

臺灣及海外大學教育的中文類型學及基礎理論

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臺灣和中國大陸都紛紛將中文教師派往海外大學和高中。此情況下，理論知識非常重要：與屈折語素多的歐洲語言相比，通常中文使用者們較不具備關於類型學、譜系學、語法的知識。此外，前往俄羅斯（或任何西方國家）的華語教師應該理解一個前提，這個國家並非「中文沙漠」，而是有自己的豐富研究傳統。

漢語理論方法的基本原則，我曾概述於拙作「漢語理論語法教程」（2005，2006）和一系列文章中。根據目前的研究，漢語屬於 Sino-Caucasian 語門（超語系），可以假設，它能與西班牙和法國的巴斯克語，俄羅斯高加索人的語言相連。

在類型學上，漢語是一種孤立語，並且是一種「話題優先」語言的：句子中不必表達動作者和動作的同化。漢語中的語言層次與歐洲語言相反：音素，詞彙，句子是「弱」的，沒有明顯民族意識。漢語中詞類靈活富彈性，不取決於詞彙：具體語義僅在語法上下文中才獲得，因此更適於談論「路線」，「範圍」，「位置」的類別。

Typology and Theory of Chinese Language for Universities' Students in Taiwan and Abroad

Both Taiwan and Mainland China are implementing programs to send Chinese teachers abroad to work in universities and high schools. For such a teacher, theory is very important: typology, genealogy, grammar, and comparative aspects — in relation

to inflectional European languages. Usually, native Chinese speakers do not possess such knowledge.

In addition, if one goes, for example, to Russia (or — any other Western country), he should understand that the country is not a “desert”, where the Chinese language has not previously been studied, but a country with rich traditions of Sinology studies. The basic principles of the theoretical approach to the Chinese language are outlined in my book "A Course in Theoretical Chinese Grammar" (2005, 2006) and a series of scientific articles. According to the present day research, the Chinese language belongs to the Sino-Caucasian macro family of languages, that is, (hypothetically) it can be related to the Basque language in Spain and France, the languages of the peoples of the Caucasus in Russia.

Typologically, this is an isolating language and a language with the Topic-prominence: in the sentences there is no imitation of the “actor and action”. The language levels in Chinese have the opposite value in relation to the equivalent levels in European languages: the phonemes, lexemes, sentences are “weak”, not significant for the national consciousness. Parts of speech in Chinese are flexible, “positional”, not dependant of the vocabulary: specific meaning is acquired only in syntax context, so it is more appropriate to speak of the categories of “route”, “range”, and “position”.

主講人簡介：

耿華（Vladimir Kurdyumov），俄羅斯籍，現為俄羅斯莫斯科市立大學教授。耿教授係俄羅斯言學國家博士，曾任莫斯科軍事大學中文系教授，莫斯科市立大學中文系主任。曾擔任臺北市立大學華語文教學碩士學位學程的訪問學者。其著作《漢語語法教程》深受俄羅斯中文系所的喜愛。本次獲漢學研究中心獎助，來臺研究主題為「Typology and Theory of Chinese Grammar for Students of Taiwan Universities」。