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汉语作为第二语言教学语法：格局＋碎片化

赵金铭

提要 本文探讨汉语作为第二语言教学的语法呈现,以及在通用汉语教材中如何编排语法问题。依据学习者在学习汉语语法过程中,“理性知识和感性知识之间总是有一段时间距离的”(吕叔湘 1971)的原理,提出对初学汉语者应该先介绍一个汉语语法的基本框架,称作语法格局。即:用最简单的方法,基于汉语语法本身的特点和汉语与印欧系语言语法的对比而建立的、给学习汉语的外国人揭示出的简明汉语语法基本组织与结构。

遵循对“语法体系在很大程度上是指的语法事实和语法规律的表述系统”(朱德熙 1985)的理解,支撑语法格局的是大量的语法事实。碎片化语法,就是自然语言中可能出现的无尽的语法事实。语法碎片化,即将系统完整的语法体系拆分为多个碎片化的语法知识点,亦即将系统知识分割为较小的单位,以便于学习领会。碎片化并不是对系统知识的打散,而是在系统之下的科学分解,是对局部语法问题进行更为深入细致的解析。碎片化语法教学,更符合学习者的认知规律,更适合现代人的生活节奏和学习习惯。碎片化语法是对语法格局的不断补充和丰富,碎片连缀,逐渐融入格局之中。

语法格局是“静”,碎片化语法是“动”。静者定其位,动者充其实。一静一动,融为一体,构成汉语作为第二语言通用教材的基本框架。语法格局,可在已有的基础上更加完善,语法事实则需建立语法资源语料库,二者相辅相成,为教材编写提供依据。

关键词 对外汉语教学;语法;格局;碎片化

Pedagogical grammar of Chinese as a second language: Combination of grammar framework and fragmentation

Zhao Jinming

Abstract This paper discusses the presentation of the grammar of Chinese as a second language and how to arrange grammar items in general Chinese teaching materials. “There is always a time lag between rational knowledge and perceptual knowledge” (Lv 1971) in the process of learning Chinese grammar. In the light of this learning principle we propose that a beginner of Chinese should be first introduced a basic structure of Chinese grammar, which is called the Grammar Framework (GF). Based on the characteristics of Chinese grammar itself and the difference between Chinese and Indo-European languages the GF is built by the simplest method, showing concisely the basic organization and structure of Chinese grammar

system for learners. Following the idea put forth by Zhu (1985) that “the grammar system is mainly the expression of grammatical facts and rules”, the Grammar Framework is supported by a large number of grammatical facts that can possibly occur in natural languages. Grammatical Fragmentation is to split the integrated grammatical system into a number of fragmented grammar items so as to facilitate learning and understanding, which is also to divide the systematic knowledge into smaller units. Instead of breaking up the systematic knowledge, the fragmentation is to decompose the knowledge scientifically under the system of grammar in order to provide a more detailed analysis of individual grammar items. Fragmented grammar teaching fits more into learners’ cognitive process and is more suitable for modern life rhythm and learning habits. Fragmented Grammar is a continuous complement and enrichment of the Grammar Framework as it gradually integrates into the latter. The Grammar Framework draws an outline of Chinese grammar, and Fragmented Grammar fills it with detailed information. The two constitute the fundamental structure of general teaching materials of Chinese as a second language. The Grammar Framework can be improved on the existing basis and grammar facts can be obtained through building a corpus, the two complementing each other and providing the basis for textbook compilation.

Keywords teaching Chinese as a second language; grammar; framework; fragmentation

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语言区别性特征对英语母语者汉语二语写作质量评估的影响

吴继峰

提要 本文以 50 名中级汉语水平的英语母语者为研究对象,采用相关和多元回归的统计方法,考察词汇多样性、词汇复杂性、词汇正确性、句法复杂性、语法正确性五个语言区别性特征与汉语二语写作成绩的关系,并检验这五个特征在写作质量中的预测作用。研究发现,五个语言特征均与写作成绩显著相关,但是只有词汇复杂性、词汇正确性、语法正确性三个区别性特征能够显著预测写作质量,其中语法正确性和词汇正确性的预测能力更强。另外,本文从内部构念、测量指标等方面探讨了词汇多样性和句法复杂性没能显著预测写作质量的原因。

关键词 词汇多样性;词汇复杂性;词汇正确性;句法复杂性;语法正确性;写作质量

The effect of language distinguishing features on English native speakers' written Chinese quality

Wu Jifeng

Abstract The study investigates the relationship between five distinguishing features i.e., lexical diversity, lexical sophistication, lexical accuracy, grammatical sophistication, grammatical accuracy and Chinese as a second language writing scores, and explores the prediction of these features on writing grades through correlation and a linear regression. The research subjects are 50 English native speakers at the intermediate Chinese level. The results show these five distinguishing features are all significantly correlated with scores, but only lexical sophistication, lexical accuracy and grammatical accuracy can predict the scores significantly. The prediction power of grammatical accuracy and lexical accuracy is much bigger than lexical sophistication. Besides, we also explored the reasons why lexical diversity and grammatical sophistication don't predict the grades significantly from inside construct and measure indices.

