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Presupposition and Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language

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Abstract

In cooperative human communication, the speaker has to mark the connection between his utterance and therefore the given information, because the hearer interprets the utterance regarding the data that has already been obtained. Languages adopt various devices to mark the connection between the utterance and also the context. This paper investigates semantic and pragmatic presupposition in Discourse Representation Theory (DRT) within the Chinese language and enhances the pragmatic perspective of presupposition in DRT.

Keywords: Presupposition, Chinese Language, Teaching Foreign Languages

Introduction

In daily language use, most utterances we make don't seem to be isolated from their preceding and following utterances. Utterances are always connected to create a longer unit of language, i.e., discourse. To create the discourse coherent and simple to grasp, we use a category of lexical expressions to attach individual utterances and 'glue' them together. These expressions are often named as discourse markers.¹ Discourse markers are a syntactically heterogeneous group of words, consisting of expressions from different syntactic categories like conjunction, phrase, adverb, etc. they're not classified syntactically but rather in terms of semantic and pragmatic functions. Generally, discourse markers don't contribute to the propositional content of the utterance.

When one reads or hears pieces of language, one normally tries to understand not only what the words mean, but what the author or the speaker of those words shall convey. One of all the principal difficulties that one faces when managing aspects of language could be thanks to distinguishing between entailment and presupposition. These two concepts are described and examined for the rationale that they seem to produce the premise for answering a range of questions both about speaker-commitment and sentence meaning. The presupposition is what the speaker assumes to be the case before making an utterance whereas entailment is what logically follows from what's asserted within the utterance.

As a crucial branch of linguistics, pragmatics "studies how speakers of a language use sentences to successfully communicate. The presupposition is a vital concept in linguistics. This idea has "large plasticity", and different linguists understand and define it differently. However, linguists generally believe that the concept of

presupposition "reflects a minimum of two different levels of relationship: the link between sentence components within the scheme and also the relationship between the speaker and also the sentence within the speech process". Correspondingly, presupposition will be divided into two types: semantic presupposition and pragmatic presupposition. the previous belongs to the research category of semantics, and therefore the latter belongs to the research category of pragmatics.

It is deduced that in the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language if the Chinese learner does not understand the meaning of the sentence, it may be that the presupposition of the meaning of the target word is ignored. Let's take a look at a few related examples:

1. Nǐ lián tā dōu bú rènshi.

The target word with "presupposition" in this sentence is "lian (lián)". It comes with a premise: Many people know him, and you should know him. But the truth is: you don't know him. So the whole meaning of this sentence should be like this: Many people know him, and you should know him, but you don't know him. Say all the meaning in this way and it will be very clear.

If a Chinese learner does not know the usage of "连", or knows it but has never used it, then it is likely that he will just say "don't you know him 你不认识他吗?" and add some exaggerated tone. But obviously, the two sentences are different. One is a surprised or sighing tone, and the other is a general questioning tone. The listener may also respond differently to different sentences, so the speech effects of the two are also different.

2. dàodǐ xiǎng shuō shénme ?

The target word of "presupposition" in this sentence is "to the end (dàodǐ)". It has the premise that: for one thing, you said A at first, you said B just now, but how you say it means C and the three meanings of ABC are different. So ask further: Which one of A, B, C do you mean?

If you can list A, B, and C in this way, and then ask others, even if you don't say "in the end," the meaning will be clear. However, in actual communication, the problem that may be faced is that first of all, the speaker himself is not very clear about what he is saying, and secondly, the listener is also confused and confused, and cannot list according to the information provided by the speaker. Out of A, B, C, so you can only directly ask "What do you want to say?" This may be the real context that people often face.

We will not discuss how to speak clearly, but discuss the pragmatic functions of these words with "presupposition" and give examples. So for this example, if you just ask "What do you want to say?", to some extent, it is an "invalid" question. And the word "to the end" can make questioning exert more pragmatic functions that are expressed through semantics.

This paper attempts to discuss the presupposition in general terms in the Chinese language and its role in the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language and Briefly review the proposal, characteristics, and classification of presupposition theory. And discuss the guiding and enlightening effect of presupposition on Chinese classroom teaching. The clever use of presupposition theory not only takes into consideration the commonality of scholars, but also takes into consideration the individual differences of scholars, implements teaching in accordance with their aptitude, and invigorates the classroom atmosphere.

