应用语言学研究对 中文教材编纂的重要性: 一个实例

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BASIS CHINESISCH《基础中文》 系列教材的特点:

- ●教材分为《基础中文》和《进阶中文》两个阶段,适合大 学两年中文教学使用,也能满足中学四年的中文课程需要
- ●本书德文翻译版《 Basis Chinesisch》 最近由瑞士 Chinabooks.com 出版社在苏黎世出版
- ●预计学生学完本教材后,口语和阅读能力可以达到美国 ACTFL外语水平测试的"中级高"标准,相当于美国政府ILR 标准的 S-1+/R-1+水平
- ●教材分听说本(只有汉语拼音和英文)和读写本(介绍繁简两种字体),老师可根据学生背景和需要,选择先教听说再教读写,或听说读写四种技能同时传授,或只教听说
- ●主课本有配套的练习册, 里面提供了大量辅助练习
- ●教材配有两张DVD和八张CD,内容包括96个视频和长达60个小时的听力练习,一百多名中文母语者参与了录制工作

- ●课本对中文发音和拼音系统进行了详细的介绍,并提供了 丰富的发音练习
- ●所有初中级常用语法点都是通过自然对话来介绍的
- ●主课文对话简短精炼(只有6到12句),便于学生背诵和在课堂上表演
- ●与其他初中级教材相比,这套教材包含更多口语常用词, 全书生词总量为2,318个
- ●全书配有详细清晰的英文注释,介绍有效的学习策略,帮助学生学习语音、生词、语法,了解中国社会与文化
- ●教材以中国大陆普通话为主,但也有部分内容反映了台湾、香港、澳门、新加坡和马来西亚等华语社会多样化语言使用情况
- ●听说本教材配套练习册,每课包括听力理解练习、角色扮演练习和其他多种练习

- ●读写本教材中出现的汉字选自听说本中的高频词汇,所以 学生学习某个新字之前,已经掌握了该词语的发音、意义和 用法,这样极大地减轻了学生的学习负担
- ●教材读写本系统地介绍了823个汉字和2,600多个词语
- ●读写本每课只介绍六个新汉字,还有学生在听说课中学过的由这六个汉字组成的词汇
- ●每个新汉字的笔画、结构(包括声旁)和字源都有详细的介绍,同时配有相似汉字的比较与对比
- ●读写本有不同字体的印刷体,也有手写体,便于学生识别
- ●读写本里的每一课都包含大量的简体版和繁体版的阅读练习,分为句子、对话 、 段落和注释
- ●一些课文配有真实语料,例如路牌、名片、货币、电子邮件、日程表和手写便条等
- ●读写本练习册配有生词卡、汉字练习纸,以及多种形式的 简繁体书写练习,供学习者和教师选用

应用语言学研究在这个教材中的几个实例

一、对各地中国话的听力训练

- ●本教材的一个基本观念即中文是一种有多种标准的,属于 几个不同社会的语言,而且学习者都应该能听懂
- ●本教材的基本对话虽然以北京为主(共56课),但也包含台北(共31课)、香港(共3课)、澳门(共1课)、新加坡(共2课)和马来西亚(共2课)的语言内容
- ●本人过去从事过闽南语、粤语方言研究工作,也包括 对受方言影响的普通话研究
- ●因为我们基本上反对教员在课堂上"讲解",因此每一课包括对语法、词汇、社会、文化等方面的详细注释
- ●该注释也包括对"不标准"普通话的说明,例如:

(选自《基础中文: 听与说》第11单元 第1课的语法与文化注释)

- **2B.** ACCENTED MANDARIN. The taxi driver in this Basic Conversation doesn't speak standard Mandarin; his Mandarin is influenced by his native language, Taiwanese. For example, in line 2, instead of **shuō** he says **suō**; and in line 8, instead of **jiŭshiwŭkuài** he says **jiŭsiwŭkuài**. The type of pronunciation you're learning for your active use in this course is that of standard Mandarin, which is based on the dialect of Beijing and is considered the Chinese national language. While the majority of Chinese speakers throughout all of China can understand standard Mandarin without any problem, speakers from areas other than Beijing and environs frequently use non-standard, dialect-influenced pronunciations in their Mandarin. In the speech of non-standard Mandarin speakers there are fewer unstressed syllables and there is less use of the **(r)** suffix. Other common features of non-standard Mandarin include:
- (a) Initials zh-, ch-, and sh- may lose the h to become z-, c-, and s- so that, for example, zhū "pig" sounds like zū "rent," chǎo "noisy" sounds like cǎo "grass," and shān "mountain" sounds like sān "three."
- (b) Initial f- may change to hu- so that, for example, fàn "cooked rice" sounds like huàn "change."
- (c) The distinction between initials I- and n- may be lost so that, for example, lán "blue" and nán "difficult" sound the same.

