2017 1   1   84

目　录

儿童的汉语保持水平与父母的角色

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沈椿萱　姜文英

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YCT

Children′s Language Maintenance and Parents′ Role
——a case study of five Chinese Immigrant families living in Brisbane

SHEN Chunxuan & JIANG Wenying

School of Languages and Cultures　University of Queensland　Brisbane 4072 Australia

Abstract This paper investigated the language maintenance status of five Chinese immigrant families in Brisbane. The Chinese proficiency of the children from these families was examined through YCT tests and their parents′ attitudes and behaviors concerning Chinese language maintenance were explored at the same time. The findings indicate notable differences among the participants in their Chinese proficiency as well as their uneven development in the four language skills. Their competence in listening and reading surpasses their writing and speaking abilities. In addition　parents′ attitudes can be summarized into two categories　"respecting children′s interests" and "emphasizing the importance of learning Chinese". Parents with the second type of attitude are more insistent and persistent in their efforts　e.g. providing more resources for Chinese learning　insisting on daily communication in Chinese and sending their children to weekend Chinese language schools　which increases the Chinese input for their children and greatly promotes their language maintenance. The Chinese language environment parents create at home is of great significance to the children′s Chinese development　particularly when the children are living and being educated in the English environment in Australia. Therefore　parents are playing an indispensable role in their children′s Chinese language maintenance.

Key words immigrant families　parents　children　language maintenance

第二语言教学中的提问论略

尉万传

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摘　要：

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关键词：

A Survey on Questioning Strategies in L2 Class

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Abstract Questioning is an indispensable part of L2 teaching as well as communication. It plays a significant role in improving teaching efficiency. In application of questioning　TSL teachers should be well aware of the distinction of display questions and referential ones　make good use of self-explaining　probing　redirecting and prompting　and distribute questions in proper proportion among all the students. Meanwhile the teachers should keep their feedbacks versatile and lengthen the wait time a bit. In dealing with the quotidian answer "Sorry I don′t know"　they also need adopt some strategies and countermeasures.

Key words L2 teaching questioning distribution feedback strategy

高校来华语言进修生汉语学习满意度研究
——基于北京大学留学生样本的调查分析

赵鹏飞　　孔令跃

100871

摘　要：

218

5

关键词：

Study on the Learning Satisfaction of Chinese Language Students
——Based On the Chinese Language Students at Peking University

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Abstract The present study examined the construction of the learning satisfaction of Chinese language students and the relation between satisfaction and international students′ individual variables including gender nationality and language level. Results showed that the learning satisfaction of Chinese language students consisted of five factors teacher′s professional quality the interaction between teacher and student teaching setting learning performance and teaching environments respectively. There were generally high mean scores of satisfaction at five factors with teacher′s professional quality having the highest scores but teaching environments having the lowest scores. Moreover the high satisfaction scores on five factors were not affected by individual variables. These findings highlighted the importance of teachers in language teaching and the deficiency of teaching settings which helps improve the teaching service quality.
Key words Chinese language student learning satisfaction individual variable teacher variable

印尼华裔留学生阴、阳平的感知与产出

张锦玉

（北京华文学院专修部，中国 北京 102206）

摘　要：本文对学习汉语 6-8 个月的印尼华裔留学生的阴、阳平感知和产出进行了研究，结果发现：目标字位置和参照字声调类型对印尼华裔学生的感知有影响，他们基本可以辨别阴、阳平，且感知呈现出范畴化特征，但感知边界和范畴化程度均低于中国人；从阴、阳平的产出上看，印尼华裔学生表现为阴、阳平调域的偏低以及阳平音高升幅较小等特征，与中国人差异显著。这说明，印尼华裔学生感知与产出之间可能存在一定的制约关系，但产出的准确性滞后于感知的建立。

关键词：印尼华裔学生；阴平；阳平；感知；产出

The Perceptions and Production of Tone1 and Tone 2 in Mandarin by Indonesian Ethnic Chinese

ZHANG Jinyu

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Abstract：The perception and production of Tone1 and Tone 2 in Mandarin by Indonesian ethnic Chinese who have studied Chinese for 6−8 months are researched in the paper. The results show that their perceptions are influenced by the position of target character and the type of the tones of the consult character. They can distinguish Tone1 and Tone 2，and their perceptions are categorical，though their perception boundaries and the degree of category are lower than the Chinese. From the aspect of the production，the Indonesian ethnic Chinese have notable differences with Chinese，which perform as the lower tone range of Tone1 and Tone 2 and the less rise range of Tone 2. Therefore，the perception and production have certain constraint relation，and the accuracy of production is after the perception.

Key words：Indonesian ethnic Chinese student；Tone1；Tone 2；perception；production

国际学校学生汉语学习策略研究

刘若男　　原一川

OVERSEAS CHINESE EDUCATION

不同学习情景中印尼留学生汉语学习策略调查

陈　琳　　李艾玲

510275

摘　要:

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Liyanage　2004

关键词:

Learning Strategies of Indonesian-Chinese Learners in Different Learning Contexts

CHEN Lin & LI Ailing

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Abstract　Learning strategies play an important part in language learning. The Language Learning Strategies Inventory　Linyanage　2004　was used to investigate the Chinese learning strategies of Indonesian-Chinese learners in different learning contexts. The relations between learning strategies and gender　language level　and student categories were explored. The results indicated that　cognitive strategies and meta-cognitive strategies were the most popular strategies for Indonesian-Chinese learners while social-affective strategies were less used. In different learning contexts　the use of learning strategies were affected by gender　language level and student categories.

