

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

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http://www.language-matters.net



香港中文大学雅礼中国语文研习所



# 圣诞及新年快乐 Meny Christnas and Happy New Year

### Language Matters is the official Newsletter of CLC, which serves as

- a student corner for learners of Chinese to share their experience and concerns;
- a platform for teachers at CLC and other similar institutions to share their views:
- a research corner to share notes on language and culture;
- a bulletin board to publicize CLC activities and related news in our field.

### Learning / 学生园地

For CLC students and alumni to share their learning experience.

### Teaching / 教师园地

For Chinese teachers to exchange views.

### Research / 语言与文化研究

For discussions on language and culture.

### Activities & News / 动态与信息

CLC activities and news in teaching Chinese as a foreign/second language.

Editor/主 编 Dr. Weiping WU

Associate Editor/副主编 Dr. WONG Ho-put

Editorial Board/编 委

Ms. CHU Hsiao-mi Dr. LEE Siu-lun Ms. MAK Suet Chi Dr. XIE Chun Ling Ms. YUEN Ching Man

Production/制作 Ms. Doris WONG

### From the Editor

Language Matters(LM) is published regularly 3 times a year. Submissions for publication are welcome from all CLC teachers, students and alumni, as well as those who are involved with either teaching or learning Chinese (including Putonghua and Cantonese). Please send to:

Editor, Language Matters Chinese Language Centre Fong Shu Chuen Building

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong

Notes for submission:

1. Language: Either in English or in Chinese.

2. Length : Between 300 to 500 words, no longer than 800 words in any case.

3. Focus : Should be related to either learning or teaching Chinese, including cultural aspects of language

arning.

LM is distributed to about 2000 programmes and individuals in the field of teaching Chinese as a Second or Foreign Language, both local and international, in either electronic or printed form.

Address: Continuing Education Section

Yale-China Chinese Language Centre

Fong Shu Chuen Building

The Chinese University of Hong Kong Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong <u>University Programme Section</u>
Yale-China Chinese Language Centre
LG9, K.K. Leung Building
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

The Chinese University of Hong Kon Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong



Tel. : (852) 3943 6727 Fax : (852) 2603 5004 Email : clc@cuhk.edu.hk

Web site: <a href="http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc">http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc</a>



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# 中西文化的异同

# A Comparison of Chinese and Western Culture



大家第一次到香港,或者中国内地的时候,都觉得我们到了一个完全陌生的环境,觉得中国文化是一种完全不同的异国文化。实际上,中国和我们的文化真的那么不同吗?

首先,我想给大家介绍几个在我们生活中会遇到的明显差异。第一,在北美,我觉得大部分人排队的时候很有礼貌。其实,香港也是这样。但是到了中国内地,譬如等公共汽车,地铁,这样的情况简直是乱哄哄的。中国人未必会排队甚至会插队.在这样的情况下外国人得好留意自己的位置,别让别人插队,好好跟着前边的人。第二,中国饭馆和西方饭馆的环境和气氛不同。中式饭馆平时很吵,西方餐厅比较安静。吃饭的时候,中国人喜欢聊天也喜欢热闹的环境。中国菜适合一大帮想一起吃饭,所以中式饭馆比西式饭馆热闹。最后,我想分析工作环境。中国企业的文化跟西方企业的文化职员分析工作环境。中国企业的文化跟西方企业的文化职员有意见,老板可能会听一听。在中国企业,职员尊敬他们的经理。老板说什么职员就要做什么。

不过,除了刚才说的不同之处以外,中国文化和西方文化也有很多相似的地方。比方说,购物。住在香港一段时间,你会发现香港是一个购物天堂。所以,每天数千内地人来到香港逛街。从内地来的游客觉得香港商品的选择多,价格也比内地便宜。有一些人会买很多货品品带回地,卖水货或者自己用。内地游客和西方游客和品为惯最明显的差异是他们购买的数量,中国人会疯狂购物,一次买很多。但是,在美国的,也有类似的情况。美国有一个节日,感恩节,感恩节之后的第一个星期五叫"Black Friday"。在"Black Friday",美国全部的商店会有很大的折扣。很多人会早一天排队买电视,电脑,家具什么的。这天常常会因为太多人购物而发现很危险的情况,很多人会受伤,甚至有人被踩死。。跟中国人的相比,美国人的购物方式更夸张。

**总**之,表面上看中国文化和西方文化是完全不同的异国文化,但是其实并不真的是完全不同,我们应该多了解中国和北美相似之处。

李冠宗LEE, Bryan Peter 普通话组Putonghua Programme Division PTH 4412A Spring Term 2013-14

For most of us, our first time arriving in Hong Kong or mainland China, we felt as if we were in a completely foreign environment and that the culture in China was that of an entirely unfamiliar land. In reality, is China that much different from our home countries?

**F**irst, I would like to describe a few examples of obvious differences in our daily lives. In North America, most people will line up in an orderly fashion, and in actuality, Hong Kong is very similar. However, in China, waiting for a bus or a train can be quite chaotic. Most people are not accustomed to queuing or may just try to jump the queue if there is space in the line. In these situations, it is best to be aware of your position in line and not allow people the opportunity to jump ahead. Another difference exists between Chinese restaurants and Western restaurants. Chinese restaurants are designed for the sharing of food and conversation and people enjoy a rowdy atmosphere. By comparison, Western restaurants are generally quieter and a more peaceful setting for a meal. The last difference I would highlight is in the work environment. Most managers in a Western work environment will try to become friends with their employees and take an interest in their lives outside of work. Western managers may encourage employees to speak up if they have contrary views on business matters. In a Chinese work environment, most employees show more restraint when dealing with managers as a sign of respect; they generally follow the direction of their managers.