1. The presupposition theory

As an important branch of linguistics, pragmatics studies how speakers of a certain language use sentences to successfully communicate. Presupposition, also called premise, presupposition, and presupposition is an important concept in linguistics. This concept has "large plasticity, and different linguists understand and define it differently.

However, linguists generally believe that the concept of presupposition "reflects at least two different levels of relationship: the relationship between sentence components in the language system and the relationship between the speaker and the sentence in the speech process. Correspondingly, presupposition can be divided into two types: semantic presupposition and pragmatic presupposition. The former belongs to the research category of semantics, and the latter belongs to the research category of pragmatics.

2. The concept of Chinese semantic presupposition

The semantic presupposition is a kind of semantic relationship between two sentences or propositions. It is "attached to the surface structure of language and is the basis for the formation of sentence meaning. Its fundamental feature is that no matter what kind of speech act, the sentence itself and The presupposition should be constant. The concept of semantic presupposition is based on the true and false value of a sentence and has a close relationship with the meaning of the sentence itself.

When proposition a and proposition b satisfy the following three conditions at the same time: if a is true, then b is true; if a is false, b is still true; if b is false, then a does not have the problem of true or false value, That is, a is an impossible proposition. At this time, proposition b is the presupposition of proposition a; in other words, proposition a presupposes proposition b.

E.g.:

- a. His brother is a marketing manager.
- b. He has a brother. Obviously, when a is true, b is also true; a'. His brother isn't a marketing manager. (a negative form)
- b. He has a brother. It can be seen that when a is false, b is still true; a. His brother is a marketing manager.
- b'. He doesn't have a brother. (b's negative form)

It can be seen that when b is false, the "his brother" in a has no referent, so the sentence has no truth value at all, that is, a is an impossible proposition.

As can be seen from the above example, sentence b is a presupposition of sentence a, or in other words, sentence a presupposes sentence b.

Unlike traditional standard logic, the semantic presupposition is not binary logic (only two values are true and false) but belongs to three-valued logic (that is, there are three values of true value, false value, and meaningless).

As "an essential attribute of semantic relations within a language", semantic presupposition has the following characteristics in Chinese:

1. Semantic presupposition is "restricted by the laws of logic generally accepted by people" [6] 161, so for the analysis of semantic presupposition of sentences or propositions, "only based on logic and grammar to investigate" [7] 119.

E.g.:

- a. The movie I watched yesterday is amusing.
- b. I watched a movie yesterday.

According to "commonly accepted logical semantics"[8]148, it is easy to see that sentence a in these two sentences is presupposed by sentence b.

2. "If there are no nouns in the sentence or if the description has no referent (that is, the default is false), the whole sentence has no truth value at all." [7]119 That is to say, "The semantic presupposition is that the sentence obtains the truth value. Necessary conditions" [2] 66. If the semantic presupposition is false, then the sentence has no truth value or false value at all, and it becomes meaningless.

E.g:

- The king of the United States is kind-hearted.

In this sentence, "the king of the United States" has no signification, that is, the semantic presupposition cannot be satisfied, so the whole sentence is meaningless.

3. The semantic presupposition is stable.

The stability of semantic presupposition means that "negating a sentence or asking a question will not negate or doubt the 'presupposition', but it also explains that the 'presupposition' is true" [2] 66-67.

E.g.:

- a. The movie that Tim watched yesterday is amusing. b. The movie that Tim watched yesterday isn't amusing.
- c. Is the movie that Tim watched yesterday amusing?
- d. Where did Tim watch the movie yesterday

As a semantic relationship between two sentences or propositions, the semantic presupposition is restricted by the generally accepted logical laws and has stability and variability. At the same time, when there is no noun in the sentence or the definite description has no referent, the whole sentence If there is no truth value, there is no meaning.

