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互动语言学理论映照下对外汉语教学语法系统新构想

李 先 银

提要 互动语言学"语言是使用"的思想与语言教学的"交际至上"的目标高度契合,本文在回顾和反思对外汉语语法现状后,在互动语言学理论的映照下,提出对外汉语语法教学系统的新构想,这个构想包括以下方面:在指导思想上秉持"基于使用的语法理念",在语法内容上坚持"大语法"观,在语法体系的编制上提出"以行为/活动为纲"的组织架构,在语法条目的解释上提出"场景化"的语法阐释,在语法教学实践上提倡"情景化"的语法教学。

关键词 互动语言学;对外汉语教学;语法系统

A new TCSL grammar system inspired by Interactional Linguistics

Li Xianyin

Abstract   Inspired by the thought that "language is using" in Interactional Linguistics，this paper proposes a new grammar system for Teaching Chinese as a Second Language（TCSL）. This scheme consists of the following ideas：(1) taking "using-based" concept as the general guideline for the new grammar system，(2) advocating "big grammar" in the selection of teaching grammar content，(3) taking "action/activity" as the framework for the organizational model of the new teaching grammar system，(4) adopting "scened grammatical interpretation" for the grammar explanation，and "situational grammar teaching" in the grammar teaching practice.

Keywords   Interactional Linguistics；Teaching Chinese as a Second Language；grammar system

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高级水平学习者汉语多沟槽框式构式意识的实验研究

孔 令 跃

提要 本文以实验方法考察高级水平学习者汉语多沟槽框式构式意识的构建情况。实验围绕同一框式构式,通过改变句中构式形式的完整性和构式语境设置了四种任务句子,要求被试进行句子完成和句子判断及改错任务。研究发现:(1)不管语境如何,学习者在构式形式完整句子上的正确率显著高于构式形式不完整的句子;(2)不管构式形式是否完整,学习者在不完整句上的正确率显著高于错误句上的正确率;(3)汉语母语者在两种任务四种句子上的作答全部正确。结果表明:高级水平学习者的汉语框式构式具有心理现实性,但构式表征固化程度不高,达不到自动化提取的程度;高级水平学习者的汉语框式构式形式和语义意识仍不完善不稳定。这一结果对汉语框式构式教学有一定的启示。

关键词 框式构式;构式意识;构式形式完整性;构式语境;心理现实性

An experimental study on the awareness of Chinese slot and frame construction in the advanced nonnative learners

Kong Lingyue

Abstract The present study examined the awareness of Chinese slot and frame construction in the advanced nonnative learners with experimental paradigm. The experiment materials were four types of sentences with different degrees of constructional form completeness and sentence contexts. Subjects were required to complete and judge the sentences. The results showed that (1) for nonnative learners, regardless of the sentence context, the accuracies on the sentences with complete constructional forms were significantly higher than those on the sentences with incomplete constructional forms; (2) for nonnative learners, regardless of the completeness of constructional form, the accuracies on the incomplete sentences were significantly higher than those on the incorrect sentences; (3) for native learners, all the sentences they produced in two tasks were correct. These results indicate that there is psychological reality of the Chinese slot and frame constructions in advanced nonnative learners' language, but the construction is not strongly entrenched and unable to retrieve automatically. Nonnative learners own basic constructional awareness. The pedagogical implications for the construction teaching were discussed accordingly.

Keywords slot and frame construction;constructional awareness;constructional form completeness;constructional context;psychological reality

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内容、词汇、篇章特征对汉语学习者二语作文质量的影响研究

吴　佩　　邢红兵

提要　本研究通过对高级水平汉语学习者写作的议论文作文进行分析,考察了内容、词汇、篇章特征与汉语二语作文质量的关系。研究发现:内容、词汇、篇章特征对汉语二语作文质量的影响均是显著的;三者对二语作文质量的影响不同,内容特征对学习者二语作文质量变异的解释最大,词汇、篇章次之;内容特征中的论点句数量,词汇特征中的词汇复杂性、词汇准确性,篇章特征中的句号标点句数量等变量对二语作文质量的影响显著。

关键词　内容;篇章;词汇;汉语二语;作文质量

The influence of content，lexical and discourse features on the quality of CSL learners' L2 writing

Wu Pei and Xing Hongbing

Abstract　Based on the analysis of argumentative essays written by advanced Chinese learners，this study investigates the relationship between lexical，textual and content features and the quality of Chinese learners' L2 writing. A series of regression model results show that：lexical，textual and content factors can significantly affect the quality of learners' L2 writing；the above factors have different effects on the quality of L2 writing，i.e.，content-related variables have the greatest impact on the quality of learners' L2 writing，followed by lexical and discourse factors；variables such as lexical complexity and lexical accuracy in the selected lexical factors，period punctuation sentences in the textual factors，and argument sentences in the content factors have a significant influence on the quality of L2 writing.

