

# 道上絲绸之路的 漢語研究國際論壇

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHINESE
IN THE MARITIME SILK ROAD

論文提要集 ABSTRACT BOOK

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#### 1

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## 簡介

「海上絲綢之路的漢語研究國際論壇」為「海上絲綢之路組曲」系列學術活動之一。「海上絲綢之路組曲」在 2017 年 3 月 27 日至 4 月 30 日於香港中文大學舉行,以慶祝香港中文大學中國文化研究所成立五十周年暨聯合書院六十週年院慶,由香港中文大學中國文化研究所吳多泰中國語文研究中心、中國語言及文學系聯合主辦;全球中國研究計劃、香港中文大學圖書館、商務印書館(香港)有限公司協辦;文學院、聯合書院、新亞書院、香港中華廠商聯合會贊助,特此致謝。

「海上絲綢之路的漢語研究國際論壇」在4月7日至8日於香港中文大學舉行,匯聚超過一百位專家學者,分享海外華語和漢語語言學各領域的研究心得,尤其關注21世紀海上絲綢之路國家和地區華語和漢語方言的音韻學、詞匯學、語法學、社會語言學、語文教學、語言與文化等相關課題。在此特別鳴謝(按姓名的拼音序)Daryoosh Akbarzadeh教授(伊朗 Research Institute of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Organization)、高適教授(印度賈瓦哈拉爾·尼赫魯大學)、韓可龍教授(德國柏林洪堡大學)、阮黃英(越南河內國家大學下屬外國語大學)、Kingkarn Thepkanjana 教授(泰國朱拉隆功大學)、周清海教授(新加坡國立大學)、鄒嘉彥教授(香港城市大學)七位特邀講者在論壇期間作大會發言。除特邀演講和分組報告外,論壇進行期間,舉行一個專題工作坊,專門探討香港非華語學童的中文教學問題。

「海上絲綢之路的漢語研究國際論壇」是首個在「一帶一路」的視角下研究 21 世紀海上絲綢之路的國際語言學活動,期待是次論壇能引起各界對 21 世紀海上絲綢之路國家和地區華語和漢語方言的興趣,並從新的角度研究漢語的特點。

香港中文大學

中國文化研究所吳多泰中國語文研究中心、中國語言及文學系海上絲綢之路的漢語研究國際論壇籌備委員會

2017年4月

### Introduction

The International Symposium on Chinese in the Maritime Silk Road is an academic event of "Maritime Silk Road Suite", a series of academic activities from March 27 to April 30, 2017 at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Institute of Chinese Studies, CUHK, and the 60th anniversary of the United College, which is jointly organized by the T. T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre, Institute of Chinese Studies and the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, co-organized by the Global China Research Programme, The Chinese University of Hong Kong Library and The Commercial Press (H.K.) Ltd., and sponsored by the Faculty of Arts, the United College, the New Asia College, and the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, to which we are very grateful.

The International Symposium on Chinese in the Maritime Silk Road takes place on April 7 and 8, 2017 at CUHK. There are more than a hundred researchers to come and share their views on overseas Chinese and various topics in Chinese linguistics, particularly focusing on the studies of phonology, lexicology, grammar, sociolinguistics, language teaching and learning, and language and culture of Chinese spoken in the countries and areas along the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. Seven invited speakers, viz, Prof. Daryoosh AKBARZADEH of the Research Institute of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Organization, Iran, Prof. Kaushal Kishore CHANDEL of Jawaharlal Nehru University, India, Prof. Cheng Hai CHEW of the National University of Singapore, Singapore, Prof. Henning KLÖTER of Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany, Prof. Hoang Anh NGUYEN of the University of Languages and International Studies of Vietnam National University, Vietnam, Prof. Kingkarn THEPKANJANA of Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, and Prof. Benjamin T'SOU of the City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, give a plenary speech. In addition to the plenary speeches and regular sessions, there is a theme-based workshop on Chinese teaching and learning for non-Chinese speaking students (NCS) in Hong Kong during the Symposium.

The International Symposium on Chinese in the Maritime Silk Road is regarded as a first of its kind international linguistics event devoted to the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road under the Belt and Road Initiative, which is expected to arouse some interest in Chinese and its variants

spoken in the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road and may help people have a better understanding of the linguistics properties of Chinese from a new perspective.

Organizing Committee

International Symposium on Chinese in the Maritime Silk Road

T. T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre, Institute of Chinese Studies &

Department of Chinese Language and Literature

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

April 2017

# 程序表 Schedule

日期	時間	活動	地點	
	08:30	報到 Registration		
	09:00 - 10:00	開幕禮 Opening Ceremony	行政樓祖堯堂	
	10:00 - 10:15	茶歇 Tea Break	Cho Yiu Hall, University Administration Building	
4月7日 (星期五)	10:15 — 12:15	特邀演講(一) Invited Speeches (I)	Trummoudion Building	
	12:30 — 14:00	午膳 Lunch	伍宜孫書院 Wu Yee Sun College	
	14:15 — 15:55	第一場 Session 1	康本國際學術園四樓 4/F, YIA	
	15:55 — 16:15	茶歇 Tea Break	康本國際學術園二樓 2/F, YIA	
	16:15 — 17:55	第二場 Session 2	康本國際學術園四樓 4/F, YIA	
	18:00	歡迎晚宴 Welcoming Dinner	新亞書院雲起軒 New Asia College Yun Chi Hsien	
	09:00 - 10:40	第三場 Session 3	康本國際學術園四樓 4/F, YIA	
	10:40 — 11:00	茶歇 Tea Break	康本國際學術園二樓 2/F, YIA	
	11:00 — 12:40	第四場 Session 4	康本國際學術園四樓 4/F, YIA	
	12:45 — 14:15	午膳 Lunch	崇基學院教職員聯誼會會所 Chung Chi College Staff Club	
4 17 0 17	14:15 — 15:30	第五場 Session 5	康本國際學術園四樓 4/F, YIA	
4月8日(星期六)	15:30 — 15:50	茶歇 Tea Break	康本國際學術園二樓 2/F, YIA	
	15:50 — 17:05	第六場 Session 6	康本國際學術園四樓 4/F, YIA	
	17:30 — 19:10	特邀演講(二)與閉幕禮 Invited Speeches (II) & Closing Ceremony	康本國際學術園 LT4 LT4, YIA	
	19:30 — 20:30	歡送晚宴 Farewell Dinner	聯合書院思源館 United College Si Yuan Amenities Centre	

開幕禮與特邀演講(一):4月7日(星期五)上午9時30分至12時15分,行政樓祖堯堂

**分組討論:**4月7日(星期五)下午2時15分至5時55分;4月8日(星期六)上午9時至下午5時05分,康本國際學術園407-411室

**香港非華語學童中文教學工作坊**: 4月7日(星期五)下午2時15分至5時55分;4月8日(星期六)上午9時至下午12時40分,康本國際學術園411室

**特邀演講**(二)與閉幕禮:4月8日(星期六)下午5時30分至7時10分,康本國際學術園LT4

海上絲綢之路書展: 3 月 27 日至 4 月 9 日,大學書店(康本國際學術園一樓); 3 月 27 日至 4 月 30 日,大學圖書館

**Opening Ceremony & Invited Speeches (I):** April 7, 2017 (Friday), 9:30am - 12:15pm, Cho Yiu Hall, University Administration Building

**Parallel Sessions:** April 7, 2017 (Friday), 2:15pm - 5:55pm; April 8, 2017 (Saturday), 9:00am - 5:05pm, 407-411 Yasumoto International Academic Park (YIA)

Workshop on Chinese Teaching and Learning for Non-Chinese Speaking Students in Hong Kong: April 7, 2017 (Friday), 2:15pm - 5:55pm; April 8, 2017 (Saturday), 9:00am - 12:40pm, 411 Yasumoto International Academic Park (YIA)

**Invited Speeches (II) & Closing Ceremony:** April 8, 2017 (Saturday), 5:30pm - 7:10pm, LT4 Yasumoto International Academic Park (YIA)

**Book Exhibits on the Maritime Silk Road:** March 27-April 9, 2017, The CUHK University Bookstore (1/F Yasumoto International Academic Park); March 27-April 30, 2017, The University Library

網頁 Website: http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/ics/clrc/msr-chinese/

電郵 Email: msr-chinese@cuhk.edu.hk

# 「大华语」与语言研究

## 周清海

新加坡国立大学

#### 我们正处在一个特殊的时代——汉语大融合的时代。

1949年之前,中国经过了抗日战争、国共内战。这期间,有很多知识分子通过中印半岛往南迁移,他们到了东南亚——特别是新马,就留了下来。也有很多人由广州到香港、澳门,之后就留在香港、澳门,或者通过香港到了其他地方去。更有一大批知识分子从上海、福建等地移去台湾。这些知识分子所带去的"国语"和"国文",在所居地发展而形成了当地的"华语"、"华文"。

香港荟萃了许多人才,国共意识形态之争,更让香港有更大的发展空间。香港的影视业,娱乐业、出版业就为全世界的华人提供了精神粮食,也影响了广大华人的语言。 当时香港的书面语,仍旧是语体文,还没有出现所谓的香港中文。

华语区的书面语和语体文是高度一致的,差距很小。这是因为华语文教育向来有注重标准书面语的传统,华语区所用的语文教材和中国大陆 1949 年以前的完全相同。

中国之外,其他华语区之间的政治制度也比较接近,彼此的交往比较多,相互之间的影响也就比较大。华语区的华人又大都是操南方方言的,华语也就不可避免地受到南方方言的影响,因此各地"华语"之间就具有相当多的共同性。

1949以后,很少和海外华语区交流的中国现代汉语,在经过了无数次的政治运动之后,出现了自己显著的特点。中国现代汉语和各地的"华语"、"华文",差距相当明显。

中国改革开放之后,中国和华语区之间的交往频繁,在你来我往之中,现代汉语和华语的相互吸收与融合,就是不可避免的。融合的速度随着交流的频繁而加快,其中以词汇的相互吸收最为显著。目前,现代汉语吸收了相当数量华语区的词汇,这些词汇,有些就是早期"国语"词汇的回流,而不是所谓新词。随着交往的频繁,以及中国国力和经济的发展,传媒影响力的扩大,中国现代汉语的输入局面正逐渐转为向华语输出。这是汉语的大融合时代。

在这个汉语大融合的时代里,海外华人已经从"落叶归根"的信念,发展为"落地生根"。他们不再是孙中山先生所说的是中国"革命之母",而转变为效忠所在地的公

民。华语区的语言,大部分也从乡土方言转变为华语。这些华人和中国人,在语言文化 上的认同,远远超过政治上的认同。

中国从输出革命的时代到现在的经济腾飞,也只不过是短短的 30 多年左右的时间。 中国国家的旧印象仍旧深深地刻印在各地华人心中。

我们认为,从华语走向世界这个新的视角观察,华语的应用与规范问题,就不可能、 也不应该只从中国国内的需要或角度考虑。中国和华语区的交往,在语言方面,就需要 更多的协调与融合。我们应该更注重华语区之间的交流,让华语在交流中融合。只有了 解各华语区的语情,才有可能协调和解决华语区里的语言变体问题。这就是我倡议编纂 《全球华语词典》和《全球华语大词典》,以及研究"全球华语语法"以期最后编成"全 球华语语法长编"的原因。

通过编纂《全球华语词典》和《全球华语大词典》,我们认识到,全世界有一个比普通话更高层次的东西,那就是大华语。李宇明先生给"大华语"的定义是"以普通话/国语为基础的全世界华人的共同语",并且说"这是在多年探讨、多人研究的基础上得到的一个共识性表达。"

我将在"大华语"的概念下,探讨各地华语研究与语文教学的情况。论文将包括下列四个问题:一、在"大华语"概念下谈论语文课程的设计和教材的选取;二、对全球华语进行全面考察的设想;三、现代汉语与各地区华语研究的不足;四、关于华语教材、读物的编撰。

## 越南語中漢語借詞研究與對越漢語教學

## 阮黃英

河内國家大學下屬外國語大學

越南與中國山水相連,歷史上由於種種原因使得兩國人民交往頻繁,越南語和漢語 因此有了接觸,其結果是越南語中存在大量的漢語借詞。本文擬通過文獻法、調查法和 對比法梳理前人對漢語借詞的研究成果並將它運用于對越漢語教學中。具體內容如下:

- (1) 漢語借詞的確定: 越南語中源于漢語詞語或借用漢語語素構成的詞叫作漢語 借詞;
- (2)漢語借詞的分類:從歷時的角度可把漢語借詞分爲前漢越詞和漢越詞。前漢越詞指的是唐代前越南語所借用的古漢語詞。漢越詞是唐代末期越南語所借用的漢語詞。 漢越詞根据其借用形式又分爲原詞借用的漢越詞和借用漢語語素新造的漢越詞。另外,由於越南與中國南方接觸得比較多,所以在越南語中還有一些來自中國南方方言的漢語 借詞;
- (3) 漢越詞讀音與漢越詞:唐代末期,已經被唐音統一了的漢語詞進入越南語之後 受到越南語音系統的影響形成了獨特的讀音——漢越音。讀音為漢越音的漢語借詞叫做 漢越詞。
- (4) 漢越詞與相對應的漢語詞對比: 漢越詞與其相對應的現代漢語詞在結構上基本相同,在讀音上有一定的對應關係,在語義上兩者有同有異。若把漢語詞的詞義為准, 漢越詞的詞義有的增多,有的減少,有的詞義所指擴大,有的詞義所指縮小,有的詞義 發生了轉移現象。因爲意義有所不同導致漢越詞與其相對應的現代漢語詞在用法上也有 一定的交叉。
- (5) 漢越詞與對越漢語教學:上述内容都可以充分地運用在對越漢語教學中。比如 根據漢越詞與相對應的漢語詞在讀音上的聯係幫助學生辨別漢字的第一聲和第四聲;或 學生可利用兩者的詞義相同快速擴大漢語詞彙量。另外,從漢越詞與相對應漢語詞在意 義和用法上的交叉以及新造的漢語借詞,分析越南漢語學習者的偏誤成因,幫助學生避 免由母語的負遷移引起的偏誤,從而提高越南漢語學習者漢語使用的準確性。

# China the Founder and China the Toponym

### Daryoosh AKBARZADEH

Research Institute of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Organization

Iran's relations with the Far East date back to the Parthian Period. Despite this, the collapse of the Sasanian Empire (651 AD) and the escape of Yazdgird's survivors is currently being reevaluated as the beginning of a new chapter in bilateral ties, especially between Iran and China. Meanwhile China appears in different forms in Sasanian texts with noticeable descriptions.

Also in series of Arabo-Persian texts, China (an individual's name) was described as the father of the people of China as well as a toponym in the other texts.

In this paper, I have tried to give a reasonable interpretation for these narrations by the texts (Pre-Islamic to Islamic Periods) from the north (earth way) to the south (Seaway).

# Chinese and Hindi: Convergence along the Maritime Silk Road

#### Kaushal Kishore CHANDEL

Jawaharlal Nehru University

Being the two ancient civilizations India and China have their own distinct language and culture. Both the oriental nations also have a long history of cultural interactions and mutual learning in which both have influenced each other and thus many similarities in language, culture etc. have evolved. Similarities are spread across many domains including phonology, grammar, cultural component of the language etc. Reason for some of the similarities is cultural interaction however reason for all is not yet known. This paper attempts to study some of the striking similarities between the two languages (including their dialect), which can act as a basis for further comparative studies.

# Hokkien Dialect Contact in an Overseas Chinese Community: What Language Did the Sangleys Speak? How Do We Know?

## Henning KLÖTER

Humboldt University of Berlin

"Sangleys" is a historical designation for the Chinese settlers living in Manila after the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. These settlers came to the Philippines from different places of the region now known as Fújiàn province. The Sinitic variety spoken by the Sangleys was first recorded by Spanish missionaries during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It can easily be identified as a member of the Southern M ĭn or Hokkien dialect group. Taking a historical sociolinguistic perspective, I will first sketch the profile of the first Chinese speech community in Manila. Issues to be discussed include the sociolinguistic position of Mandarin vs. Hokkien, the role of Hokkien as a prestige dialect and the sociolinguistics of dialect contact. I will then analyze methodological issues associated with the reconstruction of historical sound structures of Hokkien. Finally I will discuss my hypothesis that the language spoken by the Sangleys was a contact variety comprising different Hokkien subdialects. This contact variety emerged in a process known as new-dialect formation (cf. Trudgill, Peter. 2006. *New-Dialect Formation: The Inevitability of Colonial Englishes*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press).

# Accounting for Differences in Grammaticalization Patterns in Chinese and Thai: A Case Study of the Verbs for 'Take'

### Kingkarn THEPKANJANA

Chulalongkorn University

Lord (1993) argues that verbs with certain meanings in serial verb languages tend to lose some verbal properties through grammaticalization. For example, a verb meaning 'take', occurring as the first verb in a serial verb construction, henceforth, SVC, may grammaticalize into an object marker. This paper aims to contrastively examine the grammaticalization of the verbs for 'take' in Chinese and Thai, i.e. *bă* and *2aw*, respectively, and to account for their different grammaticalization patterns in terms of conceptual dependence and constituent order.

Li and Thompson (1974) claim that  $b\check{a}$  in Archaic Chinese was a lexical verb meaning 'to take hold of'. It occurred as a single verb in a sentence or as an initial verb in an SVC. The initial verb  $b\check{a}$  in an SVC has been grammaticalized into a preposition marking an object as shown in (1).

(1) Zhāngsān <u>bă</u> Lisi pīping le

Zhangsan bă Lisi criticize aspect marker

'Zhangsan criticized Lisi.' (Li and Thompson 1974: 203)

Li and Thompson (1974) claim that the grammaticalized  $b\check{a}$  functions as the "disposal form" indicating what happens to the direct object (DO). On the other hand, the Thai counterpart, 2aw, which can also occur as the initial verb in an SVC retains the verbal properties and, unlike  $b\check{a}$ , has not grammaticalized into an object marker as in (2).

(2) dam <u>Paw</u> phâaphankhoo khlum hŭa

Dam take scarf cover head

'Dam took a scarf to cover her head.'

It is noted that the SVCs with the lexical verbs  $b\check{a}$  and 2aw occurring as the initial verbs express the event in which the agent takes a hold of something and does something with it. Thai's retention of the verbal properties of 2aw leads Post (2007) to claim that  $b\check{a}$  is more

grammaticalized than *?aw*. We argue that Post's claim is half correct. Hiranras (2007) found that *?aw*, which originally occurred as a non-initial verb in an SVC, is grammaticalized into a pragmatic marker as in (3).

(3) khǎw daw <u>?aw</u> wậa theo pen khonráay nay hèetkaan níi
he guess take COMP she be criminal in event this
'He guessed (as opposed to other cognitive actions such as thinking and believing) that
she was a criminal in this event.'

It is argued that the different constituent orders in Chinese and Thai bear on the different grammaticalization patterns of  $b\check{a}$  and 2aw. Chinese has the modifier-head order whereas Thai has the head-modifier one although the two languages share the same head-complement order. The emerging  $b\check{a}$  construction gives rise to the structure [S+PP+V] with V as the head. This change complies with the modifier-head order in Chinese. On the other hand, this grammaticalization of the initial verb 2aw would disharmonize with the head-modifier order in Thai. In contrast, the grammaticalization of the Thai final verb 2aw in an SVC into a pragmatic marker complies with it. This type of grammaticalized pragmatic marker of  $b\check{a}$  is lacking in Chinese. It is thus argued in this paper that the position of the modifier vis-à-vis the head is an important factor determining which verb in an SVC undergoes grammaticalization.

The current analysis is in line with, and lends strong support to, Langacker's (1987) cognitive approach to the characterization of modifiers vis-à-vis the head in terms of conceptual dependence. That is, the grammaticalization of the verbs of taking involves the loss of their conceptual autonomy to become modifiers, dependent on another verb in the same clause as their head, while staying as the head for the following complements consonant with the head-complement order. This analysis also receives support from the typological research on word-order (Dryer 1992, 2013) that shows the order of verb and object (head and complement) and that of noun and adjective (head and modifier) are two independent features, between which there is no typological correlation. Finally, the current analysis can be applied to accounting for the prominence of the [S+PP+V] structure in Modern Chinese, such as the one with the prepositional use of  $g\check{e}i$  'give' (Thepkanjana and Uehara 2008).

# Cultural Interactions on the Maritime Silk Road - From "Giraffe" to "Short Circuit"

## Benjamin K. TSOU

City University of Hong Kong

The extensive cultural contact between China and the coastal communities along the Maritime Silk Road reached a peak during Admiral Zheng He's westward voyages in the Ming dynasty and has continued into more recent times. This was especially noticeable in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century during the height of colonial expansion in the West and along with the Chinese Diglossia. Such contacts have entailed concomitant and substantial lexical transfers, which provide a good means to examine the scope, nature and causes as well as consequences of the assimilation of the underlying cultural artifacts. A good example is the introduction of Giraffe into China from one of Zheng He's voyages, and variously named as 麒麟, 長頸鹿 etc.

We draw on a framework in which lexical transfer takes place between a donor language and recipient language, through two major means: [1] by phonetic adaptation, and [2] by semantic adaptation [calques]. Some examples of [1] are: 沙茶, 菲林, 泵, and examples of [2] are: 雞尾酒, 短路, 底片. Whereas some traditional views have been expressed that only phonetically adapted words are genuine loan words, but not semantically adapted ones, we take the stand from the broader perspective of culture, that both reflect assimilation of new cultural artefacts in contact situations and are instantiated by lexical transfers. Such a stand is justified for fruitful investigations into why there are different manifestations of "taxi" in different Chinese speech communities: 的士 in Hong Kong, 德士 in Singapore, 計程車 in Taiwan, and 出 租 車 in PRC, until recently, or why "cocktail" and "whiskey" are rendered in Chinese by the two different methods respectively as 雞尾酒 and 威士忌. We also note that there can be relexification over time, in which case the mode of adaption may change, e.g.:

梵雅鈴→小提琴;盤尼西林→青霉素

This paper proposes to address some major issues on inbound Chinese neologisms such as: a) the significance of the deployment of the two alternate methods in the replication of the model by the replica in the recipient language, and b) the significance of selective relexification. The deliberations should shed light on the broader issues relating to an important aspect of

differential cultural and other exchanges along the Maritime Silk Road from a qualitative and quantitative perspective in the era of Big Data.

# 運用「閱讀促進學習」教學法發展非華語學生實用文教材

岑紹基、林偉業、戴忠沛、張紫薇、容運珊、楊敏怡 香港大學

香港回歸後,中文地位大大提高。香港的非華語學生能否掌握良好的中文水平,直接影響其升學就業和向上流動。香港教育局在2014年推出「中國語文課程第二語言學習架構」,強調非華語學生需要掌握實用的表達能力。最近香港大學蒙香港教育局支持,為香港教師設計非華語中學生實用文教材套,內容包括社交與書信、投訴信、求職信、讀書報告、工作報告、調查報告、新聞稿、會議紀錄等。本團隊運用功能語言學發展出來的「閱讀促進學習」(Reading to Learn, R2L) 教學策略來設計教材和教法:首先按語言功能辨識各實用文類的圖式結構、句式和用語,然後制定教學目標、發展教學材料和設計教學流程。教材套採螺旋式層層推進,重點在透過解構一系列範文 (deconstructing model text),讓學生推敲語境,逐步掌握實現文類表達的功能用語;再創設情境,通過共同建構 (joint construction),引導學生創作。現各文類的教材套已逐一開發,正邀請各校試教。本文旨在通過前測和後測學生的作文分析,輔以訪談,考察教材套的成效,焦點在觀察學生在接受教學後在文章結構和功能用語有何變化。

# 源城本地话的「把」字被动句

## 陈峰

#### 暨南大学

源城本地话是东江流域土语群中的一个方言点,目前学界在土语群的方言分类上尚有争议。本文试从源城本地话的句式入手,探讨本地话这一方言的句法特点。本文将重点从本地话"把"字被动句的句式结构与功能、使用条件,与普通话被动句的异同;与周边客方言及粤方言同类表达的关系等几方面进行描写和论述。通过比较发现该句式与客方言的被动句式有着更紧密的联系,同时本文从客赣方言的历史渊源的角度,进一步推论本地话应是客方言的分支。

# 汉语中数量非字面意义的条件与外国人的理解情况

## 陈丽君

北京大学

数词的主要功能是计数,如"我要吃三个苹果"中的"三"是表示 1+1+1 的意思。 但除了用来计数之外,数词还可以表达数量的非字面意义。如下述例句所示:

- (1) a. 在场的人一脸惊诧, 奇怪我为什么会出此骇人之论。(《谁认识马云》)
  - b. 锻炼时, 你一滴汗也没出, 而你的同伴却汗流浃背。(沈倩《生活健康密码》)
  - c. 我看看这两天能不能过去, 最近太忙了。(日常交流)
  - d. 舒尔哈齐不停地说着,似乎满肚子都是话,<u>三天三夜也说不完</u>,诉不尽! (李文澄《努尔哈赤》)
  - e. 大蝎心中虽十二分的不满意我,可是不能不假装着亲善。(老舍《猫城记》)

就通达程度而论,上述例句(1a-e)中数量结构的意思对于中国人来说不成问题,但是对于外国人来说很容易造成疑惑和误解。我们在具备汉语高级水平的留学生中进行调查结果显示他们对句中数量结构的非字面意义确实有问题。汉语得到高级水平是以通过HSK新版 5 级或 6 级,或通过 HSK 旧版高等为标准,或在中国高校攻读本科、硕士或博士或已毕业的外国人。结果发现外国人对汉语数量非字面意义的用法对外国人来说很成问题,在教学的过程中很少接触到这种表达形式,而真正明百句子的意思的人一般都是在中国生活的过程中习得的。如果汉语中数量非字面意义的表达是容易理解并掌握的,那么为什么具备汉语高级水平的外国人对这类表达都有困难?

