

语言教学与研究

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关于教学语法的思考^{*}

——以句式教学体系为例

肖奚强

提要 现有大纲和教材中对句式选取面较窄,教学分级不够科学,中高级阶段的句式编排较为粗疏。从句法、语义上看留学生在中级阶段已基本习得常用句式。新的教学语法体系或标准应该对句式系统给予扩充,句式需要重新分类和分级,高级阶段应该着重安排句式的篇章功能教学。同时,还要对句式之间的纠葛仔细梳理,对句式的存废要慎重,对汉语本体研究的成果要结合教学实际予以取舍。

关键词 教学语法;句式;选取;教学分级

A Study on TCSL Grammar: A Case Study of Syntactic Structure Teaching

Xiao Xiqiang

Abstract In the current TCSL syllabuses and teaching materials, Chinese syntactic structures are selected narrowly and not well graded, especially at the intermediate and advanced levels. Foreign students at the intermediate level have already acquired the commonly used syntactic structures. Thus, syntactic structures need to be reclassified and regarded, and the teaching focus should be shifted onto the textual functions at the advanced level. Much care needs to be taken when reviewing and selecting the syntactic structures for teaching, and the related academic research as well as the actual teaching practice should be taken into consideration.

Keywords TCSL(Teaching Chinese as a Second Language) grammar; syntactic structure; reviewing and selecting; grading

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外国留学生汉语中介语语用能力 测量方法初探

范香娟 刘建达

提要 本文采用多项选择话语填充的形式对外国留学生汉语言语行为和程式语的产出及会话含意的理解进行测量,以探索外国留学生汉语中介语语用能力的测量方法。试卷的产生包括情景的选择、选项的征集确定和整份试卷的试测三个阶段。在情景产生阶段,包括情景调查、可能性调查和元语用调查三个步骤,经过反复的调查,产生60个情景。然后用书面话语填充测试来征集选项,并对有多个选项的试卷进行测试,最终确定1个答案项和2个干扰项。试测后,去掉10个区分度低的题目,最终产生有50个题目的试卷。经过正式测试,显示试卷能够有效测量出外国留学生的语用能力,说明这一方法合理有效。

关键词 外国留学生;汉语中介语语用能力;测量方法;多项选择话语填充

Exploring a Method for Measuring the Interlanguage Pragmatic Knowledge of Learners of Chinese as a Foreign Language

Fan Xiangjuan and Liu Jianda

Abstract This study aims to explore a method for measuring the interlanguage pragmatic knowledge of learners of Chinese as a foreign language. The pragmatic knowledge in this study encompasses speech act, conversational routines and conversational implicatures. A multiple-choice discourse completion test was developed. The developmental procedures included the generation of situations, the creation of options and pilot studies. Situations were collected through exemplar generation, likelihood investigation, and metapragmatic assessment. Sixty situation scenarios were first constructed, and then investigated through pilot studies by means of written discourse completion questionnaires, leading to the finalization of the key and two other options for each of the 50 test questions. The results from 208 test takers demonstrated an acceptable Cronbach alpha reliability (0.75) and showed the examinees were tested effectively and reliably.

Keywords learners of Chinese as a foreign language; Chinese interlanguage pragmatic knowledge; test method; MDCT (Multiple-choices Discourse Completion Test)

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英语母语者习得汉语有定性表达手段的研究

吴 庄

提要 采用诱导产出和语法判断任务对 34 名母语为英语的中、高级汉语学习者的研究表明,他们虽然掌握了指量名、代名词等词汇形式及其有定特征,却较少使用光杆名词、空代词、量名等形式,并存在用“一”量名指称有定事物的偏误。此外,他们没有掌握汉语主语表达有定的倾向。有定性表达既与名词成分的结构和位置等句法知识有关,又涉及说话人对听话人背景知识的预设以及话语语境等语用信息,处于句法—语用接口。本研究证实了接口假说有关句法—语用接口知识难以被完全习得的观点。该类知识不仅比纯句法知识和内部接口更容易发生母语迁移,也对语言加工造成更多认知负担,有必要通过明晰化的教学促进其习得。