However, aside from the above differences, Chinese and Western cultures share a number of similarities, for example, shopping. Having lived in Hong Kong for a period of time, you will have noticed that Hong Kong is a shopper's paradise. Because of that, many tourists will travel down from the mainland and shop in Hong Kong. Mainland shoppers find that the selection in Hong Kong is greater and prices are less expensive. Some shoppers will buy a massive amount of goods to take back for personal use or as parallel imports for re-sale. In general, the biggest difference Chinese and Western tourist lies in the amount of goods purchased. Chinese tourists will go overboard shopping and buy a lot in one go, but in the United States, similar occurrences exist. The first Friday after Thanksgiving in America is known as "Black Friday". On Black Friday, most retailers will have massive discounts and special sales. These types of sales bring out hoards of people and create dangerous situations. Because of the crowding, people often are injured when doors open and some have been trampled resulting in death. Compared to most Chinese shoppers, this is an even more extreme situation, but both peoples are capable of large amounts of shopping.

In conclusion, at the surface Chinese and Western cultures are near complete opposites, but if you look a little deeper they are not all that different. We should all take some time to appreciate the similarities between the two and not just focus on the differences.



李冠宗同学(前排左二)与老师及同学的合照。 LEE, Bryan Peter (left 2, front row) with teachers and classmates.

# 北京 PRINCH 2014

2014 年暑期,一批中大本科生参加了为期两周、由中国教育部资助的中国语言文化实践课(3 学分),远赴北京中央民族大学,通过大量的探访、交流、小组活动和个人化反馈,学习普通话及体验文化、生活。以下是其中两位学员的结业演讲(节录)。

文靖 新闻与传播系二年级

今天我想给大家介绍一个人,可能你已经 认识,她的名字叫北京。北京是一个矛盾的综合 体:她是最年轻的老人,你能从她身上找到关 历史、传统的印记,同时她又是中国最先进、最 开放、最国际化的城市;北京也是一个急着长进 的小孩,红墙绿瓦的四合院日渐减少,随之生 的是一座座摩天大厦、购物商场,我们在这里能 看到即将要大酒金钱的豪客,同时也有一群等 泛黄的衣服、忙着拉生意的开三轮车的大民一 记是一个人格分裂的房东,她的房租是天价,很 多北漂一族耗尽青春也没能在北京拥有完长你 到哪儿,只要乘地铁的话,票价也只是两块钱。

我跟北京已经相处了两个星期,我发现距离产生的就是美。在来之前,我对北京有太多的幻想,可是现实没有我想象中的美好,比方说北京的交通,就算你在下午两点后出门,行车的速度也像龟爬;天气非常干燥,让我的鼻子特别速度也像龟爬;天气非常干燥,让我的鼻子特别我想象中的美好,可是比我想象的可爱。这里价格便宜的地道美食让我已经胖了两公斤,还有出香的胡同、绿树成荫的大街小巷也让我难以应标。最后我发现北京其实也只是一个普通人,她有优点也有缺点,她有招人喜欢的地方,也有让

**我**想这就 是北京。



曾郁芸 酒店及旅游管理系二年级

今天我想跟大家分享的是我 昨天在北京"流浪"的经历。我 的北京之旅到了尾声,我就决定 当一天的流浪者,给自己一个时 机一个人去陌生的环境乱闯。昨 天发生了很多琐碎的事情,对别 人来说可能是很无聊的,可是对 我来说却很珍贵。昨天中午在动 物园的服装批发市场里,我遇到 了一群俗称"非主流"的年轻男



子,他们围着我似乎是要推销或者不知道干什么,身后的两个男人更是拉住我要跟我说话,前面也有几个,我打算从他们身边溜走,可是他们缠着我对我说"宝贝儿,你要听人家说话才行"。我拔腿就跑,然后我就成功逃脱了。可是,在这时我又迷路了,手机又不能上网,所以最后是靠自己的勇气、感觉和一张嘴走对了路。

**下**午的时候,我再次来到了南锣鼓巷,逛胡同逛累了,就 找一家有感觉的咖啡店坐下, 听听歌、看看书, 写下自己当时 的感受,享受一个宁静的下午。店里的墙壁上贴满了不同的卡 片,我看到一句话,觉得特别有意思,"让你的心灵记录美 景,而不仅仅是相机"。现在的科技越来越发达,很多人都越 来越重视社交和网络,他们每到一个地方都要用相机、手机拍 照,然后发到不同的平台,跟自己的朋友分享。我觉得分享本 来不是一件坏事,可是很多人只顾着低头发信息而忘了自己去 感受当时的风景、环境。我认为我们应该多抬起头来,自己去 多看多感受, 把自己的眼睛当相机。后来我又去到运动鞋街, 又到后海坐下。一边吹风,一边听着酒吧的歌手吟唱,一边给 自己的朋友、家人写明信片。饿了就找一家老北京炸酱面店吃 面,喝我最爱的酸奶。可能有人会问:你自己一个人不闷不无 聊么?在我看来,不是的。有时候一个人不代表寂寞、孤单, 对我来说,偶尔有这样"流浪"的机会是一件很浪漫的事情, 可以让我享受一个静静的、自己思考的空间。

**我**最喜欢的作者三毛说过:我们都应该在有限的时空里过着无限广大的日子。的确,人的一生太短暂,再不疯狂我们都老了。在一个陌生的地方,一个人行走可能很危险,也可能很无聊,可就是我喜欢、我追求的疯狂。我很感恩能够来到北京参加这个项目,让我学习、感受、见识了不同的文化,在未来我希望到更多不同的地方多看多体会,延续我的流浪。最后也希望大家能够趁着自己有机会,好好把握,用自己的方式记录自己的旅途。

# omparison Between Putonghua and Cantonese

张冠雄老师 Mr. CHANG Kwun Hung **University Programme Section** 大学课程部

李春普老师 Mr. LI Chunpu **University Programme Section**  王浩勃博士 Dr. WONG Ho-put **University Programme Section** 大学课程部

普通话 Mandarin: 系 haih 广东话 Cantonese:

英文 English: to bind; to tie



### 词

系(jì)在普通话里是一个单义动词,只有一个义项:打 结、扣。使用范围很小,只用于「系鞋带」、「系腰带」、「系 领带」、「系围裙」、「系围脖儿」、「系扣子」等词组中。

上述说法在粤语中均使用其他动词。如「系鞋带」、「系 腰带」、「系围裙」,都相当于粤语的动词「绑 bóng」; 「系 领带」等于粤语的「打呔 dátāai」; 「系围脖儿」类似于粤语的 「揽颈巾 laahm génggān」(wear scarf); 而「系扣子」则相当于粤 语的「扣钮 kaunáu」(button up)。粤语当中这个「系」字不可以 单独用作动词,必须与其他字连在一起才可以,例如「维系」、 「连系」等。然而这种意思的时候普通话不能读成「jì」, 必须读 成「xì」。

## 普通话

小李: 小王, 你这过年的时候系着红色的围脖儿真是 红火喜庆啊。

Xiǎo Lǐ: Xiǎo Wáng, Nǐ zhè guònián de shíhou jì zhe hóngsè de wéibór zhēnshi hónghuo xǐqìng a.