由此,本文试图研究短语或句子中的数量表达(下称"数量组合结构")后面再解释数词不表示其字面意义的情况,探究其非字面意义的用法及触发其非字面意义的机制。本文认为汉语中所有数量的非字面意义都表示中国人独特的主观认识和认知机制,而这是是以客观量为基础的主观量,这些主观性的表达影响到特殊语法形式的产生,正如董秀坊(2016)的主张——"汉语中的一些主要的语法形式的出现都与主观性表达有关。"(P.1)。由于不同文化和认知系统的不同,因而,对于外国人来说理解数量非字面意义的用法背后的含义较为困难,需要告诉他们其含义包括要解释非字面意义的原因他们才能理解并能更好地提高汉语理解的能力。本文将探讨数量非字面意义用法的激发因素、结合语法、语义、语用、语境、中国文化等条件来解释这种现象,希望能揭开数量非字

面意义的因素。本文的研究对中国人更多的了解汉语数量成分的作用和使得它不表数量 本义的因素,对外国人有助于他们理解汉语数量成分的含义及背后的动因。

## 文化建構要素與教材主題選擇 - 以泰國《陽光漢語》為例

## 陳菘霖

廈門大學

漢語與中國文化走出去已經成為中國的一項基本戰略(國家漢辦)。由此可見,漢語教學不僅是傳達語言知識和語言技能,更重要的是把文化作為一種特定的型態融入學習體系中。ACTFL在90年代後期提出21世紀外語教學的5項標準化稱為5C。其中強調文化理解(Cultural understanding)是語言教育的重要成分,藉由體驗及了解他人文化取得更高的世界觀。而文化建構意旨人類透過各種形式:語言、建築、服裝等象徵符號達成社會與心理的建設。漢語教材除了需具備知識性、系統性、趣味性、實用性和針對性(劉珣、呂必松、東定芳)之外,更需拉近所學語言和該語言文化的距離。教材中所表達的價值觀念、內容及其組織、呈現方式,乃至語文教材的敘述話語、插圖設計等各個方面的文化鋪陳和創造,都是賦予文化成為主體地位,進而影響兒童思維和認同。

《陽光漢語》原版本是 2011 年北京商務印書館發行,泰國版是 2014 年出版。教材的語言要求按照 YCT(Youth Chinese Test) 新中小學生漢語考試大綱編寫。本講將透過文化建構要素:物質文化、行為文化、制度文化、觀念文化(劉珣 2000) 其中又分諸多成分,試圖分析泰國陽光漢語中的文化建構類型。根據我們的初步 研究,淺層文化:物質文化和行為文化超過了五成的比重,尤其重視同學與人際間的相互問候、日常起居生活方式、詢問購物、地理名稱,幫助初級的學習者盡快進入學習狀態。

另外,本文透過國家漢辦國際漢語教學通用課程大綱 (2008)- 兒童漢語教材話題選擇表,檢視此套教材的主題分布。張麗、姜蕾 (2015) 指出非華裔漢語教材中的這些主題會遠遠大於華文教材:個人信息、數字與時間、購物、飲食、計畫與未來。這些主題相對比較容易掌握,尤其是在兒童知識水平的初級階段。整體而言,此套教材的主題設計基本上都符合課程大綱的要求,圍繞在學習者生活基礎訊息和交際需求。

最後提出本教材的優點和缺點:教材重視相關文化因素的複習和擴展;拉近所學語言的文化之間的社會及心理距離;混生文化 (hybrid-culture) 融入與中國相近的日本、韓國文化;把教材還原為生活的經驗將靜態結構化為動態結構。然而卻缺乏對母國文化的融入。

# 香港非華語(NCS)中學生中國語文(聆聽、閱讀及寫作) 能力的綜合研究

## 陳偉文、廖劍雲、范國

香港浸會大學

根據香港教育局的數據顯示,香港非華語中學生的總人數,由 2014/15 年度的 8,224人,增加至 2015/16 年度的 8,782人,一年間上升了 558人 (+6.8%),足見近年本港社會關注本地非華語中學生,以中文作為第二語言學習者的中文水平及學習困難,確是有其迫切性的。

本研究以約500位來自八所學校中五、中六級的香港非華語學生為研究對象,讓各同學接受標準化的中國語文(聆聽、閱讀及寫作)能力測驗,該中文能力測驗同時具備本港小學生常模作分數詮釋。

研究結果顯示,接受測試的大部分香港非華語中學生,在三項(聆聽、閱讀及寫作) 中文能力測驗的表現,大致接近本地小一學生的平均水平,其中以寫作能力表現最遜色。

最後,我們會根據上述研究結果,提出具體建議,供教育研究者及前線教師參考, 俾能活用有關的本地非華語學生中文水平及學習困難之數據,從而可以更有效地提高香 港非華語學生的中文能力。

# 海外汉语方言研究的新切入点——论华人口述历史

## 陈晓锦、肖自辉

暨南大学

1948年美国哥伦比亚大学口述历史研究中心的建立被认为是口述历史学的诞生。迄今为止,口述史学已经在在欧美诸国取得了巨大成就,相比起来,在我国则还是一门新兴的学科。近年来,国内外也有若干针对海外华人和华人社区的口述历史研究。但一直以来,国内外的口述历史都好像只是史学界的事,而我们要探讨的是口述历史与语言研究,与海外汉语方言研究的关联。

海外汉语方言调查,之前没有尝试过以口述历史的方式采集方言资料,但毋庸置疑,比起国内的汉语方言,海外汉语方言调查研究更加需要采用这种调查方式。因为第二代以上,在现居国出生长大的海外华人,绝大多数都没有接受过正规的华文教育,不懂汉字,或者仅仅接受过一点华文补习班教育,只懂得一点有限的汉字,预设的调查表格对他们来说宛如天书。采用华人口述历史的方式记录海外汉语方言则不同,在自然会话中,相对来说,发音人的讲述受到的约束较小,采集到的语料会更接近华人的实际语言状况,调查者可以在不太长的时间里收获较多的方言资料,成果的丰富性和生动性都会有较大的突破。

我们从华人口述历史的"汉语方言学价值"和"历史文化价值"两方面,阐述开展华人口述历史,对海外汉语方言研究的重要性和必要性。探讨了华人口述历史的准备与实施的方式方法。口述历史不是一个新概念,将口述历史的方法引入海外汉语方言调查研究却是一个值得大力推广的新切入点。

## 《英華分韻撮要》異讀研究

## 陳以信

香港能仁專上學院

美國傳教士衛三畏(Samuel Wells Williams)(1812–1884)於 1833 年 10 月 25 日抵達廣州,展開宣教工作。此後整整 43 年間,他一直潛心學習中文,鑽研中國文化,著作甚豐,寫成包括《中國總論》(The Middle Kingdom)和《英華分韻撮要》(A Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language in the Canton Dialect)等經典,返美後應聘為耶魯大學中國語言文學教授,成為美國第一位漢學教授,成就斐然。

《英華分韻撮要》以字典形式,紀錄了十九世紀初葉廣州話的語音,與現代粵語頗有不同之處,當中有關乎語音系統演變的,也有只涉及個別漢字讀音的。本文將集中討論後者,特別是漢字的異讀問題。與現代粵音工具書比較,《英華分韻撮要》似乎保留了較多的漢字異讀,當中許多例子饒有趣味。例如《英華分韻撮要》往往比現代粵音工具書保留了較多本義、本讀,與《廣韻》暗合;另一方面,《英華分韻撮要》又保留了一些明清時代的俗讀,與《廣韻》殊異,現代粵音工具書也付之闕如。整理這些異讀,有助我們了解十九世紀初,作為海上絲綢之路起點之一的廣州,在中西文化交流中發揮的作用。

#### 參考資料

衛三畏:《英華分韻撮要》,廣州:羊城中和行,1856年。

## 東南亞華語語系表述與反思:以金門僑鄉文學為例

## 陳芷凡

台灣清華大學

華語語系 (sinophone) 概念備受討論,此論述連結了族裔、區域以及中國研究,並在其中思索漢語書寫繁複的文化面向。其中,東南亞區域的華語語系表述,提供了另一個「根」(roots) 與「路徑」(routes) 的參照視角。本篇論文試圖梳理金門的僑鄉書寫,討論不同世代的金門華僑如何透過漢語書寫,形構金門、台灣與東南亞僑鄉的關係。金門作為台灣的一個行政區,曾被賦予「軍事重地」、「兩岸對峙」的歷史角色;金門與廈門僅一水之隔,因而具備特殊的地緣政治,這些局勢,形成金門人重新詮釋僑鄉文學的考慮。本篇論文關切如下:一、金門的僑鄉文學,如何展開客鄉與原鄉之間複雜而具有彈性的位置,透過移民至東南亞的「落番」歷史、僑鄉文學,建構了金門擺脫兩岸夾縫、走向世界的文化論述。二、僑鄉文學的漢語/華語表述,一方面回應華語語系的關切,卻也因為印尼的華夷論辯,形塑了這些漢語作品呈現的策略與文化認同。

## 斯里兰卡的对外汉语教学开展浅探

## 达默迪纳

给拉尼亚大学

历史文献表明从殖民地时期开始,斯里兰卡华人逐渐增加。来自中国各地和其他地区的华人到达斯里兰卡后定居下来。当时这里的英国统治者与华人应该有许多方面的交易。可是,西方统治者根本不重视斯里兰卡的汉语教学,更没有采用合适的手段向斯里兰卡华人推动汉语教学。根据斯里兰卡以前的阐释,"斯里兰卡华人"的概念不仅是指中国人或者华侨,还往往包含来自东南亚各国所有的外国人。目前在斯里兰卡人的眼中,"中国"这个有国际影响的概念的形成始于斯里兰卡独立后的五六十年代。随着斯里兰卡的国际政策的变动,要求和新中国建立外交关系。因为中国对斯里兰卡有较强的影响力,所以在七十年代初,斯里兰卡凯拉尼亚大学成立的调查委员会开办了"基础汉语教学"证书班。本文主要讨论斯里兰卡汉语教学的初期状况及其演变过程。现存的学校文献、当时的教材、办公资料和教师信息等材料都表明,七十年代开办的汉语证书班是汉语教学的形成时期。目前的材料进一步证明,这个课程并没有满足斯里兰卡汉语爱好者的需求。虽然后来其他院校不断开办汉语言课程,但到目前为止,斯里兰卡的汉学家数量还是远远不够,可以说这方面还有许多工作要做。

根据斯里兰卡的"基础汉语教学"的概念框架,我们收集了五十年代到八十年代的相关学校文献、当时教材、办公资料和教师信息,并对这些材料进行调查和分析。试图回答的问题包括:一、当前斯里兰卡汉语课程内容如何;二、斯里兰卡"基础汉语教学"教材如何;三、当前斯里兰卡汉语教师的跨文化教学意识现状如何;四、哪些因素可能影响汉语教师的跨文化教学意识。数据收集之后,我们进行了如下分析:第一步,对材料的可信度进行考察,确保材料的有效可靠;第二步,对数据进行描述统计,得出当前斯里兰卡的"基础汉语教学"的基本状况;第三步,对数据进行单因素方差分析,检测"基础汉语教学"的影响因素。

## 巴基斯坦与孟加拉学生汉语习得偏误与比较研究

## 达人

华东师范大学

海上丝绸之路沿线国家中,东盟十国、南亚四国、南太平洋八国的留学生们分别具备各自特征的文化历史、宗教源流、学习动机、认知模式及意识形态。英语作为二语习得研究中非常强调 Differentiated Teaching Approach,尤其近年来影响着海外的汉语课堂。而"差异化教学"的概念早在孔子时代就已提出。因材施教是教学中一项重要的教学方法和原则,在教学中根据不同学生的认知水平、学习能力以及国情现状,教师选择适合学生特点的学习方法有针对性地教学,挖掘学生潜能,激发学习兴趣,树立个体信心,从而促进学生全面发展。在中国大陆高校的汉语课堂是一个小联合国,留学生的学习背景及文化差异都对学习效果都产生了一定正负向影响。本文就巴基斯坦和孟加拉学生汉语习得的偏误分析与比较展开探讨,以初级汉语课堂为例,试论如何使学生在多元文化课堂内收获语音、汉字的齐头并进。

## 香港非華語學生家庭語言轉換的初步調查

#### 戴忠沛

#### 香港大學

香港大學教育學院「課後支援計劃」向參加計劃的本地中小學非華語學生進行簡單的語言背景調查,其中包括三條問題,即:

- 一、你在學校跟你的朋友講甚麼語言呢?
- 二、你的父母跟你講甚麼語言呢?
- 三、你在家裏的父母和長輩彼此之間講甚麼語言呢?

本研究按照學生的族裔背景,分為「巴基斯坦裔」、「菲律賓裔」、「尼泊爾裔」、「印度裔」及「海外華裔」,再統計各族裔學生的語言使用情況,希望藉此了解各非華語族裔的家庭語言使用情況。初步的統計結果顯示各族裔的語言使用情況如下:

- 一、巴基斯坦裔家庭的父母輩絕大多數使用鳥爾都語,至學生輩分別使用英語、鳥爾都語、漢語,其中英語最多。
- 二、菲律賓裔家庭的父母輩多數使用他加祿語及英語,至學生絕大多數使用英語, 少數使用漢語,還有少部分使用他加祿語。
- 三、尼泊爾裔家庭父母輩絕大多數使用尼泊爾語,至學生輩分別使用英語、尼泊爾語、漢語,其中英語最多。
- 四、印度裔家庭父母輩多數使用旁遮普語或印地語,至學生輩多數使用英語,少數使用漢語,還有少部分用印地語。
- 五、海外華裔家庭父母輩多使用漢語或英語,至學生輩大多數使用英語,少數使用 漢語。

以上結果反映香港的非華語家庭正在出現明顯的世代之間語言轉換,祖籍語言在現今學生輩之間快速衰落,取而代之的首先是英語,其次是漢語。

本研究由於客觀條件限制,未能對所有學生進行仔細的語言使用調查,但是也能初步窺見香港非華語學生的家庭語言轉換趨向。尤其在回歸以後,香港社會各界一直關注非華語學生的中文學習議題,然而實際情況卻似乎是非華語學生的常用語言在「英語化」,這現象的具體原因為何,值得未來進一步探索。

# 閩南語海上腔(跨國共通語)及其音系拾零——走向國際、語言變化和通行腔的形成

#### 董忠司

從1820年的漳州系閩南語韻書《彙集雅俗通十五音》,我們可以獲得多處閩南語「海上腔」、「海腔」的紀錄,有力的證實在十八世紀以前曾經有一種通行於南洋的跨國閩南語通行腔。也已經有董忠司(2012、2014)兩篇論文,論證這個通行於海上絲路閩南語「海上腔」的存在、性質和傳播,指出十七到十九世紀末產生的台灣通行腔、廈門腔和新加坡的福建話,都是這種閩南語海上共通語的影響所致。

我們知道,台灣島的閩南語有各地的不同腔調,馬來西亞、印尼和菲律賓的閩南語 也有各地的腔調。但是,正因為具有各種腔調,在對外與人交際時,就必須有一種可以 通用的、跨地域的腔調。這種閩南語海上共通語,可惜的是直接的紀錄很少。本文盡量 設法拾遺補缺地蒐集,設法略加勾描其輪廓。

本文分別從四個方面來進行探討,一為:在《彙集雅俗通十五音》的直接證據上,本文將參酌古來文獻和現代方言,逐條討論,並且綜合出其所呈現的音系特點。二為:以新加坡閩南語、澎湖馬公腔、台灣通行腔和廈門腔等,代表不同時間、不同地域形成的地區通行腔的音系,排除其各自的異源成分,參較、觀察、分析其語言交融的共性。三為:從峇峇話和共通馬來語中的閩南語成分來綜合觀察,指出其來源語呈現出一種避去各種腔調的「共通閩南語」。四為:從腔調明顯偏漳州腔的檳榔嶼(城區)閩南語,指出其仍有趨向海上通行腔的步調,也就是說,海外的各種閩南語腔調,除了接受異語影響和各腔調間互相影響以外,也有閩南語海上通行腔的影響。

如果以海外的潮州腔為參照,陳曉錦 (2014、2003) 曾經以馬來西亞新山潮州話為例,指出雖來自粵東各縣市,卻「並不具體區分潮州音,揭陽音或潮陽音等等」,而形成內部一致的潮州話;同時以新加坡為例,當地潮州人之間在互相交際時也盡量不用各地腔調而採用潮州音——也就是說,有一種共通的潮州話存在著。相同的,南洋諸地的閩南話也有超越各地次方言、土語的「海上通行腔」,而又同時回頭影響本土存在一種「通行腔」的方言——廈門話。其餘像粵語、和客家話的外傳,也都有逐步在諸腔調的基礎、或多或少地走向一二「通行腔」的現象。

自唐宋以來,泉州就是海上絲路的東方大港,其時海上有否閩南語通行腔,文獻渺茫。但是,我們可以提出閩南語海上腔的明清時代的大致面相,從各方獲得的相關資訊, 本文彙整起來,也就是從韻母、聲母和聲調的拾零工作,進一步描繪其大致形貌。 這個閩南語海上腔的存在,對於語言變化的直線傳承、語言間交互影響有重要的參考價值;尤其重要的是,對超越語言腔調的方言共通語之存在、及其回頭影響方言的研究工作,具有相當重要的啟發。進一步,我們也可以設想,人類史上,像海上絲路這一類跨國人群、商業、文化的長期接觸下,跨國跨族跨語言的共通語,是否也走著「權衡時空、因順環境、趨同避異」的共同路向。

## 臺灣社會簡體字態度初探

#### 杜容玥、彭駿逸

上海交通大學 / 紐約市立大學

由於全球化加上近年大陸地區經濟的快速發展,簡體字成為國際中文市場的主流書寫系統。本研究旨在探討台灣社會對於簡體中文的態度及觀感,以及如何在順應全球潮流的發展下,也能保有傳統文化以及文字的多樣性,並且深究隨之而來對於漢字教學的影響,這些皆是值得關注的重要議題。

本研究採用的方法涵蓋文獻探討、問卷調查、開放式訪談、配對變語 (matched-guise task) 實驗等,質性與量化並重,利用言談分析、個案分析對真實語料進行詳述闡釋。實驗進行的方式,讓每位受試者讀兩段對話,一段對話用繁體字書寫,另一段用簡體字書寫。受試者讀完後,針對這兩段對話,為說話者的人格特質評分。採用對抗平衡設計 (counter-balanced design),將受試者分成 AB 兩組,閱讀字體順序相反的刺激材料,以排除因對話內容或語用因素產生的混淆變項。另外,本研究亦著重質性的深度探究,運用問卷調查及訪談的方式,以充分瞭解臺灣人對於簡體字的態度。

初步的結果顯示,政黨傾向、省籍背景、出國頻率,為影響受試者對於簡體字態度的主要原因。

#### 內容總結

本研究用 1) 問卷調查、2) 開放式訪談、3) 配對變語實驗,探討台灣社會對於簡體中文的態度及觀感。初步結果顯示:政黨傾向、省籍背景、出國頻率,為影響受試者對於簡體字態度的主要因素。

# 博白(永安)地老话体貌助词「掉」

### 冯冬梅

海南师范大学

文章描写了博白(永安)地老话体貌助词"掉"的意义和用法,与其它完成体助词进行了比较,并探讨了"掉"的语法化过程。"掉"是个功能较大且带有附加意义的体标记,虚化仍在继续,正从体貌助词向体语气助词发展。

## 早期馬尼拉閩南語的系屬問題

#### 郭必之

#### 香港中文大學

所謂「早期馬尼拉閩南語」(Early Manila Hokkien,簡稱 'EMH'),是指十七世紀 初菲律賓馬尼拉地區華僑所說的閩南語。這種閩南語的片段曾經被當時駐菲的天主教傳教士記錄下來。其中一份最有名的文獻,是 Arte de la lengua chio chiu (即「漳州話語法」;簡稱 'Arte')。韓可龍 (Klöter 2011) 把巴塞羅那的藏本翻譯為英語並做了精心的校訂,為研究者提供了很大的便利。

對於 EMH 具體是指哪一種閩南語方言,學界有頗大的爭議。龍彼得 (van der Loon 1966, 1967) 認為是漳州海澄話;洪惟仁 (2014) 主張是以角美話為代表的漳東腔;韓可龍 (Klöter 2011) 則相信是一種混合性的閩南語。

本文以筆者所擬構的「原始閩南語」(Proto-South Mǐn, 'PSM') 作為出發點,全面檢視 Arte 的音韻系統,試圖釐清它所反映的 EMH 的系屬。首先我們會指出 EMH 存古的一面,如「一」(=「蜀」) 其中一個變體在 Arte 裡寫作 chèg',帶-k 韻尾,可直接和 PSM 的 \*tsuuk<sup>8</sup> 相比較。現在福建境內的閩南語都已經轉唸 [tsit<sup>8</sup>]。接下來會介紹閩南語的分群 (subgrouping)。在 PSM 的框架內,閩南語分為南北兩支,分別以漳州話及泉州話為代表。南支的內部分歧較大,可以進一步分為「福建小支」和「粤瓊小支」。EMH 明顯帶有南支福建小支的特點,包括(帶「\*」號的是 PSM 的形式;斜體字是 Arte 的拼寫):

- \*e>ɛ,如「爬」 $p\bar{e}$ : [pɛ]、「蝦」 $h\bar{e}$ : [hɛ];比較漳州話「爬」[pɛ²]
- \*ue > ua/{K, H, Ø}\_\_\_\_#,如「瓜」c'ua [kua]、「花」h'ua [hua];比較漳州話「瓜」[kua¹]
- \*uø > ue , 如「尾」bùe [bue]、「被」pǔe [pʰue];比較漳州「尾」[bue³]
- \*o > o/[+N]\_#; n/[-N]\_#:如「二」(=「兩」) no [no]、糖 tūng<sup>cnn</sup> [tʰn/];比較漳州話「兩」[lɔ̃<sup>6</sup>];「糖」[tʰn/²].
- \*oi > in: 「前」chēng [tsin]、「還」hēng [hin];比較漳州話「前」[tsin²].
- \*wm > in ,如「艮」(=「銀」)  $gu\bar{u}n$  [gin]、「斤」kyn [kin];比較漳州話「銀」[gin²]
- \*e?>ε?,如「白」pè: '[pε?];「客」kê: "[kε?];比較漳州話「白」[pε?<sup>8</sup>]

可以看到,EMH 和閩南語南支福建小支共享為數不少的音韻創新,因此把 EMH 歸到那個小支去,應該是沒有問題的。但我們也不能完全排除 EMH 帶混合性質的可能。這主要建基於兩點觀察:(-) EMH 若干創新罕見於福建小支,如 \* $\mathbf{u}$  : 「汝」 $\mathbf{l}\dot{\mathbf{u}}$  [ $\mathbf{l}\mathbf{u}$ ]、「魚」 $\mathbf{h}\bar{\mathbf{u}}$  [ $\mathbf{h}\mathbf{u}$ ];(-) 「度」(-) 'to give')、「均」、「鬼」、「墓」等字的讀音(或其中一個讀音)明顯是北支的泉州音(洪惟仁 2014)。

## 漢語雙元形容詞論元結構的再分析

#### 郭潔、顧陽

北京外國語大學 / 香港中文大學 (深圳)

以往對形容詞論元結構或配價的研究認為形容詞除具有單元性外,還具有雙元性(奧 田寬 1982;劉丹青 1987;譚景春 1992;袁毓林 2010;張國憲 2006),雙元形容詞其中 的一個論元主要由介詞"對"或"於"引出,分別如(1)-(2)所示,表達對某事的態 度或評價。Cheng & Sybesma (2015) 在分析心理謂詞的基礎上,提出在動詞短語之上, 有施用短語(Applicative Phrase, ApplP)的投射,從而容納心理謂詞帶出的具有"對象" 或"標的"(subject matter)義的賓語,施用短語的中心語或由動詞移位或由"對"填 充,如(3),解釋了(3a-b)的生成關係。結合更多語料,我們發現前人將"對"引出 的短語統一分析為形容詞的第二個論元並不妥當, "對"在(1c)中為"對待"意,並 非引出一個對象;此外,由"對"引出的短語並不局限於心理謂詞,卻仍含"對象"或 "標的"義,如(4)。我們因此提出由"對"引出的短語應分成兩類:一類為句中附加 語,如(lc),其中的"對"表達"在對待…上",此時"對"為介詞;另一類為形容 詞的論元,如其餘含"對"各例,其中的"對"為輕動詞,引出"對象";此外,由"於" 引出的短語也為形容詞論元。這樣的分析一方面解釋了(1a-b)及(4)與(5)之間的 生成關係,同時"於"在(6)中的可選性及其與(1a-b)(5a-b)之間的關係說明了漢 語在語序上的演化路徑以及由分析性走向綜合性特徵上的一種可能或趨勢。

- (1) a. 他對電腦很精通。
- b. 他對招生工作很熱心。 c. 他對朋友很大方。

- (2) a. 他忠誠於教育事業。
- b. 吸煙不利於健康。
- (3) a. 他對小孩兒很擔心。
- b. 他擔心小孩兒。
- (4) a. 他對老人很尊重。
- b. 他對我的脾氣很清楚。
- (5) a. 他精通電腦。
- b. 他熱心招生工作。
- c. 他尊重老人。
- d. 他清楚我的脾氣。
- (6) a. 他精通(於)理論。
- b. 他熱心(於)招生工作。
- c. 他忠誠(於)教育事業。 d. 吸煙不利(於)健康。

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## 国内外甲柏连孜《汉文经纬》研究述略

#### 何俊

#### 西南交通大学

在德国乃至欧洲汉语语言学研究的历史长河中,德国语言学家甲柏连孜(Hans Conon von der Gabelentz)是一个不容忽视的名字。作为普通语言学先驱,其巨著《语言学》为语言学的各个门类和分支(共时一描写语言学、历史一比较语言学、语言类型学、语法化等)提供了前瞻性导引;而比《语言学》早十年出版的《汉文经纬》则可称为第一部严格意义上的古汉语语法研究著作。

目前《汉文经纬》已由姚小平译成中文,国内相关研究也有了一定进展。早年除了一些汉语语言研究论著旁涉《汉文经纬》,相关研究主要由姚小平开创和推动,其对比探究《汉文经纬》和《马氏文通》的论文有较大影响。在姚小平看来,甲柏连孜运用普通语言学中语言描写的分析法和综合法,以综合为经,以分析为纬,将句法优先置于汉语语法分析的中心位置,并首度引入心理视角下的心理主谓语分析法。他继承了洪堡特(Wilhelm von Humboldt)"语言世界观"的思想,摈弃了当时不少语言学家所持的"印欧曲折语言中心论",用"语言有机体"的视角来审视汉语。此外,甲柏连孜不是孤立地研究汉语语言本身,从他使用的语言材料来看,他对汉语传载的包括哲学思想、历史地理、文学艺术等在内的中国文化也同样怀有探究热情,此中似乎又可窥见文化语言学的痕迹。

李保平的硕士论文从文献学角度出发,选取出自《尚书》《诗经》《论语》的《汉文经纬》引例进行校笺,考察其资料来源分布及使用情况(经部 66%,史部 9%,子部 17%,谚语俗语 1%,其他及待考 7%),并在甄别错讹的基础上探究引例使用的科学性。迄今,柏寒夕(Michael Bauer)在上海师范大学撰写的博士论文是对《汉文经纬》最为详尽的研究:考察 19 世纪初德国语言学起步发展的时代背景,探究普通语言学研究者比如洪堡特和斯塔恩塔尔(Heymann Steinthal)等前人对甲柏连孜的影响;逐章乃至逐条阐释《汉文经纬》,分析甲柏连孜的汉语语法观;与马若瑟(Joseph de Prémare)所著《汉语札记》(1847)对照,挖掘甲柏连孜对马若瑟以及雷慕沙(Jean Pierre Abel Rémusat)、儒莲(Stanislas Aignan Julien)和硕特(Wilhelm Schott)等法德汉学家先行研究的借鉴,并参照今人汉语语法研究成果,客观中肯地评介甲柏连孜的历史功绩。另外,该论文还将《汉文经纬》置于当时整个欧洲汉学学科发展史的视阈下来考察:当时

经历了不成体系的"游记汉学"的汉学学科正处于从"传教士汉学"向"专业汉学"的 过渡期,故而《汉文经纬》的产生可以说是德国专业汉学学科的奠基之作。

《汉文经纬》对后来的德国汉学界尤其是孔好古(August Conrady)、海尼士(Erich Haenisch)和何可思(Eduard Erkes)的汉语语法研究都产生了较大影响。比之早年甲柏连孜研究的沉寂,近年来德国的相关研究进入了一个复兴时期,主要表现在几部甲柏连孜纪念文集的诞生(《甲柏连孜传记读本》2013;《甲柏连孜纪念——生平著述》2013;《甲柏连孜研究论集》2014),其中皆涉及甲柏连孜包括《汉文经纬》在内的汉学研究。然而,国内外学界对奥地利汉学巨擘查赫(Erwin Ritter von Zach)的《汉文经纬》指瑕却关注寥寥。这位有着"汉学界酷吏"之称、无情批评过众多汉学家的学者,在《泰东》(Asia Major)和巴达维亚(今雅加达)《汉学文稿》(Sinologische Beiträge)上撰文,对《汉文经纬》提出了500条指正意见。1944年,这些论文和甲柏连孜本人发表在上海《皇家亚洲学会中国分会学报》上的补充性文章由当时北平的中德学会结集出版。查赫认为,甲柏连孜的学术意义不在汉学界,而在于普通语言学界,《汉文经纬》对《左传》《礼记》《易经》的使用流于表面化,而且完全没有充分利用"集部"的《文选》和《全唐诗》等。

## 「形+到」结构——因脱落而引起的语法变异

#### 黄立诗

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汉语中"到"作为引进程度补语或状态补语的标记主要见于南方方言。在吴语、粤语和闽语盛行的地区,这种用法往往还渗入了中文的语法。在马来西亚,闽、粤两种方言混合当地华语使用是一种普遍存在的语言现象。这种语码混用的现象又称"语言马赛克"。目前,马来西亚华语中的语言马赛克现象已经从词汇进入了语法的范畴。华语口语中所使用的句式有不少都是出于闽、粤方言的语法结构。其中"形+到+补"是一种常见的用法,甚至比"形+得+补"用得更广泛。

在马来西亚华语"形+到+补"结构中出现的"到"主要是用来引进表示程度高的程度补语或状态补语,不能引进相同程度或更低程度的补语。在这个结构里,补语的部分可以由一个动词或形容词充当,例如:"热到死"、"做到疯";也可以由陈述某种状态或结果的短语充当,例如:"唱到声音都哑了"、"累到走不动了"。这里补语部分所显示的结果都是在强调程度非常高的意思,如后例中的"走不动了"固然是因为太累所致,是因为身体疲累而造成的结果,但是句子强调的不是这一点,而是疲累的程度达到了极限,也就是"累极了"的意思。这是一种用结果来表示程度的句式,是粤语和闽语常用的句式。近几年,这种结构出现了变异的现象。原本的"形+到+补"已经变成了"形+到"。这是说话者刻意让结构中"到"之后的成分脱落而形成的一种新式结构。这种断而无续的用法强调的是性质状态达到极点以至无以复加。例如:"热到…"、"漂亮到…"、"可爱到…"。

这种脱落句形成之前句子中的"到"主要是引进程度或状态补语,表示说明主语的动作行为或性质状态达到什么程度。不过当脱落状态出现后,补语部分不再出现,句子在"到"之后便停顿下来,而使"到"在这里有了表示主语的状态、性质或特征等达到高程度的功能。这种脱落句最初出现在口语里可能是由于说话人一时无法联想到适当表示高程度的补语来说明主语而造成句子出现停顿的现象,之后人们在使用这种结构的句子一旦发现不易找到一个确切的词语补上时就干脆以"到"作为程度补语表示极度或高程度的意思。这时,脱落成分的语义和功能已经转移到"到"字上,整个语法结构也因此产生了变异。

每个时代都有一些人会别出心裁地创造出一些新的语言成分,当这些成分被其他人模仿之时,语言演变便开始了。由"到"充当程度补语的句式是从最初个人无意识的变

异演变成今天整个语言社团有意识的变异。这种变异现象是罕见的,语言变异的规律到了最后的阶段一般会进入全社团无意识自然变异状态。可是,马来西亚华语口语中出现的"形+到"结构虽然已经完成整个变异过程,但人们对于这个新结构的使用还是处于有意识的阶段。因为绝大部分的人都知道"形+到"是一个不完整的结构,在使用这个结构的时候会刻意在句末加强语气,有意突出"到"字的表义功能。目前"形+到"除了在口语中使用之外,也出现在一些社交网站的对话中。这种结构若继续在书面语言运用中传播下去,它极有可能会从变异的语法结构演变成一种使人得其意于言语之外的修辞手法。

## 19 世纪潮州方言文献中的「在」及相关问题

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在 19 世纪潮州方言文献中,存在一个表示程度高的"在(tsãi)", "在"用于形容词、心理动词后充当补语,表示程度高,如:

(1) 冰霜是寒在。

Pia<sup>n</sup>-sng sĩ ngân-tsãi.

