



A Corpus-Based Study of Language Transfer in Chinese Learners

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Abstract

Language transfer is a vital part of second language acquisition. In addition, it is more prevalent in second language acquisition studies based on the corpus. This paper compares the collocation of word and semantic prosodies of HAPPEN in the Brown Corpus and the Ten-thousand English Compositions of Chinese Learners (TECCL). Two frequently occurring collocates, what and thing, are analyzed between two corpora. The results show that negative transfer and tense errors exist in Chinese learners' use of the word HAPPEN, such as excessive use of positive semantic prosodies. The finding has a great enlightening effect on foreign vocabulary teaching.

Subject Areas

Linguistics

Keywords

Language Transfer, Semantic Prosodies, HAPPEN

1. 引言

Odlin 经过多年研究语言迁移现象, 将语言迁移定义为: 语言迁移 (language transfer) 是指由先前习得的任何语言与目的语之间的共性和差别而引起的影响。语言迁移包括正迁移 (positive transfer) 和负迁移 (negative transfer) 两种。正迁移是指学习者的母语和第二语言在形式上类似或者相同, 那么母语会对二语习得产生积极作用; 反之, 如果母语与目的语某些形式不同时, 母语会干扰二语习得, 产生消极影响, 又叫干扰 (interference)。本研究是以中国学习者语料库 (TECCL corpus) 以及英语母语语料库 (Brown corpus) 为基础, 研究中国学习者在 HAPPEN 一词使用中出现的词汇语义韵失误以及时态失误现象, 并分析出现的迁移现象。

2. 文献综述

基于语料库开展的二语习得研究取得很大发展。比如针对具体词汇分析,对英语作文中某些具体的词汇进行剖析,对比二语者与英语本组语者的使用习惯,分析出现过度使用、过低使用和错误使用的原因以及相关建议(王立非、张岩, 2007) [1]; 早期研究者通过研究语义韵, 总结出了研究语义韵的一般方法, 并拓宽了语义韵在语言学领域的发展(卫乃兴, 2002) [2]; 张会平、刘永兵(2013) [3]研究词汇搭配, 通过概念迁移角度, 分析隐喻性介词, 研究对象一般为英语初学者。研究发现, 初学者在学习介词时, 带有明显的汉语语法隐喻特点, 而且语言概念迁移具有一定的规律、系统性以及独特性。并且根据研究结果对英语介词学习提出建议; 有学者从几个常用词搭配和类联接入手, 通过分析发现中国学习者和英语母语者的使用差异(濮建忠, 2003) [4]; 针对具体语法问题展开分析, 如研究英语被动语态, 分析我国学习者在被动语态使用中的使用过度、使用不足及误用的现象(胡显耀、曾佳, 2010) [5]; 针对指示语开展的相关研究, 如将我国学习者和本族语者对比, 调查指示语使用的频率、模式及出现的错误, 以及统计我国学习者写作中使用语块的频数、种类及特征(张会平、刘永兵, 2006) [6], 在分析书面语和口语语料库基础上, 探讨英语中的否定现象(许家金、许宗瑞, 2007) [7]; 以 *true* 和 *real* 这组近义词为例, 从句法、语义韵和等方面区分二者之不同, 研究结果表现, 中国学习者和英语母语者在语义韵程度存在显著差异, 中国学习者仅仅将 *real* 和 *true* 与积极语义联系起来, 从词汇表面入手, 未理解词汇的深层或者不常见的意义, 比如和一些消极词汇同现。研究指出: 中国的英语教学可以运用语料库的方法, 对英语近义词进行区分。许梦卿、程晓堂(2011) [8]通过研究英语介词 *IN* 的语义, 发现非英语专业的中国学习者跟母语者在语义使用上存在一定差距, 启示教师在教学中应考虑语义韵的用法, 提升学生的语义意识; 向朋友(2010) [9]通过研究英语语法, 发现中国学习者在很大程度上存在一定偏差, 应进行一定改正, 同时发现词汇语义韵对中国学习者有很大帮助, 能够帮助学习者如何正确搭配词汇, 培养学生语感; Stubbs (1995) [10]通过研究 *cause*, *provide* 的语义韵发现, 前者具有消极语义韵, 而后者具有积极语义韵; Louw (1993) [11]通过研究节点词, 发现 *bent on* 一短语本身是没有消极意义, 但它的搭配词大多是具有消极语义韵, 由此可见, 节点词对语义韵研究的重要性; 罗时英(2011) [12]通过分析致使动词 *get* 一词发现致使动词 *get* 具有消极贬义的含义, 而且不带 *to* 的不定式出现致使也很常见。因此, 英语教学中应该加入语义韵教学内容, 培养学生搭配词的语义韵意识。

