"中国梦"话语研究专栏

主持人语(苗兴伟):

本刊 2016 年第一期"中国梦"话语研究专栏刊登的四篇论文运用功能语言学的理论视角和话语分析的研究方法,研究了"中国梦"的话语建构和话语传播策略,并围绕"中国梦"话语对话语权建设、国家身份建构、群体构建与身份协商等问题进行了探讨。论文刊出后引起了较好的反响。为了进一步推进"中国梦"话语研究向纵深发展,本栏目继续推出四篇从语言学视角研究"中国梦"话语的文章。《英美主流报刊关于"中国梦"的话语建构研究》运用批评话语分析的视角和语料库语言学的方法,揭示了西方媒体对"中国梦"的话语表征,以及这些表征所反映的意识形态特征。《"中国梦"及物性建构研究》在系统功能语言学的理论框架内对中国梦在经验意义层面的建构进行了研究,分析了中国梦的理论建构和现实建构所体现出的及物性特征。《"中国梦"话语的模因论阐释》从语言模因论的视角阐释了"中国梦"概念在汉语中产生的丰富话语表征及其社会语用效应。《新闻语篇中的"中国梦"——评价理论态度视域下的话语分析》以系统功能语言学的评价理论为分析框架,研究了"中国梦"新闻语篇中显性和隐性态度资源所传递的话语意义,阐释了"中国梦"在集体主义关照下富强、文明、和谐、美丽的话语内涵。本期的四篇文章与第一期的四篇文章相互呼应,不仅在研究内容和研究视角上具有互补性,而且在研究方法和语言分析上体现出"中国梦"话语研究的纵深发展。"中国梦"不仅是推动社会发展的政治话语,也是一个充满时代气息的话语符号,其凝练的话语形式所承载的丰富内涵使"中国梦"深入人心,成为凝聚中华民族团结奋进的精神元素和文化元素。"中国梦"话语为当代语言学研究开辟了一个广阔的学术空间,我们期待着"中国梦"话语研究的创新成果不断涌现,日益增多。

英美主流报刊关于"中国梦"的话语建构研究

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摘 要:长期以来西方话语体系掌握了塑造中国形象的霸权,使中国始终处于"沉默的他者"状态中。西方话语框架已成为世界理解中国的障碍和阻力。本研究运用语料库和批判话语分析相结合的方法,对文本进行主题词、搭配以及检索行分析,观察英美主流报刊围绕"中国梦"话语轨迹,通过社会情境分析辨别、解读与阐释这些话语,以揭示西方媒体围绕"中国梦"的话语表征,以及这些表征所反映的意识形态特征,从而为"中国梦"的话语体系建构策略提出建议。

关键词:中国梦;英美主流报刊;话语建构;批判话语分析

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一、引言

自从十八大以来,"中国梦"成为新一届中央领导

集体执政理念的集中表达,也是习李新政新话语体系中的一个重要话语创新。如何构建对外传播话语体系

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和创新叙事方式,在国际舞台上得到认同,使国际社会理解"中国梦",分享"中国梦"。如何建设对外话语体系,打造融通中外的中国话语,有效传播中国声音,讲好中国故事,成为舆论界和学术界讨论的热点。人们从"中国梦"的内涵阐释、理论建构、历史演进、当代价值、实现路径、宣传教育、国际比较、海外传播等方面进行了探讨(黄敏、钱毓芳,2014),近两年来也出现了一些话语视角的"中国梦"研究(黄敏,2014;郭文平、吴丽英,2014;邵斌、回志明,2014;钱毓芳、黄晓琴、李茂,2015;苗新伟,2016;于洋,2016;刘立华,2016;张雷,2016等)。本研究将聚焦十八大以来英美两国的主流报刊围绕"中国梦"的报道,揭示其话语特征以及这些话语所反映的社会现实,反思如何解构西方话语霸权,改变缺乏自我言说而被西方任意阐释的处境。

二、语料分析

本研究选取英美各两份有代表性的报纸,即《纽约时报》、《华盛顿邮报》、《泰晤士报》、《金融时报》,通过 LexisNexis 数据库收集 2012 年 11 月至 2015 年 12 月期间这些报刊含有 Chinese dream 或 China Dream 的报道,共计 35.3 万字。本研究所运用的语料库分析软件为 WordSmith Tools 6。

