

## 话语与数字社会

第九届"当代中国新话语"国际学术研讨会"暨第二届话语研究前沿国际会议

# 会议手册

主办单位: 中国英汉语比较研究会话语研究专业委员会

承办单位: 上海交通大学外国语学院

上海交通大学外国语学院马丁适用语言学研究中心

上海交通大学 2021年11月5日-2021年11月7日



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### 一、上海交通大学外国语学院简介

学院办学历史悠久,以跨学科和文理交叉为特色,培养适应时代发展的高端 菁英人才,在国内外享有很好的声誉。

### (一) 办学历史悠久

学院发端于我校 1898 年成立的译书院,于 1986 年获得外国语言学及应用语言学硕士点,1993 年获得外国语言学及应用语言学博士点,2003 年获外国语言文学博士后流动站,2010 年获外国语言文学一级学科博士点。在2016 年第四轮学科评估中获 A 类学科。

### (二) 学科特色鲜明

学院拥有外国语言学及应用语言学、外国文学、翻译学、比较文学与跨文化研究以及区域国别研究,其中外国语言学及应用语言学是学院的传统优势学科,尤其是语言测试、语料库语言学、外语教学、语言神经认知、二语习得。叙事学、比较文学和语料库翻译学也是学院的特色领域。目前学院已经形成了以语言学为主体,以文学和翻译为两翼的新学科群,是以文理交叉为特色的新文科。

### (三) 师资力量雄厚

学院拥有欧洲科学院外籍院士 1 人,美国人文研究中心 fellow 2 人,教育部长江学者 1 人,教育部青年长江学者 1 人,国家"万人计划"青年拔尖人才 1 人,教育部新世纪优秀人才 5 人,上海千人 4 人,上海领军人才 1 人,上海"东方学者"1 人等,且青年教师占比高。

### (四) 科研成果丰硕

过去五年期间, 共发表高水平论文 411 篇, 其中 CSSCI 论文 226 篇、SSCI 和 A&HCI 论文 185 篇。在 Routledge、Springer、北京大学出版社等国内外知名 出版社出版高水平著作 80 部。主持国家社科基金项目 27 项,其中重大项目 4 项、重点项目 4 项,自然科学基金项目 3 项,主持省部级社科基金项目 22 项。获得第八届全国高等学校科学研究优秀成果奖 3 项、上海市哲学社会科学优秀成果奖 5 项,年均横向项目经费 200 余万元。

### (五)人才培养与生源

学院培养具有国际视野和家国情怀,系统掌握基础理论知识,深入了解学科 动向和发展前沿,具有独立科研能力,并在学院领域取得理论或实践上的创新性 研究成果,胜任高校教学、科研和管理等工作的菁英人才。

学院硕士生源主要通过夏令营招收,年均招生名额约为 50 人,报名人数近 800 人,且均为双一流学校专业名列前茅的学生。博士生主要通过申请考核制招收,且均为国内双一流高校或国际知名高校硕士毕业生。

### (六) 学科声誉高

经过几代人的努力,学院在国内外享有很好的声誉。近五年,共有 6 位英美等外籍教师和 2 名外籍博士后全职在学院工作,共接收国际博士学位研究生 14 人,硕士学位研究生 52 人,本科生 26 人,来学院短期交换生 7 人。境外知名院校与我们开展硕士生和博士生联合培养项目,如墨尔本大学、香港城市大学、明德大学蒙特雷国际关系研究学院。另外,与英国剑桥大学和华威大学联合开展国际研究项目。

### 二、会议须知

### (一) 会议时间和地点

会议时间: 2021年11月5-7日

会议地点:

线上 (腾讯会议)

bilibili 直播间 http://live.bilibili.com/23779151

(主编论坛和大会发言全程直播)

### (二) 温馨提示

- 1. 会议期间请将手机关闭或调至静音状态;
- 2. 参会代表若需帮助,请联系会务组。

联系人: 纪晴 18686348546 (微信同号)