- (d) The distinction between finals -in and -ing and between finals -en and -eng may be lost so that, for example, xìn "letter" and xìng "be surnamed" sound the same, or so that dĕng "wait" sounds like dĕn.
- (e) Tones may differ from standard Mandarin. For example, in the dialect of Tianjin, syllables which would be Tone 1 in standard Mandarin are pronounced like Tone 3, and syllables which would be Tone 2 in standard Mandarin are pronounced as Tone 1. Also, Mandarin as spoken by many speakers from Taiwan and southern mainland China has fewer neutral tones than when spoken by northern speakers.

The above doesn't mean that you don't need to learn standard Mandarin tones; when native Chinese speakers use tones in a non-standard manner, there is still a *system* to their speech, so standard speakers will subconsciously make the proper adjustments and still understand them. If you, as a non-native Chinese speaker, pronounce tones "any old way," there will be no system, and you're likely to be misunderstood.

You may be wondering how Chinese can communicate if all these distinctions in pronunciation are lost; and, in particular, how you'll ever get all this straight. The short answer is that context usually makes the meaning clear. For the time being just be aware that non-standard pronunciations exist, so that if you try out your Chinese in the local Chinese restaurant and hear someone say **Wŏ sì Céndū rén** rather than standard Mandarin **Wŏ shi Chéngdū rén** "I'm from Chengdu," you won't be overly surprised and will have a general idea of what is going on. The important thing for you to focus on now is learning how to speak and understand Mandarin with standard pronunciation. In time, as your Chinese language experience increases, you'll gradually get used to common accented Mandarin pronunciations.

(选自《基础中文: 听与说》练习册的 听力理解练习第20单元第4课;请注意此为剧本, 唯有在教师手册中出现,学习者看不到)

女: 小虎, 你喜欢看中国电影吗?

男:我不太喜欢那些很老的黑白电影,但是我很喜欢八、九十年代的中国电影。

女: 你最喜欢的中国演员是谁啊?

男:成龙和周星驰。

女: 电影里的人说的话, 你都能听懂吗?

男:我能听懂三分之一。有的地方说得太快,我就听不太明白了。可是,我觉得因为我常常看中国电影,所以我的听力比以前好多了。

女: 你看过多少部中国电影呢?

男: 差不多50多部。

女:天啊,这么多!

(选自《基础中文: 听与说》练习册的听力理解练习第20单元第4课; 此为学生用答案纸)

NAME	DATE	SCORE
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Based on the recorded passage, circle the best response to each of the questions that follows. You may listen to the passage as many times as needed.

QUESTIONS

- 1. What kind of films does the male speaker like to watch?
- (A) Old black and white films
- (B) Chinese films from the 1980s and 1990s
- (C) Films with the actor Zhou Runfa
- 2. What proportion of the language in a Chinese film can the male speaker understand?
- (A) One-third
- (B) One-half
- (C) Two-thirds
- 3. How many Chinese films has the male speaker seen?
- (A) About 30
- (B) About 40
- (C) About 50

二、对被动式的解释和练习

- ◆本人过去曾花过几年时间研究"欧化中文语法",包括新兴的被动式
- ●新编的教材中对被动式的说明和练习一部分 是根据本人的研究成果,例如:

(选自《进阶中文: 听与说》 第22单元第2课的语法与文化注释)

5B. EXPRESSING PASSIVE VOICE IN CHINESE. Examine the following sentence from line 5 of this lesson's Basic Conversation:

Wŏde píbāo, hùzhào, gèzhŏng zhèngjiàn dōu bèi tōule.

"My purse, passport, and all kinds of IDs were stolen."

Now look at these sentences from the Supplementary Vocabulary for this lesson:

Nǐ bèi tā piànle! "You got tricked by him!"

Tā bèi lăoshī màle. "She was scolded by the teacher."