3.Presupposition features and research directions

Regarding the complexity of presupposition theory, philosophers and linguists have argued their different views. However, linguists and philosophers' understanding of presupposition is or has attended merge. Summarize the common and stable things that exist within the presupposition. it's going to be found that the preset has the following characteristics:

(1) Presupposition is that the knowledge inexplicit the sentence. For example, I do know he's divorced. The presupposition of this sentence is "he has been married." From the surface information of the sentence, the information inherent in the sentence is thought.

(2) The default is that the mutual knowledge set by both parties:

A: When did it happen / before or after?

B: Years later.

A: Why is it so sudden?

B: No way, MI.

The assumption during this conversation is that B's mother has kicked the bucket, unfortunately, and either side is alert to it. Both parties within the communication set together and understand each other. It saves the cumbersome language and expresses sympathy for the alternative party. If you say the presupposition, I heard that your mother kicked the bucket, when did it happen? Years ago or after? this could make B very upset.

(2) The presupposition is also a prerequisite for comprehensible and meaningful sentences. The sentences in communication must have practical meanings understood by both parties. Generally speaking, if a sentence is true, it's assumed to be true, and a sentence is fake if it's assumed to be true. If and providing it's assumed to be false, the sentence has no meaning. The mother asked the kid: "Have you finished your homework?" This sentence presupposes that the teacher assigns homework to the kid. If the teacher doesn't assign homework to the child, that is, the default is fake, then this sentence is meaningless.

The research of presupposition is summarized into semantic presupposition and pragmatic presupposition. Semantic presupposition belongs to the research category of semantics, and pragmatic presupposition belongs to the research category of pragmatics.

Linguists' research on presupposition starts from semantics. Semantic presuppositions are presuppositions analyzed from semantics. Its basic feature is to incorporate the proposition into the speculation of truth conditions.

The distinction between Presupposition and Implicature in Chinese

The presupposition theory was proposed by the German philosopher Frege in 1892. It originally belonged to the category of logic and was later introduced into the field of linguistics. The presupposition is the junction of semantics and pragmatics. It is different from implication and assertion, but both are an important factor in sentence interpretation.

The technical term 'implicature' was introduced by Paul Grice in his theory of conversational implicature, which consists of cooperative principles and maxims of conversation. He argued that speakers will be cooperative once they talk and hence they have to observe such maxims as quality, quantity, relation, and manner. That's to mention, they ought to speak sincerely, relevantly, and clearly while providing sufficient information. Otherwise, conversational implicatures are going to be produced by deliberately flouting the maxims. Grice (1975) also distinguished the natural and non-natural meanings of utterances. Entailments, into which presuppositions were classified, were thought to be the natural meanings since they're attached conventionally to the linguistic forms and present on every occasion when the expression occurs. Implicatures of conversational implicatures, as a contrast to traditional implicatures, were non-natural or non-conventional in this they're variable and enthusiastic about conversational principles. During this section, we'll concentrate on the excellence between presupposition and also the two kinds of implicatures within the specific context of Chinese.

So far, the literature that specifically discusses the presupposition of the item component from the angle of the semantic relationship of the syntactic components has not yet been seen. Therefore, we've tried to reclassify the semantic presupposition (specifically "logical semantic presupposition" or "Typical semantic presupposition").

Regarding the categories of objects in modern Chinese, academic circles have always been at odds. Or consistent with the difference of its constituent materials (for example, "Wifen Theory" believes that there are nominal objects, verbal objects, adjective objects, subject-predicate phrasal objects, and sophisticated sentence objects), or consistent with the semantic relationship between them and verbs Different points (for example, "14 sorts of talks" [1], "13 forms of talks" [2]). Seeable of the deficiencies within the naming and definitions of every family, the author intends to grant a brand new arrangement supported the achievements of former sages. Some terms are identical to former sages but have different definitions.

Presupposition and implication are other meanings derived from the overall meaning of the sentence into information, but these two meanings are not the same. "Implication" is an important concept in modern logic, and it refers to an inclusive relationship in the sense of sentences. Broadly speaking, it includes presupposition, which is only a special kind of implication. But Yu Ding presupposes that many unique properties are implied.