Keywords　content；discourse；lexical；L2 Chinese；writing quality

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英汉词库中的元音频率比较

端木三

提要 英语和汉语(普通话)词库中的元音频率比较,尚未见到前人有所讨论。本文探讨其中所牵涉到的一些理论问题,如国际音标的选择、轻声音节的判断、双元音是否应该切分,并比较几种统计方法。研究发现,英语和汉语中介音的出现率都不高,对统计元音出现率影响不大。英语的最高频元音是[ə],其原因是,英语有大量多音节单词,其中多数都有轻读音节,而轻读音节的元音一般都是[ə]。在英语和汉语的非轻读音节中,高元音的总出现率跟非高元音基本相等。英语高元音中,前元音出现率高于后元音、紧元音出现率高于松元音。

关键词 元音频率;词库;国际音标;音节;双元音;长元音;介音

Vowel frequencies in English and Chinese lexicons

Duanmu San

Abstract There is little literature on a comparative study of vowel frequencies in the lexicons of English and Chinese. We discuss some theoretical issues involved,such as the choice of IPA symbols,how to determine unstressed syllables,and whether a diphthong should count as two vowels. We then discuss different ways of calculating vowel frequencies. Our results show that,in both English and Chinese,pre-nuclear glides occur at fairly low rates,with little effect on vowel frequencies. The most frequent vowel in English is [ə],apparently because English has many polysyllabic words,most of which have an unstressed syllable,whose vowel is usually [ə]. If we exclude unstressed syllables,then in both English and Chinese,the total frequency of high vowels is similar to that of non-high vowels. Among English high vowels,front vowels occur more frequently than back vowels and tense vowels occur more frequently than lax vowels.

Keywords vowel frequency;lexicon;IPA;syllable;diphthong;long vowel;glide

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"来"的系谱学

——谈汉语隐性轻动词结构的言内之意

蔡 维 天

提要 本文从生成语法的角度切入,主张汉语动词"来"的二元用法只是表象,其施事、存有及使事等结构均由动词提升所形成。推而广之,"来"其实只有非宾格动词的一元用法,其余的都配合上位的隐性外轻动词如 DO、EXIST、CAUSE 衍生而来,也因此才有了所谓的"言内之意"。文中也深入探讨了轻动词作为隐性范畴所衍生的种种议题(如证伪性、多样性及能产性等等),希望能为这条思路开创一个新的格局,并打通语言内延(intensional)和外延(extensional)这两个向度的任督二脉。

关键词 "来";隐性轻动词;汉语语法;动词移位;轻动词句法

The genealogy of *lai* : On the intrinsic meaning of implicit light verbs in Chinese

Tsai Wei-Tien Dylan

Abstract Under the generative approach, this paper proposes that many instances of apparent transitive usages of *lai* 'come' are all but illusions, and can be explained in terms of verb raising to an implicit outer light verb. More specifically, the "hidden meaning" of these construals come from silent categories such as DO, EXIST, and CAUSE, which attract the main verb due to prosodic considerations, triggering word order changes. We also look into issues concerning the falsifiability, diversity, and productivity of our analysis, while aiming to find a way to bridge the gap between the intensional and extensional aspects of human language.

Keywords "*lai*"(来); implicit light verbs; Chinese grammar; verb movement; light verb syntax

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什么样的"客人"来了?

周　韧

提要　本文对"汉语主语所指的事物强烈倾向为有定"这一论断进行重新思考。文章首先回顾了"有定性"的语义基础,进而对汉语主语有定的经典例句"客人来了"进行语料考察,发现有两种"客人"的身份值得重视和分析:第一种"客人"虽然有已知信息身份,但严格按照可辨识性和唯一性的标准,却应被视为不定指成分;第二种"客人"是一种接近无指义的虚指成分,其所处的"客人来了"句整句充当话题。"汉语的主语倾向为有定"这个论断难以概括语料中"客人来了"句的全貌。本文的研究说明汉语注重信息结构安排,主语的指称性质只是信息结构安排下的自然表现。同时,本文的研究对认识汉语话题和主语的关系也有帮助和贡献。

关键词　主语;话题;有定;无定;信息结构

What kind of *keren*（"guest"）comes ?