### 三、大会日程安排

日期	时间	议程	主持人	腾讯会议号
11月5日	16:00-18:00	主编论坛	郇昌鹏	523 727 673
11 / 3 / 1	19:30-21:00	理事会会议	辛斌	924 664 434
	8:20-8:30	<b>开幕式</b> 话语研究专业委员会会长辛斌教授 <b>致辞</b> 上海交通大学外国语学院常务副院长常辉教授 <b>致辞</b>	田海龙	
	8:30-9:00	How digital systems can shape and recontextualize social practices: the example of UNIKUM, a software used in Swedish schools"  David Machin Zhejiang University	郇昌鹏	
	9:00-9:30	Environmental crisis events and social media discourses Monika Bednarek The University of Sydney, Australia	郇昌鹏	
	9:30-9:50	Q & A	郇昌鹏	428 443 355
11月6日	9:50-10:00	线上拍照、休息		
	10:00-10:30	作为"他者"的病毒 <b>丁建新 中山大学</b>	赖良涛	
	10:30-11:00	批评认知语言学:语言理解与接受的分析视角 ——再论批评认知语言学的理 论建构 <b>张辉 南京师范大学</b>	赖良涛	
	11:00-11:30	英雄的社会凝聚力:基于评价系统的话语分析视角	赖良涛	
	11:30-12:00	Q & A	赖良涛	
	12:00-14:00	午休		
	14:00-17:30	特邀专题研讨 6-PM-1	苗兴伟	555 441 533

		特邀专题研讨 6-PM-2	唐青叶	647 957 941
		特邀专题研讨 6-PM-3	尤泽顺	936 305 101
		外交、生态话语研究 6-PM-4	武建国	757 907 268
		国家形象话语研究 6-PM-5	董敏	683 899 681
		新闻话语研究 6-PM-6	张蕾	446 603 705
		网络话语研究 6-PM-7	刘凯文	345 388 407
	8:30-9:00	The Image of the Chinese Government in the English Translations of the Government Work Report-A corpus-based Translation Studies Hu Kaibao Shanghai International Studies University	李涛	793 575 985
	9:00-9:30	新闻话语的跨学科研究 <b>王国凤 上海师范大学</b>	张冉冉	
	9:30-9:50	Q & A	张冉冉	
	9:50-10:00	休息		
	10:00-12:00	特邀专题研讨 7-AM-1	葛云锋	745 495 135
		特邀专题研讨 7-AM-2	吴晓苹	297 569 740
		特邀专题研讨 7-AM-3	钱毓芳	134 223 015
11月7日		多模态话语研究 7-AM-4	殷成竹	350 524 604
		新闻话语研究 7-AM-5	贺娟	265 334 592
	10.00-12.00	学术话语研究 7-AM-6	史文霞	218 286 923
		理论、认知与翻译话语研究 7-AM-7	张稳	174 868 195
		网络话语研究 7-AM-8	李娟	255 984 063
		教育话语研究 7-AM-9	薛东梅	803 220 616
		健康、医患话语研究 7-AM-10	王上豪	259 870 690
	12:00-13:30	午休		
		特邀专题研讨 7-PM-1	张冉冉	446 925 788
	13:30-14:50	特邀专题研讨 7-PM-2	唐丽萍	517 885 957
	10.00 14.00	特邀专题研讨 7-PM-3	赵秀凤	745 495 135
		特邀专题研讨 7-PM-4	高一虹	297 569 740