The implication M means that implication does not consider the connection in the sense of the inner boundary of its antecedents and subsequent ones. It is only an abstraction of the K-false relationship between the antecedents and the subsequent. Pieces of Random. Such as:

- (1) Zài jiǎngtái shàng zuò bàogào de rén shìgè lǎoshī.
- (2) Zài jiǎngtái shàng zuò bàogào de rén shìgè yǔyán xué jiā.
- (3) Yǒurén zài jiǎngtái shàng zuò bàogào

Example (1) can be deduced from (2), and also can be deduced from (3), the negative formula of (1):

- (4): The person giving the lecture on the podium is not a Ph.D.

From the above example, the mountain (3) can also be pushed, but (2) cannot be derived. This is the difference between them: (2) is an implication, and (3) is a presupposition.

The presupposition is a proposition that can be deduced from both the positive and negative forms of the sentence. When (1) is negated, (2) is also negated. Flash is the negated upper component, and the bu position component Q is also negated. The difference between WE value bar f | can be expressed as:

p 预设 q,那么 pE 则 qS, p 假则 q 也衰。

P 错含 q,那么 pK 在 q 真..p 假则 q 可真可假。(1)

A 预设 B

A 断言 B

f	—	t	r	—	t/f
z	—	f	f	-	f

There is a little difference between the “-” and the “+” for a sentence. • When it is negative, the default can be maintained but the implied cannot. Therefore, it can be called a negative test to divide the pre-S and implication.

(1) THE SUPPOSITION OF COMPOUND SENTENCES AND COMPOUND SENTENCES, RESEARCH 硕士学位论文,福建师范大学

Chinese presupposition trigger

1. presupposition and presupposition trigger types

(1) *Presupposition classification*

The concept of presupposition was first produced in the theory of name reference (referred) proposed by Frege. Frege's "On Meaning and Signification" holds that no matter what we assert, when we make this assertion, we have already acquiesced that the simple or compound proper name in this assertion has a reference. He also believes that a sentence or sentence we express presupposes the name of the sentence to be referred to, that is, presupposes the existence of the object the name refers to. (Wang Yueping, 2011: 2) Russell used the "independent proof method" to refute Frege's thesis in "On the Signification". He believes that even a sentence with no definite description as the subject still has true and false value. (Wang Yueping, 2011: 2-3) Strawson published the article "On Allegations" in 1950, and the publication of the subsequent series of research results made the presupposition question get the attention of the academic circle. He mentioned the problem of using in a specific context, thinking that when we make a judgment, and this judgment is based on the description of the main word, then this description has something to say, we will not make an A judgment based on a description that has no reference as the main word. He also distinguished two closely related concepts: "presupposition" and "implication". (Wang Yueping, 2011: 4-5) Then Sellers gave a new interpretation of presupposition, which gave birth to the concept of "pragmatic presupposition", which was the first to study presupposition from the perspective of speaker and language use, thinking that discourse If the presupposition of is not satisfied, the discourse does not have true or false value, but is just expressed inappropriately and unsuitable for communication. (Wang Yueping, 2011: 6)

Regarding the classification of presuppositions, in addition to the relatively broad semantic presuppositions and pragmatic presuppositions, the more representative ones abroad are Alwood's existing presuppositions, factual presuppositions, and category presuppositions. Gates The dichotomy of potential presuppositions (possible presuppositions) and actual presuppositions (realistic presuppositions). Yu Er divides semantic presuppositions into potential presuppositions and actual presuppositions and then divides actual presuppositions into existential presuppositions and facts Presupposition, lexical presupposition, structure presupposition, non-realistic presupposition, and anti-factual presupposition, etc. (Wang Yueping, 2011: 67-69) Domestic research on the classification of presupposition is more representative. For example, Xu Shenghuan (1993) mainly "studies presupposition from the perspective of semantics and logic, and believes that presupposition is reflected in sentence meaning or Implied certain objective states of affairs and situations are used as the factual basis of the entire state of affairs and situations described in the sentence. Presuppositions are divided into absolute presuppositions and relative presuppositions, which correspond to existential presuppositions and state of affairs

presuppositions respectively "Fan Xiao's "Grammar Theory Outline" divides presuppositions into existential presuppositions, factual presuppositions, opposites, and variability presuppositions, and repetitive presuppositions. (Chu Jing, 2007).