冰霜冻得很。(《汕头话读本》,31页)

(2) 冬天冷在。

Tang--thi<sup>n</sup> chhìn-tsãi.

冬天冷得很。(《汕头话读本》,32页)

(3) úa sieh i căi ; I love her much.

我惜伊在。

我疼他疼得很。(《汕头方言的发音及释字辞典》,24页)

(4) i ài<sup>n</sup> căi; he wants it extremely.

我爱在。

我想要得很。(《汕头方言的发音及释字辞典》,24页)

而在当今潮州方言中,表示程度高的补语是"死"和"绝","在"已经基本消失, 仅出现在个别固定用法中,如"雅在在<sub>漂亮得很</sub>"、"贤在<sub>乖得很</sub>"。

有学者认为"在"的出现是为了避讳,为了避免使用"死"这个不吉利的字眼。而本文认为表程度高的"在"是表存在的"在"逐步语法化而来的。

"在"表示存在,如:

(5) 老实总久在。 (大意) 老实的表现终久存在 (人心)

表存在的"在"又延伸出"停止、停住"的意义,如:

(6) 呾遘钱就在。 说到钱就停止(就不用再说了)。

此意义又进一步发展为"到了尽头,到极端"之意,如:

- (7) 乞伊在去。停住了/到尽头了。
- (8) 悬在了。高到尽头了。

从"到极端"之意即演变出程度高之意,这与"死""绝",以及普通话的"很"的道理是相同的,都是用极端之意来表示程度高。

本文将全面考察文献及当今潮汕各地方言中"在"的用法,梳理出"在"的语法化途径。

## 從方言比較論清濁別義及四聲別義在客家話中的表現

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利用清濁聲母或聲調的差異來表現形態變化是古漢語構詞的一種方式,此現象學者早有注意,分別稱為「清濁別義」與「四聲別義」。清濁別義常見於自動詞與他動詞之間的聲母交替,四聲別義則常見於去聲與其他三聲之間,作為名詞與動詞,或自動詞與他動詞之間的轉換。清濁別義或四聲別義的形態變化在中古之後雖已消亡,但往往在韻書中留下同一方塊字的不同反切,或是經典文獻中的「破讀」現象。方言是古漢語的活化石,清濁別義與四聲別義在方言中或多或少也留下痕跡,閩、客、粤等保留較多輕重唇不分等中古以前音韻現象的南方方言,理應也可以找到若干屬於中古以前構詞方式的形態變化。保留較多中古以前特點的閩語在這方面已有許多發現(楊秀芳 2009、2014a、2014b等),本文則從台灣客家話觀察,透過方言比較,找出至少五組客家話清濁別義及四聲別義的現象。客家話的清濁別義及四聲別義如今已固著於詞彙中,不再能產,但所構成的同源詞的不同讀音或具有明確的語義或詞性區別,或保留在客家話的不同次方言中,或音、義演變遽烈、需透過方言比較方能還原一組完整的形態變化詞例。本文的方言比較以客家話內部次方言為主,兼及客閩、客粵的同源詞及音韻規則比較,對於方言本字考證、詞彙演變歷史及方言音韻史都將具有理論的蘊涵。

# 语言接触中的语义复制 ——以汉译佛经中「为」的系词用法为例

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很多学者都曾指出"为"在上古时期已是一个比较成熟的系词,既可引出体词性成分、也可引出谓词性成分,充任判断谓语,只是谓词性成分在谓语的位置上必需指称化(洪诚 1957;杨伯峻、何乐士 1992;张双棣等 2002)。中古以后,"为"字判断句的谓语成分出现"体降谓升"的变化,特别是在汉译佛经中,"为"因复制了原典梵语 be 动词 √as 和 √bhū 的句法语义功能,使用范围扩大,可与各类谓词性成分自由结合,组成判断谓语,打破了原本系词"为"后只带指称性成分的限制,也可以联系和引出陈述性的动词、形容词甚至介词短语,表达陈述、疑问,甚至构成被动语态。这些新生的句法语义功能与古汉语中原本系词"为"的用法不相匹配,如果从一般形态句法学来看,这些用法更像助动词的功能。所以本文认为,系词"为"在翻译原文 be 动词的过程中发生了功能扩展,首先发展出助动词用法。正是在助动词出现的句法环境下,"为"才进一步语法化为语气副词和选择连词。

## 新加坡澄海話「V-not-VP」式正反問句的本土化

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Cole and Lee(1997) 曾對新加坡潮汕方言的正反問句進行了描寫與分析,其中提到該語言存在「V-not-VP」式正反問句以及「K-VP」與「V-not-VP」的混合式「KV-not-VP」。「V-not-VP」式不是本土潮汕方言固有的、典型的疑問式(張敏 1990,施其生 2000,邵敬敏、周娟 2007等),「KV-not-VP」混合式也不見於目前漢語其他方言中,並且該類混合式有違朱德熙(1985)、黃正德(1988)、Huang, Li and Li(2009) 的理論預測。可見,新加坡潮汕方言正反問句的表現相當特殊,值得進一步探究。

本文針對以上兩個特點,考察了新加坡澄海話正反問句的三種類型和生成機制。 調查中我們發現:關於簡單式,新加坡澄海話不同於本土澄海話之處在於,確實存在「V-not-VP」式正反問句,但明顯是受外來語影響產生。而關於混合式,本文則發現新加坡澄海話母語者傾向於使用簡單式正反問句,避免使用混合式,更認為「KV-not-VP」式不合法,這一表現與經典理論預測相符。

本文著重討論新加坡澄海話正反問句簡單式「V-not-VP」式。我們調查了四位發音人,皆為澄海籍土生土長的新加坡人。調查結果中有三個現象值得進一步關注:一,新加坡澄海話「V-not-VP」式相比於普通話,受到更大的語法限制,例如(1)所示,V只接受單音節詞。二,潮汕話中非常普遍的「否定詞接鄰助動詞時二者合音」的操作無法進入「V-not-VP」式,例如(2a)中當「唔」和「要/會」合音為「嫑/鱠」時句子不合法,而如(1a)、(2b)中否定詞不與其後的謂詞性成分合音時則句子合法。三,正反問句外來式「V-not-VP」與土語式「VP-Neg」的連調表現相似,兩者的謂語都由兩個連調組構成,如(3)所示(方括號「[]」表示一個連調域)。

- (1) a. 食唔食麵?吃不吃麵?b.\*食麵唔食(麵)?吃麵不吃(麵)?
- (2) a.\*要要來/會赠泅?要不要來/會不會游泳? b.好唔好食/曉唔曉寫字?願不願意吃/會不會寫字?
- (3) a.[食<sup>5</sup>][唔<sup>35-21</sup>食<sup>5</sup>]?吃不吃? b.[要<sup>212-31</sup>食<sup>5</sup>][啊<sup>33</sup> 嫑<sup>212</sup>]?要吃不?

本文認為,導致上述現象的原因是:「V-not-VP」式是一種外來形式,因此一方面有一些用法未能完全借入,如現象一所示;一方面尚未吸收土語的一些特殊語法,如現象二所示。但是,通過現象三中連讀變調表現,我們仍然可以看到「V-not-VP」式已經趨向本土化。因為,澄海話典型正反問句「VP-Neg」由聯合結構(Tang 2015,金佳2016)生成,語音層次直觀表現為謂語由兩個聯調組構成,而外來正反問句中「食唔食」作為一個句法成分卻被拆分為兩個聯調組,正體現了該形式的底層已經適應了土語正反問句的生成機制。

# 肯亞漢語教學狀況及母語為斯瓦希里語的肯亞學生學習漢語 的難點

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21世紀海上絲路涵蓋非洲肯亞,中國是肯亞最大的貿易伙伴。根據肯亞課程發展委員會(KICD)的建議,漢語將於2017年被納入肯亞中小學課程體系。漢語教師和教材的匱乏是目前漢語教學在肯亞開展的主要障礙。迄今肯亞只有四所孔子學院,而且國內外對肯亞學生的漢語習得研究不多。本文首先簡介肯亞漢語教學狀況及官方語言斯瓦希里語的特點,並分析肯亞學生學習漢語的難點。

# 趣味摺紙對於提高香港非華語學生中文學習能力和課堂專注 力的應用成效

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香港非華語學生學習中文面對的困難是教育界關注的課題,特別是在寫作漢字、理解詞語上遇到很大困難。傳統上,漢字筆劃多,部首部件複雜,中文詞彙量大而且詞語組合繁複,導致學生在寫作中文詞語時舉步維艱,並常出現些錯別字的問題。而當非華語學生無法掌握中文字詞的學習方法時,便會影響他們學習中文的自信,降低在中文課堂上的學習專注力,結果喪失學習中文的動機和興趣。

學生對於任何一種語言的習得均與他們的學習動機有極大關係。非華語學生對於漢語言的習得與他們對中文字詞的認識程度和參與中文課堂的投入程度息息相關,而他們在中文科的學習動機、學習成效與教師的課堂教學策略直接相關。因此,給予教師在教學法上的支援,讓其在課堂教學過程中激發非華語學生的學習興趣,提高學習動機和成效,是很值得學術界重視的課題。故研究者多年來致力尋求有助中文老師和非華語學生有效學習漢字、詞語並提高學生課堂專注力的教學方法。

人們通常都認為摺紙只是一項閑餘消遣的娛樂活動,但是在經過多項學術研究均證實摺紙可以有效提高學生的學習能力、專注能力,尤其是在提升學生的學習興趣和動機方面大有裨益。研究者自上世紀九十年代開始即致力推廣摺紙學中文的教學活動,在澳洲、南京、香港等地的中文課堂上試驗摺紙學中文的應用,成效顯著。另外,研究者積極走訪不同的學術機構、教學研究中心和紙藝博物館,請教對摺紙素有研究的專家學者,探究摺紙在中文教學的應用技巧。經過多年來與大學研究人員、前線老師共同協作多項有關應用摺紙在中文課堂的研究,研究者發現參與摺紙學中文的學生不但能投入老師的課堂教學,而且透過聆聽老師對於摺紙步驟的講解,有助增加他們對於漢字部首、部件的認識,減少寫錯別字的機會,從而提高他們寫作漢字、認識中文詞語的信心,並有效提高他們參與中文課堂的專注力。

故此,在是次工作坊中,研究者向與會老師分享過往教授學生摺紙的課堂應用技巧, 展示清晰生動的課堂語言,示範如何引導非華語學生掌握摺紙步驟繼而轉化為寫作漢字 部首部件、筆順筆劃的能力,幫助學生認識和理解更多中文詞語的意思。除此之外,研 究者還會以現場互動教學的模式,向一眾與會者即場講授摺紙學漢字的教學特點、摺紙 教學的應用原則、課堂語言特徵和授課技巧,幫助中文老師掌握有用的、有趣的摺紙學中文的教學法,改善他們的教學技能,從而幫助非華語學生提高中文學習能力和參與課堂的專注力。

## 海上丝绸之路与闽方言

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#### 一、闽方言在南洋的分布是华人开辟海上丝绸之路的历史见证

闽人是最早移居南洋的华人。长时期、大批量按方言聚居的群体,曾经形成了稳定 的社区,复制成许多和原乡方言少有差异的方言岛。

闽方言和闽文化为闽人在南洋的生存和发展提供了良好的条件:他们不但吃苦耐劳、 勇于拼搏,而且乐善互助、友好待人。

#### 二、南洋闽语的变异体现了对母语的惯练、忠诚和与当地文化的深度交流

南洋闽方言岛和原乡闽语的高度相似的原因:客观上与当地语言属于语系之间的差异;主观上是对母语的惯练和忠诚。闽方言和当地民族语言的接触是友好共存的和平方式,马来语(印尼语)的双向借词则是少见的民族文化深度交流的奇葩。

#### 三、南洋闽人的多语、多方言的社会生活是海上丝绸之路的独特景观

本民族之内的沟通造成多方言的社会,随着社会的变迁又有小通语和大通语的更替。 与当地民族和外来民族的接触又学会了多种语言。南洋闽人的多语生活为个人智商的发展和社会的发展提供了有利条件,也是南洋社会独有的语言景观。

#### 四、南洋闽人的语言生活反映了从社区认同、民族认同到国家认同的升华

社区认同是流寓时代的生存需要;民族认同是华侨时代必要决择;国家认同是华人时代的必然归宿。南洋闽人在不同时代的"认同"的变化,不仅使他们能在异国他乡得以生存和发展,也体现了中华文化"和而不同"的优秀品质:具备浩大的包容性和灵活的适应性。

# 「教是為了不教」: 粵語拼音在教授香港非華語學生中文的 活用案例

#### 梁佩雲、張積榮

香港教育大學

在漢語教學的國際熱潮中,香港的情況比較特殊。除了通過普通話教學外,更多香港非華語人士需要學習本地通用的廣州話(粵語),從而認識中文,解決生活的需要。 粵語是現代漢語中較強勢的方言,有自成體系的語音系統、方言詞彙和語法特色。非華語人士如要通過粵語學習中文,面對粵語口語和現代漢語書面語之間的差距,往往會較諸通過普通話學習中文更遠。

以粵語作為中文教學媒介語在香港由來已久,無論是中文母語或二語教學,如何能 指導學生兼顧口語與書面語表達之間的差異——能以粵語口語有效表達,同時又能避免 讓粵語方言干擾現代漢語書面語,素來都是中文教師的重大考驗。為此,本文將以一次 支援「多元文化教學助理先修課程」的中文教學實踐為例,報告如何活用粵語拼音,裝 備非華語中學業生掌握基本的中文幼兒教學用語,並認識與本地幼兒教師溝通所需的 粵語。

上述教學試驗為特定對象而設,含前測與學業評估(口語及書面語)共30教時。本文擬檢視學生的前測與學業評估表現,對照教學實驗重點、學習內容及學生反饋意見等資料,評鑑粵語拼音在教授香港非華語學生中文的意義,為同類課程的未來發展提供實證的參考資源。

## 莆田江口方言的双及物结构

#### 林春海、潘秋平

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莆田市江口镇位于福建省东南沿海兴化湾畔,当地说的江口方言属闽方言中的莆仙区(李小凡 项梦冰 2015)。蔡国妹(2006)指出莆仙区的方言由于地处闽南区和闽东区之间,在方言特征上呈现出一定的过渡性。现有对莆仙区方言的研究,偏重语音和音系,语法方面涉及得不深。本文在前贤的基础上着重描写莆仙区江口方言的双及物结构(ditransitive constructions),除了在方言材料上补充现有研究的不足外,也希望结合张敏(2011)的论述,从方言类型学的角度进一步探讨这个方言的特点。

在表达给予事件上,莆田江口方言主要采用了两种不同的句式:

- (1) a-pa<sup>44</sup> ke?<sup>2</sup> ko?<sup>4</sup> te<sup>24</sup>-kei<sup>33</sup>-oŋ<sup>44</sup>

  阿爸 □ 我 + 个 元

  (2) a-pa<sup>44</sup> iau<sup>53</sup> te<sup>24</sup>-kei<sup>33</sup>-on<sup>44</sup> ke?<sup>2</sup> 1
- (2) a-pa<sup>44</sup> iau<sup>53</sup> le<sup>24</sup>-kei<sup>33</sup>-oŋ<sup>44</sup> ke?<sup>2</sup> ko?<sup>4</sup>
  阿爸□<sub>章</sub> 十 个 元 □<sub>给</sub> 我

根据 Malchukov et al(2010),从配置关系上看,前者是中立型(neutral)的双及物结构,而后者是间接宾语型的双及物结构。例(1)中的 [ke<sup>22</sup>],蔡国妹(2006)认为其本字是"乞",这个结论虽和其他闽语区的方言一致,但是从语音对应上,本文认为仍有商榷之处。不论其本字是什么,[ke<sup>22</sup>] 在江口方言中是个通用给予动词应是毫无问题的;此外,它还能在例(2)中充当引入接受者的标记(词类可能是动词,也可能是介词)。这样的语法表现完全符合我们对闽语的通用给予动词的认识(见张敏 2011)。值得注意的是例(2),其主要动词是 [iau<sup>53</sup>],本字可能是"要"(蔡国妹 2006),也可能是"摭"(张敏 2011),其意义是"拿",是个二价的持拿义动词。例(2)在江口方言中有两个意思,一个是"爸爸拿了十块钱给我",而另外一个则是"爸爸给了我十块钱"。根据这句话的第二个意思,这时 [iau<sup>53</sup>] 已从一个持拿义动词转变为一个通用给予动词。这样的变化在汉语方言中并不少见,张敏(2011)举出了许多的证据,而 Li(2015)也在张敏(2011)的基础上,从江西的宜春方言中发现相同的演变,并指出"these TAKE-HOLD verbs have developed into three-place predicates, which can be considered as genuine general-purpose GIVE verbs in Gan."虽然如此,一旦我们综合上述两个例子,并把它们放置在汉语方言的类型学框架来审视,则不难发现其中有不好解释的地方。

根据张敏(2011),核心地区的闽语(指大多数闽南方言点以及多数闽东方言点)拥有真正三价的通用给予动词(如互、与、乞),它们主要使用中立型的双及物结构而其持拿义动词(如驮、掏)并未衍生出给予义。因此莆田江口方言既用中立型也用间接宾语型的双及物结构并不寻常,而且其持拿义动词[iau<sup>53</sup>]还出现给予的功能更是奇怪,因为从汉语方言类型学的角度来说,一个方言同时拥有三价的通用给予动词和源自二价持拿义动词的给予动词是非常少见的。本文以为,解释以上异常表现的第一步在于[ke<sup>22</sup>]和[iau<sup>53</sup>]的本字考证。因为[ke<sup>22</sup>]和[iau<sup>53</sup>]在给予事件上的表达起着重要的作用,但它们的本字是什么尚无确切的结论。所以本文采取的解决步骤是:一、调查江口方言的音系,以获得其古今语音的对应规律;二、考察[ke<sup>22</sup>]和[iau<sup>53</sup>]的本字;三、描写[ke<sup>22</sup>]和[iau<sup>53</sup>]的语法表现以供跨方言的比较。简而言之,本文所考出的本字分别是:[ke<sup>22</sup>]为见母缉韵的"给",[iau<sup>53</sup>]为见母药韵的"攫"。这两个字与其他福建境内的方言所用的通用给予动词和持拿义动词都不一样,在语法表现上也不尽相同。形成这一局面的原因,或许与语言接触有关,而接触的源头可能得从莆仙方言的形成历史开始追起。

## 台灣國語與大陸普通話異讀字音比較

#### 林春雨、駱嘉鵬

廣東技術師範學院/國立台中教育大學

台灣和大陸都以現代漢語做為官方語言,但分治六十多年,除了口音、詞彙有所不同之外,即使是官方訂定的標準字音,也有部分差異。

粗略觀察,兩岸異讀字音,主要展現在聲調方面。大體而言,台灣的國語字音,相對保守,比較符合古今聲調對應規律,韻母的口語音相對偏少;大陸普通話則經常修訂,比較貼近庶民口語。此外,由於和台灣本土語言的頻繁接觸,即使是《國語辭典》,也難免受到影響而改讀或增收異讀。具體實情如何,值得深入比較分析。

本文將以台灣教育部《重編國語辭典修訂本》和大陸《在線漢語字典》所有字音為基本語料,前者包括古今漢語詞彙(含部分歇後語和諺語)159,315 筆,歸併之後共得字形9,849 種,字形配字音共計10,627 種;後者收錄字形20,971 種,字形配字音共計22,186 種(簡體和繁體並列),兩份語料均堪稱完備。我們先拆解《國語辭典》所有詞條的字音,統一語料的拼音格式,再挑出並見於兩部辭書的漢字,全面比對其字音的異同。為避免簡體字造成部分原本無關的字形歸併,增加一字多音的機率,以及繁簡並列影響計算權值,我們將以繁體字為討論核心,並在語料庫中並列簡體;繁體字中的異體字形,則依台灣教育部《異體字字典》的分析併入正體,而不重複計算。

透過全面的比對,應可窺見海峽兩岸字音演變趨向的差別。至於系統性的口音差異和詞彙輕聲,則暫不列入討論。

# 广西北流粤语中「着」的多功能性及其探源

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中山大学

广西玉林的北流粤语属粤方言勾漏片(《中国语言地图集》1987),北流是一个语言/方言接触频繁的地区,粤语是强势方言,客话或闽语母语者都会说北流粤语。北流粤语中有一个常用的虚成分——"着[tʃɛk²¹]"(阳入)。"着"具有多功能性,除了可以充当"遭受,蒙受""花费,需要"义动词外,还可以充当被动标记、动相补语和实现体助词。例如:

- (1) 样米着虫咧, 方吃得咧。(这些米遭受虫害了, 不能吃了。)
- (2) 买同样个嘢,为乜你<u>着</u>个银纸比我哋个多? (买相同的东西,为什么你花的钱比我们的多?)
- (3) 名单明日就董交上去咧。(名单明天就必须交上去了。)
- (4) 佢作弊着老师当场捉到。(他作弊被老师当场抓住。)
- (5) 佢切着只手儿, 出咧好多血。(他切着手指, 流了好多血。)
- (6) 你写着齐作业方? (你有没有写完作业?)
- (7) 外低出着热头未曾? (外面出太阳了吗?)

这些用法除了例(5)外,现代广州话基本上不大使用。那么问题来了,这些"着"的不同用法是不是粤语固有的?如果不是,则应考虑源自语言/方言接触。那么,北流粤语"着"的多功能性用法,源自哪些语言/方言?其接触演变机制如何?

本文把早期粤语、北流客话、广西平话、桂柳官话、壮语等"着"的使用情况做比较,以此对北流粤语"着"的多功能性的来源进行探讨。除了"着"外,北流粤语的其他虚成分如"做"(方式助词)、"开"(完成体助词)等也存在因接触而产生的不同于现代广州话的用法。这些用法的产生和存在,进一步证明粤语内部的差异性和多样性不容小视,广西是研究语言/方言接触的理想场所。

## 「們」的語法語意限制考察

#### 林若望、湯志真、張永利、舒志翔、廖偉聞

中央研究院

"們"是一個常被認為是個複數標記的語素,比方說,名詞"學生"可以表示單數或複數,但是"學生們"僅能指稱兩個以上的學生。本文的目的不在探究"們"是否是個複數標記,而是要在前人的研究基礎上,進一步解釋"們"的句法分布以及使用限制,比如為什麼"們"不能和確數無定名詞短語一起使用,即使那個無定名詞短語表示複數,如"\*三個學生們",這個限制一直都是個謎,並未真正獲得令人滿意的解釋。為了解釋這個特殊限制,我們提出一個和"們"相關的重要假設,稱之為"們"的論元性假設:

(1) "們"的論元性假設

和"們"共現的名詞短語必須是論元性的 DP,而不是述謂性的 NP。

就語意學的角度來看,所謂論元和謂(述)語的區別,就是謂語的語義類別是 <e,t>,論元的語意類別則可以是類別 e,指稱個體,或是類別 <<e,t>,,t>,指稱(個體)特 徵的集合,也叫做廣義量詞。在"們"的論元性假設下,我們可推論:

- (2) 和"們"共現的語意類別必須是當作論元的類別 e 或是類別 <<e,t>,t> 的名詞短語。
- (3) "們"是個虛範疇中心語,以DP為其補語而不是附著在名詞上的詞綴。

這篇論文將提供證據證明傳統上把出現在名詞短語上的"們"當成名詞詞綴的看法是不對的,"們"應當被分析成名詞短語的助詞或是虛範疇中心語,以 DP 為其補語。此外,我們將論證 (1)-(3) 這樣的假設不僅可以很好的解釋為何"\*三個孩子們"是不合格的,也可以將 (4)-(5) 這樣的不合格句統合在相同的解釋下,體現語言的經濟性解釋:

- (4) a. 我真想不出,彼此不能交談,怎能成為朋友(?們)(張誼生 2001: 204)b. 論年齡,他們幾個都快老太婆(\*們)了。(張誼生 2001: 203)
- (5) \*去北京旅遊的同學們很多。 (童盛強 2002: 275)

這樣的假設也有利於利用 (6) 來解釋名詞短語和 "們"的共現有所謂強弱梯級的區別 (請參閱儲則祥 (2000), 西原, 史曉 (2009: 58), 張歡 (2010: 36-37)), 也就是, 越是個體

性的名詞短語越容易接受"們",廣義量詞雖可透過痕跡產生個體,然量化程度和指稱群體的確定性有所關連,全稱量化的個體確定性大於非全稱量化,因此"們"和量化詞的共現會有如下梯級:

(6) e > <et,t> > ?<et,t> > ??<et,t> > \*<e,t> 典型個體 特徵辨認個體 謂語

產生類別 e 的痕跡變項

# 對外漢語教學中漢字教學的嘗試 ──「漢字的規律」網上自學教材

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長期以來,外國留學生對的第一印象就是"難學"。從小習得使用拼音文字的外國學生,大多都認為漢字的結構雜亂,規律不明。如何幫助學生克服障礙,培養書寫漢字的能力是對外漢語教學的重要任務。在目前常見的漢字教學教材、網上材料或手機的應用程式,大都是文從語,口語學什麼,漢字就寫什麼。然而"你好"、"謝謝"、"再見"、"學生"、"對不起"這些常用的詞語,不都是最簡單的漢字,要學生從中歸納出漢字的規律,並不容易。

為此,我們設計了一套"漢字的規律"網上自學教材供初學漢語的大學外國留學生使用。這些留學生已有了學習第一語言的語言文字的認知基礎,在學習外語大多希望能學到漢字的規律,舉一反三,有效率地學習漢字。我們參考專家學者的研究,結集自身的教學經驗,製作了網上自學教材,幫助學生在課餘自學漢字。

網上自學教材每個自學單元都包括**主題動畫(英語旁白)、筆順動畫、筆劃練習本**。 主題包括:

- 一、漢字形音義特點:文字是形音義的統一體,形、音、義之間是相互關聯的。外國學生大多從拼音文字的角度去了解漢字,因而歸納不出漢字的規律。本部分會從形、音、義的角度,簡述漢字的特點,讓學生了解漢字與其他文字的不同,以排除學習障礙。
- 二、"四書"的規律:兩千年來,分析漢字的構成和使用方式一直採用的是傳統的"六書"。今天雖有學者認為"六書"的理論不大符合實際的使用,提出了各種新類型、新模式。但我們認為"六書"影響深遠,到今天仍有其可取之處:教材把"六書"靈活變通,只採用其中的"四書",即象形、指事、會意、形聲四種"造字之法",分類簡明,希望學生在學習基本規律的同時,提高學生對學習漢字的興趣。
- 三、漢字的結構單位:一個漢字可以分解出部件,部件又可以分解出筆畫。筆畫、部件、整字就是漢字字形在不同層次的結構單位。從實際的教學需要出發,我們認為讓學生記住最基本的八種筆劃有助於掌握漢字的筆劃規律。而在學習初期學生還不認識部首時,先認識常見的部件,以學習漢字的結構。