小王: 谢谢啊! 都是我老妈,她说今年是我的本命 年,一定要穿得红火一些。

Xiǎo Wáng: Xièxie a! Dōu shì wǒ lǎomā, tā shuō jīnnián shì wǒ de běnmìngnián, yídìng yào chuān de hónghuo

小李: 我们那里的习俗:本命年的时候要穿红袜子、 红内衣,还要系红腰带。

Xiǎo Lǐ: Wŏmen nàlĭ de xísú: bĕnmìngnián de shíhou vào chuān hóng wàzi, hóng nèiyī, hái yào jì hóng yāodài.

小王: 我妈也这么说。你看,我也有红腰带,还系了 红鞋带呢!

Xiǎo Wáng: Wǒ mā yě zhème shuō. Nǐ kàn, wǒ yě yǒu hóng yāodài, hái jì le hóng xiédài ne!

小李: 哇, 你这真是从里红到外啊!

Xiǎo Lǐ: Wa, nǐ zhè zhēnshi cóng lǐ hóng dào wài a! 小王: 没办法啊,老妈这么要求,我哪敢不照办。

Xiǎo Wáng: Méi bànfǎ a, lǎomā zhème yāoqiú, wǒ nǎ gǎn bú zhàobàn.

小李: 这不挺好的,你这双鞋配上红鞋带还真漂亮。

Xiǎo Lǐ: Zhè bù tǐng hǎo de, nǐ zhè shuāng xié pèi shang

hóng xiédài hái zhēn piàoliang.

小王: 嗯,我觉得也不错。 Xiǎo Wáng: N, wǒ juéde yě búcuò.

# 广东话

阿王, 你揽住条红色颈巾过年真係够晒应节呀。 李生:

Léih sāang: A Wóng, néih laahmiyuh tìuh hùhngsīk génggān

gwonìhn jānhaih gausaai yingjit a.

係咩? 多谢喎, 都係老妈子啦, 佢话今年係我本命 阿王:

年,一定要着到成身红当荡至得喎。

A-Wóng: Haih mē? Dōjeh wo, dōu haih lóuhmājí lā, kéuih

wah gāmnìhn haih ngóh búnmehngnìhn, yātdihng yiu jeukdou sèhngsān hùhng dōngdohng ji dāk wóh.

李生: 我哋嗰边啲习惯呢,本命年嘅时候要着红色袜、

红色底衫, 仲要绑红腰带添。

Léih sāang: Ngóhdeih góbīn dī jaahpgwaan nē, búnmehngnìhn

ge sìhhauh yiu jeuk hùhngsīk maht, hùhngsīk

dáisāam, juhng yiu bóng hùhng yīudáai tīm.

我阿妈都噉讲。你睇,我都有条红腰带,仲绑咗红 阿王:

色鞋带添!

A-Wóng: Ngóh A-mā dōu gám góng. Néih tái, ngóh dōu yáuh

tìuh hùhng yīudáai, juhng bóngjó hùhngsīk

hàaihdáai tīm!

李生: 哗, 你真係由头红到落脚呀!

Léih sāang: Wa, néih jānhaih yàuh tàuh hùhng dou lohk geuk a!

阿王: 有计啦, 老妈子话要瞰做, 我点噉唔听喎。

A-Wóng: Móuh gái lā, lóuhmājí wah yiu gám jouh, ngóh dím

gám htēng wo.

噉咪几好. 你对鞋衬红色鞋带都几靓噃! 李生:

Léih sāang: Gám maih géi hóu, néih deui hàaih chan hùhngsīk

hàaihdáai dōu géi leng bo!

阿王: 唔,我都觉得唔错。

A-Wóng: Mm, ngóh dōu gokdāk mcho.

# 课程设计与实践

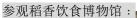
# HK PRINCH 2014

本文首先简介 HK PRINCH 2014 出访过甚么地方及每次 出访的语言任务,接着会讨论一下 PRINCH 课中一个经常面 对的挑战及应付方法。

### 任务简介:

在 PRINCH 课中的学习模式是所长强调的「用中学」, 即在运用的过程中学习语言。

学生如何运用广东话跟本地人沟通来学习语言呢? 他们 要用广东话完成甚么任务呢?





透过导赏员的介绍及 PRINCH 课程辅导员的协助,学 生要找出满汉全席有甚么菜肴、去茶楼饮茶吃点心时 为甚么我们轻敲饭桌以示感谢等等。

### 探访学校:

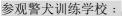


第一个任务是向中学生介绍自己国家的文化、语言、食 物。第二个任务就是访问中学生。问题包括本地中学生上 学的时间表,对于学习外语的看法,将来的计划等等。

### 与本地人做饭:



学生们要向本地人讲解如何做一道菜,同时也要向本 地人学习怎样做一道菜。







透过警员的介绍, 学生们要找出警犬队有甚么狗种、警犬的主要工作、 警犬队甚么时候成立、如何训练狗只等等。

#### 参观健康长者农场:



难得离开市区,到农场向义工请教蔬菜的种植及烹调方 法, 学生们都非常雀跃。

### 单向聆听理解

这种学习模式,学生能评估自己在实际生活中的语用 能力。个人观察,当中对学生最大的挑战就是「单向聆听 理解」,即顾百里老师在"教外国人中文几个要注意的问 题"讲座中提到的 non-participatory listening comprehension。 以本次 HK PRINCH 为例, 学生们

- 要聆听校长的欢迎词和学校简介;
- 在中学通识课和视觉艺术课听课;
- 在饮食博物馆聆听导赏员的介绍:
- 在参观警犬队的时候聆听警员的讲解等等。

为甚么「单向聆听理解」对学生来说比较难呢?