Zhou Ren

Abstract　This paper rejudges the viewpoint that "Chinese subject strongly tends to have a definite reference". It first reviews the semantic basis of "definiteness" and then makes a corpus examination of the sentence *keren lai le*（客人来了,Lit."guest come"）, which used to be regarded as a typical example for showing Chinese definite subjects. It is found that there are two kinds of special *keren* that deserve fine analysis. The first kind of "guest" is given information,but lacks the semantic feature of identifiability and uniqueness, and strictly speaking,it should be regarded as indefinite. The second kind of *keren* is nonspecific or nonreferential and *keren lai le* serves as a "minor sentence topic" in a sentence group. The result shows that in 40% instances of *keren lai le* sentences,the subjects *keren*（客人）are actually not definite. This study shows that information structure dominates the Chinese sentential and textual arrangement,and the referential nature of subject is the manifestation of its informational status. At the same time,this study is also helpful to the understanding of the relationship between topic and subject in Chinese.

Keywords　subject;topic;definite;indefinite;information structure

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由语调/疑问标记和语气词的共现关系构建述题的语气结构

王 珏

提要 语调/疑问标记和语气词之间存在多方面的共同性,尤其是都能在述题后共现。依据两两共现的种类、频次和层次异同三个标准,它们的共现关系分为绝对高频同层共现、相对高频同层共现和低频跨层或同层共现。据前述结论,假设述题有一个语气结构,其模式为"语调/疑问标记$_{语气}^{n=1}$+语气词$_{口气}^{n=0\geqslant3}$"。其中的语调和疑问标记强制性表示语气,语气词可选性表示其下位口气,二者一起为述题赋以"语气+口气"综合值。语料调查发现,4 种语调及 3 种疑问标记和 4 类 26 个语气词共现一共构成 3 类 12 种 75 式语气结构,分别表示 75 种"语气+口气"综合值,构成述题的语气结构类型系统。在该系统里,每个语气词都出现在特定的语气结构里,以不同的频次、不同的层次和功能关系与特定的语调/疑问标记共现。这为观察、研究和刻画语气词的上位范畴与自身口气功能提供了一个方便的平台。

关键词 语调及疑问标记;语气词;共现关系;语气结构

Constructing the mood structure via the co-occurrence of intonations or question markers and modal particles

Wang Jue

Abstract There are many similarities between intonations (or question markers) and modal particles in Mandarin Chinese, and they can co-occur after the comment of sentence. According to the type, frequency and level, the co-occurrence relationship between intonation (or question markers) and modal particles is divided into three types: absolute high-frequency one-level co-occurrence relationship, relatively high-frequency one-level co-occurrence relationship, and low-frequency cross-level or one-level co-occurrence relationship. Based on the above observation, the mood structure is re-expressed as "intonation/question markers $^{n=1}$ + modal particle $^{n=0\geqslant3}$". In this formula, the intonation and question marker are mandatory to express the mood, and the modal particle is optional to indicate the lower tone of the mood; these two together give the comment "mood + tone". In Mandarin, the 4 intonations (and 3 types of question markers) and 4 kinds of 26 modal particles constitute 3 types of 12 kinds of 75 mood structures, representing 75 kinds of "mood + tone". They form the system of mood structure types forcomment. In this system, each modal particle appears in one or more a specific mood structure, and with different frequencies, different levels and func-

tional relationships co-ocurring with specific intonations and question markers. Therefore，thesystem provides a convenient window for observing，studying and describing the superordinate category andtone of modal particles，and builds a platform for accurately describing their functions.

Keywords　intonation and question markers；modal particle；co-occurrence；mood structure

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现代汉语中是否存在和话题分立的语法主语

宋 文 辉

提要 现代汉语句法上是否能区分语法主语和有标记话题，存在争议。本文从对语法主语概念理解的准确性、证据和论证逻辑的合法性、理论的经济性等方面评估了相关研究。发现现代汉语区分语法主语和有标记话题的观点、现代汉语只有主语没有话题的观点，往往存在概念认识不准确、证据不合法、论证逻辑缺憾、把假说用作知识、理论不经济等问题。与之相对，现代汉语只有话题而没有语法主语的观点准确地把握住了现代汉语和印欧语的差别，更经济，且论证更容易成立。

关键词 语法主语；话题；论证逻辑；经济性

On the controversies about "subject" and "topic" in Chinese

Song Wenhui

Abstract Whether there is a subject or a topic in Chinese has always been one of the most important controversies in the studies of Chinese. This paper commentson the representative studies about this issue from the perspectives of accurateness of the conception，the logicality of the argument and the economy of the theory and concludesthat there is no grammatical subject in Chinese but only topics. This opinion not only captures the typological differences between Chinese and Indo-European languages，but also is on more solid ground. Many think there is a subject in Chinese because this kind of story has been told by so many people for so long.