3. 研究方法

研究步骤:

首先通过 MI 值和共现频率确定 HAPPEN 的显著搭配词, 之后提取语料库中 HAPPEN 的高频搭配词, 观察语义韵。提取目标词项高频搭配词观察语义倾向。其次分析语料库中的索引行。由于搭配词索引行无法全部提取, 因

此通过随机抽取的方式，提取索引行。通过每隔五行抽取高频搭配词的索引行，分析索引行的扩展语境，分析语义韵。最后通过两个语料库的对比，分析语义韵偏误现象背后的概念迁移现象。

研究问题：

1) 中国学习者和英语母语在 HAPPEN 一词的语义韵使用上有什么差异？

2) 这种差异产生的原因？

研究设计：

本研究以布朗语料库(Brown)和中国学习者英语语料库 TECCL (“中国学生万篇英语作文语料库”(Ten-thousand English Compositions of Chinese Learners)为基础。Brown 词容量超过一亿，由 4124 篇代表广泛的现代英式英语文本构成，涉及 90%书面语和 10%口语文本。TECCL 语料库规模约为 1 万篇作文，1,817,335 词。TECCL 语料库包含小学中学大学的作文，因此学习者水平不一致。所以，本次语义韵研究限制在大学水平的作文，通过语料库发现，大学水平的作文一共 1,530,408 万字。

本次研究通过线上检索，提取出两个语料库中有 HAPPEN (包括 happen、happens、happening、happened)用法的索引行，当 $MI \geq 3$ 时，表明该词与节点词之间有较强的搭配力(Stubbs, 1995) [10]。因此，通过跨距 ± 5 , collocations, 找出 MI 值 ≥ 3 的搭配词，(节点词和搭配词)共现频率为 4 的标准提取显著搭配词。在此基础上，进行 HAPPEN 一词的语义韵分析。

4. 研究结果与讨论

4.1. HAPPEN 在 Brown 和 TECCL 中的搭配词

节点词 HAPPEN 在 Brown 和 TECCL 中的观察频数分别是 287 次和 465 次。现将其搭配词按照 MI 值进行排序，提取出的搭配词分别是 12 个和 28 个(见表 1 和表 2)。

由表 2 可见，在 TECCL 中，有 11 个消极语义韵，15 个中性语义韵，2 个积极语义韵；由此表明，HAPPEN 一词通常有消极或中性语义韵。而在 Brown 中，不定代词 things、something、anything 的出现频率也很高，但是没有明显的语义倾向，需要观察其扩展语境，从而确定语义韵。

4.2. HAPPEN 在两个语料库中搭配词的类联结对比

经过检索，节点词 HAPPEN 在 Brown 语料库中的观察频数(observed frequency)为 287 次，经过分析，HAPPEN 有三个主要的类联结，即 $N + V$, $PRON + V$ 和 $What + V$ 。而在 TECCL 中的观察频数是 465 次。在表 3 中，我们可以看到 HAPPEN 类联结在两个语料库中的分布情况。可以很清楚地看出，两个语料库分布表明中国学生和本族语学生是有差别的。中国学生使用 $N + V$ 的类联结更多，而母语者使用 $What + V$ 类联结更多。下面将通过三个类联结进行语义韵对比。

