MODERN VECTORS OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA AND UKRAINE

中国与乌克兰科学及教育前沿研究



South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky

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This international yearbook, as a periodical, includes scientific articles of Ukrainian and Chinese scholars on the problems of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Pedagogics and Psychology: contemporary review. Odessa, Ukraine; Harbin, China

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The second issue of the materials represented by the Ukrainian and Chinese scholars are dedicated to acute issues of General and Contrastive Linguistics within the Chinese, English, Ukrainian and Russian languages; linguodidactic problems of teaching native and foreign languages within polycultural educational space; peculiarities of cross-cultural communication in geopolitical space alongside with psychological aspects of overseas students' and teachers' adaptation to study / work abroad.

The given articles may be of use to researchers, graduate students, postgraduates and practising teachers who are interested in various aspects of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Pedagogics and Psychology.

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principles, writing styles and approaches. The contents covers four aspects – Chinese pronunciation, Chinese vocabulary, grammar and Chinese characters. The author describes advantages and disadvantages of the textbooks from methodical, linguistic and psychological viewpoints. Efficient teaching techniques are specified in the article; prior objectives are designated. Improvement mechanisms of textbook writing are proposed for further research.

Key words: textbook, textbook writing, contents, Chinese pronunciation, Chinese vocabulary, grammar, Chinese characters.

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浅谈对外汉字教学中的文化导入

本文主要研究对外汉字教学中的文化导入问题。笔者结合了在实际 教学过程中的经验,论述了对外汉字教学中文化导入必要性,阐释了导入 时应注意的原则、内容、策略等相关问题。希望能结合汉字本身的特殊规 律,寻求恰当的教学策略。

关键词: 汉字教学,对外汉语教学,文化导入,教学对策。

一、研究对外汉字教学文化导入必要性及意义

汉字是记录汉语的书写符号系统,它是汉族人的祖先在长期社会实践中逐渐创造出来的。1古人在造字时,在汉字中融入了对万物的想法以及生活经验。汉字作为历史最悠久且依然被使用的文字,它形象地展现了

[&]quot;黄伯荣, 廖字东现代汉语高等教育出版社.1991.第134页。

中华文明发展的过程。可以说,每一个汉字背后都有悠久的历史故事,都有一定的文化内涵。

非汉字文化圈的外国学生在刚开始接触汉字时,很难跳出其母语文字的表音性质去理解汉字特殊的意音性质。在不了解汉字结构规则及部件含义时,很多学生把写汉字当成是画画。因此,在对外汉字教学中,教师只有结合文化讲解汉字,才能从根本上帮助外国学生理解汉字的特点,掌握学习汉字的规律,提升对汉字、汉语学习的兴趣。

二、对外汉字教学文化导入的原则

1.实用性

实用性原则是指,在对外汉字教学活动中,导入的文化应该与所学 汉字的内容联系紧密,且具有实用性。例如,有些汉字的生僻义项已经不 适用于现代生活,这样的义项就不必提及了。如,"习"字的本义是幼鸟在 鸟巢上振动翅膀演练飞行。这个意义现在已经不再使用了,如果讲"习"字 时,引入了这个义项,只会越解释越复杂,人为地给学生制造学习障碍。 按课文内容,解释"学"、"习惯"这两个义项就能满足学生日常生活的需求。

2.适度性

中国的文化博大精深,教师在讲解汉字时不可能一次讲完。这就要求教师对导入的文化知识进行一定的取舍。教师在教学过程中,应该对学生已有的文化知识有所了解。在学习新汉字时,应在学生能够掌握的基础上,有选择地导入。例如,讲"册"字时,可以用图片或视频引导学生了解中国古代的竹简,从而形象地理解"册"字的含义。如果不是高级阶段的学生,导入竹简文化已经足够。如果进一步讲解如"册封""册立"等"册"作为动词的文化意义,反而会影响学生对汉字的理解及记忆。