1 主题词

语料库语言学中的主题词(keywords)指那些具有特殊词频的词,它的统计区别于简单的词频统计,是通过比较目标语料库与参考语料库的词频而获得的,这些词反映了内容的主题,帮助我们辨析话语的主题特征(钱毓芳,2010a,2010b)。我们将 English Gigaword Corpus 中美联社的语料作为参考语料库,共计620万字,运用 WordSmith Tools 6 统计得出了以下20 个高频主题词:Chinese(中国的),dream(梦),Xi's(习的),said(说),party(党),communist(共产主义),corruption(腐败),officials(官员),propaganda(宣传),censorship(监督),media(媒体),people's(人民的),rejuvenation(复兴),crackdown(打击),military(军事),political(政治的),world(世界的),economy(经济),cultural(文化的),global(全球的)。

高频词主题词显示出在英美主流报刊报道"中国梦"的主题时围绕着反腐败(corruption,officials,crackdown)、政治宣传(propaganda)、新闻审查(censorship,media)、民族复兴(rejuvenation)、全球影响力(global,world,economy)等话题。这些报刊对中国在实现"中国梦"的过程中所遇到的问题持有各种不同的态度,如对于中国的反腐问题,《泰晤士报》在2013年刊登题为War on corruption opens with misfire rather than broadside(中国反腐之战开局熄火而未能全面展开)的文章,文中引用中国问题观察家

的观点,认为官方不可能发起真正的反腐之战,因为它将很快暴露腐败充斥中国官场的弊端。一些案件调查的终止证实了这些观察家的推理,另外还有一些消极的评论,甚至持怀疑态度。例如:

(1) Mr. Xi has listed fighting corruption and improving the lot of the common man as important goals of his tenure, changes that analysts say will be **difficult to achieve** without extensive legal reform. (*The Financial Times*, March 9, 2013)

习先生已经将一系列事情提到议事日程,如反腐、改善民生。分析家认为这些计划如果没有立法改革的话**难以实施**。

(2) "I think in the end it will be difficult for them to avoid issues of political reform because otherwise it will be **impossible to eradicate corruption**," Mr. Li said. "Relying on personal authority and party indoctrination and traditions won't solve the problems they face." (*The New York Times*, March 15, 2013)

"我认为到最后要避开这些政治改革的问题将有难度,否则**消除腐败不可能**",李先生说:"仅仅依靠个人权威和党的教育和传统很难解决他们面临着的问题。"

(3) I left Beijing with some doubts about Mr Xi's programme. It is hard to see how an **anti-corruption** drive can truly succeed without a free press, rival political parties or truly independent institutions to act as a check on party officials. (*The Financial Times*, May 11, 2013)

我带着对习先生的一些怀疑态度离开北京。如果 没有新闻自由、政治党派的竞争或者真正独立的监察 机构,要取得**反腐**的真正的成功真是很难。

但是随着反腐运动的不断深入,中国的反腐成绩向世界展示了中国政府的坚定的决心。西方媒体的态度也发生一些变化,根据我们收集的语料统计,直到2015年12月31日止,四家报纸提及反腐的文章共有57篇,其中抱消极态度的37篇,中立(转述他人谈及反腐)的12篇,积极的8篇(集中在2014至2015年间)。虽然大多数文章还是持消极怀疑态度,但2014年以来也出现一些积极的评论,习近平也被认为是继邓小平以后最强有力的中国领导人。例如:

(4) The "princeling" son of a famous revolutionary and a fan of the movie *The Godfather*, Xi has used all the levers of power in this one-party society. He has launched an **anti-corruption campaign** that targeted top officials of Beijing's state security bureau, the national oil company and other previously untouchable power centers. He has sought to impose top-down discipline on local party leaders who had grown rich and arrogant

during China's boom years. (*The Washington Post*, March 2, 2014)

习近平,红二代、《教父》电影的粉丝,在一党社会里已经使尽其权利。他发起了**反腐运动**,直指北京国家安全局的高官、国企石油公司的高管以及其他至高无上权利机构的头目。他试图对那些中国发展时期成为富而骄的地方官员实施严明的纪律。