表 1. HAPPEN 在 Brown 中的搭配词

	频数	MI 值
worried	4	5.54
what	115	4.576
exactly	5	4.304
things	16	4.149
happened	6	4.044
nothing	15	3.893
thing	10	3.642
remember	4	3.57
bad	4	3.529
something	11	3.317
everything	4	3.145
anything	6	3.13

表 2. HAPPEN 在 TECCL 中的搭配词

	频数	MI 值
disasters	5	6.04
earthquake	4	5.662
happiest	4	5.662
accident	16	5.621
accidents	12	5.608
yesterday	5	5.556
quarrel	5	5.399
conflicts	5	4.929
stories	6	4.572
frequently	9	4.445
events	5	4.327
similar	5	4.327
prevent	7	4.093
ago	8	3.887
whatever	10	3.851
scene	4	3.808

Continued

suddenly	4	3.676
matter	22	3.672
happen	5	3.64
crime	4	3.621
traffic	9	3.378
happened	6	3.34
things	61	3.33
war	4	3.213
what	108	3.201
avoid	7	3.153
car	8	3.148
interesting	9	3.033

表 3. HAPPEN 类联结在两个语料库中的分布

	N + V	Pronoun + V	What + V
Brown	100 (35%)	37 (12.5%)	150 (52.5%)
TECCL	241 (52%)	130 (28%)	94 (20%)

1) N + V 类联结。如表 4 所示, 在 Brown 中, 一共有 100 个 HAPPEN 与名词共现, 其中积极语义韵有 6 个, 中性有 27 个, 消极语义韵有 67 个。其中消极语义韵占据大部分, 其中有很多常见搭配, 比如 accident、crisis、slaughter、death 等表示事故、死亡的消极词汇。因此, 这表明在 Brown 中, 英语母语者大部分使用消极语义韵。

在 TECCL 中, 一共有 241 个 HAPPEN 与名词共现, 其中消极语义韵仍占据约 70% 左右的比重, 和 Brown 中比例相似; 不同的是, TECCL 中积极语义韵比重更大, 而中性语义韵比重降低。由此可以看出, 中国学生对于消极语义韵掌握较好, 但过多使用了积极语义韵。

2) Pronoun + V 类联结。如表 5 所示, 在 BRWON 中, 共有 34 个 HAPPEN 与代词(不包括 What)共现, 比如指示代词 this、不定代词 nothing、everything、something 等。由于代词的指代作用, 很难直接看出其语义韵, 因此需要分析上下文语境找出语义韵。例如, One subject changed when given only the information that some people have something happen to their arm when they relax. 通过分析可发现其是中性语义韵。从总体上看, 中国学生和英语母语者对 HAPPEN 的掌握相似。

3) What + V 类联结。如表 6 所示, 两个语料库中分布几乎相似, 说明中国学生对于语义韵的掌握和本族语学生相当。积极语义韵所占比例很少, 而消极语义韵占据 60% 左右, 消极语义韵使用较多。

表 4. N + V 类联结中 HAPPEN 语义韵的分布

	积极	中性	消极	总计
Brown	6 (6%)	27 (27%)	67 (67%)	100 (100%)
TECCL	15 (10.2%)	46 (19.3%)	180 (70.5%)	241 (100%)

表 5. Pronoun + V 类联结中 HAPPEN 语义韵的分布

	积极	中性	消极	总计
Brown	6 (8%)	27 (8%)	67 (84%)	100 (100%)
TECCL	15 (7.5%)	46 (9.3%)	180 (83.2%)	241 (100%)

表 6. What + V 类联结中 HAPPEN 语义韵的分布

	积极	中性	消极	总计
Brown	6 (3.6%)	49 (32.8%)	95 (63.6%)	150 (100%)
TECCL	5 (5%)	33 (35.6%)	56 (59.4%)	94 (100%)