3.循序渐进

无论是汉语教学还是汉字教学,都应该遵循由浅入深、循序渐进的原则。在初学阶段,外国学生的汉语水平还不足以支持他们理解汉字中的

文化内涵。因此,我们往往用一些学生已经学过的部件组成的汉字,引导学生理解汉字。例如,在学完了"山"和"亻"之后,可引入"仙"字,让学生猜测字义。怎么对仙字进行文化导入呢? 教师可以告诉学生,在中国的道教、佛教文化中,高人多在山上修炼,所以中国人创造了"仙"字,来描述"神仙"这个含义。这样的解释能帮助外国学生加深对会意字的理解,也能帮助他们积累一些中国文化知识。

三、对外汉字教学文化导入的内容

1.构字文化及内涵

汉字的结构是汉字文化最直接的表现形式。在《说文解字》中,许慎提出的汉字造字法有四种,即象形、指示、会意、形声。象形字多为最古老的文字,且他们常常作为常用部件出现在会意、形声字之中。因此,教师在一开始讲解汉字时,就可以导入象形字这个文化概念。例如,用图片展示"山"、"日"、"人"及其对应的图片,展示的同时可以告诉学生:最早的汉字都是中国人根据自然中的景象描摹而成。这有助于学生对汉字产生直观的认识。然后,教师还可以提供如"眼睛"、"嘴巴"等图片,让学生猜猜"目"和"口"字该怎么写。

又如,学习过一些象形字之后,可以导入会意字的概念,讲解一些简单的会意字。比如说,学习过"人"之后,可以让学生猜测"从"、"众"等汉字的含义。这样能激发学生主动学习的积极性,避免语言学习的枯燥感。

非汉字文化圈的学生在初学汉字时,需要经过学习才能掌握拆分汉字部件、分清汉字结构的能力。教师对构字文化及内涵的讲解,能有效地帮助学生在宏观上掌握基本的汉字学习规律,加深记忆。

2.汉字历史背景

很多汉字背后都有着自己的小故事,例如,"令"字(²),有着深刻的历史背景。在奴隶制社会,奴隶都像是物品一样依附于主人手中。主人能够决定奴隶的生死,奴隶必须对主人毕恭毕敬。"令"字的甲骨文形态,上

方即为一张朝下的口,下方为一个跪坐的人。在《说文解字》中的解释是,发号也。意思是上级向下级授命,作出权威性指示。

教师在讲解"令"字时,如果引入了这样的背景知识讲解,会让教学 效果更出色。

3.语用文化

语用文化是学习语言过程中的重要一环。不难发现,那些将汉语说得很地道的外国人都是对语用知识有扎实功底的人。例如,汉字"九"在成语和俗语中出现的频率很高,如"九五之尊、"九死一生"、"一言九鼎"等,"九"字是汉字中最大的数字,在成语和俗语中,它并不是真正确指的"九",它更多的指的是概数,是指数量很多。

如果教师不对这些语用知识加以补充,外国学生是很难弄明白其中原委的。

四、对外汉字教学文化导入的策略

1.讲解汉字基本知识,增强学生的汉字学习意识

对那些非汉字文化圈的学生而言,汉字系统与他们母语的表音系统 有着截然不同的区别,刚开始学写汉字时,他们都将汉字当成画画来临摹。 因为他们不能从母语的结构中找到对应的知识来应用到汉字学习上,所以, 教师就更应该重视汉字基本知识的讲授。教师应该帮助学生树立汉字意识, 养成良好的学习习惯。在讲汉字时,必须注重笔画、偏旁、部件、独体字、 合体字、汉字基本结构、笔顺以及六书等基本知识。

对汉字文化圈的学生而言,他们对汉字系统早就有一定的认知基础。 教师应该引导这些学生利用母语的正迁移影响,有效地提高汉字学习效果。

2.讲解汉字中的民族思维方式

教师在正式开始讲授汉字知识之前,可以展示汉字发展的几个主要 阶段,甲骨文、金文、篆书、隶书、楷书、草书、行书等。通过这些汉字 的对比,能让学生理解,汉字并不是一成不变的画,它的形态会根据历史 的发展而产生变化。