(2) presupposition trigger types

In the 1870s, many linguistic Ning scholars discovered that presupposition is not only a phenomenon unique to noun phrases but a linguistic phenomenon shared by many words and syntactic structures. Such words and grammatical structures (Karttunen) are called "presupposition triggers". He collected 31 such triggers. Levensen (1983) summarized into 3 kinds of presupposition phenomena.

Katunan lists as many as 31 presupposition triggers in English. Levinson selected definite descriptives, narrative verbs, implicit verbs, change of state verbs, and repetitive verbs in the article "Pragmatics". There are 13 items including words, judging verbs, temporal clauses, cleft sentences, implicit cleft sentences with accents, contrast, and comparative structures, non-limiting relative clauses, counterfactual conditional sentences, and interrogative sentences. Chinese scholars Mr. Fan Xiao and Professor Lan Chun discussed presupposition triggers relatively early. Among them, Professor Lan Chun's (1999) "A Preliminary Study of Presupposition Triggering Items in Modern Chinese" is the first domestic article to study presupposition triggers in modern Chinese. The article summarizes 9 more active modern Chinese predictions from daily conversations: specific descriptions, factual verbs, state changes, restatements, time adverbial clauses, emphasizing sentence patterns, contrasting structures, conditional clauses, and questions that contradict the facts. Set the trigger item. Fan Xiao's "An Outline of Grammar Theory" studies presupposition triggers from the perspective of the connection with the real world, opening a new level of research on presupposition triggers (Ma Xiaowen, 2011). Xing Fuyi's (1991) "Modern Chinese" introduces 6 commonly used prerequisite triggers in the "Discourse Comprehension" section of Chapter 5 "Modern Chinese Pragmatics", namely: (1) Adverbs that indicate repetition, such as "you, Re" etc.; (2) Verbs that indicate changes in state, such as "stop, correct, resolve, correct", etc.; (3) Some mental activity verbs, such as "forget, regret, regret", etc.; (4) Sustainability Words, such as "continue, being", etc.; (5) interrogative pronouns, enumeration options in interrogative sentences, such as "why, when", etc.; (6) certain complex sentences, such as "if, if, although... .But..." etc. "This is the first more systematic discussion of Chinese presupposition triggers" (Wang Yueping, 2011: 19) Based on the above brief description, we believe that the presupposition triggers and predictions There is a close connection between the hypotheses, and the generation of the preset meaning is caused by different preset trigger items.

2. The Pragmatic Function of Chineses Presupposition Trigger

With the deepening of the research on presupposition triggers, there have been many new achievements and original ideas in the research of presupposition triggers, mainly focusing on pragmatics. For example, Zhao Xiong (1999) "New Compilation of Pragmatics" made some necessary explanations on the main premises based on Levinson's 13 premises, and believed that "these so-called premises should be A language that is understood as a representation, as a potential premise, and as a language means to express the speaker's premise". Suo Zhenyu (2000) "Pragmatics Course" selected some important examples of presupposition triggers based on Levinson's introduction, and pointed out that our "choice of the core phenomenon that is usually considered presupposition depends on us. The definition of presupposition, because presupposition is a very complicated issue, scholars have many different views." He Ziran and Ran Yongping (2009)'s "New Introduction to Pragmatics" analyzes the prerequisite relations and prerequisite triggers from the perspective of communication (including verbal communication and nonverbal communication), and believes that "prerequisite relations may be affected by certain sentences in the sentence. It is caused by the influence of words or structures. These words or structures are called prerequisite triggers. They are the basis for the generation of premises." Although the article uses Chinese as an example to introduce triggers, because English and Chinese are basically the same, we can see in the introduction that we still haven't jumped out of the scope of Levinson's 13 introductions. Wang Yueping (2011) "Study on Chinese Presupposition" comprehensively and systematically combs the results of presupposition research at home and abroad, and divides the triggers of Chinese semantic presupposition into triggers of typical