4.3. HAPPEN 在 Brown 和 TECCL 中高频搭配词的比较

为了比较两个语料库，我列举出了共现频率前十位的搭配词(见表 7)。在两个语料库中同时出现的是 *what*、*thing*。由于 *what* 和 *thing* 都是代名词，没有明显的语义倾向。因此，我们将分别对 HAPPEN 与这两个词项的搭配进行研究。

HAPPEN 与 *what* 搭配

由于建立语义韵需要至少 100 条索引行，而 HAPPEN 和 *what* 的共现次数分别是 115 次和 108 次，我们在 Brown 和 TECCL 中分别提取全部索引行，在 Brown 中 115 条索引行的语义韵特点是：81 个消极，28 个中性，6 个积极。在 TECCL 中 108 条索引行的语义韵特点是：78 个消极，22 个中性，8 个积极。

由于篇幅所限，现每隔四行将 100 个实例中的 20 条索引行显示如下(图 1)。

由索引行可见，HAPPEN 和 *what* 搭配时，句子中通常有消极涵义的词语。例如：*misunderstandings* (1)、*confusion* (2)、*enemy* (5)。还有些语义韵并不明显，需要观察扩展语境。

例如：1) 扩展语境中，说话人认为她的母亲会责备她，具有消极语义韵；2) 扩展语境中，描述了一群男孩在桥上唱歌的场景，具有积极语义韵。

1) She wondered what had taken place in town, between him and his wife. She wished that she could talk to her mother about it. Not that her mother knew what had happened, but they could speculate upon it. But her mother would rebuke her if she mentioned it, and say that it was none of her concern.

2) Poetry for a Persian is nothing less than truth and beauty. In most Western cultures today, these twins have been sent away to the libraries and museums. In Persia, where practically speaking there are no museums or libraries

1. in order to prevent law suits and other misunderstandings about what actually	happened	at their meetings . Dr & Jenkins notes , however , that
2. to shrink and to change over to other products . What 's	happening	in textiles can be handwriting on the wall for other lines having
3. hold under both sides of the pelvis ; then no matter what	happens	, the child 's performance will be controlled . By lifting the
4. took the night train to Paris . No one ever learned what	happened	to the Greek . The luxury of Paris ' most fashionable hotel
5. G , and prepared to counterattack . Marvin Goulding saw what was	happening	. He turned to his platoon . " Okay , men "
6. civil -rights commissions are loud in the land , demanding to know what	happened	. What happened is that Negroes want to be treated like men
7. neighborhood turns into a " turf " . This is precisely what	happened	when the Puerto Ricans arrived in their thousands- and the bitterness thus
8. thousands of words purporting to inform home ministries about what is really	happening	inside Washington . Some , like the British and the French ,
9. Whether any of us remain in it long will depend on what	happens	as a result of the technological and economic revolutions now going on
10. not necessary for a people to be actively aware of what is	happening	to it . The process of erosion need only undermine the tradition
11. missionaries to the Far East and paying their salaries . What would	happen	if Adoniram " changed horses in midstream " ? Baptists and Congregationalists
12. finally picked her up in Linz . She showed us what had	happened	to her . No airplanes , no Nathan Hale statements . Just
13. few thousand years as well as forecasting what more anciently may have	happened	between them . This involves step -by -step progress , and such will have
14. and pull down our own defenses . Let me tell you what	happened	to me today . A fellow came up to me , a
15. watched it carefully . Lublin generally was the forerunner of what would	happen	elsewhere . Early in 1939 , Odilo Globocnik , the Gauleiter of
16. wax seal had been broken . So somebody else knew what would	happen	to her father 's money if she died . Rev had known
17. I need someone to go out and find out what 's	happening	" . " But I could n't do that , even if
18. slob , he kept a neat office . " Okay , what	happened	" ? " About nine this morning Mrs & ; Buck phones me
19. I think of plays . We all know what is going to	happen	. We all know when it is going to happen . We
20. Before you try anything " , he said . " Remember what	happened	to Gruller " . Jess caught his breath in surprise . He

