

<<中国英语学习研究>>

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<<中国英语学习研究>>

前言

广东外语外贸大学副校长陈建平教授自担任学校领导后，公务繁忙，疲于奔命。在此情况下，建平教授仍能挤出时间完成《中国英语学习研究：英语学习的跨语言文化因素与语篇模式研究》一书，令人叹服。

这有赖于作者多年建立的厚实的学术功底，这归功于作者争分夺秒挑战自我的执着精神。

建平教授的新书具有实用性，它明确地表明作者研究的是与中国英语教学有关的问题。尽管我国英语教学在亚洲具有较高水平，随着英语已成为国际交流的通用语言，各级领导和国人对中国英语教学的期望值越来越高，而国内各地区各学校英语教学层次不齐，为此，我国的义务教育、普通高中和大学英语教学都在实施改革，我们自当欢迎本书的出版，为正在进行的改革添砖加瓦。

本书的价值在于它的宏观性，即作者高屋建瓴，充分论述了语言与文化和认知的关系。就语言与文化关系来说，这个课题在上世纪已受到国内外众多学者的关注，本书作者的贡献是能结合中国情况：围绕中国学生在英语学习过程中所面临的跨语言文化因素和跨文化语篇模式进行研究。就语言与认知的关系来说，本书作者不满足于泛泛地讨论语言习得与认知过程的关系，而是在此基础上，讨论第二语言学习与认知的关系，特别是论证第二语言形式结构系统建立在第一语言的结构之上。

这样的课题更符合中国英语学习者的实际和需要。

在研究文化，认知与语言学习的互动关系上，作者注意整个研究过程的系统性。例如，本书的上篇具体涉及语言的各个层面，即词汇、基本句子结构、段落及篇章结构、话语模式和言语行为。

下篇则是在整合上篇研究成果的基础上，对中国英语学生语篇模式及跨文化语篇模式之标记性作系统研究。

有分有合，条理清晰。

<<中国英语学习研究>>

内容概要

《中国英语学习研究》的价值在于它的宏观性，即作者高屋建瓴，充分论述了语言与文化和认知的关系。

就语言与文化关系来说，这个课题在上世纪已受到国内外众多学者的关注，《中国英语学习研究》作者的贡献是能结合中国情况：围绕中国学生在英语学习过程中所面临的跨语言文化因素和跨文化语篇模式进行研究。

就语言与认知的关系来说，《中国英语学习研究》作者不满足于泛泛地讨论语言习得与认知过程的关系，而是在此基础上，讨论第二语言学习与认知的关系，特别是论证第二语言形式结构系统建立在第一语言的结构之上。

这样的课题更符合中国英语学习者的实际和需要。

广东外语外贸大学副校长陈建平教授自担任学校领导后，公务繁忙，疲于奔命。

在此情况下，建平教授仍能挤出时间完成《中国英语学习研究：英语学习的跨语言文化因素与语篇模式研究》一书，令人叹服。

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建平教授的新书具有实用性，它明确地表明作者研究的是与中国英语教学有关的问题。

尽管我国英语教学在亚洲具有较高水平，随着英语已成为国际交流的通用语言，各级领导和国人对中国英语教学的期望值越来越高，而国内各地区各学校英语教学层次不齐，为此，我国的义务教育、普通高中和大学英语教学都在实施改革，我们自当欢迎《中国英语学习研究》的出版，为正在进行的改革添砖加瓦。

<<中国英语学习研究>>

作者简介

陈建平，广东外语外贸大学副校长、博士、教授、博士生导师。

1975年毕业于广州外国语学院英语系英语专业；先后获香港中文大学应用语言学哲学硕士学位、英国兰开斯特大学现代社会史硕士学位、北京外国语大学英语语言文学博士学位。

现任学术团体的职务：全国高校外语专业教学指导委员会委员（英语组副组长）、中国英语教学研究会副会长、广东外语学会副会长、中国国际贸易学会国际商务英语研究委员会副主任委员。

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陈建平的主要研究方向是社会语言学、英语教学和第二语言习得，主持过多项国家级和省部级科研项目：“八五”国家哲学社会科学基金项目（青年基金）：《汉语“主题突出”的特征对中国学生学习英语的影响》；国家哲学社会科学基金项目《英汉语篇模式对比研究》（2003）和教育部人文社会科学研究项目《汉英语言系统的文化差异及其对中国学生学习英语的影响》（2003）。

2001至2003年与主持全国8所高校集体合作项目（第二总负责人）：教育部“新世纪网络课程建设工程”之《英语专业系列课程》。

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Basic Sentence Structure and Thought Patterns. At the syntactic or sentential level, the study looked at the impact of the basic structural differences of English and Chinese on the EFL learning process, with an explanation of the Chinese EFL learners difficulties in handling topic prominent constructions. Li and Thompson (1976) proposed that one of the basic sentence types in Chinese is that of topic-comment structure. In addition to the grammatical relations of "subject" and "direct object," the description of Chinese must also include the element "topic." The topic-prominent sentence structure is a very important feature that sets Chinese apart from many other languages, particularly English which is a non-topic-prominent language. In English, nearly all sentences must have a subject which typically occurs right before the verb and the verb agrees with it in number. In Chinese, however, the structural subjects are not obligatory while the concept of topic appears to be quite crucial in explaining the structure of ordinary sentences in discourse and extrasentential considerations. Chinese therefore differs from English in that in Chinese the topics can be base-generated, whereas in English it has to go through the process of movement. Because of the importance of "topic" in the grammar of Chinese, it can be termed as topic-prominent language. (Huang, 1984a, 1984b) . The purpose of the investigation was to find out whether Chinese EFL learners at different learning stages were parasitic on the structures of the L1 and whether cognitive experience would be changed during the process of learning. In this context, a test was given in order to find out whether pre-intermediate and high-intermediate levels of Chinese EFL learners are similarly characterized by their tendency to produce topic-prominent constructions and whether there are any different patterns in the interlanguage of different learning stages.

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