(5) His harsh yet selective **crackdown on corruption** and dissent, and his emphasis on enforcing Communist Party discipline, have left him looking like the most powerful leader in Chinese politics since Deng Xiaoping, who launched market-orientated reforms in the country in the early 1980s.(*The Financial Times*, January 22, 2014)

他**严厉地整治腐败,严明党的纪律**,让他看起来像是自上世纪 80 年代以来推出市场化改革的中国政治中**最强有力的领导者**邓小平。

考察前 20 个高频主题词中 propaganda 一词,我们发现与之搭配的词汇有 Chinese, communist, ideology, party's, powerful, state, machine, 这些词汇和"中国梦"联系在一起构建了"中国梦"是执政党为了笼络人心在新时期、新常态下的一种政治宣传,意识形态的教育话语。为了强化这一话语,这些报刊经常引用政要讲话以示其权威性。例如:

(6) In a fortnight's time, when 200 million Chinese children return to school forthe new academic year, they will find their textbooks tweaked to reflect theideology, on the orders of Liu Yunshan, the party's propaganda chief, who said that "Chinese Dream propaganda education must enter the classroom, and enterstudents' minds." (*The Times*, August 17, 2013)

在一个星期的时间内,当 2 亿个中国孩子开学返校,他们会发现他们具有变动的反映意识形态的教材,中宣部长刘云山指示说:"中国梦宣传教育要走进课堂、走进学生的心灵。"

(7) If China has a spin-doctor, it is Wang. Head of the Communist party's policy research office, he has written speeches for China's past three presidents. Wang, who studied in the US and speaks French, is president Xi Jinping's top foreign policy adviser. He also cooked up the "China Dream", Xi's **overarching propaganda catchphrase**. (*The Financial Times*, September 21, 2013)

如果中国也有"舆论顾问"的角色,那便是王沪宁,他是中共政策研究室主任,曾为3界领导人写过发言稿。他受过美国教育,能说法语,是习近平的高级外交政策顾问。他也认为"中国梦"是习近平的总体宣传标语。

在谈及中国实现国家复兴的"中国梦"时,英美报刊总将它与军事、超级大国、全球影响力等概念相联系,把中国政府的新政与邻国领土争端中的立场联系在了一起。"强军梦"被构建成中国政府对外的一种威胁。例如:

(8) But Mr. Xi has also provoked some unease, especially among China's neighbors, with his emphasis on bolstering the military and by promoting "a great national revival" that some have interpreted as code for a more muscular foreign policy. (*The New York Times*, March 18, 2013)

但习近平也引起了一些不安,尤其是在中国的邻国中,有些邻国把习近平推动军事和促进"伟大的民族复兴"解释为更强硬的外交政策的信号。

从考察高频主题词的检索行,我们还可以看出西方媒体在解读"中国梦"时以他们自身的价值观来理解中国的人权问题、民主问题和法制问题,认为"中国梦"难以捉摸(elusive)、存在诸多问题而难以实现,是效仿美国在 1929 年经济危机爆发后为鼓舞民族精神而提出的"美国梦",以致富为唯一目标,是需要依法才能实现的复兴等。例如:

(9) Does Xi mean a "Chinese dream" of prosperity, as the "American dream" is often interpreted—a promise to continue the historic progress of the past three decades in moving people from poverty into the middle class? Does he have in mind a campaign against the widespread corruption and growing inequality of wealth that rankles many Chinese? Or is he focused on raising China's influence and profile beyond its borders? He has hinted at all three possibilities... (*The Washington Post*, June 3, 2013)

习的"中国梦"的前景是和"**美国梦"一样**,承诺在过去的 30 年中历史性进步的基础上继续带领人民脱贫致富吗?他是否已下决心打一场反对四处蔓延的腐败及消除贫富不均之战役?或者他重心放在提升中国的国际影响力?他已经提示了存在这 3 种情况的可能性。

(10) Many prominent scholars, the *Economist* magazine recently reported, signed a petition urging China to rejuvenate **based on the rule of law**—placing the constitution higher than arbitrary one-party rule. (*The Washington Post*, June 3, 2013)

据《经济学人》最近报道,许多著名学者签了请 愿书敦促中国的复兴应该**基于法律**,将宪法置于武断 的一党执政之上。

从以上主题词分析中我们可以看出,英美主流报 刊对中国实现"中国梦"存在许多怀疑声音,并且对 中国的反腐也存在种种疑虑,对实现"中国梦"过程 天津外国语大学学报 2016 年第 4 期