	特邀专题研讨 7-PM-5	李战子	134 223 015
	特邀专题研讨 7-PM-6	李涛	350 524 604
	特邀专题研讨 7-PM-7	王磊	265 334 592
	特邀专题研讨 7-PM-8	赖良涛	218 286 923
	新闻话语研究 7-PM-9	赵皎珏	174 868 195
	多模态话语研究 7-PM-10	林汉钊	255 984 063
	法律话语研究 7-PM-11	刘兆浩	803 220 616
	教育话语研究 7-PM-12	赵楠钰	259 870 690
14:50-15:00	休息		
15:00-15:30	The Multimodal Discourses of Creativity and the Carnival on Chinese Social Media Richard Fitzgerald University of Macau	田海龙	
15:30-16:00	Crisis, COVID-19, and the 'New Normal':  Discursive Shifts in (Right-Wing) Populist Imagination  Michal Krzyzanowski Uppsala University,  Sweden	田海龙	
16:00-16:30	Methodological pragmatism: The conditions and consequences of digitally embedded data in discourse studies  Srikant Sarangi Aalborg University, Denmark    Cardiff University, UK	唐丽萍	793 575 985
16:30-17:00	Q & A	唐丽萍	
17:00-17:20	<b>闭幕式</b> 上海交通大学外国语学院副院长陶庆教授 <b>致辞</b> 话语研究专业委员会副会长兼秘书长田海龙教授 <b>致辞</b> 下届会议承办方发言	丁建新	

### 四、主旨发言

	主旨发言				
1	How digital systems can shape and recontextualize social practices: the example of UNIKUM, a software used in Swedish schools"  David Machin Zhejiang University				
2	Environmental crisis events and social media discourses  Monika Bednarek The University of Sydney, Australia				
3	作为"他者"的病毒 丁 <b>建新 中山大学</b>				
4	批评认知语言学:语言理解与接受的分析视角 ——再论批评认知语言学的理论建构 <b>张辉 南京师范大学</b>				
5	英雄的社会凝聚力:基于评价系统的话语分析视角 <b>郇昌鹏 上海交通大学</b>				
6	The Image of the Chinese Government in the English Translations of the Government Work Report-A corpus-based Translation Studies  Hu Kaibao Shanghai International Studies University				
7	新闻话语的跨学科研究 王 <b>国凤 上海师范大学</b>				
8	The Multimodal Discourses of Creativity and the Carnival on Chinese Social Media Richard Fitzgerald University of Macau				
9	Crisis, COVID-19, and the 'New Normal': Discursive Shifts in (Right-Wing) Populist Imagination Michal Krzyzanowski Uppsala University, Sweden				
10	Methodological pragmatism: The conditions and consequences of digitally embedded data in discourse studies  Srikant Sarangi Aalborg University, Denmark   Cardiff University, UK				

### 五、大会主旨报告摘要

(按发言顺序排列)

## How Digital Systems Can Shape and Recontextualize Social Practices: The Example of UNIKUM, a Software Used in Swedish Schools

David Machin Zhejiang University, China

It is now common for public institutions, and other organizations, to be administrated and managed through digital systems. Such systems are thought to provide more efficient, transparent and manageable bureaucratic systems. And they are aligned with a discourse of positivity, of doing things better, more effectively. In this talk using multimodal critical discourse analysis, I look at one digital system used in Swedish preschools called Unikum. It is a system used to manage how schools meet and work with national targets in the new national curriculum. The analysis considers the affordances of the digital system, in other words what can and cannot be done with it. I show how such systems set up a kind of information infrastructure where things and processes are coded and classified, providing locked-down positions, infused with power, where there is only one way of construing the world. And the introduction of such systems brings with a process of forgetting former things and processes which have been excluded from the new information infrastructure. Practically speaking the system requires incredible levels of performativity as teachers must communicate constantly using the codifications carried by the system as if everything was improving. The process comes at a cost of side-lining professional skills and also the very children themselves.

**Author's Bio:** David Machin is Professor of Linguistics at Zhejiang University, PR China. His main research areas are in critical discourse analysis and multimodality. His books include Doing Visual Analysis (2018) and Introduction to Multimodal Analysis (2020). He is co-editor of the journal Social Semiotics. He has formerly worked in Orebro University, Sweden and Cardiff University, Wales.