semantic presupposition and triggers of atypical semantic presupposition. There are two kinds of language, and the typical semantics presupposes from definite descriptive language, narrative verb, state change verb, directional verb, acting verb, strong implicit verb, relative verb, restatement verb, sentence focus mark, and ordinal. The 17 aspects of quantifier phrases, predicate-complement phrases, temporal adverbial clauses, comparative sentence patterns, metaphorical sentence patterns, emphatic sentence patterns, and interrogative sentences serving as sentence components are classified and narrated as examples. The difference in triggers shall prevail, and SARS Type semantic presupposition is divided into three types: word-triggered, phrase-triggered, and mode-triggered. Many new concepts have been proposed, and quite innovative theoretical thinking has been carried out on the issue of presupposition triggers. Here we take the six presupposition triggers introduced in Xing Fuyi (1991) "Modern Chinese" as examples to introduce the pragmatic functions of presupposition triggers.

(1) Adverbs that indicate repetition

In modern Chinese, adverbs are a relatively complicated part of speech, and the adverbs "又" and "再" are used frequently in Chinese. Many adverbs have different meanings and usages due to different conditions such as context and tone. "再" and "又" are widely used in modern Chinese. They are a pair of adverbs that are very close to each other.

The most important adverbs that express repetition in modern Chinese are "又" and "再". The difference between these two words is summarized in "现代汉语八百词" as "又" is used for the realized, "再" Used for unimplemented.

Chinese repeating adverbs represented by "又" tend to express the semantic evolution of the grammatical meaning related to the tone. The origin of this semantic meaning is related to the basic meaning "addition, repetition" of the adverb "又" Close connection. The adverb "又" with the meaning of "turning" from the meaning of "additional" is concatenated with the syllogism proposition of the negative premise, thus constituting the strengthening of the negative tone; the adverb "又" in the cross-examination question is due to the question element The change of and the expansion of the semantic relationship between the clauses before and after the cohesion gradually changed from the basic meaning of "representing the repetition of action and behavior" to strengthening the cross-examination tone.

(1) Xiōngdì, nǐ yòu xiě cuòle.

(Brother, you made a mistake again)

(1) Wǒ méi xiǎngdào, nǐ huì zài fān zhè zhǒng lèisì de cuòwù.

(I didn't expect that you would make this similar mistake again.)

From the example (1), we can see that the word "又" presupposes that the brothers were late before. As shown in example (2), the word "再" is presupposed. We did not expect you to make this kind of mistake. However, not only did you make this kind of mistake, but you also made this kind of similar mistake again. Both examples sentences express The speaker's intense disappointment and unbelievable emotions.

Note: The word "也" in modern Chinese belongs to the same repetitive adverb as "还, 又, 再", which means repetition of meaning and is used frequently in modern Chinese. As an adverb, "也" can express multiple meanings. In terms of syntactic function, "也" generally modifies the verbs behind it, so it is often classified as an adverbial when dividing sentence components. But from the perspective of semantic function, when "also" is used as an adverb, the semantic direction is more complicated.

(2) Verbs that express state change

Chinese linguists have given a more acceptable definition of state verbs: "state verbs often contain the meaning of entering this state from another state, so they are often used with the auxiliary word '了'. For example, "I'm hungry", "I'm full now", "Now I am connected", etc.

(1) Tā yǐjīng tíngzhǐ yīqiè de shètuán huódòng, zhuānxīn xuéxí.

(He has stopped all asocial activity and concentrated on studying.)

(2) Zhè zhǒng zuòshì mǎmǎhūhū de tàidù, tā zǎoyǐ gǎizhèng.

(He has corrected this sloppy attitude.)

(3) Zhè cì hùwài tàzhǎn huódòng, jiějuéle bānji bùfèn tóngxué bùcānjiā jǐtǐ huódòng, bù zhǔdòng hé dàjiā jiāoliú de wèntí.

(This outdoor development activity solved the problem that some students in the class did not participate in group activities and did not take the initiative to communicate with everyone.)

(4) Zhè cì tánhuà, jiūzhèngle zhāng sān xīnzhōng duì lǐ sì de wùjiě.

(This conversation corrected Zhang San's misunderstanding of Li Si.)