很多汉字都反映了汉民族的文化心理和特殊的思维方式。例如,汉字方正的形态便是汉族人民崇尚稳重、安定的一种表现。当讲到"家"字时,学生可能无法理解"家"字拆解开不是房子里有人,而是房子里面有猪("豕")。针对这个字最合理的解释是,传统的中国自古以来就是以农业为基础的社会,当中国人的祖先习惯于生活在一个地方,准备安家时,便会种田、养猪。这个字正是中国农业社会的一种反映。

东方人的性格与西方人的性格相比,更为含蓄,这也决定了方块字 方正的结构与拼音文字弯曲的线条呈现出的不同形态特征。教师应该提醒 学生,书写汉字时要留心汉字的对称美和结构美,跟学生强调每一个字都 像一个人一样,要有精气神、堂堂正正。如果写得歪歪扭扭或是头重脚轻, 就像人重心不稳一样。多番提醒,一来能帮助学生写好汉字;二来,能加 深学生对汉字的感情。

3.讲解汉字偏旁、部首的文化意义,引导学生有效利用偏旁规律

在汉字教学中,合体字应该是教学的主要内容。汉字的系统性也在 合体字的音形义联系中得到了良好的体现。所以,在对外汉字教学中,必 须花更多的时间来讲解偏旁、部件等相关知识。偏旁除了构型之外,还兼 有表音或表义的功能。教师在教学中应该帮助学生及时总结具有相同形旁、 相同声旁的汉字。

除此之外,教师还应注意解释一些汉字偏旁的变形问题。什么是偏旁的变形问题呢?很多偏旁都是由最早的独体字变化而来,因为要配合方块字结构及简化规律的一些限制,字形都会发生一定的变化。例如,单人旁"1"由"人"字变化而来,由于它常常出现在汉字左侧,所以人们把"人"字中的"捺"改成了"竖",以便书写右侧部件。

五、总结

对外汉字教学时对外汉语教学中极其重要且最具难度的一部分,而汉字文化也是对外汉语教学中不可缺少的一部分。本文希望能根据对外汉字教学的原则和汉字本身的特殊规律,找到恰当的教学策略。

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TO THE ISSUE OF CROSS-CULTURAL CORRELATIONS WHILE TEACHING FOREIGN STUDENTS CHINESE CHARACTERS

This article is devoted to the issue of cross-cultural correlations while teaching foreign students (minoring in Chinese) Chinese characters. Chinese character is a writing symbol recording the Chinese language and a cultural carrier of Han nationality. As one of the eldest characters in the world, Chinese

character plays an important role in the development of Chinese society and Chinese language itself. On the other hand, as a unique kind of character, it also belongs to the important field on which we should concentrate while studying and teaching Chinese language as a foreign language. Chinese characters are regarded as a restricting factor in teaching Chinese as a second language. Knowing their reasons and rules is the key in the improvement of Chinese characters' teaching in Teaching Chinese as a Second Language, that is, Chinese characters are the combination of structure, sound and meaning. The reasons and rules of Chinese characters are related both to ancient Chinese and modern Chinese. Knowing their reasons and rules conforms to the characteristics of Chinese characters and the cognitive rules of overseas students, which can help cultivate the student's awareness for Chinese characters. This article will focus on three aspects: 1. The characteristics of Chinese character; 2. The developing laws of Chinese characters; 3. Teaching techniques of Chinese characters. The cultural import principles are practicality, moderate degree step by step. Teaching contents are the method of constructing Chinese characters, the stories of Chinese characters, and the pragmatic culture. Teaching strategies are as follows: 1. Explaining the basic knowledge of Chinese characters, training students' consciousness; 2. Introducing thinking Patterns and Linguistic Structures of Chinese; 3. Explaining the meaning of radicals, help students to handle the rules of radicals. According to the teaching experience, the author analyses the necessity to acquaint students with the cultural background; describes principles enabling cross-cultural understanding of linguistic phenomena; specifies corresponding methodical strategies of teaching Chinese as the second language.

Key words: Chinese characters teaching, teaching Chinese as a second language, cross-cultural correlations, teaching strategies.