Keywords Grammatical subject；topic；logicality of argument；economy

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"场景宾语"的认知语法初探

——以"晒太阳"结构为例

田 良 斌

提要 本文旨在表明,"晒太阳"结构中的"太阳"是射体—界标路径下场景凸显的结果,应当被看作"场景宾语"。基于该结构句法上的细部表现,我们认为"晒太阳"的形成主要是基于使用模型中的(高)用例频率,并在这一过程中经过自主—依存联结、图式化允准等,最后达成一种认知完形。最后,我们就约束条件,探讨了"场景凸显识解"的解释力。这一分析路径对"吹风、淋雨、烤火、吃食堂、教大学"等较为特殊的语言现象同样具有解释力。

关键词 "晒太阳";场景凸显识解;自主—依存联结;允准

A revisit to the structure of *shai taiyang* from the perspective of Cognitive Grammar

Tian Liangbin

Abstract *Shai taiyang*(晒太阳) is a typical phenomenon of non-patient object,which is a hot topic in linguistic research. The research shows that the structure of *shai taiyang* is only the reflection of prominence of the "scene". Based on a detailed syntactic analysis of shai taiyang,it can be concluded that the structure mainly derives from the high token frequency,and finally reaches the gestalt through the processes of autonomy and dependence alignment and schematic sanction. In addition,some restrictions on the present approach are also concerned. The approach of analysis can be applied to other special linguistic phenomena in Chinese,such as *chui feng*(吹风),*linyu*(淋雨),*kaohuo*(烤火),*chi shitang*(吃食堂),*jiao daxue*(教大学),etc.

Keywords *shai taiyang*；construal of scenic prominence；autonomy and dependence alignment；sanction

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特殊条件倚变式"越是 X,越要 Y"辨察

万晓丽　　谢晓明

提要　"越是 X,越要 Y"是基础构式"越 X,越 Y"的衍生构式。已有研究认为"越 X,越 Y"主要表示"条件倚变关系",但"越是 X,越要 Y"作为"越 X,越 Y"构式的下位变体,其构式义却是"根据条件('是 X'),话主表达自己的主观意见或建议('要 Y')",构式的语义特征表现出不同于"越 X,越 Y"的倚变特性,是一种特殊的条件倚变关系。"越是 X,越要 Y"构式有两种表达类型:评价类和建言类。评价类是对已然事实产生的条件和结果(通常是反预期的)进行总结性评价,多为消极评价;建言类是话主根据当前条件,向受话人进行建言,一般具有积极倾向。文章对这两类情况从语义特征、构件限制、共现成分以及适切语境进行了分析,并运用精致还原主义的方法探究得出构式在使用中所浮现出的不同构式义主要与构件"要"的多义性有关,衍生构式与基础构式语义关系的偏离与实体构件"是"和"要"密切相关,并且实体构件也影响到了变量成分的准入类型。文章通过个案研究说明:构式研究中的构件分析不但必要,而且可行。

关键词　"越是 X,越要 Y";条件倚变式;评价;建言;精致还原主义

Analysis of the special construction "*yueshi* X，*yueyao* Y " with correlative conditional change

Wan Xiaoli and Xie Xiaoming

Abstract　"*Yueshi* X,*yueyao* Y" is the derivative of the basic structure "*yue* X，*yue* Y". Previous studies have concluded that "*yue* X，*yue* Y" mainly expresses correlative change of conditions. However，as a variant of "*yue* X，*yue* Y"，"*yueshi* X，*yueyao* Y" expresses the speaker's subjective opinion or suggestion (*yao* Y) according to the condition (*shi* X). The semantic characteristics are different from that of "*yue* X，*yue* Y" and should be viewed as a special type of construction. "*Yueshi* X,*yueyao* Y" has two types of expressions：comment and suggestion. The former type is a summary comment of the conditions and results produced by the fact (usually counter-expectation or unexpected)；it is mostly negative. The latter type is the suggestion the speaker gives according to the current conditions；it is generally more positive. The paper analyzes different constructional meanings from the perspective of semantic analysis，component restriction，co-occurrence of components and appropriate context. And on this basis，it uses sophisticated reductionism to explore the different meanings emerging inits actual usage and finds that the different meanings are related to the ambiguity

of *yao*. The semantic deviation between the derivative structure and the basic structure is closely related to the entity component *shi* and *yao*, and the entity component also affects the type of admission of the variable component. From the case studies, it shows that the analysis of components in construction study is not only necessary, but also feasible.

Keywords "*yueshi* X, *yueyao* Y"; construction with correlative conditional change; comment; suggestion; sophisticated reductionism

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