关键词 汉语名词成分;有定性;英语母语者;句法—语用接口;接口假说

Acquisition of Mandarin Definiteness Devices by Native Speakers of English

Wu Zhuang

Abstract Using elicited production and grammaticality judgment tasks, this study investigates 34 English speakers' acquisition of definiteness devices in their L2 Chinese. The results show that, although L2 learners have mastered the lexical forms of demonstrative-classifier-noun, pronoun and their “+ definite” feature, they use significantly less tokens of bare noun, Pro and classifier-noun than the natives, and they erroneously use one-classifier-noun to denote definite entities. Furthermore, L2 learners are aware of the Definiteness Effect of the existential construction, yet they have not acquired the Subject Definiteness Constraint of Chinese, using more indefinite expressions as one-classifier-noun in the subject position than the natives. The expression of definiteness, being related to the structure and the syntactic position of nominals on the one hand, and the speaker's presupposition about the listener's knowledge and discourse context on the other, is at the syntax-pragmatics interface. The results of the present study confirm the Interface Hypothesis, which states the features of syntax-pragmatics are difficult to be completely acquired. L1 transfer is easier to occur at the syntax-pragmatics interface than in the narrow syntax or at internal interfaces, and is more cognitively demanding for processing. Therefore, explicit instruction in this knowledge is necessary for L2 acquisition.

Keywords Chinese nominals; definiteness; native speakers of English; syntax-pragmatics interface; Interface Hypothesis

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时间—行为的情理关联与“大 X 的”的话语模式

——基于互动交际的视角

李先银 洪秋梅

提要 本文基于互动交际的视角,考察时间—行为的情理关联及其对“大 X 的”话语模式的塑造。“大 X 的”是口语中常用的一种格式,其中 X 主要是与时间相关的词语。通过汉语口语语料的考察发现,X 表示的时间与后续语段的行为存在情理上的关联,即时间—行为的情理关联。在现实语境刺激的触发下,情理关联被激活,对情景中的刺激做出反应,从而驱动话语的启动与前进。考察还发现,刺激的类型与情理驱动的方式,调用的语言形式和所实现的会话行为之间呈现一定的关联。这反映了互动交际对话语语法的塑造。

关键词 “大 X 的”;情理;话语模式;互动

The Relevance of Social Value in “Time-Action” and the Discourse Pattern of *Da X de* : From an Interactional Perspective

Li Xianyin and Hong Qiumei

Abstract Taking an Interactional Perspective, this paper investigates the relevance of social value in “time-action”: and its impact on the discourse pattern of *da* (大) *X de* (的). An examination of spoken Chinese materials reveals that the “time” expressed by X in *da X de* bears relevance in terms of the social value to the later-specified action, which is called the relevance of social value. In real situations the relevance of social value is activated by a stimulus, thus driving a conversation forward. The analysis also shows that the type of the stimulus determines the language forms chosen by the speaker and the realized conversational acts.

Keywords *da* (大) *X de* (的); social value; discourse pattern; interaction

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从叙事语篇视角看“了₂”的结句(段)问题

朱庆祥

提要 “了₂”的结句(段)观并不成立,“了₂”的使用是篇章语用、语义关系、“了₂”自身特征、使用者主观选择的综合性结果。紧密的语义关系可在大部分句中“了₂”小句及其后续小句的句法形式上找到证据,主要是表达语义紧密关系的关联词语、非自立小句、特定句式结构等。

关键词 “了₂”;结句功能;句中小句;叙事语篇

The Problem of le_2 as the Mark of Finality in Narrative Discourses

Zhu Qingxiang

Abstract The view that the modal particle le_2 (了₂) as the mark of finality is not accurate. Whether or not le_2 appears in the final position of complex sentences or paragraphs is affected by many factors, such as the pragmatic and semantic relations, the function of le_2 and the subjective choice of the user, not just determined by le_2 itself. Most le_2 in non-final clauses function as a connecting link between the preceding and the following parts, which can be proved by the conjunctions, dependent clauses, special sentence patterns and so on.