四、漢字的部首:略

五、漢字的筆順:略

"漢字的規律"網上自學教材,讓學生按自己的程度與需要,逐步掌握漢字的結構 規律,自學漢字。工作坊會中演示部分自學單元,供同行指正。

## 《汉文经纬》的注音系统

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中西方接触之后,产生了一系列的汉语拼音方案,从利玛窦等天主教传教士入华以来,先后有多种语言背景的汉语注音系统,有拉丁语、意大利语、法语、葡萄牙语、西班牙语、荷兰语、德语、英语等不同语言背景的注音系统。不同的注音系统,也造就了不同的汉语音译字系统。

《汉文经纬》是德国语言学家甲柏连孜的汉语语法巨著,成书于 1883 年,是早期各种注音系统中比较晚、也相对成熟的注音系统。由于本书研究的是古汉语语法,注音系统兼顾了古今语音的变化,跟其他注音系统主要针对当时当世的近当代汉语实际读音的情况大有不同,需要额外的关注,对此进行研究。

《汉文经纬》并没有明确交代其中的标音系统源自哪一种系统,不过,从引用的文献分析,可能受到早期官话类著作的注音系统影响,如马若瑟《汉语札记》、艾约瑟《汉语官话口语语法》等著作。

《汉文经纬》以古汉语语法为主要内容,但是并没有像后来 20 世纪的高本汉那样去构拟古汉语音系,而是以早期南方官话为基础音系来建立一套语音系统,有一定的活语言的音系基础,另一方面从所使用的音系中保留 -m 韵尾,保留 -p -t -k 韵尾等情况来看,这个音系也有明代韵书《洪武正韵》的影响。《汉文经纬》为了兼顾古今汉语的语音变化,其语音系统也有这样的一种兼顾古今的特点。这种特点与其他西方人所用的注音系统以时音为基准的特征颇有不同,值得进一步研究。

## 客語「過」動趨結構之位移事件

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本文以客語「過」的動趨結構為研究對象,並運用 Talmy (1985, 2000a, 2000b) 對位 移事件的分類,瞭解表達路徑義的形式是動詞還是衛星,初步定位客語為混合型框架語 言。在結構語義層面,本文整理「過」作為趨向動詞和補語在動趨結構的語言表現;在 跨方言比較層面,客語和華語「過」的語言表現十分相似,但值得注意的差異是客語動 趨式允許添加中插成分,呈現動詞和趨向補語間不緊密的關係。其次,客語次方言在動 趨式之句法及其語義較為一致,主要差異在於詞彙層次。

## 非華語學生粵拼打字錯誤分析

#### 劉擇明、莫碧琪

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本團隊在 2016 年 2 月起,教授三組非華語學生 LSHK 粵拼及粵拼打字,並於課程前及課程後分別進行測試,以考察粵拼打字學習狀況。於課程後測試(post-test)中,學生要在 10 分鐘內,用微軟香港粵語輸入法逐字輸入從該校中文科教材中選取的文章。分析目標是找出該次測試中,略過或打錯的單字,會否存在任何規律,讓我們窺探學生對粵語音系的理解。如果學生對拼寫法或某些音系對立掌握得不好,而不能輸入部份字元,有些字可能一直打不出,放棄該字。我們假設學生略過的字,應該都包含至少一個學生未能掌握的元素。

我們分析了 2016 年 12 月收集所得,兩組(共 23 名)中六學生的課程後測試的第一部份(不計算標點符號,最多 85 個字),並記錄學生有否跳過任何單字,或輸入成不同讀音的字。初步分析發現,如果漢字的聲母存在送氣對立、韻母有 aa 和 a 的長短對立、韻母有 oe 或 eo 等字,學生略過該字的機會明顯高於不存在送氣對立、韻母沒有 aa/a 對立、韻母沒有 oe 或 eo 的字。

以上資料反映三類問題:

#### (一)部份粵語發音、對立學生未能掌握

參與測試的學生來自烏爾都語/旁遮普語背景。部份粵語重要的對立,如 aa 和 a 的對立,在學生的母語沒有區分(或沒有嚴格區分),即使口語表達時不會造成障礙,學生未能有意識地區分兩個音位。而 oe / eo 兩個學生母語沒有的音位,在輸入上亦有顯著困難。

#### (二)學生能掌握某組對立,但不能連繫到對應的粵拼

母語遷移不能完全解釋此結果。送氣對立在大部份學生的母語音系中存在,但對送氣不送氣的區分並不理想。此部份的錯誤,可能是純粹的表音方式(representation)問題:拼音系統所採用的字母和學生根深蒂固的「字母-聲音」對應不一致,例如很多學生難以接受「雙唇不送氣清音」寫作 <b>,而不是 。

#### (三)學生在其他語言清楚區分的音,在粵語中不能區分

環境中吸收的粵語和「標準粵語」有一定距離。對日常香港粵語已經失去的對立, 如音節起首 N 和 L 的區別,學生即使在英語或母語能清楚區分兩者,在用粵拼輸入時往 往無法區分。這並非學生問題,而是源於「標準音」和社會上的實際發音之間的差異。

我們認為學校應該盡早引入粵拼,以助學生熟習粵語的音系對立和粵拼的拼寫法, 讓非華語學生可早日學會一套較容易掌握的中文輸入法。而日後用於教學上的粵拼輸入 法,粵音的標準或應放寬,接納年輕粵語話者較常用的發音,減低非華語學生的學習 困難。

# 廣州話對新界原居民語言語音及詞彙的影響: 以圍頭話和客家話為例

## 劉鎮發

#### 廈門大學

1950 年代以後,香港新界全面採用廣州話教學,上世紀 40 年代末以後出生的人,幾乎全部接受了廣州話教育,新界原居民語言受到史無前例的衝擊。80 年代以前,原居民在家裡和社區仍然使用自己的語言,但在學校和對外活動使用廣州話,形成一種雙方言現象。1980 年代以後,原居民語言大幅度向廣州話轉移,現在還能操母語的原居民,估計不到 30%,而且年齡都在 50 歲以上。

筆者對新界原居民語言進行了多年的追蹤研究,發現在廣州話的大力衝擊下,原居 民語言在語音結構和詞彙使用上已經做出了重大的改變。本文以新界最流行的圍頭話和 客家話為例,說出這些方言跟廣州話進行了六十多年的密切接觸以後,在語言結構上做 出的調整。

圍頭話跟廣州話是勉強可以相通的方言,老人家為了方便與外界溝通,多半夾雜了廣州話詞彙,造成一種語碼夾雜的現象。這個接觸的後果,是圍頭話多了一些原來沒有的聲調,例如入聲的55和33調。另外,也改變了一些聲母和韻母的發音。此外,也替換了一些傳統的,市區人士聽不懂的詞彙。

新界客家話跟廣州話不能通話。目前 50-70 歲的使用者,都在村子範圍或家庭內跟 長輩用客家話溝通,但語音不免受到廣州話的影響,例如聲母、韻母有一定的改變,但 一般沒有語碼來雜現象。詞彙方面也粵語化了,很多傳統的說法已經被遺忘。

本文講詳細分析這些現象。

# 遊戲教學法中的教師話語分析1

羅葦、王珊 2

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游戲教學法在國際漢語的應用教學中,對課堂的操練具有切實有效的帶動作用。其中,在遊戲教學的過程中,教師話語對課堂遊戲應用的質量有關鍵性的影響。而目前的研究中,針對課堂遊戲部分的教師用語的研究并不多見。因此,本研究以游戲教學法設計了樂器的詞匯教學,對準教師的課堂教學進行了錄像,并對課堂教學話語進行了轉寫。

針對國際漢語的準教師的模擬課堂教學,本文採用個案分析法,集中探討課堂遊戲中的教師話語,分別從話語量,教師的話語類型,教師的話語策略等方面對兩個游戲"記憶力大比拼"、"大師動起來"進行定量分析。

本文以此個案研究討論準教師應如何利用遊戲教學話語,有效帶動課堂操練;并鑒 于準教師試教中存在的問題,提出相應的改進建議,以期能爲國際漢語游戲教學中,教 師話語的自我提高以及國際漢語師資培訓提供參考。

<sup>1</sup> 本研究受香港教育大學 Teaching Development Grant 資助,Project (Activity) Code: T0170。

<sup>2</sup> 通訊作者

# 為華僑辦學: 淺析 1950 年代港產粵語片的南洋華僑教育主題

## 麥欣恩

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在 1950 年代,香港電影業繼承及發展了上海電影工業,成為最重要的華語電影(包括方言電影)製作中心。不少論者已經述及,當時的東南亞市場,尤其是星馬,是香港影業最重要的銷售及發行地區。為了吸引廣大的南洋華僑觀眾,在 1950 年代,就有一些香港電影以南洋生活作為題材,也有電影公司如電懋、邵氏、光藝等遠赴星馬拍攝外景。

本文討論這段時期,兩部以南洋華僑教育作為題材的港產粵語電影:《馬來亞之戀》 (1954) 及《椰林月》(1957),藉此探討冷戰時代香港與星馬的電影關係。《馬來亞之戀》 是由紫羅蓮自編自導自演的,她是二戰後第一位到訪南洋的香港影星,在旅居星馬幾個月的登台活動中,引發了拍攝以馬來華僑教育為題材的影片。《椰林月》由秦劍執導、光藝公司攝製,講述一位由唐山去南洋的青年,矢志於為華僑興辦教育。從電影的行銷策略來說,電影公司以「辦教育」,來為「南洋」觀眾塑造新一代的「南洋一唐山(香港)」連繫。從另一方面說,這些電影所觸及的題目,其實關乎當時星馬政府甚為敏感的「華語教育」議題。筆者認為,在1954至1959年間的新加坡,華文雖然在殖民地政府的教育政策上受到壓抑,但是這反而加強了民間反抗的聲音,而香港製作的華僑教育電影,以通俗文藝片類型迴避了當時敏感的政治議題,既能通過嚴密的電影審查,亦能回應當地華僑的文化處境。本文希望透過這兩部電影,討論星馬的政治氣候、華語教育和香港電影的文化關係。

# 漢語和埃及阿拉伯語祝福、安慰辭對比研究

## 莫佳蓉

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不同語言的祝福辭和安慰辭有其不一致的特徵,要受到以該語言為母語的民族的文化、宗教、自然環境以及語言的影響。從結構和意義上看來,不同語言的祝福辭和安慰辭有異同之處。例如:漢語的"恭喜"由"恭"字和"喜"字構成,詞類是動詞。"恭"是肅敬,謙遜有禮貌;"喜"是高興,快樂的意思。而阿拉伯語的對照是少之,發音為"Mabruk",是"被動式",是"願這件事情被上帝祝福"的意思。將漢語與埃及阿拉伯語進行對比分析,可以探討兩種語言中祝福辭和安慰辭的異同,並可以瞭解隱藏在表像之後的文化因素,同時也可為對外漢語教學提供借鑒。本文從婚姻、節日、考試、送別、喪親、疾病、失物等幾個方面對比分析漢語與埃及阿拉伯語的祝福、安慰辭的異同。

# 新加坡華語中相等於「了」」的「了 liau213」

## 潘秋平

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新加坡華語裡有一個讀 [liau213] 的語素,陳重瑜(1983)、吳英成(1986)、周清海和周長楫(1998)等都把它記為"了"。它除了是個能帶賓語的動詞外(如:了了這個心願),也能充當補語,出現在動詞之後,表示對可能性或程度做出估計(如:吃得了/吃不了)。它雖和現代漢語普通話讀為 [liau213] 的"了"有一樣的語法表現,但也有一些不同。其中一個不同如下例所示:

1. 這麼薄的衣服,穿了 liau213 也沒什麼用。

陳重瑜(1983)最早注意到這個現象,並把這個現象稱為"了 $_{liau213}$ "之特殊用法,而這種特殊性就表現在"了 $_{liau213}$ "取代"了 $_{liau213}$ "取代"了 $_{liau213}$ "取代"了 $_{liau213}$ "取代"了 $_{liau213}$ ",上。現有的研究把現代漢語普通話中的"了"可分"了 $_{liau213}$ "和"了 $_{2}$ ":"了 $_{1}$ "繁附于謂詞之後,但在賓語之前,是個表完整體義 (perfective aspect)的動詞詞綴,而"了 $_{2}$ "則處在句末位置,是個句末語氣詞(朱德熙 1982、Li & Thompson 1981)。根據上述的分析,例 1 中的"了 $_{liau213}$ "在語法功能上和"了 $_{1}$ "相同,唯一的分別僅在讀音上。一個共時的語法系統有兩個"了 $_{1}$ "(一個讀  $_{1}$ 1。一個讀  $_{2}$ 1。一個讀  $_{3}$ 1。本文借用范曉蕾(2016)對邢臺方言"了 $_{1}$ "的描寫框架,結合吳英成(1986)、Lee & Cheong(2009)和林婉瑩(2016)的語料,重新觀察新加坡華語裡相等于"了 $_{1}$ "的"了 $_{liau213}$ "的語法分佈。

新加坡華語裡的"了 liau213"至少有下列兩個重要的語法表現:

- 一、新加坡華語裡的"了」[1412]3"在主要小句中不能出現于祈使句和意願句中:
- 2. \* 快吃了 liau213 那碗飯! (祈使句)
- 3. \* 我明天就殺了 liau213 他。 (意願句)

這清楚地説明新加坡華語裡的"了」。"和"了」"在語法分佈確實存在著不同。

二、"了  $_{liau213}$ " 在從屬謂語中雖緊附于謂詞之後,但後頭卻永不帶賓語。普通話的"了  $_{1}$ " 和新加坡華語中的"了  $_{1}$ "都能出現在下列的句子中:

#### 4. 他吃了飯就走了。

但一旦用"了<sub>liau213</sub>"替換例 4 中的"了",則後頭的賓語不能共現:

#### 5. 他吃了 liau213 就走了。

賓語若一定要出現,則"了<sub>liau213</sub>"必須出現在動賓結構之後:

#### 6. 他吃飯了 liau213 就走了。

新加坡華語裡相等于 "了<sub>1</sub>" 的 "了<sub>liau213</sub>" 和 "了<sub>la</sub>" 明顯有不同的分佈,而結合漢語史對 "了<sub>1</sub>" 的語法化過程所做的分析(蔣紹愚、曹廣順 2005;殷國光、龍國富、趙彤 2011),則能發現 "了 $_{liau213}$ " 的語法表現和唐代文獻中的 "了"有相同之処,如:

### 7. 子胥解夢了,見吳王嗔之,遂從殿上褰衣而下。(《敦煌變文集》)

例 7 是"了"語法化成動態助詞(也即動詞詞綴)之前的階段,因此"了  $_{\text{liau213}}$ "在新加坡華語中出現就成了個逆語法化的現象(degrammaticalization,詳見 Norde 2009)。

本文採用 Mufwene(2001)的"特徵匯集"(feature pool)的模型,從方言接觸的角度嘗試討論"了  $_{\text{liau2l3}}$ "在新加坡華語中產生的過程和機制,進而在這個基礎上説明新加坡華語中的"了  $_{\text{liau2l3}}$ "的其它用法(如:機器壞了  $_{\text{liau2l3}}$ 了 la)的來源。

# 吴方言疑问表达手段对句子焦点的影响——以是非问句为例

## 祁峰

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本文以人类语言中普遍存在的一种疑问句,即是非问句(Yes-no Question)为例,讨 论吴方言中疑问表达手段对句子焦点的影响,同时对比其他方言(包括江淮官话、中原 官话、兰银官话、西南官话、晋语、赣方言、客家方言、湘方言、粤方言、平话等), 以分析这种影响在汉语方言中表现出来的普遍性和差异性。

在是非问句中,疑问表达手段主要有语音手段和语法手段。表达疑问的语音手段是指句末的上升语调,这种疑问表达的语音手段一般不能决定是非问句中的焦点。像吴方言宁波话中的语调性是非问句(阮桂君,2009),例如:

#### (1) 诺一个人去? (你一个人去?)

晋语左权方言中有一类是非问句,即由语调承担疑问信息而不需要语气词,其主要结构形式为"···不是"(白云、杨萌、石琦,2012),例如:

#### (2) 村里头没几家不是?

类似的情况也出现在宁夏中宁话中,中宁话的是非问句一般是在句末用"没+是" 表示,如"天晴了**沒是**?"(黄伯荣,1996)。

在是非问句中,表达疑问的语法手段是指"添加",具体包括两种:

- 一种是"后加式",这种表达疑问的语法手段也不能决定是非问句中的焦点。像吴方言绍兴话,其是非问句很少纯粹用句调来表达疑问语气,一般都带有疑问语气词"啊"或"嚎"(吴子慧,2007),例如:
  - (3) 葛桩事体诺晓得个啊? (这事儿你知道的吗?)
  - (4) 诺是新来个小张嚎? (你是新来的小张吧?)

另一种是"前加式",这种疑问表达的语法手段能决定是非问句中的焦点。像吴方言苏州话,其在动词或动词性短语前面加上发问词"阿"(李小凡,1998),例如:

#### (5) 屋里阿有人? (家里有人吗?)

根据刘丹青(1991),发问词"阿"后的谓词或谓词所带的宾语、补语或状语成分往往是疑问焦点。客家方言龙川话也有类似的情况(邬明燕,2009),例如:

#### (6) 佢阿去睇电影? (他看电影吗?)

通过分析,不难发现:汉语方言在疑问表达手段对句子焦点的影响方面有着很多共性,比如是非问句中表达疑问的语法手段(如"后加句末语气词")或语音手段(如"句末上升语调")或上述两种手段合用都不能决定是非问句中的焦点。但是,吴方言在疑问表达手段对句子焦点的影响方面有其独特的个性,像苏州话和上海话的"阿 VP"副词问句,其"前加式"的疑问表达手段能决定句子的焦点。可见在是非问句中,同样作为表达疑问的语法手段,"前加式"和"后加式"在决定句子焦点方面的功能是不同的。

需要指出的是,某些吴方言如杭州话,在表达是非问的时候,所采用的疑问表达手段不是"添加"这种语法手段,而是采用正反问句的"V不V"这种"重叠"的语法手段,类似的情况还有河南洛阳话、内蒙古呼和浩特话等,这种"V不V"重叠的语法手段跟"前加式"语法手段一样,同样也能决定是非问句中的焦点。

# 港式書面語中的文言成分研究

## 錢珍

#### 廣東財經大學

20世紀70年代以前英語一直是香港唯一的官方語言,但在日常的口頭語言中,英語 只占人口的0.8%,而粵語在大約占到五分之四(鄒嘉彥、遊汝傑2001:183)。而在大陸 地區, "白話文"運動之後,現代漢語書面語開始形成,並逐步發展和完善。這說明, 以普通話為基礎的大陸書面語和以文言、粵語等為基礎的港式書面語各自獨立發展了很 長一段時間,這為漢語書面語的比較研究提供了非常好的觀察窗口。

關於港式書面語的研究已經所見不少,石定栩(1998),田小琳(1998,2002,2004,2007),何自然、吳東英(1999),楊蔚(2004),石定栩、朱志瑜(2006)等都提到港式書面語中的文言文影響。邵敬敏(2009)指出,文言文對港式書面語的影響主要有兩個來源,第一,粵語本身所保留的文言成分;第二,通過文言文的學習,直接從文言書面語進入港式中文。那麼,港式書面語中的文言語法成分與大陸地區現代書面漢語中的文言語法成分有何異同之處?表現在哪些方面?基於這樣的問題,本文選取港式書面語中的文言成分"其",對其具體的使用特徵進行詳細描寫,並將之與大陸地區書面語中的"其"的句法表現進行比較,在此基礎上探討不同地區漢語/華語書面語的變異問題。

# 新加坡「中英对译物名」中的汉语方言信息

## 丘学强

深圳大学

新加坡政府开展"讲华语运动",使得华裔中有许多人都已经不会讲原属族群的方言了,但我们仍能通过对"中英对译物名"的分析得到某些与汉语方言有关的信息。

## 一、对译名中有明显的方言字、词

Lim Chu Kang,中文为"林厝港",还有 Choa Chu Kang 蔡厝港、Yio Chu Kang 杨厝港;Tekka,中文是"竹脚";"炒粿条"的对译是 Char Kway Teow;"肉骨茶"的对译是 Bak Kut The。以上对译,皆为闽——英对译。

## 二、汉字所对应的译音体现明显的方言特点

#### (一) 南方方言对译而非华语对译物名

英文对译音有 m、p、t、k 尾。如:Hong Lim Park 芳林公园,Hiap Huat House 协发大厦,Boon Teck 文德;Kum Hing Court 锦兴大厦,Lee Kai House 利佳大厦。

#### (二) 闽音对译物名

中古知、彻、澄母字今音声母读 [t]、[th],体现 "古无舌上音、舌上归舌头"的特点的,如:Telok Ayer,对译是"直落亚逸";油池,对译是 Yew Tee;中古非、敷、奉母字今音声母不读轻唇音,口语音读为 [p]、[ph],读书音读为 [h],体现"古无轻唇音、轻唇归重唇"的特点的,如:天福宫,其对译是 Thian Hock Keng Temple,还有协发大厦 Hiap Huat House、泰丰中心 Thye Hong Centre 等。

#### (三) 粤、客音对译物名

粤——英对译的如:Mun Wah Garden 文华苑、Man Nin Investment Ltd 万年置业有限公司、Wing Tai Holdings Ltd 永泰控股有限公司、Pat Wo Wui Kun 八和会馆、Thong Chai Buidling 同济大厦。客——英对译的如:Kew Lodge 邱山庄、Foh Pin Garden 和平园、Yin Fo Mansion 应和会馆大厦。

#### 三、一些值得进一步讨论的问题

#### (一) 音同名异、音异名同和语言历史层次

由于多语并存以及各种情况发展变化的不平衡,以致常会有音同名异和音异名同的现象出现。这些现象除了是不同方言读音依据的反映之外,有的还体现了语言发展变化层次的不同。从共时的角度分析,汉字相同而对译音不同,表面上体现了物名所依据的方言音的不同,但在更深的层次上则可能说明了该物业、公司、地区、物品的命名者、拥有者、捐建者、最早开发者……原先所由来、从属的方言集团或社区的不同。从历时的角度分析,汉字相同而对译音不同,可以使人明显地看出各物业、公司、地区、物品名的不同历史层次。一般来说,闽、客、粤语对译音物名历史比较久远,华语对译音物名多为开展讲华语运动之后的产物。而在华语对译音物名中,以下前四个以威妥玛式拼音形式出现的物名又要比后几个以普通话拼音形式出现的物名"老式"一些。

#### (二)语言政策与方言文化

"学术研究价值"和"有什么用"从来都是我们经常要被问到的问题。个性与统一、混乱与多彩、有用与无用……不同的人或站在不同的角度一定会有不同的观点。"竹脚"译名风波体现出附着在人们的姓氏或地名、物名上的语音有时不仅仅是几个音而已,它们与人的怀旧等情感是紧密相连的,甚至是灵魂得以系牵的根!而对新加坡的语言改革之路和我国大力推广普通话乃至不久前的粤普之争事件进行回顾,将为我国语言政策的制定、修改和推行提供借鉴。

# ・ 韩国学生的汉语存现句宾语偏误原因分析 一 在语用层面上以韩・汉存现句对比为基础

## 全多绿

北京大学

表示"存在"是世界不同语言都具有的共同语义范畴,汉语主要用"存现句"的特殊形式表示存在之意。对外汉语教学当中,虽然韩国学生在使用汉语存现句时容易产生偏误,可是与其它汉语的特殊句式研究相比,存现句习得研究尚未被充分得到关注。目前,即使在韩·中两国分别展开过韩·中存现句对比、偏误分析等有关研究,但也没有语用方面的考察,主要还是集中于寻找句法上的对应形式。而且,这些倾向直接反映到对外汉语教学当中,教存现句时学生也学不到存现句的语用上特点。

本文通过在语用层面上进行韩·汉存现句对比发现,韩国学习者使用存现句时 C 段 (也称宾语)里常常出现有定名词的偏误现象正好显示韩国学生在存现句习得过程中没有充分理解存现句的特殊使用条件,同时告诉我们其实韩·汉语存现句并不完全处于直接对应关系。

因此,本文以此为切入点,从两个方面分析了韩国学生使用存现句的过程中产生偏误的具体原因:

第一,韩国学生对存现句语用上使用条件理解不全面。在存现句的 C 段里不能出现有定名词的原因在于它作为新信息,要具有未知身份,而这就是与其他表示存在的句子不同的地方。但是迄今在教学中不够重视说明这一点,因此,受到句法层面上语法 - 翻译式教育的学生,认不清存现句的特殊使用意图,与别的表示存在的句子混淆,就在运用存现句当中造出一些错句。

第二,韩语存现句使用习惯的负迁移。这一点可归于在韩语里难以观察到"限定性效果",即韩语与汉语不同,"语境化存在句"——将有定或固有名词放在 C 段——的出现情况频繁,所以,对韩国学生而言,将有定或固有名词放在 C 段的情况视为相对自然。正是因为如此,他们当要使用不允许该规则的汉语存现句时也按照韩语的规则来造句,而结果引起母语的负迁移。

本文从语用的角度考察了汉语存现句的特征,发现目前对外汉语教学当中 C 段偏误产生的具体原因,同时用韩·汉对比的方式试图解释教学重点以及难点。希望本文对今后对韩汉语教学提供更有效的教学方法。

# 汉越句末助词的比较研究

## 阮氏练

河内国家大学下属外国语大学

语言是一种传输信息、表情达意的交际符号系统。人们说话都有一定的交际目的,都是为了表达各种思想感情和态度。因此我们所说的每句话总带有一种语气。在一定的交际场合下,句子所表达出来的具体语气,由句中的语调、句式、副词、叹词、句末助词、语境等诸多因素共同组成,其中句末助词是语气表达的重要工具,不仅让说话人传达某种交际信息,而且还可以向听话人表达主观感情和态度。

在汉语和越语词类系统中,句末助词是非常重要的一类词。然而,汉越句末助词对比研究成果稀少,因此本文选择汉越句末助词的比较研究作为研究对象,从句法、语义、语用几个方面对汉越句末助词进行全面比较分析,显示两者的异同,希望由此探究汉语句末助词的二语习得问题,对语文教学有帮助,从而提高对外汉语的教学质量。二语习得研究的部分,本文以越南语为母语的学生为调查对象,以"啊、吧、吗、呢"为研究对象,通过语料库与问卷调查两种方式,全面考察了学生习得这四个句末助词的情况。本文对偏误现象进行分析和研究。通过汉越比较,指出这两种语言在语气形式上呈现出的不同。针对目前对外汉语教材有关句末助词的编写说明上的不足,重点对句末助词的语用功能进行深入研究,并对可出现在同一位置的助词进行语用功能辨析。本文把汉越句末助词的本体研究与教学实践相结合,从中找出越南学生习得汉语句末助词的偏误分析研究,找出教学策略。

总的来说,本文先通过句末助词的本体研究,比较汉越句末助词的语法特点,了解两者的异同,提出语气形式的分析。在此基础上,分析二语习得的问题,总结学习策略,对越南学生学习汉语句末助词具有实用的参考价值,对日后对汉越翻译、外汉语教学、编写教材等工作都有指导意义。由于句末助词所表达的语气跟语用甚至文化层面都有密不可分的关系,本文正好利用汉越句末助词的对比作为研究窗口,突显汉越两种语言的文化差异,反映了两地人民不同的生活习惯和历史背景,有助加深两地的认识,促进人民的文化交往,做到民心相通,尤其是对两地在当前海上丝绸之路所扮演的角色,有更深刻的体会。本文的研究,希望能就此做出小小的贡献。

# 港式中文的轻动词

## 石定栩

广东外语外贸大学

"进行、加以"之类的动词作用比较特殊,尽管可以在"进行调查"之类的动词短语中充当核心成分,但其本身的语义已经淡化,短语的事件信息主要来自所带的宾语。这种动词一般称为轻动词,也称作泛化动词、虚义动词或通用动词。轻动词结构存在的历史不长,原来只是一种书面语的表达方式,后来才慢慢进入口语,但在两种形式中的使用频率仍不相同。香港粤语中真正的轻动词结构很少,常见的几个轻动词在粤语中主要用作实义动词。香港的港式中文里轻动词结构出现的频率低于国内的标准汉语,而且表现出一些不同的特点。