#### **Environmental Crisis Events and Social Media Discourses**

Monika Bednarek The University of Sydney, Australia

This talk uses corpus-based discourse analysis to explore environmental crisis events and social media discourses. It does so through a case study on the impact of the 2019-2020 Australian bushfire crisis on existing climate discourses on social media. More specifically, the study aims to trace the dynamics of discourses on Australian Twitter. This is important because we need a better understanding of the external influences and dynamics affecting existing climate discourses. The focus is on the analysis of dominant discourses, here defined as most-retweeted tweets. The study therefore deliberately examines a small dataset (9000 tweets) of most-retweeted tweets across three 30-day time periods, which enables a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches. The three time periods correspond to different phases: The early period captures tweets during the early phase of the bushfire crisis, the earliest time period for which data were collected. The second period captures the height of the bushfire crisis, the most intense time-period of the bushfires. The third period captures tweets after the Australian bushfire crisis had ended and before the start of the next bushfire season.

Methodologically, the study analyses highly frequent and distributed hashtags and key hashtags, to identify different discourses in the three phases. It also explores how specific discourses are supported or opposed. To do so, collocation analysis and concordance analysis are used, with qualitative coding of relevant tweets for support and opposition. Results show that the bushfires had a clear impact on dominant climate discourses on Twitter, that this intensified at the height of the bushfires, but receded significantly after the bushfires had ended. Additionally, climate disinformation discourses seem to be a 'minor' dominant discourse rather than a 'major' dominant discourse in the climate discussion datasets under investigation. Regarding methodological implications for the study of digital communication, the study demonstrates methodological triangulation and shows that analysis of a small, curated dataset of most frequently retweeted tweets can be useful for gauging public opinion.

Author's Bio: Monika Bednarek is Professor of Linguistics at the University of Sydney and Director of the Sydney Corpus Lab (https://sydneycorpuslab.com/). She is on the steering committee of the Asia Pacific Corpus Linguistics Association and on the editorial board of multiple international journals in corpus linguistics and discourse analysis. Her research uses corpus linguistic methodologies across a variety of fields, including media linguistics, discourse analysis and sociolinguistics. She has a particular interest in the linguistic expression of emotion and opinion, with a focus on English. Monika is the author or co-author of six books and two short volumes (including the recent CUP volume on Multimodal News Analysis Across Cultures with H. Caple and C. Huan) as well as numerous journal articles and book chapters. She has co-edited several edited volumes and special issues of journals, most recently "Corpus approaches to telecinematic language" (International Journal of Corpus Linguistics 26/1, 2021).

### 作为"他者"的病毒

丁建新 中山大学

文章通过对疾病作为"他者"被流放、排斥的历史的梳理,结合桑塔格、福柯等人的隐喻和"他者"理论,以及道格拉斯、凯博文等人的污名化理论,分析疾病是如何被隐喻,患者是如何被"他者"化,疾病又是如何从单纯的医学名词被赋予道德批判意义和政治化立场的。同时,结合此次新冠肺炎疫情的暴发,分析患者、"武汉人"甚至"中国人"等群体被污名化背后隐藏的微观话语权力博弈,进一步指出防范疫情带来的"二次伤害"、消除疾病隐喻及患者污名的重要性。

作者简介: 丁建新(1970-),中山大学外国语学院英语系教授、博士生导师、博士后合作导师,中山大学南方学院外国语学院创院院长(双聘),中山大学语言研究所所长。入选"教育部新世纪优秀人才支持计划"、广东省高校"千百十人才工程"、中山大学人才引进"百人计划"。在世界著名出版社 Springer 出版著作Linguistic Prefabrication(2018)。迄今在国内外重要学术刊物上发表论文约 50

篇。主持完成国家哲学社会科学、教育部社会科学及广东省科研项目 15 项。出版的其它专著或论文集有《批评视野中的语言研究》、《叙事的社会符号学研究》、《文化的转向》、《文化研究》、《批评语言学》、《边缘话语分析》等。专著《韩礼德研究》与译著《语言与性别》即将在商务印书馆出版。主持编写"全国英语专业博雅系列"教材 23 种(中山大学出版社)。与田海龙教授一起主编"南开话语研究系列"13 种。任国际韩礼德研究会(International Association for Hallidayan Linguistics,Sydney)会长。

