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基于小句复合体理论的汉语中介语
语篇连贯性探讨

朱钰麒　　熊文新

提要　本文基于小句复合体理论,标注了高低水平留学生各200篇汉语中介语作文语料,通过界定话头支配度和非自足流水句占比来分析语篇连贯性。研究发现:(1)语篇连贯性可用非自足流水句占比衡量,该比例与话头支配度和流水模型频率有关;(2)高水平组语篇连贯程度明显优于低水平组,主要体现为成分共享关系的增加,增加的类型以堆栈模式为主;(3)平均话头支配度低会导致话头语段作用弱,留学生语篇普遍存在话头语段作用弱的问题。这些发现有助于揭示汉语学习者的语言连贯能力发展规律,对促进对外汉语写作教学具有一定意义。

关键词　话头话身结构;小句复合体;语篇连贯;话头支配度;非自足流水句

A study on Chinese interlanguage textual coherence:
Based on the theory of clause complex

ZHU Yuqi and XIONG Wenxin

Abstract　Guided by the theory of clause complex, this paper tagged 200 Chinese interlanguage compositions from both high and low level international students. By defining the concept of naming dominance and the proportion of non-self-contained run-on sentences, the study finds that: 1. Text coherence can be measured by the proportion of non-self-contained run-on sentences, which is related to the naming dominance and the frequency of run-on models; 2. The textual coherence of the high-level group is obviously better than that of the low-level group, which is mainly reflected in the increase of component sharing relations, and the type of increase is mainly stack pattern; 3. Low naming dominance leads to weak naming function, which is a common problem in international students' compositions. The results are helpful to reveal the development of Chinese learners' textual coherence competence, which facilitates the teaching of writing of Chinese as a foreign language.

Keywords　naming-telling structure; clause complex; discourse coherence; run-on model; naming dominance; non-self-contained run-on sentences

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留学生书面语小句复合体
话头话身结构偏误研究

游　豪　　卢达威

提要　留学生作文出现的语篇偏误会造成单看句子语法语义正确但前后句连起来却难以理解的情况。以往的研究主要依赖语感识别语篇偏误,容易疏漏。本文对比了几种常见的语篇分析理论,认为小句复合体理论作为一种语篇形式化的模型,能对语篇偏误进行更加全面的发现。本文以小句复合体理论为指导,对留学生话头话身结构偏误进行了考察。留学生话头话身结构偏误包括话头偏误和话身偏误。其中,话头偏误包括话头冗余、话头歧义、话头缺失三类,话身偏误包括话身之间逻辑不当和话身之间时态不当两类。我们对每一类偏误进行了统计和分析。结果显示,小句复合体理论能够帮助我们更系统地识别语篇偏误,也有助于我们分析偏误的成因。

关键词　留学生作文;小句复合体;话头话身结构;语篇偏误

A study on the errors of the naming-telling structure of the Chinese clause complex in the written language of international students

YOU Hao and LU Dawei

Abstract　Discourse errors are sometimes seen in the essays of international students，resulting in a situation that the sentence is correct grammatically and semantically，but is difficult to understand when connected. Previous studies mainly relied on language sense to identify discourse errors，which inevitably led to omissions. This paper compares several common discourse analysis theories，and believes that the clause complex theory，as a labeling theory which includes two aspects：the naming-telling structure and the tight logical structure，can help us more comprehensively identify discourse errors. Guided by the theory of clause complex，this paper investigates the structural errors of the naming-telling structure of the foreign students. The naming-telling structure errors are divided into naming errors and telling errors. Naming errors include three types，namely naming redundancy，naming ambiguity，and naming missing. Telling errors include inappropriate logic between tellings and inappropriate tenses between tellings. What′s more，statistics and analysis of each type of errors were carried out. The results show that the clause complex theory can not only help us systematically identify discourse errors，but also analyze them.

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构式习得和构式加工的理论思考

郝　瞰

提要　本文立足于构式语法的基本观念,探讨构式习得研究和构式加工研究中的基本假设和重要议题。文章主要从以下几个方面来说明:构式的可学性问题;构式的习得过程问题;构式的习得影响因素问题;构式的表征问题;构式的理解问题;构式的产出问题。文章最后指出,应倡导构式语法的理论研究和心理语言学研究相互借鉴、相互促进的互动研究路径。

关键词　构式语法;语言习得;语言加工

On the acquisition and processing of constructions
HAO Tun

Abstract　This article discusses the assumptions and hypotheses about the acquisition and processing of constructions based on the tenets in Construction Grammar. It is argued that the following research questions should be addressed systematically：the learnability of constructions，the development of constructions，the representation of constructions，the comprehension of constructions and the production of constructions. Such studies have jointly demonstrated an interactive research approach between the theoretical side and the psycholinguistic side of Construction Grammar.