标准汉语中常见的轻动词"搞"一般都认为源自湘方言,一度被认为属于粗俗的下里巴人口语,不应该进入高雅的书面汉语。这种情况直到 1949 年之后才逐渐改变,"搞"字结构慢慢普及开来。港式中文的源头之一是 1949 年之前的书面汉语,所以"搞"字结构的使用频率明显偏低。经常出现的主要是转引、转述国内新闻的"搞小动作"、"搞对抗"之类。港式中文里还有一个与"搞"字结构并存的"搅"字结构。除了粤语的熟语"搅搅震"、"搅嘢"之外,还有"搅事"、"搅活动"等。这个"搅"应该是因记录"搞"的香港粤语发音而形成的同音异形字,用在一些"搞"字结构中,也情有可原。

标准汉语中的另一个轻动词"做",在港式中文出现的频率要高于"搞",这很可能同粤语动词"做"也有类似的用法相关。不过,港式中文里还有一个轻动词"造",经常会出现在标准汉语用"做"的地方,如"造手势"、"造计划"、"造建议"等。"造"的这种用法有两个可能的来源。一个可能是部分香港人说粤语时"做"、"造"不分,因而导致了港式中文的"做"、"造"混用。还有一个可能是英语的 make 在香港经常译为"造",除了表示实在意义的 make cake 会译为"造饼"之外,轻动词结构 make preparation 也会译为"造准备",make plan 有时候会说成"造计划"。类似的港式中文轻动词结构用"造"来代替"做",也就有迹可循了。

港式中文的这种特殊轻动词结构有不小的市场,而且已经生存了一段时间,自然有其存在的理由。不过,这种用法毕竟还是有"写别字"的嫌疑,而且"别字"结构和"正字"结构在表达意义时的差别不大,是否能够继续生存,还需拭目以待。这和港式中文"其中"的地位有着不小的区别。"乌克兰是欧洲其中一个依赖俄国天然气的国家"是港式中文的标准说法,历史悠久,已经有相当一部分香港人认为这是唯一正确的用法了。

要说服这些人改说"欧洲有很多依赖俄国天然气的国家,乌克兰是其中之一",恐怕并非易事。区别对待,应该是唯一可取的方法。

# 粵語「多謝」與「唔該」之教學語法: 從二語語法描述到任務設計

## 譚詠瑜

#### 香港浸會大學

現代粵語表感謝的一組高頻近義詞「多謝」和「唔該」,同時對應英語中的 Thank you,這類近義詞學習是粵語第二語言 (Cantonese as a second language) 學生的學習難點之一。Tam(2016) 認為「多謝」和「唔該」在會話中產生交互主觀化,於 Halliday(1994) 元語言 (metafunction) 三功能(概念功能、語篇功能、人際功能)各架構呈現出多功能標記,衍生出十一種用法。

「多謝」和「唔該」的十一種用法中,哪些是老師要教的語法點?什麼時候教?可以怎麼教?本文以教學語法 (pedagogical grammar) 為理論基礎,根據粵語「多謝」和「唔該」的多功能意義和用法,進行粵英對比分析和教學排序,試圖回答上面的幾個問題。

首先,本文介紹教學語法的理論 (Odlin, 1994;陳俊光,2007;鄧守信,2003、2004、2009)、以及漢語教學語法的研究成果(蔡美智,2011;蕭惠貞,2012;蕭惠貞、許淑婷,2013)。第二、本文根據「多謝」和「唔該」多種用法的使用頻率、結構複雜度、語義複雜度、跨語言差距等標準,各自進行系統內的教學排序,再把兩者進行系統外的排序,並參考歐洲語言共同參考架構 (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) 和歐盟漢語能力標準 (European Benchmarking Chinese Language) 的情境,及其「能做」描述 (Can-do statement) 與學習能力等級對應。第三、本文會探討「語法點」的定義,針對英語為母語的學生,處理無法放在詞彙層面作教學的用法,參考鄧守信(2009)的語法點描述架構(功能、結構、用法),描述「多謝」和「唔該」的粵語二語語法點。第四、本文分析北美和香港現行常用的粵語教材為基礎,以會話功能的角度切入,評析各教材於呈現「多謝」和「唔該」時之優點和缺點。最後,本文以口語會話為主,針對英語為母語的學生,編寫教材範例與相關的課堂任務與課業評量。

# 提問模式在國際漢語口語教學中的應用1

## 唐僑蔚、王珊<sup>2</sup>

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課堂提問是引導學生學習達到教學目標要求的常用的教學手段(吳麗君,2014), 特別是在國際漢語口語課中,提問是引導學生學習的重要方式。本文以漢語口語教學示範課《旅行計劃》<sup>3</sup>(劉希明主編,2008)為例,探究口語教學中提問的類型、分佈及其意義。

本文依據布魯姆——特內教學的提問模式,將教師提問劃分爲知識(回憶)、理解、應用、分析、綜合和評價六個不同的層次,幷對《旅行計劃》的提問模式進行了分類。在《旅行計劃》一課中,"知識"和"理解"兩類低層次的問題占了教師課堂總問題的近 80%,且多是否類問題;"綜合"與"評價"類高層次問題整體較少。本研究進一步分析了不同提問層次的運用與不同的學習者水平、學習階段、課堂環節的關係,旨在深入探究口語課中提問的運用對教學的影響。

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劉希明主編. 漢語課堂教學示範 [M]. 北京:北京語言大學出版社.2008. 吳麗君著. 對外漢語教師課堂話語研究 [M]. 北京:世界圖書北京出版公司.2014.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 本研究受香港教育大學 Teaching Development Grant 資助, Project (Activity) Code: T0170。

<sup>2</sup> 通訊作者

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uCMhnlmeRDI

# 两部香港粤语语法的句子标音系统差异试析

## 陶原珂

广东省社会科学界联合会

去年赴美参加海外汉语方言国际研讨会,在饭店注意到汉字注音与国内读音存在差异,感到可能是其中沉积着不只一个标音系统所致,因而想到,要想进一步研究海外华人社会的地名、菜名等所承载的汉语方言因素,很有必要首先搞清楚标音系统。

近日翻阅张洪年《香港粤语语法的研究》(1972¹)与 Stephen Matthews(马诗帆)/ YipVirginia(叶彩燕)《广东话语法》(Cantonese: A Comprehensive Grammar, 1994²)——两著作者均有近似的香港—美国学历,发现其中的香港粤语标音亦有出入,需要对比识读才能够把握音准。其中,张著第一章对用国际音标对香港粤语的语音系统做了较为严格的描述,但是,以后各章对香港粤语例句的语音标记并不用国际音标来标记,其语句标音方式与《粤语:综合语法》的语句标音方式趋近。其实,后者在第 19 页也用国际音标来标识书中所涉及的辅音,但是,语句用字的实际标音与张著有出入,因此,本文着重探讨其标音差异,从两著的语句标音中提取若干同字异标,并且参照国际音标拟标音加以对比,以祈日后能获定准。

表- I 声母

字例	香港粤语语法的研究	广东话语法	国际音标拟标音
我去唔去	ngóh heuiṁheui	ngóh heui-mh-heui	
你今日唔洗返工嘅咩	Néih gàmyaht <b>ṁ</b> sái	léih gāmyaht mˈh sái faan	
	fàangūng gemē?	gūng ge mē?	
我 你 佢	ngóh   néih   kéuih	ngóh   léih   kéuih	
书、诗、人、位	syù, sih ; yàhn, wái	syū、sī; yàhn、wái	[ʃy:]、[si:]
住、赚	jyuh , jaahn	jyuh, jaahn	[ʧy:]、[tsa:n]
全、茶	chyùhn、 chàh	chyùhn, chàh	[ʧ <sup>h</sup> yn]、[ts <sup>h</sup> a:]

表 - I 所标字音,两著一致的 a  $\rightarrow$  [ə]、aa  $\rightarrow$  [a:]、s 兼 [ $\int$ ] 和 [s]、ch 兼 [ $\mathfrak{g}^h$ ] 和 [ $\mathfrak{t}^h$ 

<sup>1</sup> 张洪年《香港粤语语法的研究》(增订版),香港:中文大学出版社,2007年。

Stephen Matthews/ YipVirginia: 'Cantonese: A Comprehensive Grammar', 2d edition, USA & Canada: Routledge, 2011.

与"粤拼"相似而不同,如表 - II 所示,都是以耶鲁标音系统为基础的,标调系统没有按"粤拼"而仍用耶鲁系统。

Place names		Personal names	
Government romanization	Yale romanization	Government romanization	Yale romanization
九龙Kowloon	Gáulùhng	唐Dahng	Dahng
尖沙嘴Tsimshatsui	Jcmsajéui	嘴Tsui	Chèuih
广东Canton	Gwóngdeng	赵Chiu	Jiuh
荃湾Sheung Wan	Seuhng Wàahn	郭Kwok	Gok
沙田Shatin	Satìhn	谢Tse	Jeh

表-Ⅱ(耶鲁标音系统与粤拼标音系统比较)

表-I所标字音,两著不同的有:张著 néih= 马叶著 léih;张著 syù (书) = 马叶著 sū;张著 sih (诗) = 马叶著 sī。其中反映出,其实两著的标音差异,不在辅音或元音的标音上,而在读音的声调上,可能属于不同年龄层的读音差异。

从国际音标的标音系统来看,两著一致的  $a \to [a] \cdot aa \to [a:] \cdot s$  兼  $[\int]$  和  $[s] \cdot ch$  兼  $[\mathfrak{g}^h]$  和  $[\mathfrak{ts}^h] \cdot jy$  兼  $[\mathfrak{g}^h]$  和  $[\mathfrak{ts}]$  等反映出,两著采用的耶鲁标音系统在记录音位上存在脱离国际标音共识和混同不同音位的现象,这是习惯于按国际音标认识英语的学子感到隔阂的音标形式。

# 語言接觸中的語音選擇機制

## 萬波

#### 香港中文大學

所謂"語言接觸"實際上是操不同語言(或方言)的人的接觸。出於溝通的目的,人們相互模仿、學習、使用對方語言便形成了語言接觸。語音是語義的物質載體,是語言的物質形式。人們在模仿、學習、使用對方語言(目標語)時,必須先通過耳朵感知目標語的語音(輸入),再經過大腦的識別判斷,由發音器官發出語音(輸出)。這個過程中,人類并非錄音機——將目標語語音錄入後再一成不變地播出,而是帶有一定程度的母語語音特點,即所謂的"口音"。本文通過漢語(包括普通話和粵語)與英語接觸的三個語言現象,討論語言接觸過程中的語音選擇機制。

- 一、英語中的濁塞音,普通話和香港粵語音系中均無,二者一般都選擇同部位的不送氣 清塞音來對譯,例如:<u>Barack Obama</u> 譯作<u>巴拉克</u>·奧巴馬。
- 二、英語中的齒間清擦音 th[θ](如 thank、thing),普通話和粵語音系中亦無,但均有相 近的齒唇擦音 [f] 和舌尖齒擦音 [s],不過對譯時卻有不同選擇。普通話一般譯作 [s], 如用 "三克油"來對譯 thank you;香港粵語則將讀作 [f],如將 thank、thing、three 讀作 [fɛŋk]、[fɪŋ]、[fi]。國際音標輔音表中,[θ] 剛好列於 [f] 和 [s] 之間。
- 三、英語中元音後帶輔音,如 Beckham,普通話往往將後帶輔音譯成單音節譯,作貝克 漢姆;粵語則譯為入聲韻音節,譯作碧咸 [pɪk ham]。有趣的是英語 lift,粵語既未讀 作 [lif],也未讀作 [lit],而是讀作 [lip]

通過對上述現象的考察分析,本文提出: 1. 語言接觸過程中的語音選擇主要取決於目標語語音與母語中相關語音的相近度。2. 語音相近度不是絕對的,而是相對的;受母語音系語音區別特徵制約,不同語言使用者對同一語音的語音相近度也可能不同,因此語音選擇也不同。3. 音系的音節結構規律,也會影響語音選擇。

# 从致使动词到目的标记 ——海外华语中「俾」字句的来源及演变

## 王文豪

#### 暨南大学

《全球华语大词典》(2016)中收录了"俾"词条,有两条释义,① 使(达到某种目的):俾有所获/俾众周知/无俾民忧;② 连词,以便:警方侦缉投弹者,俾进一步查明肇因。华语语料中例句很多:

- (1) 殷盼该党深自检讨,以後功补前过,俾不负人民寄托。(亚洲时报)
- (2) 警正调查死者身分, 俾进一步查明其自杀原因。(世界日报)

现代汉语词典第七版(2016)中,"俾,bǐ<书>使(达到某种效果),俾众周知/俾有所悟"。通过现代汉语语料库检索,发现有效例句不足 20 条。

本文通过对古汉语中"俾"字句的梳理,分析"俾"主要句式,包括 OMS+ 俾 +ES+EVP,OMS+ 俾 +EVP 和 ③ "俾"作目的标记,且分析了"俾"的语法化历程,演变过程如图所示:



本文还继续考察了近代国语中"俾"的用法,说明了海外华语是对古汉语及近代国语继承发展的事实,由此亦可看出,华语视角为汉语研究带来了很多新的值得研究的课题。

# 雪隆潮人聚落的家庭语言规划及潮州话语言活力研究

## 王晓梅

厦门大学马来西亚分校

本文以雪兰莪州和吉隆坡一带的潮州话为研究对象,通过问卷调查的方式,考察了雪隆六个潮人聚落(吉隆坡、巴生、吉胆岛、大港、适耕庄、丹绒士拔)的家庭语言规划,以期填补马来西亚潮州话社会语言学方面的研究空白。研究共收集 327 份有效问卷,调查结果显示:六地的潮人家庭出现明显的潮州话使用代际差异,尽管调查对象对潮州话仍然持有支持的态度,其语言实践已经开始偏向华语,作为父母,他们并未采取积极的语言管理策略来规划孩子的语言习得,尤其是潮州话的习得。另外,六地的潮州话活力呈现一定的地域差异,是一系列社会因素的影响所致。由此可见,潮州话和马来西亚其他方言一样,正经历着语言衰退、语言转用的过程。而马来西亚的独特之处在于方言转用的目标语言是华语,而非社会强势语言。

# 论马来西亚华语字母词的区域特色及其在华语圈的使用和定位

## 吴文芯

马来西亚博特拉大学

马来西亚华语词汇系统的来源基本上跟汉语普通话的一致,其中包括汉语外来语中的字母词。然而,社会文化背景和语言环境的不同,导致字母词在当地中文媒体书面应用上普遍存在,反映出字母词在华人社区的流通和使用相对广泛。本文旨在从宏观的角度探讨华语字母词在多语环境中形成的特色,及其对华语圈华人产生的交际作用和社会作用。其次是结合语言的地理环境、语言的使用环境、华语圈华人的本土文化心理进行分析讨论。研究方法包括资料收集法和问卷调查法。研究分析第一部分包括从当地中文报章和杂志收集的相关资料进行整理归纳和统计;第二部分调查和统计字母词在华语圈老、中、青三代口语中的选择和使用,借此对字母词该否纳入汉语词典相关课题进行讨论。本研究的重要性主要通过揭示华语字母词在华语圈的应用、传播以及语言文化心理,从突显其区域特色和实用性,给相关的语言文字应用规划单位提供参考。也希望在"一带一路,文化相通"的大方向下同时实践有关"语言相通"的种种举措。

# 華語遠距教學的師生言談研究

## 謝佳玲、李家豪

國立臺灣師範大學

當代網路科技的進步促成遠距教學的興起,其超越時空的優勢不僅豐富教學資源,且有利跨國語言課程的推展。在華語遠距教學的領域方面,臺灣已發展多年,海內外不乏由各學院合作增設遠距課程的前例。由於網路溝通媒介的特殊性,遠距授課教師不僅須面臨設備操作、情境適應、教學調整等難題,更需善用適切的言談互動策略,方能提升教學過程中師生問答的溝通成效。然而,未經專門訓練的教師往往難以掌握遠距溝通的問答原則,而且目前語言學界中專論遠距師生言談的論文為數亦不多,對遠距教師的語言機制與類型也尚未提出明確的界定。為補足文獻闕漏,本研究藉由觀察華語遠距教師於受訓前、後的言談表現,剖析華語教師的語言特徵與語用成效,希冀研究結論可提供實踐同質性研究之參考。

本研究於臺灣某大學舉辦二十小時的華語教師遠距教學培育課程,從中蒐集教師於受訓前、後測的教學實驗以及試教過程之語言互動,作為分析語料,觀察當中遠距教師與學生之間的言談特徵。在教師培訓中,與教師語言相關的授課內容包含遠距教學授課技巧講座中的糾誤原則、提問技巧,以及華語教學數位能力運用中的問答練習三個主題,課程時數為四小時,約占總授課時數的二成,可見培訓課程對受訓教師的語言表現具有一定的影響力。

分析結果顯示,遠距華語教師在培訓前、後的問答結構、問答類型、問答分布皆更能有效提高學生口語表達的質與量。具體而言,分析結果可歸納為以下三點。(1)參與培育課程之後,教師授課時的言談比例降低、學生言談比例提高,可見培育課程之後受訓教師有意識地監控師生的言談比例,其語言策略能提高學生的表達比例。(2)教師語言的各類功能可分為提問、回饋、失效語言三個面向,以及數個主類與次類,例如,提問語言包含程序提問與誘導提問;回饋語言包含評價、填補、修正、操練、行為等策略;而失效語言則涵蓋失效提問與失效回饋。(3)觀察兩次試教的教師語言後,可推論教師更能掌握擴展性誘導提問的技巧,促成學生產出更高層次的應答內容,提高口語表達的總量,由此可見培育課程對教師語言的觀點、技巧與運用產生正面影響。依據以上結果,本研究提出華語遠距教學的教師言談準則與有效策略,並從語用的角度詮釋溝通成效的差異。以上分析結果可補足遠距溝通的語用研究,亦可作為後續遠距教師的提問要則、問答成效、授課技巧等教學層面之研究基礎。

# 香港三種閩南方言詞彙比較研究

## 徐宇航

香港中文大學

香港有逾兩百萬閩南人及其後裔,部分閩系人士的家庭語言仍為閩南方言。本文比較目前仍存於香港的泉州、潮陽、海豐三種閩南方言詞彙,考察三種閩南方言詞彙在結構、分佈等方面的異同,並聯繫香港粵語,分析三種閩南方言詞彙在與粵語接觸下的變化狀態及特徵,討論三種閩南方言詞彙系統的生態狀況。

# 海上丝绸之路词语接触互借的影响和启示

## 徐朝晖

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词语的接触和互借是各种语言所共有的一种常态,汉语"丝"字的现代音和中古 si 音虽然和欧印语里各种词语不太切合,可是它的上古音 sieg 就有几个因素可和印欧语比较,所以印欧语里关于"丝"的词语无疑是从中国 sieg 借去的。丝绸之路词汇的接触互借已成为影响各国语言文化交流的组成部分,本文以翔实的例证,分析阐述词语互借在丝绸之路的影响和作用。虽然"海上丝绸之路"以丝绸命名,但实际上通过它进行贸易的大宗商品多是茶叶、瓷器、香料等。从词的引进来看,海上丝绸之路我们引进"香料"一词,有"薰陆""俺八儿""伽兰""打麻儿"等多种类型和表达。从词的输出来看,在丝绸之路上中国"茶"一词传遍全世界,陆路"茶"的读音源于汉语北方话"茶"读音 cha 系列,海路的茶叶之道,其读音源于闽南方言"茶"的读音 et 系列,英语为 tea。相关茶叶名称的汉语词有:Hyson 熙春茶;Bohe 武夷茶;Congou 功夫茶等。"瓷器"作为华夏物质文化的代表走向了世界,从一定意义上讲,外国是通过"瓷器"进一步认识中国的。

在 20 世纪以前很长的一个历史时期内,中国生产的茶叶、丝绸、瓷器都被作为具有 民族独特性和代表性的贸易产品,通过海上丝绸之路运往世界各地,从茶叶、丝绸与瓷 器在西方主要国家文化影响力的变动轨迹的分析中可以看到中国产品在西方各国美誉度 的变化过程。本文对丝绸之路词语的接触互借的研究一方面有助深人理解 "21 世纪新丝 绸之路"沿线国家与地区语言词汇中蕴藏的丰富历史文化内涵,另一方面,也可使祖国 博大精深的文化和优美语言文字得以传扬。

# 马来西亚华语「乱乱 +V<sub>单</sub>」研究 ——一种有名词化倾向的重叠构式

## 叶婷婷、黄健秦

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本文考察马来西亚华语中的"乱乱 + $\mathbf{V}_{\underline{\mu}}$ "这一较为独特的语法、语用、韵律现象(延伸到新加坡华语)该用法突破了普通话的规则,或曰创新。

汉语的形容词(或副词)重叠之后做状语,加不加"地"都较常见,如"高高(地)举起""美美(地)睡一觉""偏偏喜欢",但直接修饰单音节动词的情况较少见,如"\*高高举""\*美美睡""\*偏偏爱",因为这受到韵律的限制(周荐 2002,柯航 2012),普通话特别排斥奇数组合"形<sub>双</sub>+动<sub>单</sub>"这种劣势音组模式(张国宪 2006)。但马来西亚华语偏偏就有这类现象,还具备相当的频率和扩展的趋势,如:

- (1) 老板不在, iPad case 乱乱卖 (现货有限)。(《帖子》2012/7/31 8:57:00)
- (2) 没事做就乱乱拍室内和外面的风景。(《帖子》2013/7/25 10:13:00)
- (3) 明明没有消费你还扣除? 税务专家: 不要<u>乱乱来</u>。(《文章》2016/4/29 21:05:00)
- (4) 放下行李, 就到村里乱乱走(《文章》2015/6/19 10:53:00)
- (5) 碗碟乱乱放,没有放回原来的位置。(《文章》2012/3/26 10:27:00)
- (6) 就可以不顾形象的乱乱吃啦。(《文章》2013/11/12 18:23:00)
- (7) 他是那种也很喜欢看地图找路,慢慢走<u>乱乱闯</u>的人。(《文章》2014/2/5 13:00:00)
- (8) 【清货<u>乱乱卖</u>】衣服鞋子RM10,彩妆RM5内。(《帖子》2013/5/11 20:49:00)

语料来源:我们通过"佳礼中文论坛"(https://cn.cari.com.my) 搜集语料。该论坛是马来西亚规模最大、人气最高的网络综合论坛,共 33 个主版块,超过 180 个子版块,会员达百万,帖子逾千万,兼具口语和书面语特点,选取语料具有充足性和代表性。我们从《文章》和《帖子》两个板块(口语约 3 万字、书面语近 30 万字)搜集"乱乱 + $\mathbf{V}_{\underline{\mu}}$ "近 400 例,"乱 + $\mathbf{V}_{\underline{\mu}}$ "近 600 例。"乱乱 + $\mathbf{V}_{\underline{\mu}}$ "的口语和书面语使用比例约为 10:1,口语中更为常用。

从"乱"到"乱乱",增音、重叠,带来程度量的拓展,这种语法手段"涵盖了官话、吴语、赣语、粤语、闽语和客家等地域方言"(张国宪 2006,林连通 1982,邓少君 1994),"乱乱  $+V_{\downarrow}$ "比"乱  $+V_{\downarrow}$ "有了明显的增量。汉语普通话中也有少量的类似组配,如"慢慢走""慢慢来""溜溜转",但依然是动词性 VP,而"乱乱  $+V_{\downarrow}$ "却出现了相当程度的名词化、指称化情况。如例(8)"乱乱卖"(大甩卖)、"乱乱拍"(类似"美拍",形容词 + 名词变为专用名词)等作为名词的高频使用,在商业和旅游领域扩散开来。

统计分布和频率,同 V 的 "乱乱 + V  $_{\text{\tiny \'e}}$ " 甚至高于 "乱 + V  $_{\text{\tiny \'e}}$ " ,重叠式具备了独立的功能,二者有了分工。 "乱 + V  $_{\text{\tiny \'e}}$ " 往往用于否定式,如 "不要乱扔"、 "不准乱讲"、 "莫乱套莫须有的罪名"等用法。而 "乱乱 + V  $_{\text{\tiny \'e}}$ " 较少用于否定式,却排斥宾语 O。分析其句法、语义互动关系,再运用认知构式语法理论,整合构式义,凸显名词化的问题。 并尝试做韵律分析,探究其突破规律的机制和动因,受到古汉、方言、语言接触等因素的影响。

和"语言特区"(徐杰 覃业位 2015)港澳一样,马来西亚华语属于海上"一带一路" 国家的区域变体,本研究希望对认识语言机制、解释语言变异、预测语言发展具有一些 启发。

# 越南汉词集《鼓枻词》考辨与订误

## 余义兵、梁氏海云

华东师范大学

## 〇、引言

词集《鼓枻词》为 19 世纪越南阮朝从善王阮绵审(Nguyễn Miên Thẩm, 1819-1870)所著,越南本国已经失传,中国刊载后又传回越南。但古籍记载它传入中国的时间和内容上都略有谬误,许多论著摘引或论述时并没有细致分辨和查证,致使以讹传讹,误导读者。

#### 一、阮绵审及《鼓枻词》源流

越南汉字古籍《大南列传正编二集》有"从善郡王绵审传",却未提及《鼓枻词》, 越南河内社科图书馆藏书《仓山诗话》"仓山诗集目录"中有"鼓枻词"字样,然无 词作。

《鼓枻词》全集在中国正式刊于 1936 年《词学季刊》。词后有"跋",为湖南攸县人余德沅所写,记载得此《鼓枻词》之时为"咸丰四年(1854)三月"。然《清实录》等史料记录咸丰朝越南贡使晋京只有一次(咸丰三年癸丑九月),我们推测余氏记载有误,余氏得书时间应为"咸丰三年(1853)"。这一推测得到众多典籍记载的印证:有官员公文私信,如贾臻《接护越南贡使日记》等;有文人作品,如龙启瑞"庆清朝"词前小序、匏夫《啁啾漫记》等;还有后人所编年谱,如阮庭复"阮绵审年谱简编初稿"等。

《鼓枻词》传入中国后数次传抄,我们考订有如下可能版本:越南阮绵审原本《仓山词钞》(1848年)、越南阮绵审原本《鼓枻词》(1852-1853年)、善化粱莘畲抄本(1853年)、《皷枻词》(1890年)、攸县余德沅抄本(1934年)、《词学季刊》刊本(1936年)等。

#### 二、《鼓枻词》词数、词牌说明

阮绵审《鼓枻词》词集共有词 114 首,78 调。我们做了按序编号之工作,关于词数和词牌并有如下说明:

《鼓枻词》共有词 114 首,而非 104 首。第 50 至 59 首共用了同一词牌"望江南"和同一词题"悼亡",第 98、99 首亦共用了同一词牌"减字木花兰"和同一词题"代人答女伴和韵"。另外,第 69 首、第 90 首词牌名书写有误:《鼓枻词》分别写作"剔银镫""金人奉玉盘",根据《词律》实为"剔银灯""金人捧露盘"。

《鼓枻词》共用 78 调,而非其他数量。因为某些词牌名看似不同实为其别名。如第 40 首《丑奴儿令》和第 46 首《采桑子》实为同一词调,第 23 首《偷声木兰花》和第 25 首《减字木兰花》实为同一词调,等等。

#### 三、以往研究订误

随着"域外汉籍研究"热潮,越来越多学者开始关注阮绵审的词作及《鼓枻词》词集。然而一些论著在摘引前人观点或论述时并没有加以细致的分辨和查证,致使以讹传讹,误导读者。主要有四种讹误:

第一,《鼓枻词》词数或统计有误。如夏承焘选校的《域外词选》云"有《鼓枻词》一卷,共一〇四首",阮氏琼花《越南词人白毫子及其〈鼓枻词〉》一文说"《鼓枻词》一卷,共十四首,十三调"。

第二,词牌名或人物名误写。饶宗颐《清词与东南亚诸国》把词牌"归自遥"误写作"归国遥",何仟年《越南的填词及词学》、刘玉珺《越南使臣与中越文学交流》等均把"余德沅"误写作"余德源"。阮庭复《仓山、梦梅,越南词的两个不同境界》、阮氏琼花《越南词人白毫子及其〈鼓枻词〉》、刘玉珺《越南使臣与中越文学交流》等均把"梁莘畲"误写作"梁萃畲"。

第三,不同时间之事迹混为一谈。如阮庭复《仓山、梦梅,越南词的两个不同境界》 把 1848 年越南公使王有光等赴京之事与 1953 年梁萃畲抄录词集之事嫁接混同。

第四,刘玉珺《越南汉喃古籍的文献学研究》、《越南使臣与中越文学交流》均说"清季著名词家谭献著/编撰《箧中词》,选录了绵审的作品",但我们在《箧中词》中并未发现绵审的任何词作。

