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The fifth issue of the materials represented by the Ukrainian and Chinese scholars is dedicated **to the 70th anniversary of the P.R.C. establishment** as well as to the relevant issues of General and Contrastive Linguistics within the Chinese, English, Ukrainian, Turkish, Korean and Russian languages; linguodidactic problems of teaching native and foreign languages within multicultural educational space; peculiarities of cross-cultural communication in geopolitical space alongside with educational aspects regarding professional training of future specialists in multicultural environment.

The proposed articles may be of use to researchers, graduate students, postgraduates and practicing teachers who are interested in various aspects of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Linguistics, Pedagogy and Psychology.

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**RESEARCH AND TEACHING REFLECTION ON THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE’S COMFORTABLE NEGATIVE FORM
UNDER THE VIEW OF COMPLEX DYNAMIC SYSTEM**

Language research has shifted from a single focus on structure and contrast to interdisciplinary and complex research. Language research from the perspective of “complex dynamic systems” is the result of interdisciplinary research. It presents the non-linearity of language development as well as its dynamic and systematic character. In Chinese, structures such as “necessary/poor (none)”, the negative negation phrase, as it has the function of “sharing the same meaning in different forms”, embody the non-linearity and dynamics of Chinese language that have become a difficult teaching point in Chinese-teaching activities. Therefore, through the perspective of complex dynamic systems, we can research and analyze the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features of Chinese negative negation phrases, and thus give suggestions and propose to the corresponding Chinese teaching.

Key words: *Complex dynamic system, Chinese comfortable negative form, Teaching reflection.*

1. Brief Introductions to the Current Studies:

The concept of "Dynamic System" originates from the field of classical mechanics, and its main viewpoint is that a series of interconnected factors interact with each other according to a certain law and change over time (Shen Changhong, 2008). In the field of linguistics, Diana Larsen Freeman was the first to introduce this view. Basing on chaos theory and dynamic system theory of classical mechanics, she believed that language is both an internal and an external factor. The

laws of each other affect the system and summarize the 12 principles of complex dynamic systems (Larsen Freeman, 1997). The system is reflected in the language and pragmatic level, that is, the use of language by each language user and the influence of language on users. Combined with the field of second language acquisition research, "complex dynamic systems" have characteristics such as "non-linear development", "dynamics" and "regularity", which are similar to the concept of "inter language". The speaker's language system is in a process of continuous self-adaptation, and changes according to the influence between various elements, so as to adjust to a system close to the target language system. The proposition of this concept provides a new perspective for linguistic research, so that the study of language is no longer limited to structure and cognition, but rather it is regarded as a dynamic system, and research is carried out using the results of multidisciplinary research.

Regarding the study of the "complex dynamic system" theory, foreign scholars started early on language research from the perspective of complex dynamic systems. In 1997, Larsen Freeman discussed the relationship between complex dynamic system theory and second language acquisition, and introduced complex dynamic system theory into linguistic research. In 2002, Van Geert discussed language learning from the perspective of complex dynamics, the universal mechanism of the acquisition and compared it with Piaget and Vygotsky's view of language acquisition.

The earliest Chinese scholar who discovered and attempted to summarize this phenomenon was Lu Shuxiang (1951). The first person to put forward the term "Comfort Negative Form" and define it was Zhu Dexi (1985). Entering the 1990s, Chinese scholars have conducted more extensive research on the negative form of small sentences, and combined it with language teaching practice: Dai Yaojing (2004) analyzed the negative enantiomorphism in the corpus at that time, and considered that negative enviable phenomenon, or "redundant phenomenon", has strict format restrictions and semantic and grammatical constraints in its use; Yang Hongjian (2010) combined corpora to classify the phenomenon of negative envy in