- 第一, 整个说话的场合是讲者主导, 学生很难随意向发言 者提问。
- 第二, 讲者说话的速度太快和新词汇太多, 学生觉得跟不 上。尽管可以向讲者或 PRINCH 的小老师发问,因 为新词太多的关系, 学生也不知道从何问起。

针对以上的难点,我们可以:

第一, 利用空档。以饮食博物馆为例, 当导赏员从一个展 區走到另外一个展區的时候, 任教老师和小老师可 以简单一两句话把复杂的历史故事简化成一两句易 懂的话。以探访中学为例,校长说完了欢迎词,学 生从音乐室走到通识课的那段路,以至于学生观完 课正在等待自己开始演讲的时间, 也是一个为学生 们解难的空档。在 PRINCH 课中, 要是任教老师和 小老师们有一个比较强利用空档的意识, 便能降低 学生在单向聆听时的挫败感和忧虑。

- 第二, 做好参观前的准备工作。再以饮 食博物馆为例,展品和介绍内容 一般不会有太大的改动,因此事 前老师大概能列出一些重点词汇 来帮助学生聆听理解。除了词 汇,任教老师参观前设问题也是 很重要的。这样的话, 学生的单 向聆听练习就有方向,有目的, 有预想,有验证,并不是讲者每 一句话每一个词都要听懂, 而是 要在讲者的说话中找出答案。
- 第三, 做好参观后的材料处理。在真实 的语用情况,不管我们怎么罗 列,都不可能把讲者所有的词汇 都列出,加上一些临场的变化, 都需要靠事后的功夫。例如校长 欢迎我们的时候,我们的学生突 然问这些年来学校有什么变化, 占中对学校的影响, 而校长回答 学生时用的词汇我们都是难以事 先准备的。这个时候, 小老师记 录的词汇、问答、事件、以及行 政人员的录影就成了重要的材 料, 让任教老师参观后在课堂上 重温、总结、答疑、练习等等, 十分宝贵。当天听不懂的聆听材 料成为了今天的教学材料。

单向聆听在参观大机构时比较常见, 各有不同的特色,不同的难点,如何处理 使之成为有效、愉快、难忘的学习是 PRINCH 任教老师一个重要课题。

陈智梁老师(进修课程部)

# 《功夫一》第十三课 mind map

### 王浩勃博士 (大学课程部)

黄 楹老师(进修课程部)

《功夫一》第一到第十五课是本校进修部常规课程对外普通话初班的主教材,其中的第十三课以给朋友开生日会为主题,涉及的语言功能包括建议、计划、邀约、说明、请求等。该课的语法点如下:

- 1. 兼语句("请"、"让"、"叫")
- 2. 介词"给"(如"我们给他过生日")
- 3. 结果补语"给"(如"这是我送给你的礼物")
- 4. 简单趋向补语("上"、"下"、"进"<sup>1</sup>、"出"、"回"+"来"或"去")

**在**《功夫一》第一到第十二课,一共出现过359个生词(含补充生词),而第十三课有以下生词: 祝,生日,快乐,让,房间,欸,叫,过("过生日"的"过"),大家,随便,坐,喝,自己,来("我自己来"的"来"),送,礼物,笑,秘密,生日卡,用,差不多,支,笔,漂亮,蛋糕,切,饿,唱歌儿,岁,铅笔,圆珠

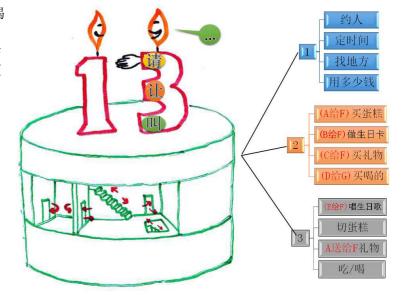
**根**据学生的实际语言水平和语境练习的需要,我们总结出以下十二项与开生日会相关的事项或细节,并归为三大类,每一大类下辖四小项(整齐划一只是为了便于记忆,没有必然性):

- 1. 整体策划类:约人,定时间,找地方,用多少钱(或每个人多少钱)
- 2. 事前准备类: 买蛋糕,做生日卡,买喝的,买礼物
- 3. 当天执行类:唱生日歌,切蛋糕,送礼物,坐下吃/喝

**为**了让师生对该课的内容有一个整体的印象,我们尝试将上述的语境/场景、语言点和主要事项/功能整合到本页的 mind map 当中。

mind map 细节说明如下:

- I. 最突出的蛋糕代表的是该课的主要语境(生日会)
- II. 两根蜡烛一方面表示课数,另一方面也展现出兼语句的功能(A请/让/叫B做某件事)
- III. 蛋糕里的建筑结构和箭头与简单趋向补语有关
- IV. 右侧的三大类大致上是整件事的自然顺序,小项当中则有在时间上平行的
- V. 十二小项中带红字的部分是介词 "给" 和结果补语 "给"的典型语境
- VI. 整个 mind map 中没有超纲的汉字 (都是 《功夫一》 第一到第十三课的)



传统的 mind map 作用明显,不理想之处是个性较模糊,整体布局与主题相关性不强(一般都呈放射状,像一只蜘蛛,只是脚的数目多少不同而已,故此在英文中 mind map 有 spider diagram、spidergram 和 spidergraph 等别称)。本文的尝试,在一定程度上可以使主题和细节(例如本课的语法点、语用点等)相对突出,对理解和记忆相信会有更大的促进作用。

鸣谢: 王天啸(技术支援)