Key words　learning strategies　learning contexts　Chinese learning　Indonesian-Chinese learner

OVERSEAS CHINESE EDUCATION

中、高级水平留学生汉语隐喻理解能力实证研究

510006

摘 要：

70

关键词：

An Empirical Study on Competence of
Understanding Chinese Metaphors
of Intermediate and Advanced International Students

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Abstract Metaphor as a kind of cognitive method is ubiquitous in thought and language. Understanding metaphor refers to identifying inferring and explaining meaning of metaphor in language. Training in competence of understanding metaphors is one of important contents in second language teaching and learning. This paper explores comprehension competence of Chinese metaphors by 70 international students whose Chinese level is intermediate or advanced through a questionnaire. These findings are as follows 1 Their competence of understanding Chinese metaphors is poor. 2 It is relevant significantly to Chinese proficient level Chinese learning time and length of living in China. 3 It is easiest for them to understand those metaphors such as foods or daily supplies while most difficult ones are about animals or plants. 4 The context has a very significant effect on the achievement of understanding. Based on these we put forward some related teaching suggestions.
Key words competence of understanding metaphor Chinese level intensity of context empirical study

王红侠

213000

摘　要：

关键词：

The Analysis on Errors of Categories and Causes for Indonesian Students

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Abstract There are three categories of the errors at the beginning of Indonesian students learning Chinese as a foreign language　syntactic errors　words used errors　sentences using errors. There are five categories of the errors on syntactic errors　words order errors　asymmetric errors and mark errors and so on. Merge errors and logical errors are the common errors of the sentences using errors. This article also analyzes the causes of errors　the students deduce Chinese with mother tongue　they deduce the new rules of Chinese with the old ones　they don′t understand the explication of dictionary exactly.

Key words Indonesia　error　category　cause

张娟娟

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摘　要：

关键词：

The Influences and Development of
Chinese Orthographic Awareness of Southeast Asian Learners

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Abstract　This article discusses the influences　the formation and development of Chinese orthographic awareness of Southeast Asian learners by lexical decision tests. It also discusses the development of the awareness of components and parts location. The results found that learning　frequency　stroke　literacy are the influence factors of Chinese orthographic awareness of southeast Asian learners who have formed Chinese orthographic awareness in low grade　and further develop on the intermediate stage. Chinese orthographic awareness of left−right structure is better than the surrounding structure. The foreign students of southeast Asian nations have formed the awareness of components and parts location in low grade while in the intermediate stage　the development of the awareness of parts locations superior to components. The development of frequency components in three levels does not affect the formation and development of Chinese orthographic awareness of Southeast Asian learners.

Key words　Southeast Asia　overseas learners　orthographic awareness　components awareness　component location awareness

"　　　　　　　　　"

王国栓

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摘　要：英语习得中的"被动泛化"现象得到了广泛的关注，汉语习得中"被动泛化"的研究却还少之又少。从二语习得的角度说，把作格动词和非宾格动词分开研究是一条可行的途径。韩语母语者对汉语作格动词习得中产生"被动泛化"的原因是"使役"，习得的过程是"U"型。

关键词：非宾格动词；作格动词；被动泛化

Topic the Overpassivization in L2 Acquisition of Chinese Ergative by Korean-Speaking Learners

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Abstract：The Overpassivization in L2 acquisition of English ergative has been widespread concern, but the research on Chinese is still rare. From the perspective of second language acquisition, the ergative is different from the unaccusativity. The trigger mechanism of overpassivization is "causative", and the acquisition process is "U" shaped.

Key words：unaccusativive；unergative；overpassivization

汉语"因为"从句和印尼语 karena 从句对比

胡明亮

524048

摘 要： " "　　　　karena　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　" "
　　　　　　karena　　　　　　　　　　　　　" "　　　　　　karena
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关键词： 　karena

Yinwei-Clauses in Chinese and *karena*-Clauses in Indonesian

HU Mingliang

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摘　要:" " " "   " " " "

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关键词:

A Comparative Study on the Discourse Functions
of "*Bale*（罢了）"and "*Eryi*（而已）" Based on Corpus

DING Cunyue

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International College for Chinese Studies　Nanjing Normal University　Nanjing 210097 China

Abstract　"*Bale*　　　" and "*Eryi*　　　" are modal particles in mandarin. They are different not only in stylistic features but also in discourse functions. They are often used with different marked words. The main function of "*Bale*　　　" is to correspond the above and end the topic. The main function of "*Eryi*　　" is to correspond the above or the following　continue the topic.

Key words　"*Bale*　　　"　"*Eryi*　　　"　discourse functions

"　　"

王　琳

102206

摘　要:　　　　　　　　　"　"

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关键词:

The Multifunctional Word "　　"(*得*) in Ryukyu's Mandarin Chinese Textbooks and the Questions Related

WANG Lin

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Abstract The multifunctional word "*De*" in Ryukyu's mandarin Chinese textbooks can generally be used as verb auxiliary phase complement dynamic auxiliary potential complement degree/stating/potential complement marker. In respects of expressing potential category "*De*" can express all sub-meanings. This is different from the Peking mandarin the Northern mandarin and Zhongyuan mandarin of that time and modern northern dialects such as Peking dialect and modern Chinese but is functionally in parallel with modern Southern dialects such as Wu Cantonese Hakka Gan and Xiang. Southern dialects reserve the ancient Chinese multifunctional word "*De*" and the usage of expressing all sub-meanings of potential category on the contrary Northern dialects such as Peking dialect and t i

汉语域外传播与西方英文期刊的研究价值

方环海   沈   玲

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摘   要：

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摘　要：　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　"　　　"

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Facebook

关键词：

The Strategic Analysis of Chinese Overseas Cultural Image Structured by Social Media

——Example by the level of Year 2015 *Renmin Ribao* English website on Facebook is actively used

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