#### 参考文献(略)

# 海峡两岸隐性否定副词的反预期性和语义识解机制

## 曾静涵、袁毓林

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现代汉语中有一类特殊的具有否定性语义的副词。在形式上,它们与典型的否定标记"不、没"等不同,然而在修饰述谓结构时却能够衍推(entail)具有显性否定标记的语句。在语义上,它们不否定述谓结构的命题意义,而仅否定述谓结构得以成立的合适性条件(fecility conditions)。比如:"干着急"衍推"着急而没有办法";"瞎说"衍推"没有依据就表达观点";"空讲道理"衍推"形式上讲道理而没有实际行动",等等。本文将在此基础上进一步讨论海峡两岸及海上丝绸之路其他地区的华语中隐性否定副词的使用情况、语义溯源、反预期性语用特征及识解机制等问题。

我们综合从两方面着手,一方面,在北京大学 CCL 语料库、台湾中研院、香港大公报等语料库及真实文本中搜索开放性的语料,整理并分析隐性否定副词的分布状况及其呈现出的主观预期,同时查阅典籍对隐性否定副词的语义进行溯源,综合共时和历时。

海峡两岸隐性否定副词的否定性语义主要来源于上古时期,经由名词-形容词-副词这一路径发展而来,[+否定]语义特征贯穿始终。隐性否定副词的语义在台湾国语及香港国语中的分布和使用状况比普通话更为复杂,保留很多近代汉语语义,如副词"白"可以表示"平白无故",而普通话中已经消亡。在语用特征上,海峡两岸国语呈现出高度一致性,隐性否定副词能带来反预期效果,表示说话人的事后评价(evaluation)。不同反预期类型的识解机制与副词修饰的动词语义特征及情感色彩相关。同时,反预期的识解机制是以乐观假设(The Pollyanna Hypothesis)为核心的假言推理(hypothetical inference):人类总倾向于期望好事发生,而认为不好的事不应该发生。如果实际情况不尽如人意,则形成反预期性表达。

# 「 X 哒 」词汇化倾向——以两岸语料库为本

## 张丹

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"X 哒"的形式广泛出现在口语中,如"萌萌哒""么么哒""漂亮哒""对哒"等。从音韵变化而论,"哒"是"的"([tə])和"啊"([a])的合音词(blending),是将前字之声母和后字之韵母相结合,拼读为一个新的音节,其它如"甭"、"酱紫"(这样子)、"造"(知道)等,都是因语流速度造成音节内部音段的丢失或弱化。

本文以 BCC( 北语语料库) 和 COPENS( 台湾大学语料库) 为检索对象,探查 "X 哒" 的使用分布及其语法功能。"X 哒"中"X"的词性在两岸语料库呈现如下的搭配的差异。

语料库/结构	Adj+ 哒	V+ 哒	N+ 哒
BCC	5208 条	856 条	217 条
COPENS	87 条	13 条	7条

由上表可知,从数量上看,大陆语料库中的"X 哒"短语在总体和各类别上均多于台湾语料库,说明"X 哒"短语在大陆的生成性比在台湾更强。此外,还有像熟语式的"么么哒",在 BCC 有 20396 条,COPENS 有 19 条,可见其传播频率仍在缓慢进行。其次,在"Adj+ 哒"中,"萌萌哒"的比率占 BCC 语料库 6% 共 301 笔;而占 COPENS 语料库 23% 共 20 笔。由此可见,在台湾语料库 (COPENS)中,"萌萌哒"形成一种"整体认读"的倾向,即"萌萌哒"作为一个固定的词汇,而非简单由"Adj+ 哒"生成。除了词性搭配,"X 哒"也能呈现不同的语法结构,如: V+ 宾语+哒(我好想去见况老师哒!)V+ 补语+哒(妈咪给带回来哒东北山葡萄)在两岸语料库中。

两岸语料库中"X 哒"的搭配情况同异共存。共同点在于两岸语料中的"哒"基本都具备了"的啊"的语义和语法功能。同时,二者的搭配情况并非完全一致:大陆语料库中"哒"的语义表达和词性搭配更为多样,而台湾语料库中的词性搭配朝向"的啊"和"的"结构功能的单一化倾向。Givon(1971)就语法中词法和句法的关系提出:"Today's morphology is yesterday's syntax."从两岸语料库中的"哒"可以看出,"哒"的语义和语法功能不仅限于"拟声词",而是具有了更加复杂的语法功能,藉由"X 哒"的词频差异和"X"的功能属性,我们能见到这些用法所呈现的词汇化(Lexicalized)和熟语化(Idiomaticalized)倾向。

# 十九世紀傳教士戴爾《漳州方言詞彙》所反映的詞彙現象

## 張屏生、呂茗芬

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清代雍正到鴉片戰爭期間,清政府禁止西方傳教士到中國傳教,當時由於中國完全封閉排外,所有要到中國傳教的傳教士無法進入中國,他們只好進入東南亞各地向旅居當地的華人傳播福音。當時西方傳教士為了在東南亞國家的閩南語地區傳教,特意編纂了一些閩南話辭書,其中英國傳教士 Samuel Dyer (戴爾) (《漳州方言詞彙》)(以下簡稱《漳州》) 是採用「漳州音」作為主體音系的少數辭書,1838 年在新加坡 The Anglo-Chinese college 出版社出版。《漳州》本書共96頁,收錄了2,421 條漳州方言詞彙。

《漳州》不但反映了海上絲綢之路地區—新加坡漢語方言辭書編纂特點,也保留了十九世紀當地閩南語詞彙。《漳州》一書首要為了適應生活上的需要,會收錄一些當地的生活用語;其次將外來語詞條按當地方言的音譯方式呈現;還有在詞條釋義上因為不同文化而有差異說法,這些是本文討論的焦點。茲舉例如下:

#### 1. 特殊的文化語詞

(1) 頁 73: möra-tëùm「幔店」mua1-tiam3: a shop for the sale of sarongs; a cloth shop (賣 [馬來民族男女纏在腰部的] 圍裙的店鋪;布鋪)。

#### 2.《漳州》收錄了一些馬來話外來語

- (1) 頁 4: bā-bā「峇峇」ba7-ba7: a 'country-born' (混血的華人),「峇峇」是指過番 很久的男人;或指過番男子和當地馬來女子通婚的後裔,奉行華、巫文化,但 只懂馬來話,不諳華語;有時候也專指當中的男性後裔。源自馬來語 baba。
- (2) 頁 46:「加薄棉」kal-po?8-mĩ5,《漳腔》頁 207:「原指爪哇木棉樹所產的棉花,現在也指攀枝花節的木棉。……」,源自馬來話 kapok。

#### 3. 關於詞彙釋義的問題

(1) 東西文化交流的此有彼無現象:頁2: ang-kong「尪公」: an idol(偶像)。因為基督教沒有神這個概念,所以idol只能翻譯成「偶像」。但是頁16「迎尪」 gnënâ-ang; to carry an idol(迎神),就不能對譯為「迎偶像」。

(2) 頁 58: hwan-tshôo「番薯」huan1-tsu5: a foreign potatoe (外國產的馬鈴薯),因 為當時英國並沒有這種農作物,所以只好把「番薯」叫做「外國產的馬鈴薯」。

# 菲律賓閩南話借詞初探

## 張雙慶

香港中文大學

華僑在菲律賓生活有幾百年的歷史,這些華僑大多來自海上絲綢之路的起點福建泉州(含晉江)一帶,當地華人語言以帶泉州腔的閩南話為主。經過幾代的生活,華人和菲律賓人在文化上互相滲透,互相影響,各自向對方吸取了文化上有益的成分,從而豐富了自己的文化,其中語言上的表現最為明顯。本文以搜集到的二百個菲律賓華人語言中的借詞為基礎,從下列幾個語言現象作初步的分析,包括:1.數量問題;2.文字問題;3.語音問題;4.時代與層次問題;5.語法適應,及6.詞義的對應等,以顯示這些閩南語借詞在漢語方言借詞現象的普遍性與特殊性。

# 南亞裔學童粵語口語發展與中文第二語言學習

## 張顯達

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近年香港少數族裔學童的中文學習備受各界關注。文獻顯示他們經常受到中文能力 不足而限制了中小學教育以至日後進修的途徑。當少數族裔學童入讀以粵語為教學語言 的主流學校之後,能否駕馭作為第二語言的粵語,成為他們學習成功的關鍵。

本文將報告三十位南亞裔學童小學三年級在一年之間的粵語口語發展與轉變。口語能力測試的重點是詞彙、語法以及敘述能力三個向度,使用了標準化測試工具「香港兒童粵語口語能力量表」中的三個分測驗:名詞表達、語法理解及故事重述。另外我們也調查了學童的語言背景以及在不同場所的語言運用。結果顯示,在第一次測試中,所有小三學童在三個分測驗中的表現都遠低於常模的年齡期待值,名詞表達能力與期待值的落差最大,部分學童是低於五歲半常模。在一年之後,學童的語法理解及故事重述都有顯著進步,特別是在語法方面的名詞組和複雜句理解,以及故事重述中的參照指涉標示。但是多數受試學童在名詞表達測試中沒有任何進步,許多與本地文化關係密切的詞彙,如粽、蘿蔔、茶葉等,即使在測試後允許使用英語補充,也無法正確說出名稱。在判斷涉及否定詞的語句時,也有相當困難。以上的結果呈現出南亞裔學童的粵語學習是與本地學童的第一語言發展是有明顯不同的發展軌跡。

另一方面,南亞裔學童語言運用調查的結果顯示,他們在家中是以南亞族語為主 (65%),在鄰舍以及學校教室外的互動則是使用英語 (33%-42%)和南亞族語 (38%-34%),粵語的角色相對的低 (29%-24%)。由此可見,粵語在南亞裔學童的日常生活中並沒有明確的功能與地位。以全美外語教學委員會 (ACTFL)的《全球外語學習標準》來看,這些學童的粵語/中文學習,在貫連 (connection)和社群 (community)這兩個維度有明顯的不足;許多學童在離開了教室後,英語、南亞族語是他們的主要溝通工具,中文學習形同孤島。所謂沉浸式學習只是空中樓閣。有關當局必須正視少數族裔學童的獨特語言學習環境生態,以學習者為中心,建立一個真正多元多軌的中文為第二語言課程,使得少數族裔學童能夠透過中文,連結不同場所生活與學習經驗的功能,融入社群。

# 聲調感知與語言適應——暱稱調[11 55]的社會語言調查

# 鄭玉

#### 廈門大學

Jurafsky(1996) 和 Lakoff( 1987) 從語言的使用功能論述,認為語言中的"小稱/暱稱" (Diminutive) 來自和兒童交際有關的語用表達。朱曉農 (2004) 從漢語聲調觀察指出"重疊" (reduplication) 和"高調"(high tone) 是表達漢語小稱/暱稱的手段。重疊是結構的詞法 (morphological) 表現;高調則是聽覺的感知 (perception) 特質。

語言適應 (speech accommodation) 即是人們對語言產生趨同 (convergence) 或趨異 (divergence) 的效應,或因仿效心理或因語言純正性,體現群體對暱稱調的接受度差異。

本文將從社會語言學角度切入,以雙字暱稱調 [1155] 和語言適應為主軸,考察大陸 高校學生對帶此聲調詞彙的感知度調查,包含詞彙語義、語言態度、使用情況和來源等。

在大陸普通話中,重疊式的親屬詞前字念本調,後字是輕聲如 "爸爸"、"弟弟"、 "妹妹"等均讀作 [51 0]。然而在臺灣"國語"裡因語域 (register) 的使用不同亦可讀作 [11 55],並用相接近的諧音寫作"粑粑"、"麻麻"、"底敵"、"美眉"等,非重疊式的如"阿姨" [11 55],我們也注意到這些詞彙的指稱對象並不一定都具有血緣關係。"底敵"、 "美眉"可指一般的年輕男女性,"阿姨"可指年紀稍長的女性,由此可見其語義泛化 (generalization)。甚至有些英語單詞 (如 baby) 也代入了這樣的調型,寫作"北鼻"。此類語音表現的語用範圍有所限制,主要是出現在撒嬌、成人對兒童交際的情境。隨著傳媒的影響,這類暱稱調也逐漸在大陸擴展,出現在特定的語言社群 (speech community)。

本研究通過男、女發音人分別錄製兩類不同聲調,即帶有昵稱調[11 55]的詞彙以及讀作本調的詞彙,探求造成語言變異的各項因素,以隨機抽樣的方法,涵蓋本、碩、博三個學歷層次,包含文、理、工、醫四大學科,以本調和暱稱調作為對比,研究受測者對暱稱調[11 55]的語音感知和語言接受度。即是否認同這類暱稱調?是否接受其交際效果?對於暱稱調和本調,他們各自的接受度有何差異?同時也透過訪談進一步挖掘學生的主觀感受,從各項變因尋求產生差異的因素有哪些。

初步結論是:暱稱調 [11 55] 語音感知具有溫柔親切的主觀感受,符合社會大眾對女性形象的期望,受測者對女發音人的接受度相對提高;反之男性發音人的語音感知結果,則呈現相反的狀況,接受度較為低落。其次,不同的學歷層次也會呈現不同的語言態度;再者,學科差異也是影響接受度和語言態度差異的顯著因素;此外,受測者自身的地域

差別(南、北方)方言的影響,以及接觸各式傳媒、電視電影的頻率均影響著受測者對於 暱稱調的接受度、語言態度和使用情況。

# 印度尼西亚万登省唐格朗市八华学校汉语教学现状

# 钟良

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印度尼西亚是世界上海外华人人数最多的国家。但由于历史原因,汉语教育在印尼曾一度中断三十余年,导致这里的华裔使用汉语并不熟练,老一辈还能读写,年青一代只能听说。而且他们在交际中使用的大多是潮州话、福建话、客家话、粤语等汉语方言。1998年印尼政府允许恢复汉语教学后,汉语逐渐受到较为普遍的重视。印尼华人为了保留民族语言、传承民族文化,在当地积极开展华文教育。基于这样的背景,本文对印度尼西亚万登省唐格朗市八华学校汉语教学的情况进行了全面的考察和研究。首先回顾了八华学校汉语教学的历史与发展,继而运用问卷、访谈相结合的形式,加之笔者在该校任汉语教师期间的课堂调查,考察八华学校汉语教学的设立情况与管理情况、汉语教师的基本情况和教学情况、学习汉语的学生的基本情况与学习情况、汉语教材的选用情况和使用效果等。通过调查与采访,了解八华学校汉语教学的基本现状,分析其具有的优势,发现其存在的问题,针对这些有利的方面和存在的问题提出相应的对策和建议,以期对印度尼西亚万登省唐格朗市八华学校乃至印度尼西亚的汉语教学事业有所贡献。

# 「博彩」词迹考

# 周荐

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《"博彩"词迹考》一文,说明"博彩"一词正式出现于1961年7月4日刊登的政府公告第1496号立法性法规(公告编号26/1961,版数795-800)上,是将葡文汉译的结果。那之前,中文文献未见"博彩"一词使用,表示相同的意思,澳门本地汉语,无论是口语还是书面语,均用"赌钱"。托古(民国)小说上有"博彩"一词,实际上恰恰证明,该小说是伪作。"博彩"造出后,迅速成为中文书面上的常用词,不仅在本澳使用,甚至在整个华文世界使用。但本澳华人居民口语,迄今为止仍习惯用"赌钱",这或反映出本澳居民对此职业的心理排拒。

# **Understanding Interrelationship between Chinese Language and Buddhism**

## Prachi AGGARWAL

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Chinese language has been known for its pictographic script and tonal patterns. However the tenacity of a language is reflected in its ability to adapt to changing circumstances. Chinese language has survived the onslaught of various languages, cultures and religions yet has managed to retain the flavour of its 'special characteristics' (中国特色). One of the major reasons touted for this is that despite the rigidity of the language and limitations of its script, Chinese language has been extremely versatile in its vocabulary incorporating various words from various languages and eventually 'Sinifying' them to suit the conditions of the language. Buddhism has had a deep influence on China not only because of its philosophy but also because of its ability to gel with the Chinese psyche. This ability is reflected in the vocabulary of Chinese language which has adopted not only Buddhist thoughts and concepts but also its various words to suit the Chinese understanding of the world at large.

Drawing relationship between Chinese language and Buddhism is not merely a refurbishment of the past but an attempt of how the cultures of the two countries impacted each other. In today's jingoistic times when India and China are often viewed from the lenses of political strife and economic rivalry it is the culture of the two countries which can be a saving grace and rekindle the lost faith between the two nations. At that time the intellectuals of both nations who were pioneer in their field did not resist themselves in humbling down to the neighbour for the sheer want and expansion of knowledge. This explains the travels of Xuan Zang, Fa hien from China and Kumarajiava and Ashaveghosha from India (to illustrate a few travellers) who whole heartedly accepted the knowledge from beyond the borders and do not hesitate to incorporate it in their culture.

While Chinese have Sinified Buddhism to the extent that a new branch called Chinese Buddhism has emerged, the Chinese language could not remain untouched by Buddhist concepts and ideas and many of the words used today were actually derived from Buddhism.

This paper shall dig into the age old contact between Chinese and Sanskrit language and derive interrelationships between the two and the development of Chinese language in the ensuing process.

# **Cyber Enabled Chinese Learning: Opportunities and Challenges**

#### Kaushal Kishore CHANDEL

Jawaharlal Nehru University

Ever since the advent of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), internet and cyberspace technologies have been playing a significant and interactive role in both teaching and learning of Chinese language and culture. These technologies, through online teaching/learning materials, online interactions, podcasts, cartoons, animated videos, songs, movies, online new-paper articles etc., make the learning experience quite interesting and they also assist in creating a virtual language learning environment, which is crucial for 'Non-Chinese Speaking (NCS) Students'. At the same time these technologies also have their own shortcomings and pose certain challenges in certain areas of learning Chinese language for NCS students. This article attempts to: explore the opportunities that the ICTs have provided in the realm of Chinese language learning for NCS; examine the online teaching/learning materials so as to analyze whether they are sufficient (quantitative) and efficient (qualitative) enough to enable the learning of Chinese language for NCS students or not; and analyze the challenges these technologies pose in the domain of Chinese language learning for NCS students.

# Length of Residence on the Phonological Development of L2 Learners of Mandarin

## Chun-Mei CHEN

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This study investigates how the duration of staying in a target language community affects the phonological development of second language learners of Mandarin Chinese. Earlier studies have shown that L2 learners improve their proficiency over the course of a semester (Segalowitz & Freed, 2004). A relatively late age of arrival (AOA) is typically associated with a relatively short length of residence (LOR) in the host country (Flege et al., 1995, 1999; Shim, 1995; Yamada, 1995). Previous research revealed a significant effect of LOR and proficiency on correct identifications of pragmatic errors; both factors contributed to the accurate recognition of pragmatic infelicities, although proficiency had a stronger impact than LOR (Xu *et al.*, 2009). The relationship between L1 transfer and proficiency is in part mediated by the nature of the target pragmatic features (Takahashi, 1996). Learners who go abroad for only a few weeks have been found to improve their oral proficiency (Simões, 1996). Little has been known about how length of residence affects phonological development of second language learners of Mandarin Chinese.

In the present study, thirty Thai-speaking learners of Mandarin Chinese participated in the pre-tests, post-tests, and personal interviews. Forms and functions of the segments and tonal elements were analyzed to justify the phonological development of Thai-speaking learners of Mandarin. Results show that L2 learners' tonal training enhanced their L2 prosodic familiarity and appropriate application of tonal changes in their L2 Mandarin speech. Thai-speaking learners of Mandarin who had longer residence and language course training in the target language community tended to have higher accuracy rates in tonal production. Target language environments, length and residence, and L2 learners' language use could have a link with the prosodic achievements of the second language learners in a study abroad context.

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# Issues in the Teaching and Learning of Chinese for Non-Chinese Speaking Students of Hong Kong

# Phyllis CHEUNG

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Ethnic minority students, referred as non-Chinese speaking (NCS) students by the Education Bureau (EDB) of Hong Kong, face many challenges from the current education system, including access and language barriers. Despite enhanced Government funding and the introduction of the "Chinese Language Curriculum Second Language Learning Framework" by the EDB in 2014, there are still concerns over the efficacy of the support measures and the framework. To date, the Chinese proficiency of many locally born and raised ethnic minority students remains at mainstream primary two level after twelve years of education in Hong Kong. The lack of an organized curriculum, benchmarking, teacher training, and teaching and learning materials hinders ethnic minority students develop the proficiency in Chinese that is necessary for success in school and society. For many students, the efforts are further hampered by the use of Putonghua to teach the Chinese Language. A concrete curriculum with clear learning goals and objectives, grade-appropriate syllabus, second language teaching methods and strategies, assessment tools, and teaching and learning material catered to the needs of ethnic minority learners is required to enable NCS students attain not only Chinese proficiency but educational achievement that would enhance their social mobility.

# **Cultural Adaptation of Early Hong Kong Immigrants in Taiwan**

# Nora Lan-Hung CHIANG

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As Taiwan is becoming a popular destination selected by Hong Kongers who contemplate emigration, it would be useful to learn from the experience of early Hong Kong immigrants in Taiwan. A qualitative study is carried out by interviewing 40 Hong Kongers (22 males and 18 females) aged between 39 to 77 (at the time of interview), who have lived in Taiwan from 1950 to 2002. The sample includes Hong Kongers who came as overseas Chinese students that stayed to work after graduation and further education abroad, marriage and family migrants, employees, and entrepreneurs. Most of them have settled down successfully in a variety of white collar professional jobs. After immigrating to Taiwan, they were able to pursue stable career paths or opportunities for climbing the social ladder.

However, despite similarities in Chinese culture, Hong Kongers face various difficulties with Taiwan culture and customs. While most are not able to speak the local *Minnan* and Hakka dialect, they use Mandarin to communicate, while Cantonese or English is still prioritized. This paper argues that lack of ability to speak *Minnan*, the major dialect of local Taiwanese, or speaking Mandarin with a Cantonese accent, may have alienated them from the mainstream Taiwanese community, and may have hindered their integration by a better understanding of the dynamics of human relationships. Moreover, female immigrants find the Taiwan society much more patriarchal than Hong Kong in the early days.

Most of our respondents have family members back in Hong Kong, and some have retained bi-local residence. A majority reported not returning, while more than half would recommend Hong Kongers to immigrate to Taiwan. While some young Hong Kongers aspire to immigrate to fulfil their "Taiwan Dream" these days, we do hope that a continuous flow of Hong Kong immigrants will materialize, as our immigration policy is getting friendlier as a whole in its amendment in 2014, and aim to target a diversity of professionals (Population Report, 2015). Through better communication, Hong Kong and Taiwan people can learn from each other and work together with complementary strengths in developing Taiwan into a more cosmopolitan place.

# Sentential Final Particles and Modals in Mandarin Chinese

# Livy Li-Ching CHIU

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<u>Aim:</u> This paper examines the correlations between epistemic modals and sentence final particles (SFPs) in Mandarin Chinese (MC). Both SFPs and high modals convey the speakers' knowledge of the world, such as judgment, intention and subjective attitude (Palmer 2001). It is argued that they are interlaced in terms of their scope positions, as exemplified by *yinggai* 'should' and *keneng* 'be likely to' in MC.

Observations: The main issues are based on three observations. Firstly, high modal in MC could be found in two different positions, either following or preceding the subject (1). But one of the alternate (1)b is not grammatical in the presence of a SFP. Example (2)b shows that the sentence with preposed epistemic modal is not acceptable in yes/no-questions. Secondly, modals like *must* and *yinggai* 'should' are ambiguous between the deontic and the epistemic reading. But it is found that they can be disambiguated in yes-no questions. (3)b shows on y the deontic reading. Finally, it is also a well-known, but yet not understood that VP ellipsis is licensed by deontic modals (5) but not epistemic (or high) modals (4).

Solution: Two high modals of MC show the behavior of being unable to precede the subject and eliminating their epistemic reading with the presence of SFP 'ma '. It is proposed; therefore, that the asymmetry found in the patterns from (1) through (5) results from the scope interaction between modals and SFPs. There is an interwoven hierarchy of periphery elements, although modals and SFP appear in the left and right of the sentences respectively. It is reasonable since they are both elements of functional projections in the left periphery. With this in mind, we would be able to explain the three phenomena mentioned above, and would also have a reflection on the syntax of modals.

- (1) a. Zhangsan keneng<sup>E</sup> (hui) canxuan shizhang / b. keneng<sup>E</sup> Zhangsan (hui) canxuan shizhang Zhangsan might will join.election next-one-CL mayer 'It is possible that Zhangsan will run for the next election of mayor'
- (2) a. Zhangsan keneng (hui) canxuan xia-yi-ren shizhang ma? Zhangsan be-likely-to will join.election next-one-CL mayor SFP 'It is possible that Zhangsan will run for the next election of mayor'

- b. \*keneng Zhangsan (hui) canxuan xia-yi-ren shizhang ma?
  possible Zhangsan will join.election next-one-CL mayor SFP
- (3) a. Zhangsan yinggai<sup>E/D</sup> tizao qu taibei le.

Zhangsan should early go Taipei SFP

- i. 'It should be the case that Zhangsan has set off to Taipei early.'
- ii. 'It has become the case that Zhangsan should set off to Taipei early.'
- b. Zhangsan yinggai\*E/D tizao qu taibei ma?

Zhangsan should early leave MA

- ii. 'Is it the case that Zhangsan should set off to Taipei early?'
- (4) \* Zhangsan yinggai qu gaokongtantiao, Lisi ye yinggai qu kaokongtantiao
  Zhangsan should go bungie.jumping Lisi also should [VPE]
  It is probable the case that Zhangsan had gone bungie jumping, and so does Lisi
- (5) Zhangsan gan qu gaokongtantiao, Lisi ye gan qu gaokongtantiao. Zhangsan dare go bungie.jumping Lisi also dare [VPE]
  'Zhangsan dare to go bungie jumping, and so does Lisi.'

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# On Hakka Postverbal Modals and Their Verbal Bases

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This comparative study of Mandarin Chinese and Hakka dialect presents a syntactic account for a close relationship between postverbal verbs and their verbal bases, leading to systematic asymmetries. Under the cartographic approach (Rizzi 1997; Cinque 1999), a fine-grained structure of modals is offered to empirically capture the contrast in the modal constructions and to theoretically illustrate the robust system of light verbs in Hakka.

Hakka as a SVO language has all its modals in the preverbal position with one exception, the deontic modal *tet* in (1), which can occur postverbally derived by the V-to-*v*-to-Mod movement or v-to-Mod movement if a light verb is overtly realized as *zo* 'do' (Huang 1997 for Mandarin). Serial contrasts between two types of *tet* are due to this one-step distinction (Tsai & Chung 2014). More attracted attention is that given the analyticity of Chinese, a system of lexicalized light verbs exists in Mandarin and its dialects. Those lexicalized light verbs in Hakka are predicted as potential verbal bases of tet, which are fortunately confirmed by (2):

- (1) a. Amin <u>siid</u>-tet ng-von fan. V-tet b. Amin <u>zo</u>-tet siid ng-von fan. zo-tet V

  Amin eat- TET five- CL rice Amin do- TET eat five-CL rice

  'Amin can [is permitted to] eat five bowls of rice.'
- (2) a. Amin <u>sii</u>-tet siid ng-von fan. *sii*-tet V b. Amin <u>tung</u>-tet siid ng-von fan. *tung*-tet V

  Amin cause-TET eat five- CL rice Amin move-TET eat five- CL rice

  'Amin can [is permitted to] eat five bowls of rice.'

Compared with dynamic modality expressed by Mandarin *de* in V-*de*-R, these variants of Hakka deontic *tet* consistently deliver permissive modality, but differ in the modality source. The modality tends to be denoted by *sii-tet* V if the permission comes from an authority. In addition, the subject selection seems with respect to the light verb base. Thus, the inanimate subject is prohibited in *tung-tet* or *zo-tet*, due to *tung* and *zo* as typical introducer of Doer and Agent, respectively.