The "stop" in example (1) presupposes that he had participated in a lot of club activities; the "correction" in example (2)--the pre-set information triggered by the trigger is that he always did things carelessly before; example (3) The trigger word "resolve" in) contains the preset information that some students in the class often do not participate in-class group activities and do not actively communicate with everyone; the "correct" in example (4) contains the presupposition that Zhang San gave Li Siyou before misunderstanding.

(3) Compound sentence relative

1. Related words

3.1 The semantic presupposition of related words

related words as presupposition triggers can derive presuppositions from it and the sentences connected, and these presuppositions generally only involve their logical meaning relationships. Compare:

(1) Tā shì nánfāng rén, tā de zhàngfū shì běifāng rén.

(2) Tā shì nánfāng rén, tā de zhàngfū què shì běifāng

Example (1) is a parallel relationship, and example (2) adds "but" to become a turning relationship. This does not mean that (1) implies a turning point. For example, M Flash has a semantic presupposition: Southerner's The husband is from the south. (1) Without saving this preset, there is no risk of a turning point in this situation (Zhang Bin 2003: 57). It can be seen that certain related words always have a corresponding presupposition. This presupposition is often the basis for judging compound sentences.

3.2 The Pragmatic Presupposition of Related Words

Discourse-related words, as the most typical means of explicit discourse cohesion, their correct use is one of the keys to determine whether the context of the entire discourse or discourse is coherent and the meaning is complete and clear.

Sometimes the semantic presuppositions of the syllabic words cannot fully reveal the W method of the inter-speaking of the peptides. For this moment, we should discuss it from the perspective of the speaker, the listener, and the context E.g.:

(1) If even animals can control themselves to achieve a certain purpose, shouldn't people with thoughts and feelings be better at controlling themselves? (Zhu Xiao "Talking about Self-control")

Generally speaking, suppose that the AB of the complex sentence "If A, then B" must logically have a related implication relationship between A. But the related sentence pattern "If A, then B" often has no related implication relationship (such as (1)), but the speaker used W to "if...then" this pair of words expressing a sufficient condition for the hypothesis. The original flash is that A has a similar semantic dysfunction between AB. "Animal...can control G self" and "human...I control Q self"—they have semantics in common. Suppose: Since one is similar, then the former is true, and the latter is also true. If you agree with the former, you must agree with the latter. The speaker makes W denote the "if" sentence that assumes sufficient conditions to strengthen the logic of the argument. Sometimes there is a similar semantic relationship between AB, and this form can also be used.

Related words generally have their presuppositions, and it can be said that the presuppositions of the related words of each compound sentence category can be distinguished from the presuppositions of related words representing other compound sentence categories. This is for us to use presuppositions to solve complex sentences. Some of the different opinions in this chapter provide a theoretical basis.

3. The Presupposition of Object Components in Chinese

The referents and state of affairs of the subject-object, the object-object, the instrumental object, the material object, the method object, the location object, the time object, the cause object, the instructing object, and the disabling object are all presupposed to exist; the result object, the target object, and the subject Objects and existential objects do not contain presuppositions of individual things, but presuppositions that contain similar things; denoted objects contain presuppositions of names or presuppositions of things that contain names; quantitative objects presuppose that quantitative words refer to The quantity exists; the virtual object does not contain the existence presupposition. Analyzing the presupposition of Chinese object components should pay attention to First, we must scientifically classify Chinese objects with complex and changeable forms. When categorizing, we must pay attention to comparison and analysis from the perspective of cognition, that is, from the perspective of the expansion of the meaning of words (such as metonymy, metaphor, etc.). This is because: From the perspective of categorization, the "object" in Chinese is a prototype category. The non-prototype object (member) is the result of the constant expansion of the prototype object (member) through metonymy and metaphor. Second, the presupposition analysis of Chinese object components must be carried out from multiple dimensions such as semantics, pragmatics, and syntax. The analysis of the dimension of the semantic relationship between syntactic components is the key. (1)

(1) The Analysis on Presupposition of Object in Modern Chinese paper. WANG Yue-ping 2013 年 7 月 J.of Jiangsu Normal Univ(Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition) July 2013