# 浅议对外汉语初级班的"语用点"对话练习

黄 楹老师 Ms. HUANG Ying Putonghua Programme Division 普通话组

### 1. "语用点"对话练习题的设计

### 1.1 真实性原则 (authenticity principle)

我校初级班所有"语用点"的任务练习都是真实 或模拟真实的。在设计练习时,一定会与现实的目标 任务建立起联系,激发学生积极参与其中的兴趣,同 时启动学生所学的语言结构。例如在学到"程度补 语"时,我们用"介绍"这个功能,设计了这样一个 任务:"你们班来了一位新老师,他想知道大家学中 文学得怎么样,请你给新老师介绍一下。"为完成这 个任务,学生不得不根据当时班里的情况,以自己的 真实身份参与到任务中,用所学的语言结构表达自己 对班里同学汉字和说话水平的看法。同样是教师与学 生的对答,把它赋予任务的意义便具有了真实的交际 意义。

### 1.2 形式——功能原则 (form-function principle)

"这一原则是在真实性原则的基础上,将语言形式和功能的关系明确化,让学习者在完成任务过程中充分感受语言形式和功能的关系,以及语言与语境的关系,增强学习者对语言得体性的理解"(陈静、李淼,2009)。以上所提到的"介绍"的任务就可以使学生更加清楚在具体的语境中,如何得体的使用所学的词汇语法知识。

# 1.3 循序渐进原则 (task dependency and the task chain principle)

"在任务型教学中,一堂课的若干任务或一个任务的若干子任务应是相互关联、具有统一的教学目的或目标指向,同时在内容上相互衔接"(陈静、李淼,2009)。这一原则中任务与任务之间的联系紧密,在课堂上需要循序渐进按一定的步骤和程式来实施,以达到教学上和逻辑上的连贯与流畅。

在设计"语用点"对话练习时,需要时刻秉承语用为纲的教学目的,也就是说练习的着眼点在于"语用"而不是"语言点"。应多思考语言形式"在什么情况下说"、"对谁说"、以及"为什么这样说",设计出来的题目不能像"语法强化练习"。

### 2. 具体操作方法

### 2.1 任务前阶段 (pre-task)

首先,教师要向学生讲解任务,引导学生明确任务要求与内容。教师所使用的语言应该为学生容易理解的,选择使用的目的语都是学生学过的,不使用生词。若需要出现少量生词时,可辅以学生的母语进行讲解。

其次,确定任务后,应根据任务来决定在执行任务阶段所要用到的语言项目。教师可以通过多样化的形式,提供一些任务前的输入,引导学生寻找完成任务的途径或者引导学生探寻完成任务的策略。例如,"录音、图片、视频(广告、新闻等)、问卷调查、头脑风暴等等"(许希阳,2009)。比如有关下边这个任务"你知道一家很好吃的中国饭馆儿,所以你约同学一起去尝尝,不过,你的同学想约你去别的饭馆儿,请你一定要约到你的同学跟你一起去"的"头脑风暴",教师可以设计一些问题,通过问题的答案为学生完成任务提供一些有关的词语、句型。还可利用黑板或多媒体给出一些问题,比如"离学校(/家)远不远?"、"贵还是便宜?"、

"饭馆儿里都有什么菜?好吃吗?"、"服务怎么 样?"等等。

#### 2.2 任务轮 (task cycle)

教师首先要考虑给学生多长时间的准备时间: 其次是执行任务阶段, 也可以说是完成任务的核心 阶段;最后是进行任务汇报的阶段,即学生向同学 和教师报告任务完成的情况。如果是多于一个任 务,通常我们会让学生在第一个任务报告完到教师 回馈结束后才会开展第二个任务。

对于上边提到的任务, 我们为学生提供问 题, 使学生在完成任务时更容易抓住重点, 在短时 间内更准确地用得体的语言表达出来。对于下边这 样的任务: "去饭馆儿吃饭时,用中文点菜。"我 们会设计功能表加以辅助,并且在学生执行任务 时,还会为他们提供一些印有各类食物和酒水的图 片, 使交际更加趋于真实, 这个任务适当给了学生 一些发挥的空间。但对于课堂练习来说,时间压力 相对都比较大,会对学生语言形式表达的准确性有 不同程度的影响, 因此在这方面, 教师不应对学生 的要求太苛刻, 只要学生能基本得体完成任务就应 当予以认可。对于学生在执行任务中出现的错误, 教师不必也不可能当场——纠正, 可以进行适当记 录,并在学生完成任务后再做回馈。

### 2.3 任务后阶段(语言焦点 language focus)

在学生汇报任务的过程中,不仅老师要记录学 生的情况, 所有学生都应当共同参与, 这对所有学 生来说都是一个取长补短的好机会。教师应当对学 生在完成任务中出现的错误进行分析反思。对于出 现频率较高的错误, 应该再集体进行反复的操练或 另行设计有针对性的练习, 以引起学生的高度注 意。对于精彩的部分,应该组织学生一起学习。有 些教师还会在课后,给学生一些书面的回馈,这些 都应当是值得提倡的方法。有教师提出, 在回馈之 后再给学生布置一个延伸任务, 再次核对总和深化 学生对语言知识的掌握。

但是, 从学生完成任务的效果来看, 有很多时 候, 学生的"有效语言输出"与教师的预期相差甚 远。为改善我校初级班学生在完成"语用点"对话 练习时的输出情况,我们从"输入-吸收-输出"的角 度反思整个教学过程,来提高学生的语言能力。

### 3. 完善"任务前"的输入,增加"任务后"的输入

为了给学生提供足够的"真实(或模拟)语境 语料",我们对"语用点"对话练习做了一些修 改,具体做法如下:

- (1) 为"语用点"对话练习配备模拟录音及文 字文本。
- (2) 在"任务前"阶段,增加用模拟录音来输 入的方法。
- (3) 在"任务后"阶段,给学生提供录音和文 字文本。

### 3.1 使用效果

实践证明, 上述修改还是有一定成效的。通过 比较是否使用录音和文字文本的班级甲班和乙班的 "语用点"对话的测试成绩,从学生成绩的平均 值、中值和众数来看,使用了录音文字文本的乙班 学生的成绩比未用录音文字文本的甲班的成绩要 好。这在一定程度上说明输入方式的不同对输出的 影响。当然有很多因素会影响学生的学习效果,在 这个方面今后还有很多探讨的空间。

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## **CSLTARS** news: Introduction of CSLTARS publications

Introduction of *Linguistics and CSL Teaching and Learning series (Book III)* by LEE, Siu-lun

"Linguistics and CSL Teaching and Learning series" is a series of book publication after each International Symposium on CSL Teaching and Learning. The book series is published by the Commercial Press (Hong Kong). The third book of the series was published in May, 2014. The third book has a specific theme, Theories and Practices in the Training of Pragmatic Abilities. Every book in this book series consists of two parts, namely "Language study and research" and "Classroom practice". The first part focuses on linguistic research and theoretical frameworks related to CSL teaching. The second part includes research and summaries of experience in CSL classroom teaching.