Chinese; Li Zhiping (2010) believed that it is a linguistic phenomenon that accords with the rank relationship of Hoorn; Zhu He (2013) combined it with his teaching practice experience to investigate and analyze the mastery of the negative structure of Chinese envy by foreign students; Wei Xiaohui (2014) studied ambiguity caused by the phenomenon of negative envy. Research was conducted and the resulting ambiguity was divided into three categories. Zhong Shuneng and Liu Shuang (2015) analyzed the marked and semantic features of "may" in the negative phenomenon of Xianyu, and concluded that "not" is a multiple cognitive function sign in the negative structure of Xianyu in modern Chinese, not a "redundant" one. Zhang Kaili (2015) studied the order of acquisition of Chinese adverbs "no" by junior Russian students, and proposed related difficulty levels of meanings; Xiaokai Xu (2017) studied Hungarian learners' Chinese negative expressions and proposed corresponding teaching countermeasures; Lu Chengfa (2018) found that the "almost (not) VP" sentence is a communicative game through research; Tang Jing (2019) studied the negative phenomenon of "Xiao Xuan" from the perspective of interactive linguistics Corpus situation.

In summary, Chinese scholars have a relatively long research period on the phenomenon of envy and negation in Chinese. The field is extensive and the research is meticulous. The corresponding research results have been invested in language teaching activities and language teaching research, and the results are relatively fruitful. With the introduction of "complex dynamic systems", Chinese scholars have a new way of thinking about the comfortable negative form.

2. Research related to the Structural Aspects of the Comfortable Negative Form

Syntactic research refers to summarizing the regularity of linguistic structure in which grammatical phenomena occur. In Chinese, the appearance of comfortable negative form also shows regularity. According to the major sentence patterns of the phenomenon of comfortable negative form in modern Chinese summarized by Yang Hongjian (2010), structurally speaking, the phenomenon of comfortable negative form in modern Chinese shows the following characteristics:

1. Present in the form of "adverb (or adverbial phrase) + (not / not) + verb complement structure phrase", and the negative adverb "no / not" can be omitted. For example: "辣椒秘书大惊失色，差点没昏过去。" (From Corpus Online, 2019, New Residents in Green Castle, Peng Yi, 1985.), where "差点" are adverbial phrases which modify the predicate "昏"; the negative adverb "没" is a sign of Xianyu negation, and its omission or addition does not affect the semantics; "昏过去" is a verb complement structure phrase. The so-called "comfortable negative form means that the negative adverbs in this structure can be omitted without affecting the meaning of the original sentence.

2. Leading adverbs or adverbial phrases have multiple ranges and degrees. Some words or phrases also have the colors of "don't pray" and "don't want them to happen". For example, "相反，如果……，及时对企业下达指令性的指标再多，也难免不出乱子" (From Corpus Online, 2019, Doing a Good Job in Socialist Markets According to Economic Law, Yang Xiangyang, 1991), the last clause. Among them, the leading adverb "难免" is formed by a positive relationship between the two root morphemes of "difficult" and "exempt", and has the meaning of "difficult to avoid". From the additional meaning the headword modified by this word contains there are derogatory colors of "avoid" and "do not expect".

3. From the perspective of complex dynamic systems, the phenomenon of negative envy in Chinese is random in structure. The theory of complex dynamic systems believes that language is a complex system that is jointly constructed by various factors and variables. The development process has the so-called "randomness", that is, the language is developing. Due to the influence of different factors, interference occurs between various variables, so that different language formats are formed by projecting in the language structure. When Chinese learners accept language input, they are affected by different language forms, contexts, and

their interference. Their development of the Chinese language formal structure has changed from a simple structure to a more complex structure. Applying this viewpoint to the causes of the comfortable negative form in Chinese can also be explained.

Regarding the cause of "Comfortable Negative Form", modern Chinese Language's scholars have put forward two main views: the first is the "maintenance principle", which was proposed by Shen Jiayu in 1994, that is, the adverb "not" as a modifier. The real words retain some of their original characteristics after being blurred (have a definition or do not expect meaning). This view is explained by the theory of complex dynamic systems, that is, it can be considered that the word that is a syntactic component has changed due to its part of speech (variables change), which causes the language structure to change (randomness); another thinks that this emergence of linguistic phenomena is the result of cognitive "reanalysis". This view was put forward by Liu Jian in 1995, and combined with Langaker's "structural changes that did not change the form of surface expression" in 1977, he believed that the adverb used as an adverbial modifier has been modified by the adverb "no". Only the same meaning as the expression of "unavoidable" + VP structure will occur.