Keywords lexical diversity; lexical sophistication; lexical accuracy; grammatical sophistication; grammatical accuracy; writing quality

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韩语母语者普通话陈述句焦点重音产出纵向发展模式

王功平

提要 文章通过语音实验统计分析了韩语母语者产出普通话单焦陈述句焦点重音的纵向发展模式,结果显示:纵向发展路径包括正向渐近式、负向远离式和恒定固化式3种;不同焦点重音语音特征参项的发展难度存在很大差异,其中,音高最小值和音阶的发展难度最大;焦点位置和焦点音节的声调类别对习得者焦点重音产出的发展有很大的影响,导致句首焦点重音和上声焦点重音的发展难度增大。文章分析了上述发展模式形成的深层机制,并提出了相应的教学对策。

关键词 韩语母语者;普通话;陈述句;焦点重音;二语习得;纵向发展

The longitudinal developmental patterns of focus accent production for Korean Chinese learners

Wang Gongping

Abstract The present paper concerns about the longitudinal developmental patterns of focal accents for Chinese learners whose mother tongue is Korean when they produce the focal accent of Chinese sentences with single focuses. The results show that: the longitudinal development trajectory of focal accents is of 3 patterns, i.e., positive asymptotic, negative a-loof and constant solidified developments. Both the position and the tone of the focal syllable significantly affect the longitudinal development, which lead to more difficult development of focal accents that are placed at sentence initials or with the third tones. This paper analyzes the underlying mechanism of the formation of the above-mentioned development patterns, and puts forward corresponding teaching countermeasures.

Keywords Korean Chinese learner; Mandarin Chinese; declarative sentence; focal accent; SLA; longitudinal development

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外宾结构的性质与动—宾组合的及物性

柳 娜 石定栩

提要 本文讨论外宾结构的句法、语义性质及其分类。以往的研究往往将取得义双宾结构和保留宾语结构都分析成外宾结构。本文从语义、句法角度去分析,结论是其中一部分并不是外宾结构,也不能笼统地划分为双宾结构,而应归入增元结构。外宾结构本身还可以分成外宾必现结构和外宾隐现结构。动词+内宾语组成的V—O可以充当谓语的核心,V—O及物性的高低可以用来区分外宾语结构。本文关于外宾结构的分析对论元结构以及把字句研究有一定的启示意义。

关键词 外宾结构;施用结构;动—宾组合;及物性

The syntactic properties of outer objects and the transitivity of V—O complex

Liu Na and Shi Dingxu

Abstract This paper investigates the semantic and syntactic properties of outer object and its classifications. Previous studies treat both *get*-type double object constructions and retained object constructions as outer object constructions. By a closer examination, this paper concludes that some of them are neither outer object nor double object constructions. They are actually applicative constructions. Outer object constructions can be further classified into obligatory and optional ones. Whether an “outer object” is an applicative, or an obligatory or optional outer object is closely correlated to the transitivity of complex verbs constructed with the verb and the inner object. The discoveries about outer objects also shed light on the analyses of argument structure and the *ba*-construction.

Keywords outer object construction; applicative construction; verb-object complex; transitivity

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包含量词重叠式的名词短语

熊仲儒

提要 量词重叠式是量词的形态变化,在词法操作中获得非轻声、“多”义与量化特征。非轻声,使其可以出现于句首或长的停顿之后;“多”义,使所在短语不能受无定标记“一”之外的其他数词扩展,但可受“们”扩展;量化特征,使得扩展它的量化词不能有语音实现,如不能跟“每”共现。包含量词重叠式的名词短语,没有固定的量化语势,其量化语势由量化副词与句法位置等决定。受“都”修饰时获得全称解,缺乏“都”修饰时倾向于存在解。