4. The application of presupposition triggers in TCFL

Discussions on how to improve the quality of Chinese teaching are held frequently, and universities across the country have quickly established overseas study centers, opening up a new teaching model for teaching Chinese as a foreign language. With the deepening of teaching research, we found that in addition to the freshness of contacting foreign students from different countries, a common problem is that foreign students have a lack of understanding of Chinese culture, Chinese thinking patterns, and Chinese customs. Teachers who have taught Chinese as a foreign language often feel that they are inadequate, or the speaker is intentional, and the listener is "unintelligible".

presupposition exists in the context, on the only hand, it's miles restrained by the context, however, it influences the context. the presupposition is a crucial part of the context and the idea of discourse know-how. the speaker deliberately consists of unknown or unproven data or fake information in that means of the sentence, which can frequently reap sudden outcomes. because of the dearth of foreign language surroundings in home language teaching, specifically overseas language teaching, foreign language school rooms are supported through instructors' presuppositions. trainer talk may be very predictive. it could be seen as a trigger for rookies' gaining

knowledge of presuppositions, and it's also an essential supply of correct demonstrations for students to efficaciously communicate in and outside the schoolroom.

Now that we understand the related research results of presupposition theory and presupposition triggers, we can grasp the relevant issues in a high-level manner. Appropriate introduction of related research results of presupposition theory and presupposition triggers is very helpful for teaching Chinese as a foreign language. , Especially in oral teaching, listening teaching, and reading teaching, the understanding of presupposition theory and presupposition triggers language knowledge can effectively improve the learning efficiency of foreign students, save teaching time and improve teaching efficiency. The specific analysis is as follows:

(1) make complete use of the common information of pragmatic presupposition. instructors can dynamically choose words primarily based on this shared know-how, after which appropriately express their mind. however, students also can use it to peer the crucial mind via the floor language phenomenon and discover a satisfactory correlation to recognize the words, to apprehend the speaker's actual mind and intentions. overseas language teaching activities are conversation activities wherein teacher and pupil activities have an effect on and engage with each other. correctly apprehend and manage the shared know-how among teaching and recall the collective state of affairs of inexperienced persons to reap the first-rate teaching effect.

(2) Teach students according to their aptitude. Discourse information in verbal communication can be divided into old information and new information. The old information refers to the common background knowledge of the verbal communication topic before the communicative activity, while the new information refers to the newly added content in the discourse. One of the important responsibilities of the speaker is to use a reasonable syntactic structure and tone to ensure the consistency of the new information and the old information.

As mentioned above, in the modern teaching process, teachers should make assumptions about students' knowledge status and adjust speaking strategies and content according to the listener's specific preset knowledge, to ensure the appropriateness of speech and make verbal communication activities go smoothly. Going on, it can avoid repeating the pre-existing knowledge and follow the economic principle of language.

We know that for most second language learners, lack of understanding of the necessary information is the biggest obstacle to reading difficulties. Sometimes learners recognize every Chinese character in a sentence, but they don't understand the meaning of this sentence. Therefore, we need to properly introduce the knowledge of the presupposition trigger language in the reading teaching. Some scholars even suggest that presupposition knowledge should be included in the teaching materials of Chinese as a foreign language. The author thinks that it is not impossible.

The research results of presupposition theory and presupposition trigger language not only have great reference significance for teaching Chinese as a foreign language, but also for other teachings including Chinese teaching, speech communication teaching, rhetoric teaching, literary creation, advertising production, News interviews, legal documents, court inquiries, and interrogation skills are all meaningful. Presuppositions are common in people's verbal communication activities. It can be said that people's verbal communication practices cannot be separated from presuppositions and predictions. Set the trigger language research.

Conclusion

We know that presupposition is universally present in people's speech practice and language practice. Although certain results have been achieved in the study of presupposition and triggers of presupposition, there is always no conclusion, so we are using While presupposition theory assists the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language, it also opens a new level for the study of presupposition and presupposition trigger theory. It is helpful for the in-depth study of presupposition theory and presupposition trigger theory and is a mutual promotion. the process of.

There are still many problems in the study of Chinese presupposition. In addition to the above discussed in this article, there are many unsolved problems.

The efforts made are only preliminary explorations, and I hope this article can provide useful inspiration for solving problems in the research of complex sentences.

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