3. Research related to the Semantic Aspects of the Comfortable Negative Form under the view of Complex Dynamic System

Semantic research mainly focuses on analyzing the semantic components, semantic features, and semantic orientation of language units. Semantic components and features, which are the smallest semantic units that make up the meaning of a word, can also be called semantics. Combining with the theory of complex dynamic systems, the semantic components and semantic features also exhibit randomness in the Comfortable Negative Form. By analyzing the meaning of the linguistic unit of the Comfortable Negative Form, it can be found that most of the constituent linguistic units present the following characteristics:

1. From the perspective of core words and core verbs, most of the core verbs or core words of the negative phenomenon of envy have the meanings of

"unwillingness" and "unwantedness". For example: "显然的，他们两方面难免不发生隔阂，因为无论如何，儿童的天性、目的和意志与成人的天性、目的和意志难免不发生冲突。" (From Corpus Online, 2019, Discipline Theory, Li Xiang, 1935.), the headwords "隔阂" and "冲突" of the two clauses in which the Comfortable Negative Form is negative have the meaning of "do not want it to happen". But there are also some Comfortable Negative Forms that are not followed by the core word with the meaning of "unwanted", such as the example sentence: "小天使们欢呼雀跃，好不快活。" without the adverb "不" of degree will not change its meaning.

2. Semantic orientation refers to the collocation relationship between one syntactic component and other components in a language structure. From the perspective of semantics, the syntactic components of the negative phenomenon of Xianyu have different directions: in the structure of "adverb (or adverbial phrase) + (not / not) + verb complement structure phrase", the two adverbial components both point to the verb complement structure phrase at the head position. At the same time, the verb complement structure phrase serves as the head word and also points to the "sender of the action", that is, the subject of the sentence or the subject of the clause. For example: "黄氏差点没说出是你的。" (From Corpus Online, 2019, Hundred Years of Embarrassment, Yingquan, 1988). The negative adverb phrase "差点没说" in the adverb phrase "差" and the negative adverb "没" both point to the headline "说" It is not difficult to see from this semantic analysis that the meaning of "差点+说" intersects with the meaning of "没说", which means that the action of "说" is not actually issued; but "差点" indicates that the action is issued. The "黄氏" is about to say "是你的", but it may be interrupted or stopped. It has a stronger semantic

color. The two together modify the headword, thus forming the Comfortable Negative Form, which can explain the cause of negative envy to a certain extent.

Combining the above examples and analyses, if the functions of these syntactic components are considered as different subsystems, then these subsystems interact and interfere with each other (such as the semantic pointing process of the two different modified components described above), intertwined to produce changes and cross-systems (to change the meaning of the sentence: Huang did not say "yes." - Huang almost said "yes." - Huang almost did not say "It's yours."), which acts on the entire system and builds a new system (forms a new language phenomenon with different structures but the same meaning).

4. Research related to the Pragmatics Aspects of the Comfortable Negative Form under the view of Complex Dynamic System

Pragmatics studies the relationship between language users and language. Reflected in specific linguistic phenomena, it studies the conditions and effects of language users using this linguistic phenomenon. The so-called conditions for using language phenomena are expressions related to the context and the semantic choices they want to express. In this particular context, the semantics presented by the speaker through a certain expression form the effect of using language phenomena. In the phenomenon of negative envy in Chinese, because of its unique structural characteristics of "Comfortable Negative Form" and "randomness", it also has "Comfortable Negative Form" (that is, it can be changed in another way) and "random" in its use (that is, it may have been spoken unconsciously by the speaker). From the perspective of a complex dynamic system, the language system is a set of information transmission systems constructed by language users in their own minds, and this system is constantly updated and interacted. How language users use language for the construction and development of language systems have a great impact. In other words, this has something in common with the social nature of language (that is, all members who use the language agree on it and follow it together).

The view of language under the theory of complex dynamic systems also believes that the development of language is an orderly system constructed by language users through unordered exploration of language rules. At the same time, this system changes under the influence of various factors to produce no order state, and gradually builds a new orderly system process again. It is not difficult to see the Chinese phenomenon of Comfortable Negative Form, that Chinese users may inadvertently use grammatically illogical sentences (Comfortable Negative Form structured sentences) in daily communication, but it does not affect their communicative functions (and observers know the meaning of its negation or emphasis), so this "wrong" and "disordered" state is gradually absorbed by the system and becomes part of the system.