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(3) a. [IP Subject<sub>k</sub> [MPDeo [V<sub>i</sub>-v]<sub>j</sub> -tet [_{\nu P} t_k [_{\nu '} t_j[VP _{i} ]]]]]] V-tet b. [IP Agent<sub>j</sub> [MPDeo zo_i-tet[_{\nu P} t_j [_{\nu '} _{i} [VP V]]]]]] zo-tet V c. [IP Doer<sub>j</sub> [MPDeo tung_i-tet [_{\nu P} _{j} [_{\nu '} _{i} [VP V]]]]]] tung-tet V d. [SAP Authority<sub>k</sub> [IP Subject<sub>j</sub> [MPDeo sii_i-tet [_{\nu P} _{k}[_{\nu '} _{i} [_{\nu P} _{k}[_{\nu '} _{i} [_{\nu P} _{k}]]]]] sii-tet V
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The proposed structures are illustrated in (3): the light verb, *sii* and *tung*, on a par with *zo* serves as the potential verbal base of modal, *tet*. Tung stands as the introducer of a Doer and an Agent relies on *zo*, leading to the subject animacy requirement. An authority within the *sii-tet* V construal is introduced by *sii* and occurs at specifier of SAP (Speech Act Projection, Uriagereka 1995; Rizzi 1997) as the source of permissive modality Furthermore, V-*tet*, the counterpart involved a covert light verb, shows respect to constraints on what detected in those taking overt ones. To recap, this paper from a comparative perspective scrutinizes the notable relationship between postverbal modals and their verbal bases. This analysis, if on the right track, empirically, captures not only the permissive modality source, subject selection, but other contrasts as the formulation of A-not-A Questions and the rhetorical questions. Theoretically, this study of postverbal modals and their (light) verbal bases opens a window to a high analyticity the characteristic property of Modern Chinese (Chao 1968; Huang 2005).

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# Respectively-Interpretation of fenbie and Relativized Minimality

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In this paper, we argue that the distributive bijective interpretation denoted by the adverb *fenbie* in Chinese is subject to Relativized Minimality condition (cf. RM), and the *respectively*-interpretation (cf. R-I) can be viewed as the test for finite/infinitive distinction in Chinese.

Chaves (2012): the adverb *respectively* is to single out one of the bijective relations in the set of possible independently obtained cumulative interpretations. Rouveret (2016): R-I in French is constraint by RM. The cross-sentential R-I is blocked by the intervening embedded lexical subject (the embedded subject is closer than the matrix one).

- (1) \*Les valets croyaient que leur maître était respectivement à Londres et à Rome. the servants believed that the master was respectively in London and Rome (Completive construction)
- (2) \*Pierre et Paul ont écouté Julie réciter une ode et un sonnet respectivement. (ECM)
  Pierre and Paul listened to Julie recite an ode and a sonnet respectively
- (3) a. \*Pierre et Jean ont persuadé Julie [de PRO lire respectivement Montaigne et Pascal].
   Pierre and Jean persuaded Julie to read respectively Montaigne and Pascal

   b. Pierre et Jean détestent [PRO parler respectivement de littérature et de cinéma].
   Pierre and Jean hated to talk respectively about literature and about cinema
   (Control Constructions)

In Chinese, we argue that *fenbie* obeys the same locality conditions as *respectively* in French. Following the analysis of Huang (1982), Li (1990), Ernst (1994), etc., Chinese also distinguishes finite/non-finite clauses, the subject of the infinitive clause cannot be lexicalized. The lexical embedded subject in the completive construction will function as an intervenor (cf. (4a)); while the intervention effect of PRO in the embedded clause is absent in the control constructions (cf. (4b)). The following contrast confirms this idea, the R-I is established in (4b) while is excluded by the intervention of the embedded lexical subject in (4b).

(4) a. 张三和李四分别劝王五 [CP C [TP PRO 去学校和医院]]。 Control construction b. #张三和李四分别看见 [CP C [TP 王五批评了小红和小亮]]。 Completive construction

Though Yang (2003) proposed that Chinese causative verbs (cf. *shi*, *rang*, etc.) are ECM verbs, Chinese causatives are mono-clausal since sentential adjuncts are excluded (cf. (5)).

(5) \* 张三让[为了儿子李四努力工作]。b. 张三知道[为了儿子李四会努力工作]。

Being mono-clausal, the verbal complement of the causative verb is also infinitive. Thus, the causee will not block R-I between the causer and the embedded object.

(6) 张三和李四分别让[王五看书和画画]。

In sum, R-I is also constraint by Relativized Minimality in Chinese. When established across finite sentential boundaries, the intervening lexical subject blocks such an interpretation.

# On the "Fifth Tone" in Malaysian Mandarin

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This study is an acoustic study of the tonal system of Malaysian Mandarin (MM) spoken in Penang, Malaysia, with special reference to the so-called "fifth tone" (cf. Chen's 1983 study of Singaporean Mandarin (SM)). Like many other dialects of Mandarin Chinese, there are four tones in MM, namely T1 (33<sup>Upstepped</sup>), T2 (23), T3 (21) and T4 (53), according to the experimental results of our acoustic study of ten MM speakers. In addition, there is another distinct tone (dubbed Tone 5) in MM as well. Tone 5 is also a falling tone, with a glottal stop coda; consider this minimal pair: kx<sup>53</sup> 'each' vs. kx2<sup>53</sup> 'to cut' (durationally equivalent, see below). It might well be the case that Tone 5 is a kind of reincarnation of the so-called checked tones in many Southern Sinitic languages (Cantonese, Hokkien/Southern Min, Hakka, etc.) spoken in Southeast Asia (C. Chen 2011, W. Chen 2014), as it is not so controversial that L1 interference (non-Mandarin dialects) plays a dominant role in L2 acquisition (Mandarin Chinese). Under scrutiny, however, it reveals that not all Tone 5 words are pronounced as checked tones in these Southern Sinitic languages (12.8% out of 360 monosyllables), for example, pi? 'nose', a non-checked syllable in Middle Chinese (MC) (compare: ci? 'to suck', fu? 'happiness', etc.; 87.2% out of 360 monosyllables). Our observation also conforms to Chen's (1983) results on SM, according to which 70.9% of the fifth tone syllables are checked tone syllables in MC. The distribution of Tone 5 is as follows: T1(23%), T2(8.5%), T3(11.6%) and T4(18.2%) in our corpus (N=360).

Regarding pitch contour, Tone 5 is a high falling tone (53), while the checked tones in Penang Hokkien are either upstepped mid (Tone 7, or Yin Ru) or mid falling (Tone 8, or Yang Ru), suggesting that Tone 5 cannot be directly borrowed into MM via Penang Hokkien (i.e., the effects of L1 interference). More importantly, the duration for Tone 5 is 174 ms on average, which is significantly longer than a checked syllable, normally shorter than 100 ms). Given that T4 is 162 ms on average in phrase-final position, our conclusion is that the only difference between T4 and T5 lie in the presence or absence of a glottal stop coda. Moreover, an SS ANOVA analysis is conducted to see if T4 and T5 are statistically significantly different in terms of contour shape and the results shows that these two tones are not distinguishable in this regard. In other words, our experimental results confirm that Tone 5 is a distinct lexical tone in MM.

Note also that Tone 5 is not neutral tone, either, as Huang (2016) shows that neutral tones are in many respects different from Tone 5.

Finally, it is not so surprising that T5 bears a high falling tone since glottal stops induce pitch falling (Lindblom 2009, Zee and Maddieson 1979; but see Kingston 2011). Still, it is puzzling why a (relatively marked) checked tone should be introduced into MM because T5 cannot be "allowed" in school education. More interestingly, T5 is not fading away among our informants (all in their 20s~30s). Finally, it remains to be seen why some non-checked tones are realized as Tone 5 in MM. Some preliminary results from this study will be reported in the conference.

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# On the Structure and Semantics of Relative Constructions in Gan

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The Relative Construction (RC in short) is a useful phenomenon for cross-linguistic comparisons and perhaps is the most studied phenomenon (e.g. Keenan and Comrie 1977; MacWhinney and Pléh 1988; Alexiadou et al 2000). This paper discusses the RC in Gan (Nanchang), aiming to understand its structure and semantics as well as to explore language universals and micro-variation among the Chinese dialects concerning relativization by comparing Gan with other (well studied) languages like Mandarin and Cantonese. Gan, the same as Mandarin, has head-final RCs; however, differing from Mandarin, Gan does not employ the particle *de* but one dedicated morpheme *ko*, which can also function as a classifier, for RCs (e.g. Wan 2011; Zhao 2013):

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    (1) a. xihuan na ge nühai de ren zou le. (Mandarin) like that Cl girl De person leave Asp
    'The man who likes that girl left.'
    b. xi<sup>44</sup> fon<sup>22</sup> ε<sup>22</sup> ko<sup>53</sup> n.iε<sup>44</sup> i<sup>0</sup> ko<sup>53</sup> n.in<sup>35</sup> tsou<sup>44</sup> ti<sup>35</sup> ε<sup>22</sup>. (Gan) like that Cl girl Cl person left 'The man who likes that girl left.'
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RCs with classifiers are *not* unique to Gan; other Chinese dialects also have such constructions (e.g. Matthews and Yip 1994; Liu 2003). Cantonese, for instance, has RCs with classifiers and even allows different classifiers to appear in such constructions (2a). In addition, another type of RCs, *ge*-RCs, is also attested in Cantonese, which is the counterpart of Mandarin *de*-RCs (Matthews and Yip 1994, 2011) (2b).

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(2) a. ngóhdeih hái Faatgwok sihk di yéh géi hóu-sihk ga. (Cantonese) we in France eat Cl food quite good-eat PRT 'The good we ate in Friance was pretty good.'
b. sīk ngóh ge yàhn know 1SG that people 'people that know me'. (Matthews and Yip 1994: 110-113)
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In this paper, we focus on four issues regarding Gan RCs: (i) what can be relativized in Gan? (ii) how are head nouns of RCs derived? (iii) what are the possible structures of Gan RCs? (iv) what is the function and semantics of *ko* in Gan RCs? It will be shown that Gan can relativize elements in all of the following syntactic positions in Keenan and Comrie (1977): Subj>DO>IO>OBl>Gen>OComp. Regarding the derivation of the relativized NP in Gan, we will argue that similar to Mandarin (e.g. Huang 1982, Huang Li and Li 2009), the head noun of RCs in Gan can be derived via either movement or base-generation. Specifically, island constraints (e.g. Adjunct Constraint, Complex NP Constraint) on movement are observed in Gan (3).

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(3) a. le<sup>44</sup> in<sup>22</sup> uei<sup>35</sup> xo9<sup>5</sup> sen<sup>22</sup> mou<sup>22</sup> lei<sup>35</sup> xou<sup>44</sup> tho9<sup>5</sup> tçhi<sup>53</sup>. (Gan)

You because student not come very angry

'You were angry because that student didn't come.'

b. *ŋo<sup>44</sup> çiɔŋ<sup>44</sup> tçiɛn<sup>53</sup> ɛ<sup>22</sup> ko<sup>53</sup> le<sup>44</sup> in<sup>22</sup> uei<sup>35</sup> mou<sup>22</sup> lei<sup>35</sup> xou<sup>44</sup> tho9<sup>5</sup> tçhi<sup>53</sup> ko<sup>53</sup> xo9<sup>5</sup> sen<sup>22</sup>.

I want see that Cl you because not come very angry Cl student
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With a resumptive pronoun, (3b) becomes grammatical, rendering island constraints irrelevant:

Regarding the structure of Gan RCs, we compare the adjunction structure (Chomsky 1977) with the complementation structure (Kayne 1994) and show that both structures are possible for Gan. As for the semantics of Gan RCs, we propose that *ko* in Gan RCs is a function from kinds to properties and allows the relative clause to combine with the head noun via Heim and Kratzer's rule of Predicate Modification. In the end of this paper, it will be shown that to study RCs of Gan and to compare them with those in other Chinese dialects can help us understand micro-variation among the Chinese dialects, which is crucial for us to understand macro-variation and universals.

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# **Chinese and Counterfactual Reasoning**

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This talk starts by giving a cursory review of existing works on this topic in Chinese grammar, Chinese psycholinguistics and Chinese philosophy of language, pointing out the need for some general theory on Chinese counterfactuals that can 1) clearly state how counterfactual conditionals are phrased in Mandarin Chinese, 2) nicely accommodate some important claims about explicit and implicit counterfactuals in Chinese in the works extant, 3) identify the types of counterfactual conditionals and the use conditions of each, 4) provide a framework to describe some special constructions found in Han dialects/languages other than Mandarin, and 5) reveal similarities and real differences between the counterfactual constructions in Han languages and some more inflection-reliant languages. I claim that Chinese counterfactuals can be formally explicit or implicit, the two notions cross-cutting the tripartite division of truthifiers, falsifiers, and counterpossibles. The typical explicit counterfactual in Mandarin is headed by the falsifier vaobushi 要不是 [if-not-be], which I argue is to be treated as a unary operator prefixing a veridical P, making the resulting construction categorically different from the lexically similar *yaoburan* 要 不然 [if-not-so] or the more usual antecedent negation. I also analyze some other constructions in Mandarin and in Wu dialects that are explicitly counterfactual, especially the truthifying *meho* 蛮好 construction in Shanghainese. I then discuss ways through which counterfactual meaning is reached through the use of a set of weak features in unmarked conditionals, arguing that their real function is to pragmatically effect a change that will truthify or falsify a contingent situation rather than expressing counterfactuality directly. Substitution tests will be provided to demonstrate the subtle working of the weak features, including the perfective aspectual marker  $-le \supset$ , the antecedent zao 早 (early) and the consequent zao, the truthifying enhancer zhende 真的 (really) and negation as the default falsifier. I wind up by briefly discussing the counterpossibles, including the counteridenticals, showing that this type does not involve the use of weak features in Chinese, and similar cases in English do not make use of fake-tense morphology. The study can be taken as an exercise in semantic botany, which I take to precede any attempts at formalization, as it is necessary to establish first some minimal common ground on this much neglected and rather controversial topic in Chinese linguistics.

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# Xi 係 in Sinitic Languages: The Reinstatement of a Marginalized Copula

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Background Yue-Hashimoto (1993), drawing upon Wang (1940), articulates that Sinitic languages fall into two groups based on the copulas being employed: Cantonese and Hakka use a xi (F)-type copula, whereas the other Sinitic languages employ a cognate of shi. This purported restricted distribution of the xi-copula led many authors to assume that xi did not develop fully in Classical Chinese, and its current productivity in Cantonese/Hakka is a case of language-specific innovation. Tang (2009) further proposes that Gan, which is closely related to Hakka, is nevertheless a shi-type language, hence the Hakka xi is most likely a recent innovation arisen from close contact with Cantonese. Partly due to these claims, the xi-copula has garnered very little attention, compared with the empirically well-described shi-copula.

**Fieldwork Survey** This paper sets about testing previous claims about the *xi*-copula. A representative dialectal spot is chosen for each Sinitic language identified in Ethnologue's *Languages in China* (18<sup>th</sup> edition). A minimum of three native speakers is consulted for each spot. The elicitation results constitute a first approximation towards a typology of Sinitic copula types, illustrated in Table 1 (copulas are transcribed phonemically). Figure 1 illustrates the geographical distribution of *shi*-type languages versus *xi*-type languages (red: *xi*-languages, gray: *shi*-languages).

Type of	Language (dialectal spot):
copula	copula form
shi-type	Jin (Pingyao): shi
	Mandarin (Beijing): shi
	Min (Southern Min: Quanzhou): si
	Wu (Shanghai): si
	Xiang (Xiangtan): si
<i>xi</i> -type	Cantonese (Foshan): hai
	Gan (Nanchang): $h\varepsilon$
	Hakka (Wuhua): $h\varepsilon$
	Hui (Tunxi): \(\varepsilon i\) (xi-type)/si (shi-type)
	Ping (Northern Ping: Guilin): hai

Table 1 Grouping of Sinitic languages by copula type

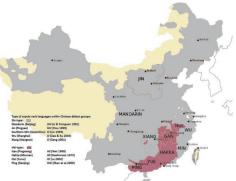


Figure 1 Geography of copulas

These patterns reveal that, in oral speech, the xi-copula is the only copula form in Cantonese, Hakka and the Northern group of Ping. It is the prevalent copula form in Gan, and is in free variation with the *shi*-copula in Hui. Furthermore, the elicitation results point to the productivity of the *xi*-copula, demonstrated in the fact that all xi-type languages allow for: (1) modification of the *xi*-copula by negation words (e.g. Cantonese: *m-hai*; Gan: *bat-he*; Hui: *fəʔ-ei*); (2) reduplicative positive-negative form (e.g. Gan:  $h\epsilon$ -bat- $h\epsilon$ ); (3) use of the *xi*-copula in clefts (e.g. Gan:  $h\epsilon$ -NP/adjunct-VP). The current pilot study thus suggests that while Sinitic languages indeed exhibit an opposition between a *shi*-type subgroup and a *xi*-type subgroup, the distribution of the *xi*-subgroup is not limited to Cantonese and Hakka, but is broader than previously assumed.

Further Discussions The geographical distribution identified in this study, where all *xi*-languages are mutually adjoining, is indicative of an areal feature that results from language contact. Two possible explanations suggest themselves: One possible scenario is that the *xi*-copula was fully productive in Classical Chinese up to the split of Classical Chinese into its daughter languages. This productivity was retained in the South Sinitic languages that maintained close contact with one another, yet was gradually lost in the North Sinitic languages. Alternatively, it is possible that the *xi*-copula was initiated in South Sinitic languages and was subsequently spread to North China. The northbound *xi*-copula lost out in competition to the more prevalent *shi*-copula, but remained productive in regions of its origin. A concerted effort, combining textual/archival research and fieldwork at a micro-level, is needed to shed light upon this distribution pattern in the future. At present, this study highlights the need to put the *xi*-copula on an equal footing with the *shi*-copula in typologically-oriented studies on comparative dialectal grammar.

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# A Spoken-Corpus-Based Study of *了 le/liao* in Singapore Mandarin Chinese

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The particle  $\mathcal{T}$  le in Mainland China Mandarin Chinese (MMC) has been extensively researched on by many linguists (e.g. Zhu, 1982; Liu, 1985; Guo, 2008; Lü, 2015). In contrast, much is left to be desired of the  $\sqrt{le}$  particle in Singapore Mandarin Chinese (SMC) (previous studies include Chen, 1986; Chew & Zhou, 1998; Zhu, 2015). While the two share many similarities, studies about the usage of  $\gamma$  in SMC point out several areas where SMC  $\gamma$  differs from its MMC counterpart. For instance,  $\vec{j}$  can be pronounced as le or liǎo in SMC even when it is used as an aspectual marker (e.g. 这么薄的衣服,穿了 le/liǎo 也没什么用 (Chen, 1986)). SMC and MMC, and (b) the differences between  $\overrightarrow{\ }$  when it is pronounced differently in SMC. Our study finds that like MMC, both le and liǎo in SMC function as  $\mathcal{T}_1$  (perfective marker),  $\overline{\int}_{2}$  (perfect marker), and  $\overline{\int}_{1+2}$ . However, le and liǎo in SMC exhibit different tendencies in functions: le tends to function as either  $\boxed{\ }$  2 or  $\boxed{\ }$  1+2, whereas li\(\tilde{a}0\) tends to function only as  $\boxed{\ }$  2. Furthermore, we find that SMC *li\u00e4o* exhibits a third distinct distribution and function (i.e.  $\mathcal{T}_3$ ) that is not found (and not permitted) for both MMC and SMC when the particle is read as le: as in the example 送龙船了 liǎo 就送那个炉下海 'Send the furnace into the sea after sending the dragon boat'. Instead of being a verbal suffix (i.e. attached to the verb 送), 了 appears in the clause-final position and follows a VO phrase. This opposes previous findings that *lião* is merely a substitution for le in SMC (Chen, 1986; Huang, 2013). This study also finds that in SMC, liǎo can co-occur with le in the form II liǎo le at the sentence-final position, such as in the sentence 早餐是以前的事情了了 liǎo le 'The breakfast is a thing of the past'. The current study argues that liǎo le is the result of a failure in the combination of  $le_1$  and  $le_2$  when both occur at the sentence-final position, and may have been lexicalised as a new sentence-final particle. A comparison with other Chinese dialects (e.g. Southern Min, see Li (2001) and Shi (2014)) and SMC spoken by older Singaporeans reveals that these characteristics may have arose from language contact with the dialects in Singapore, and that this influence is weakening gradually as seen from the relatively lower usage of *liǎo* in the more recent data. The findings of this study

not only serve as a reference for studies on  $\mathcal{T}$ , but also shed light on the language variation motivated by language contact in the context of SMC.

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# Possibilities and Challenges of Teaching Chinese as a Second Language in South/Southeast Asia Countries: A Sociolinguistic Study

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South/Southeast Asian countries include Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Burma. Most of these countries are located in the MSR belt. These countries have their peculiar history, language policy and speech communities. This is a preliminary study discussing the possibilities and possible challenges of promoting teaching Chinese as a second language (CSL) in South/Southeast Asia countries from a sociolinguistic perspective. This paper discusses possibilities and possible challenges by discussing the sociolinguistic facts and summarizing studies about CSL in these countries. The paper focuses on the exonormative and endonormative positions of Chinese in MSR countries.

# Teaching Chinese as a Second Language for NCS in Hong Kong: Issues and Experience Sharing

# Siu-Lun LEE and Kwun-Hung CHANG

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Teaching Chinese as a second language (CSL) for NCS in Hong Kong has been an issue discussed in many occasions; such as in academic conferences, in meetings concerning education issues for ethnic minorities, in meetings discussing legal rights of ethnic minorities, etc. CSL for NCS in Hong Kong relates to language education for ethnic minorities in a multicultural community. This paper will discuss the pedagogical issues and observations of CSL for NCS in Hong Kong. Examples and data drawn from classroom observation and focus group discussion will be discussed.

# Teaching Literary Chinese to Adolescent Ethnic Minority Learners through "Reading to Learn" Pedagogy in the First Language Classroom: Possibilities and Issues

## Nixon Tit-Hei LEUNG

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Over the past few decades, there has been much scholarly discussion on resolving ethnic minority adolescents' learning difficulties in second language (L2) reading and writing for smooth integration into their host societies. In the Sinophone world, previous studies tend to focus on the teaching and learning of Standard Modern Chinese (*Xiandai Hanyu*), regardless of the crucial role played by Literary Chinese (*wenyan*) in formal Chinese Language curricula across different Chinese-speaking communities. This paper presents the challenging case of Hong Kong, in which high-performing ethnic minority (EM) secondary students with relatively low Chinese proficiency are often placed in first language (L1) Chinese classrooms in local elite schools. Given the mandatory teaching of Literary Chinese in the mainstream L1 Chinese curriculum, and the absence of any strictly-defined L2 counterparts, Literary Chinese has become a roadblock to successful teaching and EM academic advancement. The current paper aims to provide a preliminary review of the issues involved, as well as a novel perspective that proposes the use of a genre-based, highly collaborative "Reading to Learn" pedagogy (Rose, 2006; Martin & Rose, 2012) in ethnically and academically diverse Chinese Language classrooms for accommodating the needs of both the EM students and their teachers.

# Language Attitudes of Non-Chinese-Speaking Secondary Students in Hong Kong

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This study examined the language attitudes of non-Chinese-speaking (NCS) students in Hong Kong. We surveyed 259 students in local schools, who are enrolled in lower and upper secondary classes with English as the medium of instruction. Our questionnaire respondents are from diverse ethnic backgrounds including Philippines, Nepal, Pakistan, and Thailand. Our survey focused on how NCS students evaluate the local and global importance and perspective of their native language (NL) and language skills. The results of the survey show that NCS students in Hong Kong in general are positive and optimistic about their NLs. The recognition of their NLs is found in immigrants of the first and second generations. We also notice that although these students are bilingual or multilingual speakers, they tend to consider themselves most proficient in English. Some students' explanation to the usefulness of their NLs is interesting and worth further investigation. Based on our findings, implications to language pedagogy and planning are also discussed.

# Divergences in Cambodian Chaozhou from Varieties in China

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The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Silk Road initiative has been praised by Cambodian officials and in June of 2016, the country officially confirmed its place with the opening of their *21st Century Maritime Silk Road Research Center* to study and improve relations and economics with China and other countries along the Road.

The Chinese have had a long history in Cambodia. Chan (2005), in his study of identity construction of Sino-Cambodians, described Chinese communities in Cambodia with histories of over 200 years. In his anthropologic overview of the Chinese in Cambodia, Willmott (1967) reported vast increases in Chinese, specifically Chaozhou, immigration in the 1930s-60s. Willmott (1967) and Chan (2005) each describe it as characteristic of Sino-Cambodians to be multi-lingual, at least knowing Khmer in addition to their heritage Chinese variety, such as Chaozhou. Thus it is expected that contact with Khmer will have had some effect on these Chinese varieties in Cambodia. While these two studies provide ethnographic details of the Chinese in Cambodia, no known work has focused specifically on the Cambodian Chaozhou language, thus it is an area in need of study.

This paper explores divergences in Cambodian Chaozhou from varieties in China with a focus on syntactical differences. Key language changes will be highlighted and analyzed with respect to their relation to Khmer grammar.

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# Cantonese Tonal Acquisition by Non-Chinese Speaking Students in Hong Kong

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Cantonese has a complicated tonal system with six lexical tones which are acoustically very similar, but the first languages (e.g. Punjabi or Urdu) and the second language (English) of many non-Chinese speaking (NCS) students in Hong Kong with South Asian origins are non-tonal. This poses a great difficulty to these students acquiring Cantonese mainly in school settings. However, very little research has been done to investigate the acquisition of Cantonese lexical tones by NCS students in HK. We carried out both perception and production experiments with 43 native speakers of Urdu and/or Punjabi (19 females, aged from 12 to 18) in Form 1 to Form 5 at a government-aided secondary school in HK. An AX discrimination task with all 15 possible tone pairs using 5 sets of syllables was conducted to assess their perception of Cantonese tones. They also completed a picture-naming task covering two sets of syllables with all six tones; each picture was accompanied by the corresponding Chinese character and English gloss to facilitate production. If they really did not know the target stimuli, they were prompted to repeat after the experimenter (shadowing). Their production is analysed acoustically. Preliminary results suggest that these students differ widely in their tonal performance. In perception, a fairly high accuracy on distinguishing the same tone pairs was observed, with an averaged accuracy of 84% ranging from 58% to 98%. For the different tone pairs, the averaged accuracy is much lower (62%), and the range is even wider (23% - 95%). The averaged accuracy of several similar tone pairs lingers around chance level. Deviant production of tone was commonly found in both self-production and shadowing among the NCS students, even for those who have been living in HK for over 10 years and started to learn Cantonese early. Further analysis of the data is underway. We will also investigate whether there is a link between tone production and perception of these NCS students, and how language use in different settings influences their acquisition of Cantonese tones.

# The Chinese Experience at Doon University: Challenges and Opportunities

## Tanvi NEGI

#### Doon University

With China's rapid economic development and its rising political importance and influence in the International arena, the study of Chinese as a foreign language has also gained prominence in the world with over 40 million people around the world learning it as a second language. In India, Chinese is recognized as one of the fastest growing foreign language and many Universities, Colleges and schools are establishing or strengthening and developing their Chinese language programs.

Chinese is arguably one of the most difficult languages of the world. Chinese is a tonal and pictographic/ideographic language which makes it very difficult for a L2 learner coming from a non-alphabetical and non-tonal language background to learn. India is a land of diversity, therefore it is safe to say that students studying in Universities coming from different parts of the country and with different cultural, education and family backgrounds exhibit different motivation levels, learning strategies, learning objectives, expectations and performance level.

The challenges we face as teachers of a foreign language cannot be separated from challenges the students face while learning a foreign language. This paper is an attempt to present a comprehensive study of the Chinese Language program in Doon University, a State University situated in the hill state of Uttarakhand in India which started in 2010. This paper will discuss the course curriculum and teaching methodology/evaluation pattern that the Department is employing in its undertaking of imparting Chinese Language. The paper will also address questions like what motivates the students? What are their expectations from the program? What areas of Chinese language learning do they find difficult and what strategies do the teachers employ to deal with these difficulties. The attempt is to define the challenges and opportunities a regional University in its nascent stage faces and its role in the overall development of Chinese Studies in India.

# Teaching Dialect Variation: The Case of Aspectual *you* in Southern Mandarin Varieties

## Chun-Yi PENG

Borough of Manhattan Community College-CUNY

Although the use of you (有) as an aspect marker has been widely observed in the Mandarin varieties spoken in southern China, Taiwan and Southeast Asia, it is often associated exclusively with Taiwan Mandarin by many northern Mandarin speakers (Peng, in progress). However, the aspectual you has been largely understudied in both pedagogical and generative literature, as it is often seen as 'non-standard' or a substratum influence from southern Chinese vernaculars. In the context of classroom teaching, a long-standing question of our heritage-speaker students is 'how come what we learn in class is different from how my parents talk?' The use of you can be a good starting point to answer this question and raise students' awareness that all Mandarin varieties are rule-governed and logical, through which speakers express their regional and social identities (see Martínez 2003; Murphy 2012). This study aims to draw upon the elicitation data to examine the geographic distribution of the aspectual you, and I also suggest that you should not be simply taught as a dialectal variant of the perfective le.