Keywords le_2 (了₂); the function of closing a sentence; middle clause; narrative discourse

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句尾“不是”的来源、功能及其词汇化

王世凯 张亮

提要 本文讨论附着在句尾的“不是”的来源、语用功能及其词汇化问题。研究表明,附着在句尾的“不是”是核心功能表示确认的情态性成分,来源于“是……不是”肯否相叠结构,其源头是“是NP不是NP”正反问框架。“是……不是”正反问框架消解,句尾“不是”语音轻化、表态功能突显、尾部脱落引发的重新分析以及“是”的进一步虚化共同促成“不是”词汇化,但其深层动因是语用法的语法化,突出表现为“不是”在使用过程中互动性逐渐降低。

关键词 “不是”;词汇化;确认;互动

The Source, Function and Lexicalization of Sentence-Final *Bushi*

Wang Shikai and Zhang Liang

Abstract This paper focuses on the problem of the source, the function and lexicalization of the sentence-final *bushi* (不是). *Bushi* is a modality word, whose core function is to declare confirmation. It evolved from the overlapping positive and negative structure of *shi*... *bushi*, and originated from *shi* NP *bushi* NP. The lexicalization of *bushi* was caused by the dissolution of the *shi*... *bushi* structure, the unstressed sentence-final *bushi*, the highlighted declaration of confirmation, the reanalysis caused by the missing sentence-final, and the further grammaticalization of *shi*. But the deep motivation is the grammaticalization of pragmatics of *bushi*, which is especially manifested by the decreasing interactive nature of *bushi*.

Keywords *bushi* (不是); lexicalization; confirmation; interaction

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副词“稍微”“多少”与量范畴的表达

乐 耀

提要 文章描写了“稍微”和“多少”结构中量范畴的表现形式,并分析了两个高频使用结构“稍微……(一)点儿/些”和“多少有点儿/有些……”的语义特点,认为“稍微/多少”与量范畴共现时两部分的语义并不重复。从“稍微”结构中谓词的语义特点、所在句的语体类型和篇章句际间的语义关联等角度揭示了“稍微”可以不与量范畴共现的可能原因,而“多少”使用的一般条件是其后修饰的成分需是复杂结构。最后从“有界”和“无界”的对立分析了两个副词与量范畴的互动。

关键词 “稍微”;“多少”;量范畴;不定量;有界;无界

Chinese Adverbs *Shaowei* / *Duoshao* and the Quantity Category

Yue Yao

Abstract The Chinese adverbs *shaowei* and *duoshao* are often used in such syntactic structures as *shaowei*…(yi) *dian/xie* (稍微……一点儿/些) and *duoshao youdian/xie*…(多少有点儿/有些……) respectively. The representatoin of the quantity category in the two structures are described in this paper first. The paper then analyzes the semantic characteristics of these two structures. Whether the quantity category co-occurs with *shaowei* or not is relative to the following factors; the semantic features of verbs modified by the adverbs, the discourse style types, and the semantic association of discourse clauses. To be modified by adverb *duoshao*, it has to be a complex construction, as is the general condition of the use of *duoshao*. Finally, the paper discusses the interaction between these two adverbs and the quantity category via boundedness and unboundedness theory.

Keywords *shaowei* (稍微); *duoshao* (多少); the quantity category; indefinite quantity; boundedness; unboundedness

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从生成词库论看汉语动宾结构及其语义转喻

李 强

提要 语义的组合与生成并不总是遵守“弗雷格原则”,很多情况是整个结构的语义超出组成成分的语义之和,汉语动宾结构就存在这样的现象。结合生成词库论的相关知识,本文以动词“听、读、写、看”和名词的搭配为例,说明动词对名词存在语义选择限制、名词存在语义转喻现象;并且认为动宾结构的语义生成和理解需要依靠物性角色和组合机制的共同作用。

关键词 生成词库论;动宾结构;语义转喻;物性角色;组合机制

The Verb-Object Structure and its Semantic Metonymy in Chinese from Generative Lexicon Theory

Li Qiang

Abstract Semantic combination and generation do not always abide by the “Frege’s Principle”. In many cases, the meaning of the whole structure is more than the sum of its constituents’ meaning, which is the case of Chinese verb-object structures. With generative lexicon theory, this paper takes the collocation between verbs *ting* (听), *du* (读), *xie* (写), *kan* (看) and nouns as examples, illustrating that verbs have semantic restrictions on nouns, and semantic metonymy occurs simultaneously. Moreover, the semantic generation and understanding of the verb-object structure depend on the combined effect of qualia role and compositional mechanism.