Keywords　Construction Grammar；language acquisition；language processing

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国际中文教育翻转课堂教学
评估模型的构建

徐晓羽　　李蕙彤

提要　翻转课堂这种教学模式已被应用到汉语作为二语教学领域,但与之相匹配的评估标准和体系尚未建立。本文采用"专家咨询法"和"层次分析法"构建出汉语翻转课堂的教学评估模型,包含目标层、约束层、准则层、指标层四个层级,共计 3 个一级指标、11 个二级指标和 29 个三级指标及具体描述,并确定了各评估指标的权重系数。

关键词　国际中文教育;翻转课堂;教学评估模型;评估指标

The construction of teaching evaluation model of the flipped classroom for International Chinese Language Education
XU Xiaoyu and LI Huitong

Abstract　As a teaching model，flipped classroom has been applied to the field of Chinese as a second language teaching，yet the corresponding evaluation standards and systems have not been constructed. By consulting experts and employing the Analytic Hierarchy Process，this paper constructs a teaching evaluation model for the flipped classroom，which is comprised of four levels：the target level，the constraint level，the criterion level，and the index level. There are 3 first-level indices，11 second-level indices and 29 third-level indices with detailed descriptions. The weight coefficient of each evaluation index is determined as well.

Keywords　International Chinese Language Education；flipped class；teaching evaluation model；evaluation index

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汉语把字句的事件结构分析

崔希亮　　赵　霞

提要　本文从事件结构的四个维度入手对把字句进行分析:事件的时间、空间、事件主体和事件类型。从时间维度上看,典型的把字句指涉一个有界事件,这个事件具有结果性。其结果性表现在把字句内部就是对 NP_a 和 NP_b 的影响,在外部表现为对事件链中其他语义角色的影响。从空间的维度看,把字句内部的两个事件主体之间必须拥有共同的关系空间。从事件主体的维度看,在"NP_a 把 NP_b ＋VP"中, NP_a 是原型致事, NP_b 是原型役事,它们与 VP 一起构成一个致使场景。已然事件和未然事件对把字句的语法限制是不一样的。文章还区分了责任事件和非责任事件,自主事件和非自主事件,把字句表达主观处置性的观点只适用于用来解释责任事件和自主事件。

关键词　把字句;事件结构;时间结构;空间结构;事件主体;事件类型

An event structure analysis of the *ba*-construction

CUI Xiliang and Lucy Xia ZHAO

Abstract　The current study analyzes the *ba*(把)-construction from the four dimensions of the event structure: time, space, event roles and event types. From the perspective of time, a typical *ba*-construction denotes a bounded event, which has consequences. The consequences can be found both intrasententially and in the context. Intrasententially, both NP_a and NP_b of the *ba*-construction can be affected by the event. The event can also have an impact on extrasentential entities in the event chain of which the *ba*-construction is an integral part. From the perspective of space, NP_a and NP_b in the *ba*-construction must be in a closer relational space. From the perspective of event roles, in "NP_a *ba* NP_b ＋ VP", NP_a is the Proto-Causer, and NP_b is the Proto-Causee of a causative event. The article also distinguishes between accountable events and non-accountable events, and between autonomous events and non-autonomous events. We propose that only accountable and autonomous events carry the meaning of subjective disposal in the use of the *ba*-construction.

Keywords　*ba*-construction; event structure; time; space; event roles; event types

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从构式吸引理论看"让"字句
使令用法的形成与发展

黄　晶

提要　文章在构式语法的框架下,利用"构式吸引"理论模型考察近代汉语中"让"字使役构式的历时扩展过程,重点关注使令用法的产生与进一步演变。文章发现"让"字使役构式受到了同时期高频"教"字使役构式的吸引,二者相似性不断增加以至于最后完成了协同演变。构式吸引具体表现在构式次类趋近以及构式限制条件变化趋同等方面。文章还结合明清白话小说语料展开了更细致的构式特征比较,以佐证近义构式之间类推吸引力的存在。

关键词　"让"字使役构式;"教"字使役构式;构式吸引;构式扩展;类推

The emergence and extension of the factitive usage of
rang-construction: A perspective of constructional attraction

HUANG Jing

Abstract　This article focuses on the diachronic extension of *rang*(让)-construction, especially the emergence and extension of factitive (which is often regarded as a subtype of the causatives), under the constructional attraction theoretical frameworks proposed by De Smet et al. (2018). It has shown that both the emergence and extension of *rang*-construction were the results of the attraction of the more frequently used alternative construction i. e. *jiao*(教)-construction, as evidenced by the increasing similarities between these two constructions. The corpus study also supports the convergence of constructional restrictions resulting from the power of analogy.

