

# 语言教学与研究

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# LANGUAGE TEACHING

and

# LINGUISTIC STUDIES

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# 汉语国际教育的若干问题

崔希亮

**提要** 汉语国际教育作为一项事业和一个专业都在快速发展,但是在发展的过程中面临着许多实际问题。本文主要就汉语国际教育发展现状及面临的挑战、孔子学院内涵建设、汉语国际教育的基础研究和应用研究等问题提出意见和建议。

**关键词** 汉语国际教育;孔子学院建设;基础研究;应用研究

## Some issues on Chinese International Education

Cui Xiliang

**Abstract** Chinese international education, as a career or a discipline, has been developing fast, but there are many challenges and problems in front of us. This paper focuses on the subjects of these challenges and the connotation constructions of the Confucius Institutes.. Furthermore, it offers some suggestions about the basic academic research and research on Chinese language learning, teaching and education.

**Keywords** Chinese International Education, Confucius Institute, Connotation Constructions, academic research

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# 汉语文化教材练习活动的编写

祖晓梅

**提要** 目前汉语教学领域中使用的大多数文化教材缺乏练习活动的设计,没有完全体现第二语言教学中文化教学的本质特点。汉语文化教材设计编写练习活动旨在培养汉语学习者对中国文化的理解力和跨文化能力,体现以过程为本的文化教学模式特点,有利于实现文化教学和语言教学的结合。本文讨论了汉语文化教材编写练习活动的理论依据和原则,并举例说明文化教材练习活动的主要类型,希望以此引起对汉语文化教材编写练习活动的重视和研究,并促进汉语教学中文化教学的改革和建设。

**关键词** 汉语文化教材;练习活动;文化教学

## Designing of activities in Chinese culture textbooks

Zu Xiaomei

**Abstract** Most of the current Chinese culture textbooks in the field of teaching Chinese as the second language do not include activities which represent the unique features of second language textbooks. In order to develop the communicative competence and intercultural awareness, cultural activities should be integrated in cultural textbooks. The article discusses the theoretical significance and principles of designing activities in Chinese culture textbooks. It also exemplifies the main types of activities of Chinese culture textbooks.

**Keywords** Chinese culture textbooks; activities; culture teaching

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# 第二语言学习中的认同研究进展述评

陈 默

**提要** 第二语言学习者的语言系统体现了学习者对二语社团的语言认同、文化认同和族群认同,认同的高低在一定程度上制约着二语能力的发展。近年来越来越多的学者意识到认同在二语学习中的重要作用,因此认同成为二语学习研究领域中的新热点。本文基于对语言认同、文化认同以及族群认同内涵的分析,深入阐释了对于第二语言认同的新理解,仔细梳理了认同对二语学习的影响,系统整理了影响认同发展的不同因素,综合探讨了现有认同研究的理论框架,并从教师、教材和教法角度提出了增强认同的教学策略,最后提出了二语认同研究的发展方向。本文的研究目的是希望通过对认同在二语学习领域中最新研究进展的述评,为在课堂教学中帮助汉语二语学习者构建积极认同提供理论支撑。

**关键词** 第二语言学习;语言认同;文化认同;族群认同

## Review of the identity research in second language learning

Chen Mo

**Abstract** The language system of the second language learners embodies learners' language identity, cultural identity and ethnic identity, and to a certain extent the identity restricts the development of the second language ability. In recent years, more and more scholars have realized the important role of identity in second language learning, so identity research has become a new hotspot in the field of second language learning. Based on the analysis of the connotation of language identity, cultural identity and ethnic identity, this paper explains in detail the new understanding of second language learners' identity, sorts out carefully the influence of identity on second language learning, and systematically discerns different factors influencing the development of identity. Meanwhile, this paper discusses the theoretical framework of the existing identity research, puts forward the teaching strategy of enhancing the identity from the perspective of teachers, teaching materials and teaching methods, and finally proposes the development direction of the second language identity research. The purpose of this paper is to provide a theoretical support for aiding Chinese learners to construct positive identity in classroom teaching through the review of the latest research progress in the field of second language learning.