Keywords generative lexicon theory; verb-object structure; semantic metonymy; qualia role; compositional mechanism

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现代汉语名量结构的两种测量义*

——兼论与时量结构的语义平行性关系

王媛 罗琼鹏

提要 现代汉语的名量结构表示对个体的测量。根据是否满足单调性蕴涵,我们将名量结构的测量义区分为整体测量和部分测量。这两种测量方式的选择在句法形式上表现为名量结构中结构助词“的”的有无。通过比较讨论名量结构和时量结构在“整体/部分”测量上的表现,我们论证了二者在语义表达上的平行性关系。

关键词 名量结构;测量义;(非)单调性蕴涵;时量结构;语义平行性

Two Types of Measurements of the Nominal Measure Phrases in Chinese

Wang Yuan and Luo Qiongpeng

Abstract This paper investigates the semantics of the nominal measure phrases (NMPs) that measure the amount/number of entities/individuals. Drawing insight from the monotonicity constraint in the grammar of measurement, we propose that there are two types of measurements: holistic measurement and partitive measurement, which are correlated with the occurrences of the particle *de* (的). There is some semantic parallelism between the nominal measurement expressed by the NMPs and the event measurement expressed by the temporal phrases, which can be analyzed in a unified way.

Keywords nominal measure phrases; measurement; (non-)monotonicity; temporal phrases; semantic parallelism

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“(真)有 PN 的”构式的共时特征与历时形成

张秀松

提要 在现代汉语中,构式“(真)有 PN 的”表示对当事人非凡能力/水平的赞扬,有时意在通过赞扬来实施讽刺。本文考察了该构式的句法构造、表义特点、语用环境、话语分布和历时形成,揭示了它跟“(真)有 PN 的一手/一套/两下子/本事”以及“PN(真)有一手/一套/两下子/本事”之间的承继关系。

关键词 (真)有 PN 的;构式;共时特征;历时形成

The Synchronic Feature and Diachronic Development of the Construction “(Zhen) you PN de”

Zhang Xiusong

Abstract In modern Chinese, the construction (Zhen) you PN de ((真)有 PN 的) expresses a praise on somebody's extraordinary ability or achievement, and sometimes a disguised satire underneath the praise. The present paper investigates its syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discursive distribution and its diachronic development. Then, this paper reveals the inheritance relationship between (Zhen) you PN de, (Zhen) you PN de yishou/yitao/liangxiazi/benshi ((真)有 PN 的一手/一套/两下子/本事), and PN (Zhen) you yishou/yitao/liangxiazi/benshi (PN(真)有一手/一套/两下子/本事).

Keywords (Zhen) you PN de ((真)有 PN 的); construction; synchronic feature; diachronic development

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意外范畴研究述评

强 星 娜

提要 与意外范畴相关的语言现象及理论问题是近年来国内外语言学界研究焦点之一。本文就“意外”是否独立语法范畴、意外语义的表现手段这两个问题对国外相关研究进行综述,并对汉语学界的相关研究进行述评。

关键词 意外范畴;反预期;示证范畴;认识情态

A Review on the Category of Mirativity

Qiang Xingna

Abstract Issues concerning the category or concept of mirativity, empirical or theoretical, have been drawing considerable attention of linguists in and beyond China. The vagueness and the consequent controversies, however, remain noticeable especially among Chinese researches. The article endeavors to clarify the very categorial meaning and coding strategies regarding the semantic value of mirative and mirativity by reviewing the existing literature. Comments and thoughts are also provided on the existing and anticipated researches of the related issues in Chinese languages including various dialects.

Keywords mirativity; counter-expectation; evidentiality; epistemic modality

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