## 批评认知语言学:语言理解与接受的分析视角 ——再论批评认知语言学的理论建构

张辉 南京师范大学

本文试图提出一种正在浮现的和新的批评认知语言学分析视角:语言理解与接受的视角。本文首先提出,大多数的批评话语研究,包括批评认知语言学,都是语言产出视角的,侧重探讨说写者如何建构话语以及其产生的认知和修辞效应,在某种程度上忽视了话语消费者的反应,因此语言理解与接受的分析视角可以弥补批评认知语言学这一不足。本文提出和论述,我们需要识别在语言理解和接受中的心理表征与复杂认知过程,阐释听读者对说写者的可信度,文本的逻辑性以及听读者在话语理解中唤起的情感。最后本文指出了这一分析视角今后的研究方向。

作者简介: 张辉,南京师范大学教授,博士生导师。中国英汉语比较研究会认知语言学专业委员会秘书长兼副会长,江苏省外国语言学学会副会长,中国英汉语比较研究会心理语言学专业委员会副会长,中国语文现代化学会神经语言学专业委员会副会长,中国英汉语比较研究会话语研究专业委员会副会长,湖北省"楚天学者"讲座教授,国家社科基金学科规划评审组专家。曾主持完成国家社科基金一般项目"汉语熟语理解的神经机制研究"和国家社科基金重点项目"中国英语学习者句法加工的神经认知机制研究",曾承担国家自然科学基金"基于事件相关电位的汉语惯用语结构的认知研究",主持国家社科基金重大项目的子项目"神经词汇学研究"。目前正在主持国家社科基金重点项目"汉语二语语法加工的神经

认知与个体差异研究"。出版《熟语及其理解的认知语义学研究》、《认知转喻》(获江苏省哲学社会科学优秀成果奖二等奖)、《认知语义学研究》和《熟语表征和加工的神经认知研究》(获江苏省哲学社会科学优秀成果奖一等奖)等学术著作和教材 10 余部;在 Journal of Neurolinguistics,Lingua, Journal of Language and Politics, Second Language Research, Frontier in Psychology, Australian Journal of Linguistics,《外语教学与研究》《现代外语》和《外国语》等国内外重要学术期刊发表论文 100 余篇。主要从事认知语言学、神经语言学、二语习得的

## 英雄的社会凝聚力:基于评价系统的话语分析视角 ——以"曼谷爆炸案"为一个反例

郇昌鹏 上海交通大学

本报告以 2015 年《纽约时报》和《曼谷邮报》对曼谷爆炸案的英文报道为语料,采用评价系统中的态度系统,重点分析危机事件中"转危为机"的话语构建和传播机制,不同新闻人物的话语和立场表征模式,及其背后的意识形态原因。研究发现,"曼谷爆炸案"最终未能实现"转危为机",反而成为泰国中央和地方互相指责和埋怨的政治游戏/闹剧,最终造成了社会分裂。分析发现,造成这一后果的一个重要原因是"超级英雄"的缺失(absence of capable heroes)。本报告从态度资源视角重新解释了"英雄是一个象征代码(symbolic code)"这一重要概念,还分析了《纽约时报》和《曼谷邮报》报告的异同。研究希望以此事件为反例,为危机事件之后重构社会凝聚力提供一些启示。

作者简介: 郇昌鹏博士,上海交通大学外国语学院副教授,博士生导师。入选"上海市浦江人才"资助计划(2017)、上海交通大学 2019 年度"SMC-晨星优秀青年学者奖励计划"(2019-2021)。主持国家社科青年基金项目、教育部哲社青年基金项目、中国外文局和上海市教委智库建设课题。获首届全国高校外语课程思政教学比赛全国总决赛一等奖。主要研究领域为基于语料库和 Python 的话语分析,中国形象研究,新媒体话语分析。2018 年和 2020 年分别在 Springer 和Cambridge University Press 出版专著 2 部。担任 SSCI 期刊 Journal of Language and Politics 编委和十余本专业领域 SSCI 期刊特邀评阅人。

## The Image of the Chinese Government in the English Translations of *The Government Work Report*: A Corpus-based Study

胡开宝 上海外国语大学

Drawing on corpus-based methodology and Fairclough's approach to critical discourse analysis, this article examines the image of the Chinese government constructed in the English translations of *The Government Work Report* released by the Chinese government from 2000 to 2016. The analysis reveals that the Chinese government is shaped as enterprising and industrious, which is evidenced by the discursive use of high-frequency content words, such as 'development', 'reform', 'promote' and 'accelerate', associated with high-frequency collocations with 'we'. It is also constructed as a government that has a larger power distance from the general public evidenced by the discursive use of high value modal verbs, including 'must'. It is argued that, in the context of institutional translation, the influence of the source text and the translator's role play a role in constructing the image of the Chinese government in the English translations of *The Government Work Report*.