This introductory article introduces the first part of the book, Theories and Practices in the Training of Pragmatic Abilities, of the book series. The first part of this book collected broad theoretical discussions and directions on language research. Prof. Wu Yinhui from College of International Education of Minzu University of China gave a paper on "The new vision and methods of Chinese language globalization studies". This paper induced 10 research areas concerning globalization of Chinese language, which include promotion strategy; globalization of Chinese languages in different countries; development of globalization institutions & scientific research; localization of CSL; typical case studies; standards of CSL projects; project evaluation system; development of educational technology & its relationship with CSL; the history of globalization of CSL and research on construction of soft power of China. The paper gave important research directions to readers who are interested in the issues concerning globalization of Chinese languages.

The paper "Yuti" theory and teaching material preparation in teaching Chinese" presented to us by Prof. Feng Shengli from the Chinese University of Hong Kong discussed Yuti grammar and its relationship with material preparation. He proposed CSL teaching materials should include Yuti knowledge and patterns. He explained the concepts of "formal & informal", "elegance & common". Their contrasting and interrelated of the different ends in the continuum formed the fundamental basis for the Yuti system.

Dr. Wu Weiping of the Chinese University of Hong Kong thought that the pragmatic competence of language teachers is one of the factors that affected issues concerning the situation that CSL learners are in lack of contextual training in CSL teaching and learning. His paper "Ideas and reality in teacher training: A pragmatic perspective" pointed out that it is extremely important to raise CSL teachers' awareness concerning the importance of pragmatic usage and it is vital to implement pragmatic framework in their teaching practice.

The paper written by Prof Teng Shou-hsin from Taiwan Kainan University entitled "On indirect principle: Pedagogical applications in pragmatics" gave CSL teachers some guidance in teaching practice. The paper introduced the indirect principle which is broadly used in communication using the Chinese languages. The author suggested CSL learners should learn and apply the indirect principle in order to communicate with speakers of the target language in a smooth and appropriate manner.

Dr. Lee Siu-lun's paper, "Pragmatic approach and computer-assisted language learning: Theory and practice" covered some hot topics in the CSL teaching field, such as computer-assisted teaching/learning and teaching of pragmatic competence. The paper suggested a blended teaching proposal in which computer-assisted teaching should include teaching of pragmatic competence and gave examples demonstrating the application of pragmatic framework in the design of language tasks used in computer-assisted language teaching. The paper also discussed theories of blended learning and important issues during actual implementation.

The paper, "Meaning VS forms in CSL teaching: Comparative research on concepts of grammar by teachers and students", written by Prof. Wu Yongyi & Sun Xi from East China Normal University provided an empirical study on the topic. The paper focused on the tendencies to focus on meaning understanding/communication, cultivating communicative ability; while weakening grammar and its forms teaching. This paper provided a new angle for the readers to understand CSL teachers' and learners' understanding of and perspectives on in-class grammar teaching through questionnaire survey and interview analysis.

Introduction of the second part of the book on "Classroom practice" will appear in the next issue of Language Matters.

# CSLTARS 会讯: CSLTARS 出版介绍

《语言学与华语二语教学从书》是每一届华语二 语教学与研究国际研讨会论文集,第三册题为"语用 能力培养的理论与实践",于今年五月由商务印书馆 (香港)有限公司出版。从书分语言研究篇和课堂实 践篇两大部分。前者重点是与语言教学密切相关的语 言学理论研究:后者则是语言学理论在教学实践中具 体运用的经验总结。

本文先介绍"语言研究篇"。在本册收录的语言 研究理论中,有宏观理论及研究方向方面的论文。比 如中央民族大学国际教育学院吴应辉教授的〈汉语国 际传播研究的新视野与新方法〉,文章归纳出汉语国 际传播十个方面的研究领域,包括推广方略、国别问 题、体制、机制与科学发展、本土化问题、典型个案 研究、标准及项目评估体系、现代教育技术与汉语国 际传播以及汉语国际传播史和国家软实力建设研究等 等,为对汉语国际传播有兴趣的读者标明了研究的方 向。

香港中文大学冯胜利教授的〈中文教学中的语体 理论与教材编写〉,讨论语体语法和教材编写的关 系,提出汉语二语教材的编写应当考虑如何融入语体 知识及其规律。指出"正式与非正式"、"庄典与通 俗"这两对彼此对立而又互相依赖的概念构成了语体 机制中的基本范畴。

香港中文大学吴伟平博士认为,教师本身语用能 力的局限是华语二语教学中语境因素严重缺失的原因 之一。因此作者在〈语用为纲:教师培训的理念与现 状〉中指出, 教师培训是保证把语用为纲的教学理念 落实到教学中的关键。

《语言学与华语二语教学丛书(第三册)》简介 谢春玲

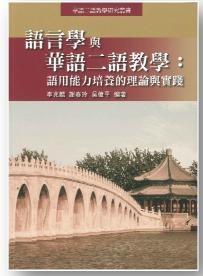
在"语言研究篇"这一章, 也有对教学实践有 具体指导意义的论文。如台湾开南大学邓守信教授 的〈间接理论原则的语用教学〉,介绍了中文交际 中广泛使用的间接理论原则,提出学习并应用间接 理论原则能使学习者顺利和适切地与母语者进行沟 诵。