In Mandarin varieties with perfective *you* (1), *you* occurs in a larger set of contexts than aspectual *le. You* is not exclusively perfective; it also has a habitual reading (2), and is compatible with stative verbs (3) (Sun 2005). Further, analyzing *you* and *le* as variants of the same perfective incorrectly predicts that a perfective sentence never contains both *you* and *le* (4). The purpose of this study is twofold: 1) To raise students' awareness to different varieties of Mandarin, and 2) to provide a syntactic and semantic analysis of the aspectual *you* and to discuss how this analysis can inform Chinese teaching.

- (1) 他們有到達山頂。/他們到達了山頂。(perfective)
- (2) 他每天有游泳。/\*他每天游了泳。(habitual)
- (3) 他有喜歡李四。/\*他喜歡了李四。(stative)
- (4) 我最近有看了一些小説。(you and le co-existing)

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#### The Placement of the Gei-Phrase in Spoken Mandarin Varieties

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This study examines the variable placement of the *gei*-phrase in spoken Mandarin varieties, as illustrated in (1). Although the many syntactic studies have been done on both pre- and post-verbal *gei*-phrases, the geographical distribution of the *gei*-phrase has been understudied by both syntacticians and sociolinguists.

- (1) a. wo gei ni da dianhua (Preverbal)
  - I to you make phone call
  - 'I will give you a call.'
  - b. wo da dianhua gei ni (Postverbal)
    - I make phone call to you
    - 'I will give you a call.'

The goal of this study is to demonstrate that at the production level, the placement of the *gei*-phrase is regionally conditioned, but not at the perception level. In support of the claim, I surveyed 30 informants from different dialect areas across China and Taiwan. The survey consisted of and was conducted in the order of the following sections: elicitation task, grammatical judgment test, and demographic questions. The elicitation task was in the form of one-on-one, face-to-face interviews, designed to elicit the actual productions of the target *gei*-phrases. The acceptability judgment test asked the informants to rate the naturalness of the written sentences both with and without the target structures.

The data show that at the production level, there is a decreasing preference for the preverbal *gei*-phrase moving from north to south–northerners produced significantly more preverbal variants than their Southern counterparts(see the pdf version for chart). This might be due to substrate influence that northern dialects usually favor the preverbal dialectal equivalent of the *gei*-phrase whereas southern dialects, such as Min, Yue and Hakka, only allow for the postverbal form. At the perception level, however, both variants are equally acceptable without regional

differences. The systematic distribution of the *gei*-phrase raises the question as to whether there are other variables similarly distributed across dialect areas.



## How do Korean Chinese Learners Perceive Mandarin Tones in Sentence Context?

#### Qiuchen WANG

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Previous research has shown that language experience has influence on perception of Chinese tones and intonations. Mandarin native listeners' perception of Mandarin tones is categorical but non-tone language listeners perceive tones differently (Wang S.Y., 1976; Hallé, P. A., Chang, Y.C., & Best, C. T., 2004).

Korean is non-tone language and Mandarin tones and intonations both have changes on pitch height. Korean learners' difficulty in acquiring Mandarin tones is observed by many Chinese language teachers. This study aims to investigate how the interrogative intonation effects Korean Chinese learners' identification of the tones at the end of the sentences. Without long-term living experience in Mainland China, all the participants are Korean native speaker who can identify one-syllable Mandarin tones with high accuracy.

The results of this study confirm the hypotheses that a) tones at the end of the sentences have significant influence on Korean learners' identification of Mandarin interrogative intonation, and b) even though Korean learners can identify the Mandarin one-syllable tones with high accuracy, interrogative intonation has significant influence on their identification accuracy of Mandarin tones and confusion pairs T1-T4 and T2-T3 exist, but some pairs of tones with phonetic dissimilarities can be well discriminated even in sentence context. The findings suggest that training on identifying one-syllable tones is not adequate for our students to perceive tones correctly in sentence context.

This study claims that it is necessary to practice Mandarin tone perception and production in sentence context if we want to help our students to reduce tonal difficulties in daily communication.

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### **Null Objects and Lexical Decomposition**

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This paper argues that the impossibility of null object in Chinese is a result of lexical decomposition, verb raising, and deletion (Hale and Keyser 1991, 1993, Huang 1994, 1997, Lin 2001), rather than an exception to verb-stranded structure (Xu 2003). This analysis can further explain why verb-complement compound verbs fail to tolerate null objects in the language.

In Chinese, object drop is a prevalent phenomenon in the verb-stranded structure in (1). Xu (2003) observes that certain verbs such as *fanrong* 'boom' and *wennuan* 'warm', which are rare in number (only 3%), are exceptionally required to take overt objects in (2).

- (1) John kanjian-le tade mama, Bill ye kanjian-le. John see-LE his mother Bill also see-LE 'John saw his mother, and Bill did as well.'
- Tadehua \*nide ye wennuan-le. (2) a. wennuan-le womende xin, hua his words warm-LE our hearts your words also warm-LE 'His words warmed our hearts, and your words also did.'
  - b. Jiu zhengee fanrong-le jinrong shichang, \*xin zengee ye farong-le. old policy boom-LE money market new policy also boom-LE 'The old policy causes the money market to boom and the new policy also did.'

We propose that it is the event structure of these verbs that determines the grammaticality of the sentences. The verb *wennuan* 'warm' contains a multiple-event structure with light verbs, CAUSE and BECOME in (3a). To derive the right order, the verb undergoes V-to- $\nu$  movement to merge with the two light verbs on the way to  $\nu P_1$  and its argument *womende xin* 'our hearts' is raised to Spec $\nu P_2$ . Then, the deletion of  $\nu P_2$  is activated to yield the verb-stranded structure in (3b), an ungrammatical structure.

- (3) a.  $[_{vP1}$  *nide hua* CAUSE  $[_{vP2}$  BECOME  $[_{vP}$  *womende xin* wennuan ]]] 'to cause someone to become warm'
  - b.  $[vP1 \text{ nide hua CAUSE-[BECOME-wennuan}_i]_i [vP2 \text{ womende xin}_k t_i [vP_t t_k t_i ]]]$

To capture this fact, we argue that  $vP_2$ -deletion violates the Argument-per-sub-event condition (APSC) in (4) (cf. Rappaport, et al. 2001, Huang 2006, 2007), which requires that at least one argument has to be left for each sub-event in syntax.

(4) Argument-Per-Sub-event Condition (APSC): There must be at least one argument XP at the syntax per sub-event in the event structure.

APSC was originally proposed to explain why a transitive like *eat* may drop its object in (5a) but a causative like *break* may not as in (6b). Since *break* is a "resultative" causative verb with a complex event structure, an object is normally required to meet the requirement that the sub-event of CAUSE needs an argument. Accordingly, (3b) is ruled out because the argument of the sub-event CAUSE, *womende xin* 'our hearts', has been deleted. The same phenomenon occurs in (3a).

(5) a. John eats.

b. \*John broke.

The analysis helps explain why the compound verbs such as *da-si* 'hit-die' cannot take null objects in (6). The event structures of (6a-b) can be decoded as a three-layer event structure 'the activity of hitting causes someone to become a state of death' and 'the activity of crying causes someone's eyes to become red' in (7). It is the deletion of the internal verbal structures that causes (6a-b) to be infelicitous.

- (6) a. Zhangsan da-si le yi-ge ren, \*Lisi ye *da-si* le. Zhangsan hit-die LE one-CL person Lisi also hit-die LE '(Intended) Zhangsan hit a person and caused him to die, and Lisi did, too.'
  - b. Zhangsan ku-hong-le yanjing, \*Lisi ye ku-hong le. Zhangsan cry-red-LE eye Lisi also cry-red LE '(Intended) Zhangsan cries and his eyes become red, and Lisi does, too.'
- (7) [x DO [x CAUSE [BECOME[y da-si/ku-hong 'hit-die/cry-red']]]]

This analysis sheds light on the restrictions on missing objects in Chinese and other languages.

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# **Learning Chinese in Hong Kong: The Counter-Clockwise Approach**

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Every CSL learner in Hong Kong has a purpose in their learning, whether they come from areas along the Maritime Silk Road or other parts of the world. From the perspective of the teacher, how do we know what we offer here meet the purposes of the majority of these learners? As students, how can they be sure that they have indeed achieved their goals at the end of their program? The counter-clockwise approach described in this paper is based on our teaching practices in the past decade, with reference to both Putonghua and Cantonese learners. It starts with the building of a language task bank that contains some of the most frequently encountered situations in which language is used in real life. Such a task bank is then used as the foundation that leads to each of the key stages in the learning process, including assessment, curriculum design, teaching materials preparation, teaching activities and teacher training. Also discussed in this paper is the pragmatic framework in language use that provides the context for the implementation of the approach, as well as the pros and cons of CSL learning here in Hong Kong.

## Comparison between Chinese Counterpart 'de hua' and Korean Conditional Marker '-tamyen' and as a Subjective Hypothetical Marker

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Through conditional connectives, a lot of languages express conditionality and hypotheticality. The Chinese language also utilizes a variety of conditional connectives, such as 'ruguo 如果', 'jiaru 假如', 'wanyi 万一', 'jishi 即使', 'tangruo 倘若', among which 'ruguo 如果' is most frequently used. 'Ruguo' is often used in combination with '-de hua'. The Korean language utilizes a conditional connective, '-myen', which also appears frequently in the form of '-tamyen', a combination of the declarative mood marker '-ta' and the conditional marker '-myen'. What is interesting is that the Korean conditional connective '-tamyen' and the Chinese counterpart '-de hua' have a semantic similarity, as both contain the word "speak" in it, meaning that a proposition is quoted in the antecedent of a conditional statement. In the Chinese language, '-de hua' (speech of), which is a topic marker that results from the topicalization of the phrase "shuo NP/VP de hua", co-appears with the conditional connective 'ruguo'. Similarly, in the Korean language, the declarative mood marker '-ta' which is embedded in '-tamyen' is claimed to be an elliptical form of -ta-ko ha-myen 'if someone (including the speaker) says/thinks/assumes'. For the Korean language, it is claimed that '-tamyen' prevails over '-myen' when a hypothetical meaning is stronger, since '-tamyen' reflects the speaker's assumption. Similarly, Chinese linguists such as Lu Shu Xiang ( 吕叔湘 ), Zhao Yuan Ren ( 赵 元任), Xing Fu Yi(邢福义), and Wang Wei Xian(王维贤) observed that 'ruguo.....de hua' is more colloquialized and tend to express a stronger hypothetical meaning than 'ruguo'. Given the similarity between Chinese and Korean, this study aims to investigate the frequency of conditional statements with and without the 'de hua' and '-ta' markers in hypothetical and nonhypothetical conditionals through corpus analysis.

## From a Boundedness Marker to a Left Periphery Marker: Evidence from -li<sup>31</sup> in Wuhua Hakka

#### Qingwen ZHANG and Lilan LUO

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This paper investigates the suffix  $-li^{3l}$  in Wuhua Hakka which is widely used after NP/AP/VP. Based on the grammatical behaviors of  $-li^{3l}$ , it is argued that there are two  $-li^{3l}$  in Wuhua Hakka: one is a boundedness marker, the other is a left periphery marker. The bounded marker  $-li^{3l}$ , which is affixed to count noun roots, closed locatives and reduplicated adjectival roots, is considered to be a functional head converting bounded lexical roots into bounded lexical categories in order that they can be picked out successfully from the lexicon. The left periphery marker  $-li^{3l}$ , which follows diminutive nominals, kinship terms addressing the younger generation, metonymies addressing the disabled, numeral classifier phrases and stative adjectives, is at the left periphery of the maximal projection hosting the lexical categories/phrases denoting the speaker's subjectivity.

Based on Boscovic's (2014) proposal that all lexical categories project phases and phases are contextually defined, we claim that both  $-li^{3l}$  are phase heads, i.e., the lexical category itself is a phase if no extended projection appears and the phase will be contextually extended to its highest projection if the speaker's subjectivity is to be encoded. Furthermore, there is a functional projection FP abstracting a peculiar property of the entity/event/state in between the two phases. For instance, it is a SizeP for the diminutive nominal, a GenerationP for kinship terms addressing the young, an AbilityP for metonymies addressing the disabled, an AmountP for numeral classifier phrases and a DegreeP for stative adjectives. The intermediate functional projection on the one hand abstracts a peculiar property from the lower phase and enables the higher phase to operate on the abstracted property on the other hand. The structure of  $-li^{3l}$  is thus generalized as follows:  $[_{xP} - li^{3l}]_{FP}$ F $[_{XP} - li^{3l}]_{N}$ Root]]].

The implication of this claim is twofold: first of all, the maximal projection of lexical categories is parallel to the maximal projection of clauses in that both have two phases structurally: XP and xP vs. vP and CP, with the lower phases denoting basic grammatical units, e.g. a lexical category vs. a proposition, and the higher phases expressing the peripheral subjective information. To bridge the gap between the lower phase and the high phase, both

structures require an intermediate functional projection to mediate the two: it is TP for the clausal structure and FP for the categorial structure. Secondly, the lower phase head is possible to be grammaticalized into a higher phase head due to the common properties shared by the two, and the left periphery marker  $-li^{3l}$  is the consequence of the upward movement of the boundedness marker  $-li^{3l}$ . In this sense, the grammaticalization of  $-li^{3l}$  is conducted phase by phase.

This claim is further supported by the grammatical behaviors of  $-li^{3l}$  following verbs. Distinctive from  $-li^{3l}$  after NPs/APs,  $-li^{3l}$  is attached to lexical verbs rather than lexical verb roots.  $-li^{3l}$  is primarily a perfective aspectual marker assigning a perfective reading to all types of verbs irrespective of their lexical aspects. Besides,  $-li^{3l}$  also occurs after activity verbs to denote a tentative aspectual reading. The tentative aspect is distinct from the perfective aspect in that the latter only denotes the completion of an event while the former conveys the speaker's intention of doing the event. In other words, the perfective aspect concerns the aspectual property of events only while the tentative aspect relates the event to the speaker's subjectivity. In such a case, the perfective aspectual marker  $-li^{3l}$  is akin to the boundedness marker and the tentative aspectual marker  $-li^{3l}$  to the left periphery marker, acting as the lower and the higher phase head, respectively. The mediating of the two phase heads also relies on the intermediate functional projection.

#### The Modal Flavour of Sentence Final le in Mandarin

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Mandarin sentence final *le* (henceforth LE) is argued to mark a change, i.e. a new state appears, cf. Shi and Hu (2006) and Soh (2009). The contrast between (1a) and (1b) shows LE does trigger a CHANGE OF STATE reading when we deal with a stative verb *xiang* "resemble".

However, as pointed out by Soh (2009), sentence (1b) can also give rise to a CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION reading, according to which "the boy" looks like "his father" all the time from birth. The speaker got wrong information that "the boy does not look like his father", based on indirect evidence, such as guessing about the boy or somebody telling her about him. And she uses LE to express a CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION effect.

Unlike Soh (2009) who claims that CHANGE OF STATE and CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION are two independent readings, We argue that the CHANGE OF STATE reading is a subcase of the change that occurs in the epistemic state of the agent (, namely CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION reading), based on a form of direct perception. Consider (1b) again. By CHANGE OF STATE, agent had seen the boy and knew he did not resemble his father at a moment in the past. Thus, [the boy does not look like his father] exists in her belief of the situation in w0 before speech time. When she saw the boy again at speech time, the change occurs in her epistemic state because of the direct input that [the boy looks like his father] at speech time.

In a word, the meaning of LE in terms of change is not restricted only to the inchoative reading of CHANGE OF STATE. But rather the change can occur in the epistemic state of the agent relatively to the state of an entity, where the CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION reading follows.

#### Evaluation time of asserted content and computation time of LE are two distinct times

Following Huang and Davis (1989), we assume that the domain of LE is a sentence. (1b)-(3) indicate that LE is compatible with present, past and future tenses. That is to say, the asserted

content is not necessarily evaluated with respect to speech time (1b). But it can also be evaluated relatively to a time index prior to speech time (2) or following speech time (3).

Meanwhile, the expectations that are contrary to the evaluated propositions are always temporally located at speech time. Take (3) for instance. The asserted content [Lisi go to the USA] is evaluated with respect to a time index *after speech time* in the presence of the modal verb *yao* "will". But the whole temporally evaluated propositional content [Lisi will go to the USA next year] is contrary to the expectation of the hearer *at speech time*. In a nutshell, it is necessary to distinguish two times: while the evaluation time of asserted content can be located at other places on the time axis than speech time, LE always gives instructions to compute CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION interpretations at speech time. This also explains why LE is argued to signal a "current relevant state" in the literature, cf. Li and Thompson (1981).

#### A modal-like analysis of sentence final le as a marker of revision

The hypothesis we explore is that LE expresses the speaker's committment to the truth of the proposition expressed by the host sentence and marks that she perceives it as requiring a revision of her epistemic state, i.e. information is not processed by a simple reduction of the set of worlds seen as compatible with the circumstances asserted to be true at speech time, as *per* a straightforward update. The revision signalled by LE concerns a propositional content evaluated as false, i.e. as not-p. In the contra expectation reading (2)-(3), the asserted propositional content p is incompatible with the hearer's expectation *at speech time* that amounts to there being all not-p worlds. In (1b), two readings are associated with the status of not-p, i.e. either the situation relative to a time index prior to speech time has evolved, from non-matching what described by host clause to matching it, or there was an incorrect expectation.

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## Memetic Calque in Chinese Cultural Communication: A Corpus-Based Study of Language Contact

#### Yihua ZHANG

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Culture-bound words exercise a mutual impact upon the two languages involved in language contact and China English, as an emerging and burgeoning variety of world Englishes, has been affected by China-specific words on the lexical, grammatical and semantic levels in terms of Chinese cultural communication. This is actually a process of interaction of different linguistic and cultural memes within a given field of the hosts' meme behaviour, where each element has a dynamic influence on the interaction between the linguistic memeplexes. This paper sets forth the nature and characteristics of borrowing and calque from the perspective of contact linguistics and memetics, and explores how China-specific words, together with their linguistic and cultural memes, are recognized, transferred, assimilated and communicated in language contact with English though memetic calque. The discussion, based on the *China Related English Corpus*, centres on different features of borrowing and calque as the outcome of language contact, the similarities between calques and memes, and the processes of memetic calque through transliteration, transference, reference and induction. It is hoped that this approach may give a better account of the evolution of China English and of the interaction between China-specific words and English.

### 會議須知

海上絲綢之路的漢語研究國際論壇於 2017 年 4 月 7-8 日在香港中文大學召開,由香港中文大學中國文化研究所吳多泰中國語文研究中心、中國語言及文學系主辦,全球中國研究計劃、香港中文大學圖書館、商務印書館(香港)有限公司協辦,香港中文大學文學院、聯合書院、新亞書院、香港中華廠商聯合會贊助。

#### 開幕禮及特邀演講(一)

日期:4月7日(星期五)

時間:上午9時30分至12時15分

地點:香港中文大學行政樓祖堯堂

#### 分組討論

#### 日期和時間

4月7日(星期五)下午2時15分至5時55分

4月8日(星期六)上午9時至下午5時05分

地點:香港中文大學康本國際學術園 407-411 室

#### 香港非華語學童中文教學工作坊

日期和時間:4月7日(星期五)下午2時15分至5時55分;4月8日(星期六)

上午9時至下午12時40分

地點:香港中文大學康本國際學術園 411 室

#### 特邀演講(二)與閉幕禮

日期:4月8日(星期六)

時間:下午5時30分至7時10分

地點:香港中文大學康本國際學術園 LT4

#### 海上絲綢之路書展

日期:3月27日至4月9日

地點:大學書店(康本國際學術園一樓)

日期: 3月27日至4月30日

地點:大學圖書館

#### 報告時間:

主題演講限時20分鐘,討論時間10分鐘,每節30分鐘。

分組報告限時 15 分鐘,討論時間 10 分鐘,每節 25 分鐘。

宣讀時間尚餘 5 分鐘、1 分鐘時,工作人員舉牌示意;宣讀時間結束,工作人員按鈴兩下,以示完結;討論時間結束,工作人員按鈴一下。

#### **Instructions**

The International Symposium on Chinese in the Maritime Silk Road is held at The Chinese University of Hong Kong on April 7-8, 2015. The Symposium is jointly organized by the T. T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre, Institute of Chinese Studies and the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, co-organized by the Global China Research Programme, The Chinese University of Hong Kong Library and The Commercial Press (H.K.) Ltd., and sponsored by the Faculty of Arts, the United College, the New Asia College, and The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

#### **Opening Ceremony & Invited Speeches (I)**

Date: April 7, 2017 (Friday)

Time: 9:30am - 12:15pm

Venue: Cho Yiu Hall, University Administration Building, CUHK

#### **Parallel Sessions**

Date & Time:

April 7, 2017 (Friday), 2:15pm - 5:55pm

April 8, 2017 (Saturday), 9:00am - 5:05pm

Venue: Rooms 407-411 Yasumoto International Academic Park (YIA), CUHK

## Workshop on Chinese Teaching and Learning for Non-Chinese Speaking Students in Hong Kong

Date & Time:

April 7, 2017 (Friday), 2:15pm - 5:55pm; April 8, 2017 (Saturday), 9:00am - 12:40pm

Venue: Room 411 Yasumoto International Academic Park (YIA), CUHK

#### **Invited Speeches (II) and Closing Ceremony**

Date: April 8, 2017 (Saturday)

Time: 5:30pm - 7:10pm

Venue: LT4 Yasumoto International Academic Park (YIA), CUHK

#### **Book Exhibits on the Maritime Silk Road**

Date: March 27-April 9, 2017

Venue: The CUHK University Bookstore (1/F Yasumoto International Academic Park)

Date: March 27-April 30, 2017

Venue: The University Library

#### **Presentation:**

There will be 20 minutes for each keynote speech, 10 minutes for discussion. Each session will be 30 minutes.

There will be 15 minutes for each presentation, 10 minutes for discussion. Each session will be 25 minutes.

The timekeeper will show a signage when there are 5 minutes and 1 minute left for each presentation. The bell will ring twice when the presentation time is over. The bell will ring once when the discussion time is over.

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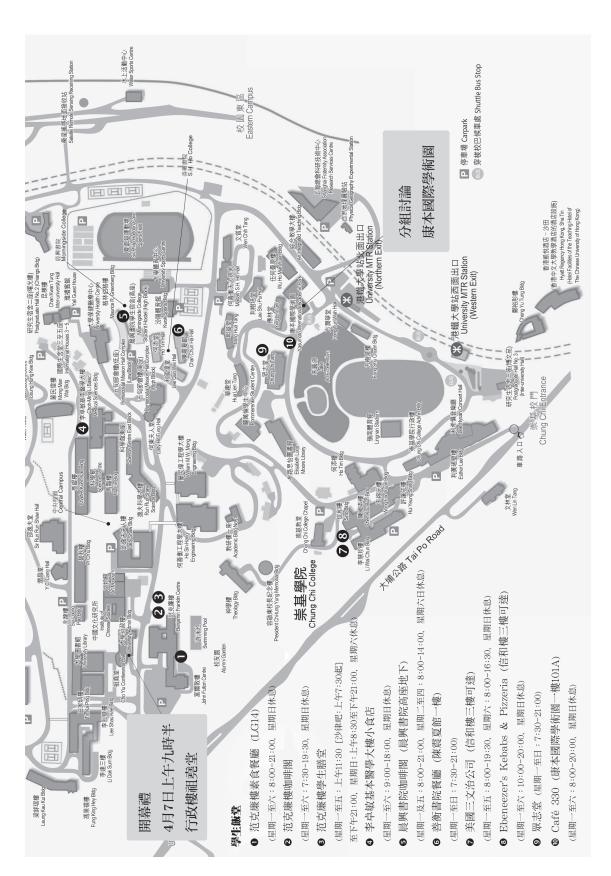
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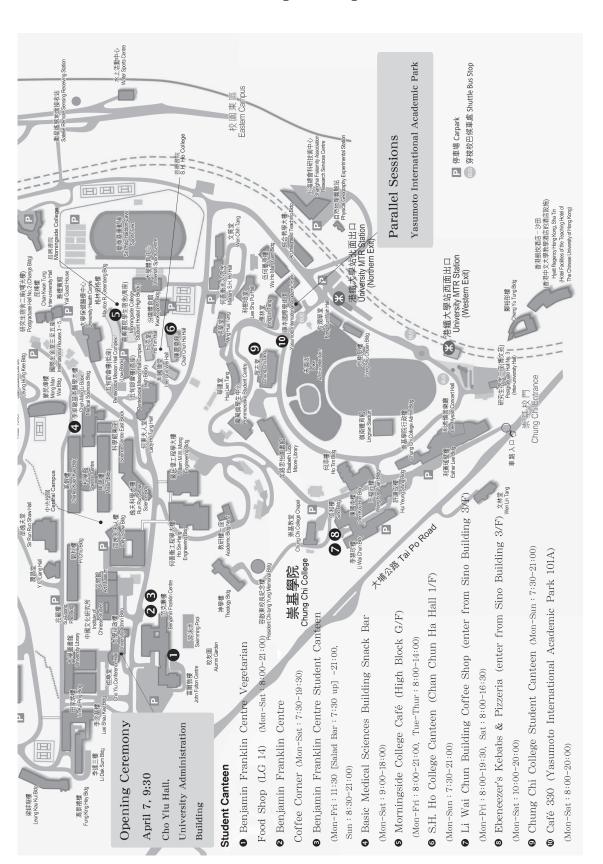
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### 校園地圖



### Campus Map





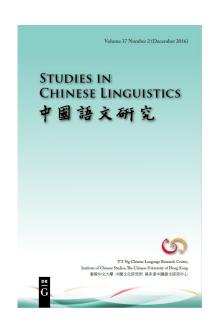
## **Studies in Chinese Linguistics Call for Papers**

Studies in Chinese Linguistics (SCL)(ISSN 1017-1274), which is edited by T.T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre (CLRC), Institute of Chinese Studies at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and published and distributed by De Gruyter Open, is an international academic open access journal since 2012 devoted to comparative study of Chinese language and linguistics and a platform for research of comparative linguistics and dialectal grammar under a comparative approach. Up to now, SCL has been indexed and abstracted in 28 international databases

CLRC website: www.cuhk.edu.hk/ics/clrc/

De Gruyter Open: www.degruyter.com/view/j/scl

Comparative works among Chinese dialects or between a Chinese language/dialect and any languages spoken in the countries and areas in the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road that contribute to theoretical linguistics or have significant theoretical implications are particularly welcome.



Inquiries and submissions are requested to be sent to scl.editor@cuhk.edu.hk.

T.T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre

Institute of Chinese Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong



《中國語文通訊》(ISSN 1726-9245)於 1989年創刊,由香港中文大學中國文化研究 所吳多泰中國語文研究中心出版。

#### 目標及方向

《中國語文通訊》旨在提供一個研究中國語言學的平台。本刊主要刊載有關漢語語言學及相關研究的最新成果。

本刊將以「海上絲綢之路的漢語研究」作為主題,以專號的形式出版,重點研究 21 世紀海上絲綢之路國家和地區華語和漢語方言的語言特點,歡迎投稿。

有關詳情,請瀏覽本刊網頁: http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/ics/clrc/

本刊為「開放獲取」(open access)期刊,過往各期文章 (1989-1999,2012-2016)都可以從中心網頁免費下載。



CURRENT RESEARCH IN CHINESE LINGUISTICS (ISSN 1726-9245) (formerly known as Newsletter of Chinese Language) was first published in 1989 by T.T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre of the Institute of Chinese Studies at The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

#### Aim and Scope

*Current Research in Chinese Linguistics* is an open platform for the study of Chinese linguistics, mainly focusing on the current research of all areas of Chinese linguistics.

We especially welcome papers on linguistics properties of Chinese and its variants spoken in the countries and areas in the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road in the forthcoming special issue on Chinese in the Maritime Silk Road.

Please visit the following website for the details.

http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/ics/clrc/

Current Research in Chinese Linguistics is an open access journal. Articles in the issues published in 1989-1999 and 2012-2016 can freely be downloaded.