**Keywords** second language learning; language identity; cultural identity; ethnic identity

# 汉语中的概念转喻及其语法学后果

袁毓林

**提要** 本文主要讨论概念转喻对于汉语语法及其研究的影响。首先梳理从修辞上的借代一直到概念转喻、认知转喻和语法转喻等概念,接着从语法分析的目的(揭示语言形式与语言意义之间的关系)的角度,举例说明引入认知转喻理论有助于解释语法形式与语法意义之间错综复杂的对应关系;还举例说明考虑到词语的转喻用法,可以让我们对词语的词类属性与有关句法表现之间的扭曲关系有更加深入和透彻的认识。然后,指出在解释“他(的佣人)是个日本女人”一类句子时,转喻学说比省略学说更加简单可靠;还从指称的“角色与值”理论的角度,解释诸多由转喻造成的句法结构与语义解释不对称现象。最后,举例说明从语法到修辞表达到处都有概念转喻,语言研究不能无视转喻这头在屋里走来走去的大象。

**关键词** 修辞借代;概念/认知转喻;语法/形式转喻;本体;喻体;角色与值

## Conceptual metonymy in Chinese and its grammatical consequences

Yuan Yulin

**Abstract** This paper probes into the conceptual metonymy in Chinese and its major influence over studies on Chinese grammar. First of all, a number of concepts are reviewed, including rhetoric metonymy, conceptual metonymy, and grammatical metonymy. Secondly, provided that grammatical analysis aims to reveal the relation between the form and the meaning of language, the introduction of a theory of cognitive metonymy is exemplified to be conducive to the explanation of the complex mappings between grammatical forms and grammatical meanings; in addition, examples are also used to show that, taking into consideration the metonymic use of words, we are enabled to obtain a deeper and thorough understanding of the distorted or skewed relations between the typical properties of lexical items and their relevant syntactic performance. Thirdly, it is also pointed out that, in explaining sentences like *Tā (de yōngrén) shì Ribēn nǚrén* (His [servants] is a Japanese woman), a theory of metonymy is more applicable than a theory of ellipsis; furthermore, a number of metonymy-induced asymmetrical phenomena between syntactic structures and semantic interpretations are also explained in terms of reference from a theoretical perspective of the “role and value” of reference. Finally, it is exemplified that conceptual metonymy exists everywhere from grammar to rhetorics; therefore, language research cannot ignore the elephant in the room-metonymy.

**Keywords** rhetoric metonymy; conceptual/cognitive metonymy; grammatical/formal metonymy; tenor; vehicle; role and value

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# 现代汉语通感隐喻的映射模型与制约机制

赵青青 黄居仁

**提要** 基于定量与定性相结合的方法,本文系统地考察了现代汉语中的通感隐喻现象,归纳出了现代汉语形容词的通感映射模型。与此同时,本文发现:1)现代汉语的通感映射规律,与西方学者提出的英语的通感映射规律并不完全一致,因而对通感隐喻具有跨语言普遍映射模型的假说提出了挑战;2)现代汉语的通感隐喻受到感觉体验性程度和感觉显著性程度这两个认知因素的制约。

**关键词** 通感隐喻;映射方向性;认知机制;感觉形容词

## Mapping models and underlying mechanisms of synaesthetic metaphors in Mandarin

Zhao Qingqing and Huang Chu-Ren

**Abstract** This paper aimed to investigate synaesthetic metaphors in Mandarin systematically by adopting a combinative method of quantitative and qualitative analyses. Apart from a mapping model that has been generalized, the paper has also found that: (1) the regularities of synaesthetic metaphors in Mandarin are not the same as those proposed previously for English, which thus calls for a closer re-examination of the hypothesis of cross-lingual universality of a synaesthetic mapping model; and (2) the mappings of synaesthetic metaphors in Mandarin are motivated by the degree to which the sensory modality is embodied and salient, both of which being cognitive factors.