关键词 量词重叠式;词法操作;无定名词短语;量化特征;量化语势

Nominal phrases containing reduplicated classifiers

Xiong Zhongru

Abstract Classifier reduplication generates reduplicated classifiers as a morphological process of classifiers. The reduplicated classifier (RC) has a non-neutral tone, means ‘many’ and receives a quantificational feature. RCs can stand after a long pause for their non-neutral tone. Nominal phrases containing RCs cannot be extended by other numerals except *yi* (一), an indefinite marker, but can be extended by *men* (们), for RCs’ meaning ‘many’. RCs cannot co-occur with any overt quantifier for their quantificational feature, such as co-occurring with *mei* (每). Nominal phrases containing RCs have no inherent quantificational force and their interpretation depends on the adverbs of quantification and their syntactic position. They may be interpreted as universal quantifiers when they occur with *dou*, or as existential quantifiers preferably, otherwise.

Keywords reduplicated classifier; morphological process; indefinite nominal phrase; quantificational feature; quantificational force

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“松散同位”在汉语中的语法性质

刘探宙

提要 “松散同位”的概念译自英语。汉语相应的语法现象是指“江一,我的一个朋友,要来看你”这样中间有停顿的同指现象。这种语法现象古已有之,但汉语语法界至今对其性质也没有统一的认识,它既跟“插入语”有模糊难断的关系,又跟“他爸爸李刚”这样的同位同指组合长期纠缠在一起。本文从赵元任先生“零句说”的视角论证,以停顿和标点为形式特征的所谓“松散同位”,在汉语中就是独立零句,这是由说话人根据听话人的反应随时停下来进行简短提示所采用的话语方式,“松散同位”零句和其前后的零句并置,共同构成了环环相套的链状解释关系流水句。“松散同位”的零句性处理,有利于汉语语法系统的自洽。

关键词 松散同位;插入语;零句;引发语—应答语;解释关系

The grammatical property of “loose apposition” in Chinese

Liu Tanzhou

Abstract “Loose apposition” borrowed from an English syntactic concept, which in Chinese refers to two co-referential nominal constituents with a pause and a punctuation mark in-between, such as “*Jiangyi, wo de yi ge pengyou (, yao lai kan ni.)*”(江一,我的一个朋友,要来看你). Chinese grammarians have not yet agreed upon the nature of this syntactic phenomenon which has been in use since ancient times. The paper argues that the “loose apposition” in Chinese and its adjacent constituents are actually juxtaposed minor sentences, which make up an explanatory chain. This is a hearer-oriented discourse strategy, by which the speaker will pause according to the listener’s responses and give the latter quick notes. The way to treat “loose apposition” as minor sentences will benefit the consistency of Chinese syntactic system.

Keywords loose apposition; parenthesis; minor sentence; trigger-response; explanatory

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语言类型学的前沿探索

——寻求“库藏”的眼光

吴建明

提要 在类型学近年进展的背景下,文章结合具体语言实例,对语言库藏类型学理论进行述评。主要涉及库藏问题的缘由、库藏类型学的核心概念以及库藏类型学领域已有的研究等,并就未来该领域有待继续探索的问题进行了讨论和展望。

关键词 库藏类型学;显赫范畴;形义模式

Frontiers in linguistic typology: Gaining insights from the “Inventory”

Wu Jianming

Abstract In the light of recent developments in language typology, this paper addresses itself to the theory of Linguistic Inventory Typology, especially with some concrete linguistic evidence. The main concerns involve the original causes of this theory, its key concepts, as well as the current research in this regard. The paper also discusses and looks ahead at some research questions yet to be explored in the future.

Keywords Linguistic Inventory Typology; mighty categories; form and meaning patterns

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“有点儿”的句法性质和语义功能

范晓蕾

提要 本文旨在剖析程度义“有点儿”的句法性质和语义功能,并简析了它的语法化过程。第一,“有点儿”一系列特异表现说明它不是纯粹的程度副词,在很大程度上保留了动词的句法性质,其后的谓词性成分有指称性。所以,表变化义的“有点儿+AP/VP+了”格式应具有平行于“有点儿+NP+了”的结构层次,即“(有点儿 AP/VP)+了₂”。第二,“有点儿”虽以搭配消极义、中性义的成分为主,但也可有条件地搭配积极义的成分。“有点儿”的搭配倾向表明它不仅表达程度轻微,也隐含“相异于另一状态”的意义,其典型表现是反预期义,这容易带上不如意的主观义。由此便能解释“有点儿”为何倾向搭配消极义成分而遇到“了”就可自由搭配积极义成分的现象。

