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新时代对外汉语教学研究:取向与问题

李　泉

提要　新时代、新节点,对外汉语教学界比以往任何时候都应更加关注汉语教学自身的问题,更加坚定探索汉语独特的教学理论与方法的自信,努力为世界汉语教学提供更多适合汉语教学的理念和理论、模式和方法。西方二语教学理论和方法是基于拼音文字二语教学而建构和形成的,不宜径直视为汉语教学研究的标准和依据,应有所吸收有所扬弃。国内几十年一统天下的"语文并进"模式,是拼音文字的二语教学模式,用于汉语教学实则削足适履。汉语独有但基本弃置不用的"语文分开"模式,是扬长避短的优化配置。此外,拼音的教学功能尚未得到根本释放;汉语课程体系未能充分体现汉语和汉语教学的特点;现有某些教学理念和做法需要反思和更新。

关键词　对外汉语教学;汉语教学模式;汉语教学课程体系;有汉语特色的教学法

A study on Teaching Chinese as a Second Language in the new era: Orientation and problem

Li Quan

Abstract　In the new era and at this moment, people in the academic circle of Teaching Chinese as a Second Language should pay more attention to the problems of Chinese teaching itself, explore the unique theories and methods of Chinese teaching more firmly, and try to provide more suitable concepts, theories, patterns and methods for Chinese teaching worldwide. Since Western theories and methods on second language teaching are constructed and formed based on the teaching of alphabetic language, they need to be taken critically, and cannot be considered directly as the criterion and basis for Chinese teaching. The pattern of "Teaching Spoken Language and Characters Simultaneously", which has dominated Chinese teaching for decades is made for the teaching of alphabetic language, not Chinese. For Chinese, the pattern of "Teaching Spoken Language and Characters Separately", which is unique but literally abandoned, is the optimal allocation to make best use of advantages and avoid disadvantages. In addition, the teaching function of Pinyin has not be realized fundamentally, the system of Chinese curriculum has not fully reflected the features of Chinese and Chinese teaching, and some existing concepts and practices need rethought and renewal.

Keywords　Teaching Chinese as a Second Language; pattern of Chinese teaching; the system of Chinese curriculum; teaching method with the characteristics of Chinese

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汉语会话中的分类行为及相关理论意义和语言教学应用

陶红印

提要 本文讨论汉语会话中的“分类”话语行为。“分类”行为包括明确或隐晦地将人或事物划分为不同类别的谈话活动。会话中的分类活动有比较系统的言语表达形式,内容上大致可分为三类:客观描述、主观分类和主客观混合分类。分类活动常常不单是说话人的个人行为,而是受制于多种互动因素。从互动功能上看,说话人常常不是为了分类而分类,而是利用分类这种手段表明自己的主观意愿或立场,达到与听话人的交互主观性。本文最后讨论了研究分类现象对于我们重新认识语言单位及其本质的理论意义及在汉语语言教学中的可能应用。

关键词 分类;语言单位;指称论;交互主观性;临时范畴;汉语篇章教学

Categorizing activities in Mandarin conversation and some theoretical and language pedagogical implications

Hongyin Tao

Abstract As a further analysis of Mandarin data on the basis of Mayes & Tao (2019), this paper deals with categorizing activities, defined as tacit or overt actions dealing with classifying people or objects into types where such types are often elaborated or contrasted in conversation in direct or indirect ways. It is shown that categorization has consistent formal markings and tends to cut across multiple speaker turns. Contents of categorizing activities can manifest as objective, subjective, or mixed of the two. However, categorizing activities are often found to be *ad hoc*, interactively achieved, and are deployed to accomplish a variety of intersubjective goals, including projecting a stance, responding with an affiliative stance, or for winning-over the other party in argumentation. Some implications of categorizing activities on the nature of language units and function as well as application models in language teaching are also discussed.