香港中文大学李兆麟博士的〈语用教学与电脑 辅助语言教学:理论与实践〉一文则是就电脑辅助 语言教学与语用教学这一华语二语教学的热门话 题,提出电脑辅助语言教学应配合语用教学的建 议,并介绍了以语用为纲的电脑任务设计理念,还 讨论了混合式电脑辅助教学模式理论及实际操作情 况。

在这一章里, 还有运用实证研究的论文。比如 华东师范大学吴勇毅、孙希的〈汉语作为二语教学 中形式与意义的博弈: 教生语法教学观念的对比研 究〉,针对二语教学中"重意义 (meaning) 交流,重 交际能力培养,而淡化语法,淡化语法形式 (forms) 教学"的倾向,通过对问卷调查的分析,让读者从 一个角度了解汉语教师和汉语学习者对课堂语法教 学的认识。

丛书第三册简介二,关于"课堂实践"篇的介

绍将干下一期刊载。



### 动态与信息 Activities & News

# 吴所长迎新日信息

### **Welcome Message from CLC Director**

(Based on his welcome speech at Fall 2014 Orientation

I have only a very short welcome in a situation like this. Whatever I say here will be recorded, and my message will appear in the next issue of Language Matters, that's our newsletter.

**F**irst, welcome to Hong Kong! Then, welcome to CUHK and then welcome to CLC! My advice is: Don't just stay here in CLC all the time. It is only a very small part of a beautiful University, take the school bus and go anywhere you want on campus. Enjoy the beauty of the University in addition to study, and enjoy Hong Kong while you are here.

The message I have for you today comes from the story I tend to share with new students. It's about mountain climbing. Learning a language is like climbing the mountain. For first year students, they often wonder why teacher A says this and teacher B says that. To make matter worse, when they go out, they hear other people say something else. Trying to find one good answer is not easy and I don't have a ready answer for many good questions. I can tell you, however, that there are many ways to go to the same place. Like mountain climbing, you tend to see only one way ahead of you. Once you are at the top, you look around, and all of a sudden, you realize there are many ways leading up to where you are!



Language learning is always like that. For every meaning we have in our humble mind, we can at least express them in ten different ways, more if you are good enough. Think about your own native language and see if that's the case. For example, we can say "This room sits fifty people", we can say "There are fifty people in this room", we can say "Today I am happy to meet all fifty of you", I can also say "Out of the fifty people here, we have half girls and half boys", etc. The same concept that there are fifty people in this room can be expressed in many different ways. Then why do we need to get stuck and try so hard to take only A or B, or torture ourselves over the question why we can say B in addition to A? Of course it's good to learn about the differences among ways of saying the same thing, but remember this from the mountain climbing story: Before you reach the top, you tend to see only one of the possibilities. There are always other possibilities, which you will see, and accept when you reach the top. I hope this will help you reduce some anxiety at the beginning of your learning journey.

Thank you for coming here to CLC and remember to check the message from me today in Language Matters next time. Thank you.

# 人事动态 Personalia – New Staff



我热爱运动、远足和旅游,特别喜欢从日常生活中了解不同的文化特质,在就读本科时就已经开始参加不同类型与外国学生的交流活动。我从不同国籍的学生身上,学会了不少国家的文化和事物,增广见闻。现在的工作可以再次给予我接触不同国籍学生的机会,虽然我不再是学生,但是换一个角色去跟他们交流,同样是一件乐事。能够在熟悉的环境、熟悉的校园工作实在是一份

荣幸,我会好好珍惜这个机会。 最后,还请各位同事多多指教。 谢谢! 杨宗庆先生 (行政组) Mr. YEUNG Chung Hing Administration Division 大家好! 我是韦丹莉(Dolly),一个来自广西南宁的壮族姑娘。继承了少数民族豪爽爱冒险的性格,我非常热情开朗,喜欢运动、旅游、探险,和来自不同文化背景的朋友交流。本科阶段我选择了北京语言大学的对外汉语专业,从那时起我就梦想着想做一名传播文化的交流使者;研究生阶段我修读了香港中文大学的汉语语言学及语言获得专业,领略了包括我母语在内的人类语言的奥秘,也对国际汉语教学有了更多的憧憬。

我很高兴能够加入雅礼这个温馨的大家庭,我觉得雅礼对我来说是一种特别的幸运。 暑期我很幸运地得到了在雅礼实习的机会,在 从一个学生转变为一名老师的尝试中,我体验 到了很多也收获了很多;我也很幸运地遇到了 很多亲切的导师并得到了她们的鼓励,最后又

很幸运地如愿以偿来 到雅礼正式工作。 教学助理的这两个个 以来,我也发现自 好来,我也发现明自 对和改进,我会好力和改进,我会成为 工作,认真地完成交 给我的任务,请大 多多指教。



**韦丹莉小姐 (行政组)** Ms. WEI Danli Administration Division

**最**后,祝大家身体健康,生活愉快!



梁月珠小姐 (行政组) Ms. LIANG Yueh Chu Administration Division

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# 中大国际暑期汉语课程

# **CUHK International Summer School – Chinese Language Programme** (ISS-CLP)

本年度的中大国际暑期汉语密集课程(简称 ISS-CLP)已于 8 月 29 日圆满结束。今年总共有 55 名来自 12 个国家包括日本、韩国、欧洲、美国及其他亚太地区的学生修读了由初级到高级的普通话课程。除了课堂学习外,还有课外的参观活动。活动是以小组方式进行,在中大本科生及内地生担任的教学助理陪同下,前往深圳及澳门,寓学于乐。2015 ISS-CLP 招生即将进行,详情可浏览中大暑期课程办公室网页 www.cuhk.edu.hk/osp.

The ISS-CLP is an intensive 3-week Putonghua training programme for nonnative international students ranging from beginner level to advanced level. The tough yet exhilarating programme was ended with good memory on 29 August 2014. In this summer, 55 students coming from 12 countries including Japan, Korea, Europe, America and other Asia-Pacific regions were admitted. Apart from the academic study, students joined in small groups led by Teaching Assistants (served by local and mainland CUHK students), to experience the distinctive culture of Hong Kong and neighboring regions like Shenzhen and Macau.