中存在的问题提出了质疑,如立法、言论自由等。为了进一步考察围绕"中国梦"的话语建构,以下我们将利用 WordSmith Tools 6 的检索行功能,解读其多维的话语建构。

2 Chinese dream 的检索行分析

检索行能够让我们观察到围绕"中国梦"的更多

的语境信息,据此我们可以进一步观察围绕"中国梦"的话语韵,以帮助我们认清话语的本质。图 1 中我们可以看到与"中国梦"共现的一些消极意义的词汇,如 slogan (第 3, 10 行), feel-good sloganeering (第 1 行), grandiose (第 4 行), vaguely (第 5 行), vaunted (第 9 行), confusing (第 7 行), inchoate (第 16 行)。

- 1 feel-good sloganeering like the "Chinese Dream", his pitch for a rejuvenated,
- 2 7, 2013 Tuesday USA Edition 1 The Chinese dream is smothered by toxic smog BYLIN
- 3 that echoed this. Playing on the "Chinese Dream" slogan touted by Xi Jinping, th
- 4 the grandiose discourse of the "Chinese Dream" in newspaper editorials and po
- 5 ken expansively but vaguely of a "Chinese dream" of completing the leap from a p
- 6 Il resonate, and "ZhongguoMeng" (Chinese Dream) has rippled through the country
- 7 ion Leaders invoke hope with the 'Chinese dream' BYLINE: Leo Lewis SECTION: NEWS
- 8 r louder public discussion of the Chinese Dream, a still confusing rhetorical ta
- 9 d unrest and achieve his vaunted "Chinese dream", he cannot permit the slightest
- 10 s billboards proclaiming Mr Xi's "Chinese Dream" slogan—or the great rejuvena
- 11 quake. Both women were living the Chinese Dream. And both could spell big troubl
- 12 oed this message. Playing on the "Chinese Dream" slogan touted by Xi Jinping, th
- 13 ing for release. By thrusting the Chinese Dream into the public sphere, he has e
- 14 the phrase "ZhongguoMeng" "the Chinese Dream"—he probably thought that it w
- 15 ent Xi, who promised to create a "Chinese dream" to rival the American dream, th
- 16 i Jinping"s inchoate slogan of "a Chinese dream" refers to getting your kids int

图 1 4 份报纸 Chinese dream 的检索行

尽管习总书记在访问美国的时候详细地阐述了 "中国梦"的内涵,指出"中国梦"是以实现国家富强、 民族复兴、人民幸福为目标, 是和平、发展、合作、 共赢的梦,与包括美国梦在内的世界各国人民的美好 梦想相通。但从图 1 检索行中我们可以看到"中国梦" 被英美主流报刊建构成口号(slogan)。他们认为,"中 国梦"是中国新一代领导人强化政治纲领,实行意识 形态宣传的口号。从搭配词中可以看到一些修饰词, 比如 vaguely defined (含糊地定义), 把"中国梦"描 述成是一种模糊、空洞的政治劝导。西方媒体无法理 解或者拒绝理解"中国梦"是承托着中国民众的个人 福祉和追求的新远景,它是和每一个公民的个人梦紧 密联系在一起,把人生理想、家庭幸福融入到国家富 强、民族复兴之中的伟大事业。因此,当代表着稳定、 统一、独立、和平,体现了中国新一代领导人的执政 理念和奋斗目标的"中国梦"成为新一届政府一种自 信的话语表达的时候,西方媒体却有一些消极的解读。 例如:

(11) Mr. Xi has spoken **expansively but vaguely** of a "Chinese dream" of completing the leap from **a poor and isolated nation** to a global economic superpower. In the past, **rogue** behavior such as **cybertheft** may have provided a shortcut to greatness. But no longer. If China fails to evolve toward more responsible behavior both

abroad and at home, a backlash that is already forming in the United States and among its neighbors will swell. A fundamental change at the top is needed, and Mr. Obama should urge Mr. Xi to provide it. (*The Washington Post*, June 6, 2013)