Keywords categorizing; linguistic units; referentialism; intersubjectivity; *ad hoc* categories; discourse-based Chinese language pedagogy

(陶红印 美国洛杉矶加州大学)

认同对汉语二语学习者口语复杂度、准确度和流利度的影响

陈　默

提要　认同对第二语言习得具有重要影响，积极的认同有助于二语能力的提高。本研究通过认同问卷调查和口语语料分析，考察了三种认同（族群认同、文化认同和语言认同）对韩国、俄罗斯和巴基斯坦汉语学习者口语复杂度、准确度和流利度的影响。研究结果表明：（1）认同对汉语二语口语产出具有显著影响。认同类型不同，影响权重不同。族群认同和语言认同对口语产出的影响比较显著，而文化认同对口语产出的影响不太显著。（2）学习者母语背景不同，认同对汉语二语口语产出的影响不同。族群认同对韩语母语者的影响较大，语言认同对俄罗斯语母语者影响较大，族群认同和语言认同对巴基斯坦母语者影响相对较小。

关键词　族群认同；文化认同；语言认同；二语口语

The influence of identity on spoken Chinese complexity, accuracy and fluency of CSL learners

Chen Mo

Abstract　Identity plays an important role in second language acquisition, and positive identity promotes the improvement of second language proficiency. This study examines the effects of three types of identity (ethnic identity, cultural identity and language identity) on the complexity, accuracy and fluency of spoken Chinese of L2 learners from Korea, Russia and Pakistan. The results show that: (1) Identity has a significant impact on the L2 spoken Chinese, and the effects of different types of identify are not the same: ethnic identity and language identity have significant effects on oral production, while cultural identity has little effect on oral production. (2) Learners' mother tongue has different effects on L2 oral Chinese production: ethnic identity has a greater impact on Korean native speakers, language identity greater on Russian native speakers, while ethnic identity and language identity have a relatively small impact on Pakistanian native speakers.

Keywords　ethnic identity; cultural identity; language identity; L2 spoken language

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“记得”的叙实性漂移及其概念结构基础

袁毓林

提要 鉴于“忘记”类动词的叙实性取决于其宾语小句的现实性这一事实，本文尝试考察跟“忘记”类动词意义相反的“记得”的叙实性，揭示其叙实性漂移的句法语义条件与概念结构基础；顺便讨论“记得”的叙实性的清晰度和置信度，以及情态和疑问对此的影响。文章指出，跟“忘记”类动词不同，“记得”的叙实性不仅跟其宾语小句的现实性相关，有时还跟主句的现实性相关。并且，非叙实用法的“记得”一般没有否定式。最后，文章讨论了“不记得”怎样从表示不确定的非叙实用法引申出表示婉转否认的用法。

关键词 “忘记/记得”类动词；叙实性漂移；(非/反)叙实动词；现实性；婉转否认

Factivity variation of *jide* and its underlying conceptual structure

Yuan Yulin

Abstract In view of the fact that the factivity status of the *wangji* (忘记) verbs depends on the realis-irrealis situation of their object clauses, an attempt is made in this paper to probe into the factivity of the *jide* (记得) verbs, with the aim of revealing the syntactic, semantic conditions and the underlying conceptual structure on which this factivity varies, and also of discussing the clarity and validity of the factivity and the influence of modality and interrogation upon the factivity variation. It is pointed out that, unlike the *wangji* verbs, the *jide* verbs relate not only to the realis-irrealis condition of their object clauses, but also to the realis-irrealis condition of their major clauses. In addition, the non-factive *jide* is scarcely in negative form. Finally, this paper discusses how the indeterminate non-factivity expressed by *bu jide* ‘not remember’ evolves into the euphemistic denial.

Keywords verbs of *wangji/jide*; factivity variation; (non-/counter-) factive verbs; realis-irrealis; euphemistic denial

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指示与非指示:汉语言谈交际中“那个”的用法

乐　耀

提要　文章考察“那个”在真实言谈交际中的基本功能和扩展功能的使用差异。研究发现,其扩展功能的用法远高于基本功能。在诸多扩展用法中,使用频率由多到少呈现如下趋势:占位填充>引入话题>构建列举项。“那个”的非饰名用法与饰名用法在语法和语音表现形式上有诸多差异,比如量词的选用、线性序列位置、名词的性质、单位之间的韵律表现等。有标记非饰名用法的“那个”所呈现的各种扩展功能是语用化的结果。

关键词　“那个”;语用化;会话互动;功能浮现

A Chinese conversational discourse approach to the extended uses of *nage*

Yue Yao

Abstract　This paper discusses the differences between the basic functions and extended functions of *nage*(那个) in Chinese conversational discourse. As for the frequency of use, the extended functions of *nage* is much more than the basic ones. Among the three main extended uses of *nage*, the use of placeholder is the most frequent than the use of topic-proffer and the least-used constructing list item usage. From the perspective of grammatical forms and prosody behaviors, *nage* used as an attributive presents much more unique properties than the non-attributive *nage*, such as the choice of classifier, syntactic position, and property of noun and so on. This paper also argues that the various extended uses of non-attributive *nage* are the results of pragmaticalization.