关键词 有点儿;程度副词;指称性;不如意;反预期

Grammatical characteristics and semantic functions of adverb *youdianr*

Fan Xiaolei

Abstract The present paper re-examines the grammatical characteristics and semantic functions of the degree adverb *youdianr* (有点儿) ('a little') in Mandarin Chinese. First, it is found that *youdianr* is far from a full adverb as the previous studies assumed but keeps the predicative nature to a large extent since it demonstrates a series of special syntactic behaviors. Thus, the structure of '*youdianr* + AP/VP + *le*' should be paralleled with that of '*youdianr* + NP + *le*2', i. e. '(*youdianr* + AP/VP) + *le*2'. Second, though often taking APs/VPs which denote undesirable situations, *youdianr* can conditionally co-occur with APs/VPs denoting desirable situations as well. It shows that the situation in which *youdianr* appears differs from other situations, and this leads to the subjective meaning of 'undesirability', that is, the situation in question differs from people's expectation. This semantic analysis can explain why *youdianr* tends to collocate with APs/VPs denoting undesirable situations but can come to accommodate those denoting desirable situations when the particle *le* occurs.

Keywords *youdianr*; degree adverb; predicative nature; undesirability

否定词在“对”字句否定式中浮动的制约因素

李双剑 陈振宇

提要 “对”字句否定式存在两种语序,即“S+Neg+对+NP+VP”和“S+对+NP+Neg+VP”。“对”字的不同义项、虚拟形式、形式动词、事件静动、事件自主与否、对比焦点等都是制约否定词在“对”字句否定式中浮动的因素。这些制约因素可以从主观性即“焦点制约”和“主观性跃升”得到解释。“焦点制约”是指“对₁”(表示朝向)后面的论元角色一般是焦点成分,可以自由否定,而“对₂”(表示对待)后面的论元角色一般是主题成分,不能自由否定,但具体操作由说话人的两种策略决定。“主观性跃升”是在说话者表示强烈情感时,汉语有将否定(感叹的焦点)前置到(或上升到)主句VP首部的冲动。

关键词 “对”字句否定式;语序;制约因素;主题—焦点;主观性

On the constraints upon the floating of negation markers in the negative forms of *dui*-construction

Li Shuangjian and Chen Zhenyu

Abstract The negative forms of *dui*(对)-construction include two kinds of word order, i.e., S + Neg + *dui* + NP + VP and S + *dui* + NP + Neg + VP. The two senses of *dui*, the subjunctive mood, dummy verbs, dynamic and static events, volitional and nonvolitional events and contrastive focus are all constraints upon the floating of negation markers in the negative forms of *dui*-construction. Meanwhile, these constraints can be interpreted by subjectivity, namely focus constraint and subjective raising. The meanings of focus constraint are as follows: (1) the argument of *dui*₁ is generally a focus and can be negated freely; (2) the argument of *dui*₂ is generally a topic and can't be negated freely; (3) the specific operation is decided by the speaker's two strategies. Subjective raising means that when a sentence with strong emotion is uttered, the negation markers (exclamative focus) are most likely to be placed in (raised to) the first position of VP in Chinese.

Keywords negative forms of *dui*(对)-construction; word order; constraints; topic-focus; subjectivity

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汉语因果构式子图式间的竞争及其演变规律

徐式婧

提要 从历时维度来看,汉语因果构式的历时发展存在“并列构式>次级并列构式>主从构式”的演变规律,这反映了汉语因果逻辑关系表达方式的发展变化过程。从并列构式到主从构式的演变体现了类型学中的演变共性,次级并列构式阶段则是汉语有别于西方语言的重要个性特征。次级并列构式阶段从春秋战国时期一直持续到明代,它是汉语因果关系表达方式发展过程中的不可逾越的关键阶段,它的强势存在为汉语因果构式向更加紧密的小句融合方向发展奠定了重要基础。

关键词 因果构式;子图式;竞争;历时演变;次级并列构式

The competition of sub-schemas of Chinese causality construction and its diachronic evolution

Xu Shijing

Abstract From a diachronic perspective, the evolution law of Chinese causality construction is: Parataxis > Sub-Parataxis > Hypotaxis, which is also the development of the expression of Chinese causal relationship. The evolution from Parataxis to Hypotaxis is a language universal, while the Sub-Parataxis represents an important feature of Chinese which is different from European languages. The Sub-Parataxis stage spanned from the Spring and Autumn Period to Ming dynasty, which is a critical stage to the diachronic evolution of the expression of causal relationship. It also lays the foundation for Chinese causality constructions to move towards a more tightly combing mode of clauses.

Keywords causality construction; sub-schema; competition; diachronic evolution; sub-parataxis

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