**Keywords** synaesthetic metaphor; mapping directionality; cognitive mechanism; sensory adjective

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# 被动主动句

——认识把字句句法语义的新视角

朱佳蕾 花东帆

**提要** 许多语言(如英语、韩语、满语、印地语等)都有一种包含复合谓词的句型可以中和主动和被动的对立,如英语的“have+V<sub>被动</sub>”句。这类句型整体上虽是主动语态,但句子的主要谓词经历被动化操作,我们称这类句型为“被动主动句”。由此反观汉语把字句,我们提出,把字句和“have+V<sub>被动</sub>”句相似,句子看似是主动句,但实际上“把”后谓词经历了被动化或反身化的操作。这种操作可以是隐性的,也可以由与把字句共现的“给”来显性表达。

**关键词** 被动主动句;把字句;被动化;反身化;复合谓词

## Passive active sentence: A new perspective on the syntax and semantics of *ba*-construction

Zhu Jialei and Hua Dongfan

**Abstract** It is found that the active-passive opposition can be neutralized in some languages, e.g. English, Korean, Manchu, Hindi, etc., via composition of an active predicate and an embedded passivized predicate. In this paper, this cross-linguistically observed type of construction is termed “Passive Active Sentence” (henceforth PAS). From the typological point of view, we propose that Chinese *ba*(把)-construction, which is traditionally regarded as a language-specific construction, can also be viewed as a variety of PAS as it shares some crucial properties with “have+V” passive construction in English in that though the whole *ba*-construction remains active, the predicate following *ba* in fact undergoes passivization or reflexivization, either covertly, or overtly marked by the marker *gei*(给).

**Keywords** passive active sentence; *ba*-construction; passivization; reflexivization; composite predicate

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# 及物性特征与单宾语句典型性关系的 量化研究

邵 健 王小潞

**提要** 及物性是语法研究的核心问题之一,本文通过问卷调查和量化分析,对及物性特征和单宾语句典型性关系进行了探讨。通过回归分析以及数据可视化呈现,我们从数据上验证了 Hopper & Thompson(1980)关于及物性特征和及物性的假说。此外,研究还发现,[意愿]、[生命]、[源头]、[瞬时]、[受力]、[变化]这六个及物性特征参数对于句子典型性判定均存在显著影响。其中,[生命]、[受力]、[变化]对句子典型性的判定最为重要,决定了46%的方差变异,可以认为它们是造成单宾语句典型性判别差异的主要原因。研究结果倾向于表明:第一,单宾语句内部存在着类别差异,大致可以分为三大类;第二,[生命]、[受力]、[变化]是原型单宾语句的典型特征。

**关键词** 单宾语句;及物性;语义;典型性;量化

## A quantitative study of the relationship between transitivity and prototypicality of transitive sentences

Shao Jian and Wang Xiaolu

**Abstract** The paper examines the relationship between transitivity and prototypicality of transitive sentences via questionnaires and a quantitative analysis. By means of regression and data visualization, the hypothesis raised by Hopper & Thompson(1980) about the properties of transitivity is verified. Besides, the paper reveals that the properties of [intention], [animacy], [source], [punctuality], [affectedness] and [change] are all crucial to the judging of the prototypicality of transitive sentences, and that [animacy], [affectedness] and [change] bear most significantly to prototypicality and contribute to 46% of the total variance. The results show: firstly, transitive sentences vary and fall into three categories; secondly, [animacy], [affectedness] and [change] are the prototypical properties of transitive sentences.

**Keywords** transitive sentences; transitivity; semantics; prototypicality; quantitative

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# 试论汉语“施事→原因”演变的因素

马贝加 朱福妹

**提要** 介词“被”所介引的论元有过“施事→原因”的演变,导致原因介词“被”产生的因素是“被+N<sub>2</sub>+V<sub>2</sub>”式中 N<sub>2</sub>、V<sub>2</sub>的语义类型变化。原因连词“被”有两个来源,即原因介词“被”与被动介词“被”,而原因连词“吃”只有被动介词“吃”一个来源。这是因为“首发演变”和“后随演变”之间不是拷贝关系。

**关键词** 原因介词;原因连词;“被”;“吃”

## On the causative factors of the Chinese “Agent→Cause” evolution

Ma Beijia and Zhu Fumei

**Abstract** The argument of preposition *bei* (被) has undergone an evolution from “Agent” to “Cause”, and the transformation about the semantic subcategories of N<sub>2</sub> and V<sub>2</sub> in the structure of “*bei* + N<sub>2</sub> + V<sub>2</sub>” caused the emergence of preposition *bei*. There are two sources for the causal conjunction *bei*: causal preposition *bei* and passive preposition *bei*. However, passive preposition *chi* (吃) is the only source for causal conjunction *chi*. The reason is that the relationship between the “initial evolution” and the “following evolution” is not that of replication.