Notice that all of the above sentences contain the coverb **bèi**. The pattern with **bèi** to express passive is:

SUBJECT BÈI (AGENT) VERB VERB SUFFIX OR COMPLEMENT Tā bèi (lăoshī) mà le.

"She was scolded (by the teacher)."

Note that in the example above, the agent—the part that expresses by whom the action of the verb was performed—is optional. So you could say either **Tā bèi lǎoshī màle** "She was scolded by the teacher" or just **Tā bèi màle** "She was scolded."

Here are some more examples of the passive with **bèi**, some of them with and some without an agent: ...

Now note carefully the following:

(4) Traditionally, as in the examples above, the Chinese passive has been used mostly in adversative or infelicitous senses (i.e., unhappy situations, such as "be killed," "be hurt," "be hit," "be stolen," etc.) and such usage is still common. However, due to the influence of Western languages, Chinese grammar has changed, so that now the passive with **bèi** is sometimes used even for neutral or happy events. For example:

Shàng xīngqīde wănhuì, tāmen yĕ bèi yāoqĭngle.

"They were also invited to the evening party last week."

This kind of usage is especially common in modern written style, as in newspapers and novels.

- (5) ...
- (6) ...
- (7) Having now learned how to express the passive with **bèi**, **ràng**, and **jiào**, you should be careful not to overuse it. As we pointed out earlier, Chinese tends to use active voice much more commonly than passive. Moreover, depending on the context, some verbs may be interpreted in a passive sense without the need for any overt passive marking. That is, the direction of a verb may be outward from the subject as actor, or inward toward the subject as receiver of the action or goal. Study the following examples: ...

三、对中文书写系统的分析和练习

根据本人的研究和调查,说"中国的文字"不如说"中文的书写系统"。依我看,中文的书写系统系统包括:

- 传统的中国字 (繁体字、正体字): 對 國
- 简体字: 对 国
- 异体字: 对 国
- 罗马字 (大写): X光, B型肝炎, 卡拉OK, 一张CD, 0血型, 3D银幕, MP3
- 罗马字 (小写): e世代, n次

- 汉语拼音(以便注音或进行电脑输入)
- 阿拉伯数字: 012345679 (再加上〇)
- 数学符号: +-×÷=%
- 特种符号:¥&@ 々
- 标点符号:、,;。!?; ······() []

大多数中文的母语者会斟酌情况从以上的"中文书写系统"选出他们所需要的符号。根据我最近的一个非正式的调查,即使在中国大陆,虽然约92%时用简体字,但约8%时仍使用繁体字,例如:

社會主義核心價值觀



國



富强 民主 文明 和谐自由 平等 公正 法治 爱国 敬业 诚信 友善







国际民商法专题研究丛书

欧洲联盟国际私法

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琴耀号商等变惠

母親百周華誕榮慶紀念

男從新敬賀

文章 南京云朝 Narjing doud brocad



血液知识

血型与遗传

ABO血型的遗传

		the state of the s
父母血型	子女血型	子女不应有的血型
0+0	0	A/B/AB
O+A	A/O	B/AB
O+B	B/O	A/AB
O+AB	A/B	O/AB
A+A	A/O	AB/B
A+B	AB/A/B/O	
A+AB	A/B/AB	0
B+B	B/O	A/AB
B+AB	B/A/AB	0
AB+AB	AB/A/B	0
8 100		THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

一个现实的例子,

1、献血可以减少

实践证明: 反复献的意义。

2、经常献血可以陷

现代人由于体力处于较高的水平,依 致动脉硬化,血管弹 正常的饮水,填充了

3、献血可预防心脏

据芬兰科学家的 到的预防心脏病之效 血者比较,从不献血

4、经常献血可提高趋

献血后,对骨髓产细胞的生成,经常按规 陈代谢,新生细胞比例





以上的"语言事实"意味着什么呢?

- "会"中文意味着读者能看懂以上各种不同字体和符号
- 我们的原则是:母语者写什么,学习者应该能读什么
- 因此学习者应该能认识简体、繁体和常见的异体字
- 某些非正式的、"不规范"的用法我们不要鼓励学习者自己使用,但他们还是要能看懂
- 因为以上种种原因,所以我们编的阅读教材要 多样化,要包罗万象,应该尽可能提供各种语 体的例子,从比较正式的到非正式的