习先生已经广泛且含糊地说过"中国梦"是完成 从一个**贫穷且封闭的国家**向世界经济超级大国的飞 跃。过去,网络盗窃等不良行为也许是实现这样的伟 大飞跃一个捷径。但是如今这种现象将不复存在。如 果中国不能在国内外采取更负责任的行为,美国和它 的邻国的强烈不满将升级。高层领导间需要交换意见, 奥巴马先生应该敦促习先生将之提到议事日程。

这段表述无疑又暴露了西方媒体傲慢的态度和对中国的无理指责。"中国梦"不仅被表述成为是宽泛含糊的抽象概念,而且隐射中国作为一个经济大国没有担当,认为美国在遏制中国方面应该有更大的作为。例如:

(12) In common with his predecessors, Mr. Xi has come to power with a big slogan—an attempt to help China to grow and stay unified. When he selected the phrase "ZhongguoMeng"—"the Chinese Dream"—he probably thought that it was pretty clever. Superficially the phrase shares a sweet rhetorical vagueness with Deng Xiaoping's "seeking truth from facts", Jiang

Zemin's "three represents" and Hu Jintao's "scientific development". **It says everything and nothing**. (*The Times*, April 24, 2013)

和他的前任一样,习先生以一个试图帮助中国发展和团结的大口号登台,当他选择"中国梦"这个词,他也许认为自己很聪明。从表面看,这个词有一个讨人喜欢的含糊修辞,和邓小平的"实事求是"、江泽民的"三个代表"、胡锦涛的"科学发展观"一样。看似包罗万象,实则言之无物。

superficially(表面上), a sweet rhetorical vagueness (可爱的修辞模糊)以及 everything and nothing (看似包罗万象,实则不知所云)表明"中国梦"这个内涵

丰富,外延深远的宏伟目标和发展理念,在外媒眼中 是一个浮于表面的、玩弄文字修辞的、既模糊又空洞 的口号而已。

同样在观察"伟大复兴"(great rejuvenate)一词的检索行时(见图 2),我们不难发现与之共现的defines broadly(第1行),weaponry and long promised(第5行),relentless(第7行),rallying cry(第8行),military might(第9行),guessing(第11行),Mr. Xi's signature slogan(15行)等词,表明这些报刊对"伟大复兴"的解读与宽泛的定义、口号、军事力量、中国的崛起等相连。

- he defines broadly as the "great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation". To other
- a "Chinese dream" and the "great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation" has been r
- 3 resident has used to refer to the rejuvenation of the country's society and mili
- 4 ive for the strengthening and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, but in Chi
- 5 ped weaponry and the longpromised rejuvenation of China, Mr Zweig said. America
- 6 e the "Chinese dream" of a "great rejuvenation". His harsh yet selective crackdo
- 7 e relentless in promoting China's rejuvenation onto the global stage. Mr. Xi did
- 8 ecome a rallying cry for national rejuvenation. Its practical impact, however, h
- y of military might and "national rejuvenation" a success, he has left the econo
- 10 e coined by Mr. Xi to signify the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Earlier th
- 11 lysts guessing about what sort of rejuvenation also translated as "revival" or
- 12 towering ideal of national unity, rejuvenation and the collective ability to sta
- 3 public around themes of national rejuvenation, and some professors have complai
- 14 sion for what he calls the "great rejuvenation" of the Chinese nation, one where
- 15 ure slogan—a call for national rejuvenation led by the Communist Party—wit

图 2 4 份报纸 great rejuvenation 的检索行

(13) Xi's speech to the National People's Congress won plaudits from the press. "Hiscrisp yet rich voice and frank yet resolute gaze revealed a power to invigorate people," the China People's Daily reported.