5. Analysis from the Perspective of the Construction Sequence of the Complex Dynamic System

Complex dynamic systems theory supposes that the construction of any system is formed by the initial factors (or variables) in the order from the initial state to the interaction to form a new state. Among them, the construction of the initial state is particularly important. Reflected in specific linguistic phenomena, combined with the above analysis of the negative phenomenon of Chinese Comfortable Negative Form, the "initial state" of the negative phenomenon of Chinese Comfortable Negative Form is negated by the "adverb (or adverbial phrase) + verb complement structure phrase" table. Sentence pattern and its related semantics and "negative adverb (not / not) + verb-complement structure phrase" form a negative sentence pattern and related semantics. For Chinese learners, the construction of the initial state of the negative sentence system comes from this. In other words, from the perspective of the construction order of the system, the teaching of Comfortable Negative Form involves the problem of teaching order. To build a more advanced complex dynamic system learners must construct from the most basic initial state. So in the Comfortable Negative Form, which subsystem, or which specific sentence pattern can be used as the "initial state" structure? The author believes that this initial state should choose "adverb (or adverbial phrase) + verb complement structure

phrase". Combined with the economic principles of language, the diversification of sentence patterns brought by the so-called "Comfortable Negative Form phenomenon" may not be conducive to the standardization of modern Chinese and the development of information transmission functions. Conversely, if used incorrectly, it will lead to errors such as sentence mix ups or "unavoidable" adverbials or mistaken for "double negative" forms; but from the perspective of rhetoric and emphasis on some semantics, "Comfortable Negative Form" phenomenon can be used to express the possibility of things euphemistically, and can be competent for communication tasks. It can be said that the structural randomness reflected by the "xianyu negation phenomenon" is not conducive to the standardization of modern Chinese; but its special semantic color and pragmatic randomness are objective and can express communication meaningfully. Also reflected in teaching, the author believes that a "double-edged sword" attitude should be adopted when dealing with this linguistic phenomenon. While satisfying communication and spoken language needs, it is recommended to use in cases "such as official style, scientific style, and political style." The structure of adverbs or adverbial phrases + VP expresses the meaning of "it is difficult to avoid actions or behaviors", so as to satisfy the transmission of information without forming disputes. In dynamic system theory, this is the initial structure formed by the learner for this language form. Since it is the initial structure, it should not be complicated. It is best to be concise and satisfy the communication.

For international Chinese teaching, the teaching of the negative phenomenon of envy should also follow the teaching sequence of "easy to difficult". The primary purpose of international Chinese teaching is to cultivate native-speaking non-Chinese talents who can communicate in Chinese. Therefore, when teaching Chinese as a foreign language and involving this language phenomenon, the author recommends that teachers generally use "adverbs or adverbial phrases + VP" as the "initial structure" for teaching; when the learners are able to use this "initial structure" to express the corresponding semantics, the teacher further teaches the envy negative phenomenon.

6. Analysis from the Perspective of the Construct Components of the Complex Dynamic System

A complex dynamic system is composed of various subsystems, and each subsystem is composed of various elements (or variables), and is affected by each element (variable). In the specific linguistic phenomenon, the subsystems that make up the linguistic phenomenon are related to the different structures that appear in the linguistic phenomenon, the syntactic components of each structure, and the nature of each linguistic unit. In the Chinese negative phenomenon of Comfortable Negative Form, the subsystems that constitute the "semantic" (that is, different language structures that can express the same semantics) interact with each other to generate crossovers and construct a new subsystem (Comfortable Negative Form). In other words, from the perspective of the components of the system, studying the phenomenon of negative envy in Chinese involves meta-language knowledge.

For international Chinese teaching, checking whether learners can express the same linguistic meaning in many different language forms is a way to measure their language proficiency and authenticity. When teachers encounter negative envy in the teaching corpus, they can solve the students' doubts by providing explanations of language knowledge with multiple language structures to express the same semantics, as appropriate. It is worth mentioning that there are similar linguistic phenomena in other languages around the world. Therefore, when facing an intermediate or advanced student or a student asking this question, an international Chinese teacher can expediently interpret this language phenomenon by using the positive transfer of the learner's mother tongue to make the learner understand the language.

