.

Keywords “*da* (big)”; V_{disyllabic}; argument; referential property

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构式浮现的研究现状和发展空间

蔡淑美

提要 本文将浮现置于复杂性科学背景下,首先通过回顾浮现语法的基本理念和研究情况,揭示出构式浮现和浮现语法之间的联系和区别。文章接着系统梳理了构式浮现的研究现状,尤其注重归纳浮现机制和浮现分析的方法论这两个方面的重要进展,揭示有待深入研究的相关问题,在此基础上指出构式浮现的发展空间,并提出了相应的研究课题和研究策略。

关键词 浮现;浮现语法;构式浮现;研究现状;发展空间

The current studies and development space of construction emergence

Cai Shumei

Abstract Under the background of complex science, this article firstly probes into the correlations and differences between construction emergence and emergent grammar by reviewing the basic ideas and research of the latter. Then it systematically combs the current studies of construction emergence with the emphasis on the emergent mechanism and the methodologies, which paves the way to reveal the related problems that need to be further explored. Finally, the article points out the development space of construction emergence and puts forward the corresponding research projects and strategies.

Keywords emergence; emergent grammar; construction emergence; current studies; development space

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新构式的固化—规约化分析

——以“可能 V 了假 X”为例

陈 西 束定芳

提要 本文以“可能 V 了假 X”为例,运用 Schmid(2015)的固化—规约化模型从结构特征、构式义以及语用特征等方面进行了分析,并讨论了新构式固化和规约化的过程。新构式产生于言语活动,在结构上并不明显违反其原型用法,形式和意义之间的联系通过重复的感官活动和认知活动得到巩固,诸种交际功能通过社会活动得到调节,用来表达个人的主观意愿。在固化过程中,个人言语通过重复的聚合关联和语用关联成为抽象图式中更为典型的成员,形成新构式。在规约化过程中,新构式通过在言语社区中的互适、传播和常态化过程成为规约的表达。认知作用中的临近性、相似性、范畴化等特点对构式的固化过程有着重要的影响。社会作用中的社交网络、社会心理和言语使用的社会地位等因素对构式的规约化过程有着重要影响。

关键词 新构式;固化;规约化;认知作用;社会作用

Analysis of the entrenchment and conventionalization of a new construction: A case of “*keneng V le jia X*”

Chen Xi and Shu Dingfang

Abstract Based on Schmid's (2015) Entrenchment-and Conventionalization Model (EC-Model), this study, using “*keneng* (可能) *V le* (了) *jia* (假) *X*” as an example, analyzes the new construction's properties from the formal, semantic and pragmatic perspectives and discusses the entrenchment and conventionalization of the new construction. The new construction is produced in motor activity, and no clear violation of its prototype usage is found in the formal features of the new construction. The relation between form and meaning is strengthened through repeated sensory activity and cognitive activity, and the communicative functions are modulated through social activity to express individual's subjective intention. Individual utterance is entrenched through the repetition of paradigmatic associations and pragmatics associations to become a ‘better’ member of abstract schemas, and then becomes a new construction. The new construction is then conventionalized through the co-adaptation, diffusion and normalization in speech community. Similarity, contiguity and categorization in cognitive forces play very important roles in the entrenchment of the new construction, while social networks, social psychology and social status of language usage in social

forces play very important roles in the conventionalization of the new construction.

Keywords new construction; entrenchment; conventionalization; cognitive forces; social forces

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