But the speech left analysts **guessing about** what sort of rejuvenation—alsotranslated as "revival" or "renaissance"—the new leader has in mind.Presumably President Obama will be looking for clues when he meets with Xi later this week in California. (*The Washington Post*, June 3, 2013)

习主席在全国人民代表大会的讲话赢得媒体的喝彩。"清朗而浑厚的声音,坦诚而刚毅的目光,透出激奋人心的力量。"中国《人民日报》如是报道。

但这一演讲留给分析人士许多**猜测**: 新一届领导人心里的"复兴"(亦被翻译成"复苏"或"恢复") 是什么?想必奥巴马总统将在本周晚些时候在加利福尼亚会见时寻找线索。

(14)In the west, the phrase, in combination with Mr Xi's rhetoric about a "Chinese dream" and the "great

rejuvenation of the Chinese nation" has been read as asign that China is becoming more overt in its **pursuit of global power**."We are now looking at a Beijing which positions itself as an equal to the US and superior to a lot of smaller nations," said a western diplomat. (*Financial Times*, June 7, 2013)

在西方,"中国梦"和"中华民族伟大复兴"两个词汇已经被解读为中国追求**全球影响力**的标志。我们现在看到的是,北京方面正将自己定位于同美国平起平坐,而比众多较小的国家更有优越感,一名西方外交官说。

(15) In Xi Jinping it has a leader whosearticulation of a China Dream—"the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation"—is explicitly aimed at recapturing national greatness. The time for **false modesty**, it seems, is over. (*Financial Times*, December 12, 2013)

提出"中国梦"即"中华民族的伟大复兴"的领导人习近平显然就是要再创中华民族的辉煌。看来这个**故作谦虚**的时代一去不复返了。

(16) Some interpreted the phrase "great renaissance" as a call for an accelerated rise in livingstandards. Defence analysts read it as a signal to the People's Liberation Armythat Beijing would continue to expand its military. (*The Times*, March 18, 2013)

一些人将"伟大复兴"解释为一个加速提高生活标准要求。国防分析人士认为是对人民解放军的一个信号,北京将继续扩大其军事。

(17) Chinese naval forces are modernizing more quickly than the rest of the military, and certain aspects of that progression—particularly a newly operationalair carrier that is China's first—have become **potent symbols of the nation**'s **rise**. (*The New York Times*, December 15, 2012)

中国海军力量正在比其他军种现代化速度更快, 特别是新业务航空母舰方面的进展堪称中国第一,已 成为**国家崛起的有力象征**。

以上检索行显示了更多的语境,字里行间透露出英美主流报刊对中国实现伟大复兴心存的疑虑(13)与复杂的心态(14),同时也流露出不安的心情,一种对中国经济军事强大后威胁自身经济利益的不安(16,17),以及批评中国谦虚传统(14,15)时所表露出的酸味十足的文字。

三、西方媒体关于"中国梦"话语的建构

通过 WordSmith Tools 6 考察高频主题词以及 Chinese dream, rejuvenation 等检索行更加丰富的语境信息,我们发现寓于英美主流报刊围绕"中国梦"报道中的话语主体特征。英美主流报刊对"中国梦"的内涵和外延进行全方位、多维度地表征。他们将"中国梦"构建成习近平新一届新政府的一种政治宣传,既含糊不清又无新意(Xi's overarching propaganda, catchphrase, expansively but vaguely, inchoate slogan),他们以傲慢与尖酸的话语将实现"中国梦"构建成一个"贫穷与世隔绝的国家"一夜暴富的话语(a poor and isolated nationrogue behavior, cybertheft, a shortcut to greatness)等。

在谈及"中国梦"时,英美主流媒体经常将焦点放在中国的反腐、新闻审查、体制(China's single-party,authoritarian rule)、强军梦等。在对待中国问题上,他们着力构建中国崛起的政治形象,把中国正在上升的经济力量构建成全球经济超级大国(a global economic superpower)。英美主流报刊又将以崛起的军事强国来诠释"中国梦",并伴随诸多消极话语韵,如军事扩张(military expansion)、军事紧张局势(military tension)等,为渲染中国威胁论埋下伏笔,从而渲染西方公众对中国国力快速发展所产生的不安气氛。而 catch up (赶超),vaunt (自吹自擂),play on (玩弄) 这些动词和"中国梦"共现充分说明了西方主

流媒体惯有的态度,恶意针砭,刻意诋毁,以消极姿态的构建"中国梦"话语。

西方媒体关于"中国梦"的相关报道中虽然也出现"中国梦"是中华民族的伟大复兴(great rejuvenation)的字句,但大多数情况下都是直接引用中国领导人的讲话。他们一旦解读"中国梦"的诉求的时候往往用 rise 一词来表达,更加愿意构建中国崛起话语,而非中华复兴话语。西方媒体反复强调中国的崛起表明他们认为现阶段中国经济、军事的快速发展是国家的崛起,而不是一个伟大民族全面的复兴,也不是一个新型的社会价值和道德体系的重塑。

总之,英美主流报刊所构建的"中国梦"是一个动态而无明确目标的政治概念,内容空洞且表达模糊,毫无新意的政治口号,充满猜测和怀疑。英美主流报刊有意识地把"中国梦"的内涵和外延置于西方的价值观和社会价值的框架下来阐释,套用其现有的话语体系来构建"中国梦",无法摆脱其固有的偏见与误解。这些话语所反映的社会现实能够给予我们怎样的启示?我们又要如何应对呢?