Keywords　demonstrative *nage*; pragmaticalization; conversational interaction; emergence of extended functions

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论情态是一个语义兼语用的概念

——从道义情态义的表达方式与行事特色谈起

谢　一

提要　情态早已远远超出了与命题真值以及可能性等有关的语义范畴而进入到语用范畴，它既是一个语义概念，也是一个语用概念。通过分析情态意义是如何借助情态助动词来表达的，明确情态所具备的性质。当情态意义通过情态助动词自身词义从句子语义层面来表达，则为语义性质的情态；当情态意义依靠全句之上的语用推理获得的语用意义来表达，则为语用性质的情态。道义情态具有这样的双重性质，其中道义指令是语义的，而道义承诺是语用的。双重性质的呈现除了与道义情态义所带有的行事特色有关之外，还与其实施的行事行为发生在现实世界与可能世界的区分有关。

关键词　道义情态；语义；语用；以言行事

Arguments for modality as a semantic-pragmatic concept: Starting from the expression of deontic modality and its features of doing things

Xie Yi

Abstract　Modality has already gone far beyond the semantic category related to the truth value and possibility of proposition, but has entered the pragmatic category. It is a both semantic and pragmatic concept. By analyzing how modal meaning is expressed by modal auxiliary verbs, the property of modality can be defined. When modal meaning is expressed from the semantic level of sentence through the lexical meaning of modal auxiliary verbs, it is the modality of semantic property; when the modal meaning is expressed by the pragmatic meaning derived from the pragmatic reasoning above the whole sentence, it is the modality of pragmatic property. Deontic modality has a dual property in which deontic "Directives" is semantic and deontic "Commissives" is pragmatic. The duality is not only related to the features of doing things of deontic modality, but also to the distinction between real world and possible world.

Keywords　deontic modality; semantics; pragmatics; illocutionary acts

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“挺”的情态确认与对比预期否定

李宇凤

提要 本文从交际互动的角度，证明程度副词“挺”是在预期否定的对比语境下肯定相关性状的礼貌客气的情态确认标记。“挺”表情态确认，不受程度量调节，不能被否定，适应言语行为对比、前后表述对比和特征描述的言外对比三类语境，实现相应的预期否定和性状确认功能。对比语境中的交际互动，塑造了“挺”作为礼貌客气的情态确认的独特性。

关键词 “挺”；情态确认；对比语境；预期否定；交互主观

The modal confirmation and contrastive anticipation negation of degree adverb *ting*

Li Yufeng

Abstract The paper discusses the pragmatic particularity of degree adverb *ting*（挺）from the communicative interaction aspect. *Ting* is a polite modal confirmation marker used in a negating contrastive anticipation context. *Ting* means modal confirmation. It can't be adapted on degree or be negated, and can fit the special requirement of emphasizing certain characteristics in contrastive anticipation context. *Ting* is mainly used in three types of contrastive contexts: speech act contrast, contextual anterior-posterior expression contrast and expression-anticipation contrast, so as to confirm the corresponding characteristics and negate the contrastive anticipation covertly. The communicative interaction in anticipation-contrastive context constructs *ting*'s pecularity as a polite modal confirmation.

Keywords *ting*; modal confirmation; contrastive context; negation of anticipation; interactive subjectivity

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制图理论与形容词谓语句的自足性

熊仲儒　杨　舟

提要　完句跟完句范畴相关，该范畴的完句特征由有语音或有句法体现的功能核心为之定值。英语时制范畴有屈折特征，可满足完句的需要，也使得谓性范畴必须实现为系词；汉语时制范畴没有屈折特征，这使得谓性范畴不必强制性实现。汉语缺乏某个功能范畴的强制性实现，会表现出句子的不自足效应，但可以通过任何一个论元层以上的功能范畴的实现来补救。“很”没必要分析为系词，也没有必要跟时制范畴关联。作为量度范畴的语音形式，“很”可以为完句范畴的特征定值，并达成完句。

关键词　形容词谓语句；不自足效应；制图理论；语音实现；句法体现

The cartographic approach and the completeness of sentences with adjective predicates

Xiong Zhongru and Yang Zhou

Abstract　The so-called incompleteness effects are related to the functional category Compl(eteness). The feature [completeness] can be valued by any functional heads with a phonological or syntactic realization. Pr must be realized as a copular in English, for its T has inflectional features which must be affixed to some verbal element. Hence, the sentence with an adjective predicate will be complete in English. In Chinese, Pr must not be realized obligatorily, for its T has no inflectional features. Hence, Chinese sentence shows incompleteness effects always, but it can be rescued by the realization of one of the functional categories above the argument structure layer. Hen should not be analyzed as a copular, or a reference of tense. As a Deg, it can also complete the sentence, for it can value the feature of the Compl.