Keywords　*rang*-construction; *jiao*-construction; constructional attraction; extension; analogy

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测度构式"不会 VP 吧"的语义识解及认知阐释

李 姝 姝

提要 以往对反义同形以及"语义跷跷板"现象的讨论多集中在词语层面,本研究显示在更大的构式层级上也会出现此种现象。测度构式"不会 VP 吧"可以表达两种呈逆反关系的语义:"不太相信 VP"以及"猜测且有点相信 VP"。两种语义分别对应着不同的语义、句法、韵律等方面的语言规约。本文使用"错误管控"理论解释了"不会 VP 吧"的语义识解倾向,补充了"疑善信恶"论;并结合认知语义学中的对比框架、力动态模型解释了"不会 VP 吧"为什么可以表达两种逆反的测度义,即它所激活的概念框架中有对立但依存的两个语义面——疑与信。

关键词 "不会 VP 吧";语义逆反;识解策略;力动态;对比框架

Semantic construal and cognitive explanation of the speculative construction *"buhui* VP *ba"*

LI Shushu

Abstract In previous studies, the issue of antonymy and the "semantic seesaw" phenomenon was mainly discussed at the word level, but this study shows that the phenomenon also occurs in a larger grammatical construction. Speculative construction *"buhui* VP *ba"*(不会 VP 吧) has two opposite meanings:"not believing in VP" and "guessing and believing in VP to a certain degree", of which language conventions are different in terms of semantics, syntax, and prosody. This paper uses the Error Management Theory to explain the semantic construal tendency of *"buhui* VP *ba"*, which expands the discussion of "doubting the good and believing in the evil". In addition, it explains why this construction can express two different speculative meanings, i. e., there are two opposing but dependent semantic aspects of the underlying conceptual framework—doubt and faith.

Keywords *buhui* VP *ba*; semantic ambivalence; construal strategy; force dynamics; comparison frame

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"不料"的动、副、连之辩

——兼及汉语具有评注功能的一类连词

邵 洪 亮

提要 具有评注功能的关联连词和兼有关联功能的评注性副词之间边界模糊,学界对它们的归类存在依违两可的情况。我们通过对"不料"的分析,提出判定一个词成为关联连词的三个依据:第一,如果位于后续句,其在句首位置固化。第二,关联功能专职化。第三,关联功能无法被取消。据此,"不料"跟"足见""无奈""哪怕"等一样,宜归为连词。部分已经语法化为连词的词之所以还具有较强的评注功能,跟这些连词的来源和语义投射有关。关联连词的评注功能有别于言者对复句事理关系的主观认定。我们进而认为,汉语的连词成员内部根据其是否具有评注功能,可以分出具有评注功能的连词和无评注功能的连词两大类型。同时建议汉语的语气范畴应该包括这部分具有评注功能的连词。

关键词 "不料";关联连词;评注性副词;具有评注功能的连词

A debate about the part of speech of *buliao* : Also on conjunctions with commentary function in Chinese

SHAO Hongliang

Abstract There is a blur between correlative conjunctions with commentary function and commentary adverbs used as conjunctions, which results in an ambiguous classification of them. Based on the analysis of *buliao*(不料), three standards are put forward in this paper for the judgement of correlative conjunctions. One word can be recognized as a correlative conjunction only if it is fixed at the first position of the subsequent sentences and its connection function is specialized and cannot be cancelled. Accordingly, similar to *zujian*(足见),*wunai*(无奈)and *napa*(哪怕), *buliao* shall also be regarded as a conjunction. Some words that have been grammaticalized into conjunctions can still be used to make comments because of their source of evolution and projection of semantic meaning. The commentary function of the correlative conjunctions is different from the speakers' subjective affirmation about the logic of the complex sentences. Furthermore, we believe that all conjunctions within Modern Chinese can be divided into two categories according to whether they are equipped with commentary function. It is suggested that conjunctions with commentary function shall be included in modal category.

Keywords *buliao* ; correlative conjunction; commentary adverb; conjunction with com-

mentary function

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词汇类型学视野下动词"吹"的共词化分析

付冬冬　于　洋

提要　本文从词汇类型学符意学视角出发,运用"共词化—语义地图"模型分析了18种语言"吹"概念的21个意义,并构建了"吹"的概念空间。不同语言"吹"义动词呈现出基于动作相似、状态变化结果、声音变化结果、形状变化结果、位置变化结果以及信息传递的共性语义框架扩展,这是人类普遍的转喻和隐喻机制作用的结果。具有亲缘关系的语言在语义地图上呈现出大致相似的分布走向,可能是受到了词语本源义的影响。

关键词　多义动词"吹";词汇类型学;共词化;语义地图

A colexification analysis of verb *chui*
from the perspective of Lexical Typology

FU Dongdong and YU Yang

Abstract　From the semasiological perspective in Lexical Typology and with the approach of Colexification-Semantic Map, this paper analyzes 21 senses of *chui*（吹）across 18 languages, and constructs the concept space. Based on the similarity of actions and the results of the state, sound, shape, position change and the transmission of information, the polysemous verb *chui* in different languages presents six common semantic extension frameworks. This semantic commonality is because of the universal human cognitive mechanism of metonymy and metaphor. However, languages with affinities show a roughly similar distribution on semantic maps, which is possibly influenced by their etymologies.

Keywords　polysemous verb *chui* ; lexical typology ; colexification ; semantic map

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