**Keywords** causal preposition; causal conjunction; *bei* (被); *chi* (吃)

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# 语气词句末选用顺序研究

王 珏 毕燕娟

**提要** 鉴于学界针对普通话语气词句末选用顺序提出的众多序列所涵盖的语气词及其分类过少,类种顺序严重失误,本文对全部 28 个语气词的句末选用采用数学推导和语料归纳互验法逐一定位,构建出更为完善的序列:A. 来(着)/去/而已>B. 的/似的/就是(了)<sub>1</sub>/罢了>C. 了/啦/咧>D. 呢/着呢>E. 不/不成/不是/没(有)/(>)吗/F. 吧/得了/好了/算了/G. 啊/哎/哦/哟/嘛/哈。该序列对语气词句末选用类型的描写及其系统的构建,对语气词句末选用顺序的制约机制研究,都具有非常重要的意义,也具有一定的语言类型学意义。

**关键词** 语气词;句末选用;最终序列;规定性

## On the successive order sequence of final particles at the sentence-end

Wang Jue and Bi Yanjuan

**Abstract** Current research on the successive order sequence of final particles at the sentence-end only covers very few particles, with scanty classifications, and serious mistakes concerning the class and the order. Through a combined method of deduction and corpus induction, this paper will position all 29 final particles in a successive order at the sentence-end one by one, and eventually construct an improved sequence. The proposal of the new sequence will contribute to the description of the successive form types and the system of the particles at the sentence-end, the study of their restriction mechanism, and research in language typology.

**Keywords** final particles; successive order sequence at the sentence-end; the final order sequence; prescriptive

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# 第三方陪同就诊的会话特征分析

杨 子 王雪明 伍 娜

**提要** 在会话分析视角下探讨我国一类特色医患交际——陪同就诊,基于近 300 分钟急诊的录音转写,以定性和定量相结合的方法,考察陪同就诊中涉及第三方的话轮分配和序列组织特征,通过对第三方介入医患交际的方式、位置和作用的分析,认识我国陪同就诊会话现象的特点和性质。研究表明,第三方可通过八种话轮支配方式获得话轮,以无间隙话轮转换下的自我选择为首要方式,反映出较高的话轮抢夺意识和交际主动性;第三方可以为医患会话序列提供相邻对前件、后件、中扩展、后扩展等多种成分,参与建构多种序列组织类型,体现三种不同立场,实施多种会话行为;话轮立场上,第三方明显依附于患者,话轮占有量上,与患者几乎无异,陪同就诊体现为两边三方交际。

**关键词** 会话分析;医患交际;第三方;话轮分配;序列组织

## Conversation analysis of the third party's talk in doctor-patient interaction

Yang Zi, Wang Xueming and Wu Na

**Abstract** Based on the transcription of nearly 300-minute emergency room recordings, the paper attempts to study the third-party-involved doctor-patient interaction in China from the perspective of conversation analysis. Through both the qualitative and quantitative analyses of the third party's turn allocation and sequence organization, it explores the manners, positions, characteristics and nature of the third party's participation in the medical interaction, so as to shed light on the culture-specific accompanied medical interaction in China. It is found that there are eight manners for the third party to take the floor in doctor-patient interaction, topped by gapless self-selection at TRP, which indicates that the third party is quite active and aggressive in turn taking. The third party's turn can play the roles of first pair part, second pair part, insert expansion and post expansion in sequence organization. Among the various third-party-involved sequences, it is found that the third party's turns can take three stances and perform a variety of social actions. Since an overwhelming majority of the third party's turns take the patient's stance, and the proportion of turn-taking by the third party and that by the patient are not significantly different, the accompanied medical interaction is bilateral triadic communication in nature.

**Keywords** conversation analysis; doctor-patient interaction; the third party; turn allocation; sequence organization

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