四、启示和建议

西方媒体对"中国梦"话语的负面建构使我们清醒地认识到在国际话语的舞台上中国始终属于沉默的他者,缺乏自我言说。如何解构西方话语霸权,构建中国话语体系,有理、有利、有节地向世界讲好中国故事,传递中国的声音,改变被西方任意阐释的处境,使得双方在理解的基础上达成的共识,成为我们研究的关键所在。为了让世界更好地理解中国,正确地解读"中国梦",我们必须主动出击做到以下几点。

1 赋予"中国梦"清晰的定义

中国梦是实现中华民族伟大复兴,是中华民族近代以来最伟大梦想。但英美主流媒体将它的内涵就读为一个短时期的政治口号和空洞宣传,甚至出现期待下一个口号等评论。之所以如此,除了西方惯有的意识形态思维作祟之外,也说明我国当前有关"中国梦"的话语表述不明晰,还不太为人所接受所理解,相关传播也不到位。针对这一现象,我们应该赋予"中国梦"一个清晰的定义,构建社会理想、主体诉求、核心价值观的三维模式,使得中国梦话语体系建构和传播策略形成一个可以依循的模式架构。

2 凸显核心价值

在国际秩序乱象纷呈的今天,世界需要梦想撑起希望的风帆。"中国梦"呼应了世界期盼,顺应了历史潮流,与世界梦是共通的。"中国梦"所有的外延特征都依存于世界可持续发展的客观需要,必将与"世界梦"共同成长。在这多样化世界里,每个民族都拥有其独特的文化,民族的才是世界的。中国文化历史悠久,博大精深,具有优良的传统和鲜明的民族特征,为人类的进步做出了伟大的贡献。我们需要赋予"中

国梦"鲜明的民族特性,继承、吸收和创新优秀传统 文化和道德风尚的价值评价标准,赋予符合民族特性 和时代风格的话语特征,凸显"中国梦"的核心价值, 用文明和道德的力量来赢得世界的尊重。

3 设置国际话语议程

英美主流媒体在报道"中国梦"时经常牵扯到中国的反腐、新闻审查、法律等问题,并用西方标准来评论中国现实,误导西方世界对中国梦的理解。这种现象的存在一方面缘起西方长期以来冷战思维,视中国为威胁,但也和我们选择的话语议程相关。国内关于"中国梦"的构建往往聚焦民族复兴,而关于中国作为大国的国际责任的塑造还不足(吴琼,2014)。当今的全球经济、政治和文化等各层面呈现出多元化的状态,我们应该主动出击,打破"中国梦"和其他国家梦想之间的隔阂,并寻求这些梦想之间的共性话语,将之成为中国寻求国家间良性关系,积极主动地重塑中国形象的重要战略手段。我们要制定既要扎根本国

历史与文化传统,又具有一定的历史继承性,体现我国社会优良价值观的话语议程,同时也要参考世界主要社会理想的建构与传播,借鉴它们的成功经验,使得"中国梦"话语具有国际说服力和号召力。

4 搭建话语研究平台

建构一套融通中外的"中国梦"的话语体系是摆在我们面前的重要课题,当下我们应该以"中国梦"话语研究为纽带,形成"中国梦"跨学科研究项目群,融合传播学、心理学、社会学、文化学、历史学、翻译学等多学科的智慧,从方法交叉、理论借鉴、问题拉动、文化交融等层次围绕着"中国梦"主题,提出"中国梦"话语体系建构框架以及传播策略。利用网络舆情监测与分析研究平台,借助现代信息技术和工具软件,采用大数据挖掘和分析方法,进行大规模的语料分析研究,建立海量语料库,以提升"中国梦"话语研究服务于社会,推动社会进步的功能。