图 1. Brown 中的随机抽取 20 条索引行

表 7. HAPPEN 在 Brown 和 TECCL 中共现频率前十的搭配词

TECCL	频率	Brown	频率
what	108	what	115
things	61	things	16
matter	22	nothing	15
accident	16	something	11
accidents	12	thing	10
whatever	10	happened	6
frequently	9	anything	6
traffic	9	exactly	5
interesting	9	worried	4
ago	8	remember	4

or, for that matter, hardly any books, the twins run free. It is perhaps difficult to conceive, but imagine that tonight on London bridge the Teddy boys of the East End will gather to sing Marlowe, Herrick, Shakespeare, and perhaps some lyrics of their own. That, at any rate, is what happens at the Khaju Bridge.

同样，在 TECCL 语料库中(图 2)，HAPPEN 和 what 搭配时，句子中通常有消极涵义的词语。如 stress (5)、accidents (15)，例如：1) 的扩展语境中，表达了“学生只有明白了一些概念才能理解事实的观点”，是中性语义韵。2) 扩展语境中，表达要向身边的人学习从而更加自信，是积极语义韵。3) 扩展语境中，讲述了压力的原因，是消极语义韵。

1) Firstly, only when students know the ideas and concepts can they be able to understand the facts. If they only learn the facts, what they remember is just what happened not why it happened.

1.what they remember is just what	happened	not why it happened . For example
2.we should pay attention to what is	happening	around us and learn from them
3.it is about how we perceive what	happens	to us . Happiness is very simple
4.jam financially . We 'll see what	happens	with the appeal . Good morning ladies
5.the causes of stress , what will	happen	if we do n't deal with stress
6.the ground.I do n't know what 's	happened	to me , I just fell unbearable
7." Therefore , no matter what	happens	, always accompany in your side is
8.of people read newspapers to know what	happened	every day . In my opinion ,
9.best friend found it and asked what	happened	to me.To my surprise , after she
10.dark . You can guess what had	happened	in this situation . He may come
11.miniature of the small society , what	happened	in the real society is likely to
12.leaves . I do n't know what	happens	to me.I just fell a little dizzy.Unconsciously
13.them even did not realize what had	happened	before their death . And now ,
14.thought and had no idea what had	happened	only seen a car passed by through
15.many accidents , but no matter what	happens	, we need full of confidence in
16.remembered my father , No matter what	happened	, He never give up , He
17.First to love myself.No matter what	happens	to us , we will love ourselves
18.the woman and asked her what had	happened	. The poor old woman said that
19.for us to advance.However , what will	happen	if we only read books ? It
20.love the star know what they recently	happened	. Day day up have a specialty

图 2. TECCL 中的随机抽取 20 条索引行

2) In my opinion, to appreciate the success in our daily lives is a good method. As a result, how to get and appreciate the success to arrive at the goal which sets up self-confidence? It demands us of that we should pay attention to what is happening around us and learn from them.

3) We should learn to know the causes of stress, what will happen if we do not deal with stress properly. So, why there is a variety of stress?

HAPPEN 与 thing 搭配

而 HAPPEN 和 thing 的共现次数分别是 16 次和 61 次，我们在 Brown 和 TECCL 中分别提取全部索引行，在 Brown 中 16 条索引行的语义韵特点是：10 个消极，4 个中性，2 个积极。现将 Brown 的 16 条索引行显示如下 (图 3)。