In the study of the theory of complex dynamic systems by scholars, the idea of "backtracking its initial system from the surface" proposed by the "backtracking method" (Dornyei, 2014) has opened up a new idea for us. In the same way, the other way around, international Chinese teachers can use the viewpoint of "block-based teaching" when teaching intermediate-to-advanced Chinese, and directly explain the negative structure of Chinese envy as a language system, analyze the

structural characteristics of this phenomenon in terms of explanation, semantically study its semantic characteristics and orientation, and summarize its use environment and conditions from a pragmatic perspective.

7. Analysis of the Influential Factors within the Complex Dynamic System

The theory of complex dynamic system believes that each subsystem will be affected by irregular elements (or variables) while interacting according to a certain law, which will affect the construction of the entire parent system, reflected in the specific language phenomenon, that is, the relationship between the structure of language itself and its semantics, pragmatics and context. In other words, in Chinese Language Teaching, teachers must take into account various factors that appear in the teaching while conducting language teaching. For a Chinese learner who is not a native speaker of Chinese, the language phenomenon that comes into contact with Chinese Comfortable Negative Form is only taught through language input and output, which involves teachers' choice of corpora and teachers' teaching problems.

From the perspective of language input, the majority of teachers should meet the communication needs of elementary level students when teaching international Chinese, and try to avoid "Comfortable Negative Form" in the selection of teaching materials, and they need to pay attention to students' target language. The developmental errors brought about by the improper use of the language, such as the miscellaneous sentence errors formed by the erroneous exploration of the "unavoidable" synonyms, create poor sentences, "so that the teaching work will not be affected." This raises new requirements for the choice of corpora involved in the compilation of textbooks for international Chinese teaching. At the same time, teachers should also pay attention to whether the language of instruction is concise. Would you inadvertently say an envy negative structure sentence? What should students do when asked? The author believes that the teacher must pay attention to the use of the language of instruction in the teaching process, and avoid the use of envy negative structure sentences when the learner's language level is insufficient.

From the perspective of language output, after receiving a certain amount of input, the learner may unconsciously produce sentences with envy negative

structure. The author believes that when this language phenomenon occurs in the elementary stage, students are in a state of "chaos" where the interaction between subsystems and elements (variables) is considered by the theory of complex dynamic systems. To ensure language fluency, the teacher can provide a meta-language knowledge explanation when a student goes from unconsciously speaking this sentence to thinking consciously.

Conclusion

The author roughly describes and analyzes the theory of complex dynamic systems and the Chinese Comfortable Negative Form, and analyzes the system's construction order, components, and related influencing factors. But looking at the full text, there is room for urgent research. We have not counted the use of Comfortable Negative Form in Chinese in Chinese textbooks. This deficiency is limited by the current level of corpus construction and the author's use of related corpora. In addition, the author is subjective about the concept of language under the guidance of complex dynamic system theory. The proposed physical model at the semantic level and the pragmatic perspective still need to be further verified.

When I looked up the data, I found that there is still little research on the view of language in the theory of complex dynamic systems in China. What I need to solve urgently is the study of the complex dynamic system, a visualization model that covers a wide range of abstract concepts. The concept of complex dynamic systems has a strong enlightening effect on linguistic research, but a quantifiable model is needed to enhance its understanding and application.

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复杂动态系统视角下的汉语羡余否定现象的研究及教学反思

语言研究已从单一的注重结构、对比的研究转向跨学科的、复杂性的研究。“复杂动态系统”视角下的语言研究即是跨学科的研究成果。它呈现出了语言发展的非线性以及动态性、系统性, 汉语中诸如“差点/差点(没)”的羡余否定短语, 因其有着直观上“不同形态表同一意义”的功能, 体现着汉语语言的非线性、动态性, 从而在国际汉语教学活动中成为了一个教学难点, 对此, 通过“复杂动态系统视角, 对汉语羡余否定短语进行句法、语义、语用上的考察分析, 在此基础上, 提出相应的国际汉语教学建议。

关键词: 复杂动态系统, 汉语羡余否定, 教学反思.