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出版信息

南开大学出版社 2012 年发起出版《南开话语研究》系列丛书(总主编: 田海龙、丁建新)。该丛书旨在探索话语与社会的复杂关系,特别是认识话语在中国社会政治变革中所起的重要作用。丛书提倡对话语的跨学科研究,重视语言学的研究方法与其他社会科学研究方法的结合,出版用中文或英文撰写的专著和主题文集,也出版有助于话语研究的读本。

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本期主要学术论文英文题目及摘要

The Translation of Homographs from Chinese to Japanese in 2015 Chinese Government's Work Report

XIU Gang, YONEHARA Chiaki

Abstract: There are great amount of homographs in Chinese and Japanese, which brings benefits to the translation between Chinese and Japanese. However, it is the homograph that results in the mistranslation or inappropriateness in translation. Although Chinese characters are same or similar, there are various differences in meaning and usage. Based on the skopos theory of German functionalism, this paper analyses the translation of homographs from Chinese to Japanese in 2015 Chinese *Government's Work Report* after a relevant survey of Japanese native speakers to assess the acceptance degree of Japanese target audiences for the translation of political documents, and puts forward some translation strategies of the homographs in the political documents.

Key words: homograph; Government's Work Report; Chinese-Japanese translation; target audiences

On the New Expressions Merging Chinese and Foreign Features in the Japanese Translation of *The Chinese Dream* of the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation

LI Yu-jing

Abstract: The Chinese Dream of the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation is one of the important works of President Xi Jinping. The international publicity effect of this book is affected by multiple factors, such as translation and readers. Based on a survey on the Japanese translation of this book, this paper discusses the readability, understandability and acceptability of the translation. The results show that the Japanese version on the whole is very successful, yet improvement is still needed on translation methods and techniques. From the perspective of new expressions merging Chinese and foreign features, the paper analyses the Japanese expressions in The Chinese Dream of the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation, so as to provide theory and practice reference for the translation and research of political documents.

Key word: new expressions merging Chinese and foreign features; survey; Chinese-Japanese translation

On the Japanese Translation of China's 2016 Government Work Report in Light of Functionality+Fidelity JIANG Fang-jing, DUAN Dong-hai

Abstract: Based on the theory of functionality+fidelity proposed by the German functional translation theorist Nord, this paper studies the Japanese translation of China's 2016 *Government Work Report* and finds that the translators work in line with this theory in their translation process. In terms of functionality, the translators take the purpose of the translation initiator as their purpose of translation, aim to make Chinese voices well heard, and try to convey the meaning of the source text precisely. In terms of fidelity, the translators show due fidelity toward the translation initiator, the source text author as well as the audience of the translated text.

Key words: functionality+fidelity; Government Work Report; Chinese-Japanese translation; functional translation theories

On the Discursive Construction of Chinese Dream in British and American Mainstream Newspapers QIAN Yu-fang & HUANG Xiao-qin

Abstract: The western hegemonic discourse system has long shaped the image of China, while China has always been in the state of the silent other. The western discursive framework has become the barrier of understanding China. This study merges corpus method and critical discourse analysis to observe the discursive constructions of Chinese dream in British and American mainstream newspapers. Based on the analysis of social context, the study identifies and explains the discourse representation and its ideological characteristics of Chinese dream, and finally puts forward some suggestions for further research on the discourse system construction of Chinese dream.

Key words: Chinese dream; British and American mainstream newspapers; discursive construction; critical discourse analysis

A Study of the Transitive Construction of Chinese Dream

BU Zhan-ting

Abstract: The concept of Chinese dream is discursively constructed through the transitivity system in the ideational dimension. This paper analyses the transitivity construction of Chinese dream based on the relevant series of speech by General Secretary Xi Jinping. It reveals that the phrase *Chinese dream* can function independently as a participant, and also constitute a participant or a circumstance. *Chinese dream* serves as a goal in collocation with the verb *realize* in material processes, whereas it mainly functions as a carrier or constitute the identified in relational processes in collocation with the verb *be*. There exists a systematic correlation between the discursive construction of Chinese dream and the transitive process types. The theoretical construction of Chinese dream is realized by relational processes as an