由索引行可见，HAPPEN 和 thing 搭配时，句子中通常有消极涵义的词语。例如：heart attack (4)、worried、troubles (5)、suicides (6)、worst (10)、fear (11)、dirty (14)，还有些语义韵并不明显，需要观察扩展语境。1) 扩展语境中讲述美国政府因保护自身利益无能而损害他国，比如入侵古巴，是消极语义韵。2) 扩展语境中表达安理会的决定带来了希望与快乐，是积极语义韵。3) 扩展语境中描述了一个人储存着对人和事物和事件的精确知识，具有中性语义韵。

1) Perhaps the moralities of world law are not advanced by stealing American diplomatic papers and planes, but the Kennedy administration can always file a demurrer to the effect that, but for its own incompetence in protecting American interests, these things would not happen. The same can be said about the half-hearted Cuban invasion mounted by the administration last April, which, we trust, is not symptomatic of the methods to be invoked in holding off the felonious Khrushchev.

2) Two things have happened in recent months to bring the Council into perspective: each provides a basis for renewed hope and joy.

3) "Did you ever know a man with greater zest for information? And his memory, like an elephant's, stored with precise knowledge of men and things and happenings".

同样，在 TECCL 中，61 条索引行的语义韵特点是：30 个消极，16 个中性，15 个积极。现随机抽取(每隔四行)TECCL 中的 16 条索引行显示如下(图 4)。

由索引行可见，HAPPEN 和 thing 搭配时，句子中通常有消极涵义的词语。如 dangerous、conflicts (4)、bad (7)、malignant (8)。还有些语义韵并不明显，需要观察扩展语境。1) 扩展语境中表示夫妻没有更多的时间来学习知识和学习世界上发生的新事物，具有中性语义韵。2) 扩展语境表示广场舞容易引起矛盾以及危险的事，是消极语义韵。3) 扩展语境表达了一种积极乐观的人生态度，具有积极语义韵。

1) Once the lovers become a couple, they must devote more efforts to their family. Compared to the studying, the life every day seems to be more important. They won't have more time to study the knowledge and learn the new things happened in the world.

2) Recently, square dancing became a hot topic among public, which aroused many conflicts between dancers and the others, so there had a lot things happened, including some dangerous things.

1.its own incompetence in protecting American interests , these things would not	happen	. The same can be said about the half-hearted Cuban invasion mounted
2.hope in the second were both wrong responses . Two things have	happened	in recent months to bring the Council into perspective : each provides
3.the victim of despoilers , just to emphasize that such things do	happen	at these fracasas , I suppose this was the attitude the part
4.slowng circulation . Eventually , says Keys , one of two things	happens	. A clot forms at the site , seals off the flow
5.and he reported that 40% of them worried about things that never	happened	; 30% of them worried about past happenings which were completely beyond
6.it has jumped to 25 a day ! These things may be	happening	many miles away from us but really they are right next door
7.many new members were received . Something is wrong when these things	happen	. The local " family of God " has failed its new
8.Episcopal convention , and brought the restaurateur with him . As things	happened	, Morgan was installed in the Nob Hill residence of a magnate
9.overwhelming sexual experience to a woman . Too many new things are	happening	for it to be a complete erotic fulfillment . Only under rare
10.miles , and Buchenwald was one of the worst things that ever	happened	in the entire history of the world . The world has never
11.so gripped by fear is that they see all sorts of things	happening	in the earth and sky with no discernable cause , and these
12.with social disapproval . Even so , many of the things that	happened	to Wright and Olgivanna seem inordinately severe . Their afflictions centered on
13.elephant 's , stored with precise knowledge of men and things and	happenings	" . His wife , Katie , " as gay as a
14.are closer to those of my sculptor friend . The things that	happened	in police station basements were dirty , grubby , and most often
15.the west of us . I must state that the faster things	happened	, the slower they happened ; the passage and rhythm of time
16.a play . I mean we know the order in which things	happen	, but we have no clocks and nobody cares enough to count