Keywords　sentence with an adjective predicate; incompleteness effect; cartographic approach; phonological realization; syntactic realization

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双项名词句的歧价效应

莫启扬　文　旭　成　军

提要　双项名词句“NP_1，NP_2（都/也）V”是现代汉语常见的一种主谓谓语句，其特别之处在于具有“题元互换”的歧价效应，这为歧义的产生提供了基本的句法环境。文章从题元实现的角度讨论该句式的歧价效应及其产生歧义的句法、语义条件。双项名词句是 SVO 常式句话题化的结果，语序是一种“语用语序”，其论旨关系因不受语序的句法限制而由 SVO 常式句中的确定性变为不确定性，“题元互换”的歧价效应因此而生。但歧义产生需同时具备以下三个条件：NP_1 和 NP_2 都须具有[＋有生性]的语义属性；动词 V 必须是二价动词；NP_1 不能由周遍性成分担任。

关键词　双项名词句；歧价效应；题元；歧义

The multi-valency effect of double NP construction

Mo Qiyang, Wen Xu and Cheng Jun

Abstract　The Chinese ‘NP_1, NP_2 (*dou/ye* (都/也)) V’ construction is a typical double NP construction, whose predicate is a subject-predicate structure. What makes this construction distinct from the canonical one is the multi-valency effect arising because of the argument interchangeability, an effect that may result in ambiguity. On the basis of analyses of syntactic, semantic constraining conditions where ambiguity is to arise, this paper attempts to elaborate the value of multi-valency effect, assuming that the double NP construction derives from SVO, a canonical sentence pattern in Mandarin Chinese, as the result of topicalization. Topicalization not only breaks the balance of the conventional word order, but also leads to the uncertainty of thematic relation in the topicalized sentence, so that the syntactic structural dependency of the sentence is reduced, and the multi-valency effect emerges. The double NP construction may be ambiguous when the following three conditions are all met: both NP_1 and NP_2 are featured [＋animate]; the verb is bivalent; NP_1 is not universal.

Keywords　double NP construction; multi-valency effect; argument; ambiguity

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多项疑问句中“都”的关联制约

牛长伟　程邦雄

提要　汉语疑问词在总括副词“都”前时，往往会表全称解(任指)，但也存在例外。如在句式A“WH_1＋都＋谓词＋WH_2”中，WH_1往往不表全称解读。再者，句式B“WH_1＋WH_2＋都＋谓词”中，“都”前出现了多个疑问词，此时距“都”最近的疑问词才会表全称解读。牛长伟、程邦雄(2015)在优选论的框架下曾分析了“都”在左向关联NP和WH时的关联倾向，但还不能解释句式B中“都”的关联现象。本文对这两类句式中“都”的关联现象进行了分析，找出了制约“都”关联的因素，认为句式A中的“都”会优先关联“都”后的WH_2，句式B中的“都”在无其他算子、语境等因素的影响下，受制于距离、移位和阻隔制约条件，仅能关联距“都”最近的WH_2。

关键词　疑问词；都；关联倾向；优选论

The associated constrains of *dou* in Chinese multiple *wh*-questions

Niu Changwei and Cheng Bangxiong

Abstract　The Chinese *wh*-phrases before *dou* (都) are usually interpreted as universal reading, but there are still some exceptions due to the associated direction and tendency of *dou*, especially in multiple *wh*-questions, namely the sentence pattern A, “wh_1＋*dou*＋predicate＋wh_2”, and sentence pattern B, “wh_1＋wh_2＋*dou*＋predicate”. This paper tries to explain *dou*'s associated direction in the sentence pattern A and *dou*'s left-associated tendency in the sentence pattern B. On the basis of bijection principle analysis, the associate direction of *dou* in the sentence pattern A is right-priority, and the left-associated item of *dou* in the sentence pattern B correlates to the nearest wh_2 owing to the interaction of distance constraint, movement constraint and blocking constraint within the optimality theory framework.

Keywords　*wh*-phrases; *dou*; associated tendency; optimality theory

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