The 2015 ISS-CLP admission opens soon. More information is available from the Office of Summer Programmes website at www.cuhk.edu.hk/osp.



深圳之旅品尝中式火锅。 Taste of Chinese style hot pot during the Shenzhen trip.

# 中大本科生开放日

## **CUHK Undergraduate Orientation Day**

中大年度活动本科生开放日已于 2014 年 10 月 18 日举行。研习所在文学院展览基地利黄瑶璧楼设置摊位,向来参加活动的同学介绍本所为大学提供的普通话与粤语课程内容及研修方法。在所有课程当中,以 CPTH4773 普通话口才训练及 CPTH4613 中国语言文化实习课程(高级),这两门高级课程最受关注。由此可见,大家都认同"在用中学"是学习语言的最佳办法,而"学以致用"是大多数学习者的最终目的。当天还设有由研习所研发的 COPA(电脑口语水平评核) 项目的试用环节,参加者都得到老师的即场反馈。活动于下午 5 点圆满结束。



大学课程部中国学生组组长肖睛老师向参观者简介课程.

Ms. XIAO Qing, head of Chinese Student Division, University Programme Section (UPS/C), introduced course features to visitors.

The annual CUHK Undergraduate Orientation Day was held on 18 October 2014. Being a provider of Putonghua and Cantonese compulsory and elective courses to CUHK undergraduate programmes, the Centre was invited to set up a booth at the Esther Lee Building where the display hub of the Faculty of Arts was located. Course highlight included CPTH4773 Putonghua Speech Training (Presentation Skill and Test Preparation) and CPTH4613 PRINCH (Language and Culture Immersion in China). Visitors were able to identify the concept of "learning through practices" as the best way to acquire a language and "put into practice what has been learned" is the final purpose of most learners. Visitors were also invited to try the demo of COPA (Computerized Oral Proficiency Assessment), a language assessment tool developed by the Centre, and professional advice was given after the test by CLC teachers. The event rounded off at 5p.m.



参观者试用 COPA (电脑口语水平评核),并由当值老师,李春普点评。

Visitors were invited to take COPA demo and rated by Mr. LI Chunpu, the teacher-on-duty.

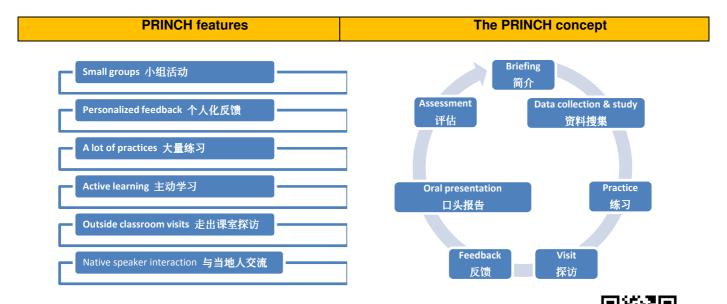
### 2015 中国语言文化实践课(北京)

### **PRINCH in Beijing 2015**

A CUHK 3-credit language and culture immersion course in Putonghua as a foreign/ second language for CUHK undergraduates, exchange students and CLC Cert./ Dip./ A. Dip students.

中大三学分普通话语言文化实践课,适合中大本科生、交换学生,以及 CLC 学生

A project funded by the Ministry of Education in China for CUHK undergraduate students 中国教育部资助中大本科生参加课程



# **Date:** May 18 to 31, 2015 (14 days)

Host School: Minzu University of China (中央民族大学)

Themes: History, education, religion, economy, local living, arts and folks, media.

More information at www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/princh



 $Information \ Session \ for \ Students: \ 6 \ February \ 2015 \ (Friday) \ 12:30-1:20 \ p.m. \ At \ Fong \ Yun \ Wah \ Hall. \ Light lunch \ served.$ 









# Putonghua (Standard Chinese), Cantonese and Chinese Reading Programmes

For non-native and native Chinese speakers\*
Classroom in Tsim Sha Tsui or CUHK Shatin campus\*



# Spring Term 2015

Daytime Regular (Full-time) Programmes: 19 January to 17 April. Orientation: 15 January Application deadline: (visa sponsorship needed) 19 November 2014. (HKID holder) 8 January 2015 Weekday Evening Part-time Programmes: (1) mid-January to late March. (2) late April to early July. Saturday Part-time Programmes: mid-January to early May



## Summer Term 2015

Daytime Regular (Full-time) Programmes: 4 June to 14 August. Orientation: 2 June Application deadline: (visa sponsorship needed) 4 April, 2015. (HKID holder) 27 May 2015
Intensive 3 to 6 weeks Programmes: (S2a) 8 to 27 July. (S2b) 28 July to 14 August
Intensive 4 weeks Putonghua Programmes for native Cantonese speaker: 20 July to 14 August
Weekday Evening Part-time Programmes: mid-July to late September
Saturday Part-time Programmes: late May to late August
CUHK International Summer School (ISS): 30 June to 3 August
CUHK International Summer School Chinese Language Programmes (ISS-CLP): 10 to 28 August

\*Depends on course types and schedule, classroom location and full-time vs part-time, day-time vs night-time options are limited.

## 2015 HSK (Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi) 汉语水平考试

HSK is an international standardized exam that tests and rates Chinese language proficiency. It assesses non-native Chinese speakers' abilities in using the Chinese language in their daily, academic and professional lives.

2015 test dates in CUHK: April 18 (Saturday), August 16 (Sunday), December 6 (Sunday)

Tests opened (subject to minimum enrolment):

HSK level 1 to 6. HSKK beginner, intermediate and advanced level.

Test site: Yasumoto International Academic Park or

Wu Ho Man Yuen Building, Lower Campus, CUHK.

Online application: <a href="https://www.chinesetest.cn">www.chinesetest.cn</a> More information at <a href="https://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/hsk">www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/hsk</a>