图 3. Brown 中的随机抽取 16 条索引行

1.claim medical bills.Many of these things have	happened	, it makes fewer and fewer people
2.the knowledge and learn the new things	happened	in the world . Meanwhile , the
3.The matter which referred above was not	happen	by chance.There are many things like that
4.so there had a lot things	happened	, including some dangerous things , for
5.time I continued thinking back the things	happened	before and I hope it 'll be
6.the wounds and take wonderful moments.The things	happened	years ago is just like the moments
7.and how to avoid bad things from	happening	. Books record a wide range of
8.can hear many inconceivable and malignant things	happened	continually.And we can find out many of
9.study way there are many interesting things	happen	.One thing is steep in my heart ca
10.technological inventions and ignore numerous things that	happened	in beautiful life . Some people point
11.The main way we learn the things	happen	long time ago is according to the
12.glad to appreciate that some happiest things	happened	to me.Only in this way , can
13.are a lot of things will be	happened	when the museum open to the public
14.audience can learn a lot of things	happened	at different period . It is educational
15.do something to avoid these things from	happening	. First , we should use more
16.destroying her so badly.Unfortunately , terrible things	happen	:Now , we are living in a world

图 4. TECCL 中的随机抽取 16 条索引行

3) The things happened years ago are just like the moments yesterday. Evidently, life is the present the god bestows us, with inspiration, aspiration, perspiration and desperation. With many sorrows and frustrations, we can still smile and hold a sanguine attitude to our lives.

5. 结论

根据上述分析, 中国学生对于 HAPPEN 一词语义韵的掌握情况总体较好, 尤其是对消极语义韵的掌握接近本族语学生。但通过类联结可以发现, 中国学生在具体的语法掌握上存在偏差。在 N + V 类联结结构中, 中国学生过度使用积极语义韵, 没有充分理解该结构的语法意义; 另一方面, 通过分析高频搭配词 what 和 thing, 发现中国学生在 what 搭配的不同时态出现不同理解, 在 what will/would 结构中理解为积极语义韵, 如 “you can foresee what will happen and deal with it calmly. Then you will feel happy and increase your self-confidence”。这说明学生没有充分理解 happen 一词的意思, 原因是学习者受到训练迁移和母语迁移的影响。训练迁移是指学生受教师的教学方式或教学材料影响而形成的中介语偏误(Selinker, 1984)。同时, 由于学习者母语的影响, 对二语习得产生负迁移, 从而产生语义韵失误现象。由此可见, 中国学习者在语义韵上存在学习偏差也是一种难以避免的情况。本论文是基于语料库的方法, 通过分析 HAPPEN 一词的语义韵, 研究中国学习者的语言迁移现象。关于本研究有很多不足需要改进, 比如根据扩展语境判断语义韵并不完全精确, 应该邀请其他英语母语者进行协助判断语义韵取向; 同时应该将研究对象进行拓宽, 不仅仅局限于单个词的分析, 应该借助语料库工具, 研究更大的语言对象, 从而使得该研究更加充分。对于外语教师而言, 应在教学中向学生多方位深度展示, 让其充分了解词汇的前身、语法、语义韵, 不再死记硬背式学习英语。词汇教学不能仅仅局限于单词层面, 还应该了解所学单词的搭配以及语义韵, 从而全面掌握该词项的用法, 学习更加地道的外语。

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

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Appendix (Abstract and Keywords in Chinese)

基于语料库的中国学习者中语言迁移现象研究

摘要: 语言迁移是二语习得研究的重要领域, 且基于语料库的二语习得研究也越来越普遍。本文基于布朗语料库(Brown)和中国学习者英语语料库(TECCL), 通过分析 HAPPEN 一词的搭配词、语义韵, 并分析两个语料库中 HAPPEN 的两个高频搭配词 what 和 thing。研究表明: 中国学习者在 HAPPEN 一词使用中出现母语负迁移以及时态偏误现象, 如过度使用积极语义韵, 这一发现对于外语词汇教学有很大启发作用。

关键词: 语言迁移, 语义韵, HAPPEN