作者简介:上海外国语大学教授,博士生导师,教育部国家重大人才计划特聘教授,国家社科基金重大项目首席专家。现任上海外国语大学语料库研究院院长,兼任第三届全国翻译专业学位研究生教育指导委员会委员、中国翻译协会翻译理论与翻译教学委员会副主任委员、中国英汉语比较研究会外语学科发展研究专业委员会会长、中国高校语言学跨学科研究委员会主任委员、上海市语文学会副会长。兼任国际学术期刊 Advances in the Linguistic Sciences 主编,Routledge"应用语言学研究前沿"(Frontiers in Applied Linguistic)系列丛书、Springer"语料库与跨文化研究"系列丛书(Corpora and Intercultural Studies)主编,担任《中国外语》《中国翻译》《东方翻译》《山东外语教学》和《当代外语研究》等学术期刊编委。发表 CSSCI、A&HCI和 SSCI 期刊论文等学术论文 100 余篇,出版 Corpus-based Translation and Interpreting Studies in Chinese Contexts(Palgrave Macmillan,2019)、《语料库翻译学》(上海

交通大学出版社,2018)、《语料库批评翻译学概论》(高等教育出版社,2018)、*Introducing Corpus-based Translation Studies* (Springer,2015)等 9 部 学术著作。主持国家社科基金重大项目等各类科研项目 16 项。2009 年获得上海市育才奖。2014 年度获上海市高等教育优秀成果奖二等奖,被评为上海市外语界十大年度人物。2015 年度获得教育部第七届高等学校科学研究优秀成果奖三等奖。2020 年入选教育部国家重大人才计划特聘教授。

#### 新闻话语的跨学科研究

王国凤 上海师范大学

讲座者将基于发表在国际期刊和国内期刊的新闻话语研究论文情况,实证分析新闻话语研究的历史、现状与未来趋势,揭示其跨学科特征。之后,从新闻话语研究的两个基点学科——新闻传播学和语言学及符号学视角切入,简要介绍新闻话语的跨学科分析框架和相应的研究方法。最后,以具体案例展示如何基于语料库进行新闻话语的跨学科研究。

作者简介:王国凤,浙江宁波人,上海师范大学外国语学院教授,获上海外国语大学英语语言文学博士学位,曾为浙江大学新闻传播学博士后、美国蒙特雷国际研究院访问学者。主要研究方向为(新闻)话语分析、翻译批评、社会语言学。现为 SSCI 期刊 Journal of Language and Politics(SSCI、A&HCI)编委,客座主编其特刊 1 期,并担任十余家国际期刊审稿人。在 Social Semiotics、Critical Discourse Studies、Discourse & Communication、《外语教学与研究》等发表论文(含书评)70 余篇,其中 SSCI、A&HCI、CSSCI 论文(含书评)29 篇,主持国家级项目 3 项, 出版专著 2 部, 主编教材 1 部, 曾获省级教学成果奖二等奖 1 项、校级教学成果奖一等奖 2 项。

## The Multimodal Discourses of Creativity and the Carnival on Chinese Social Media.

Richard Fitzgerald University of Macau

In this presentation I discuss the Chinese social media environment as a creative and carnivaleque online environment in which users mobilize the technological affordances, language and cultural resources, and demographic features of different platforms to creatively engage with each other within a cross-platform ecology. Chinese social media has developed along a trajectory where technological, political, economic and cultural influences combine in continually shaping and reshaping the environment. Within this environment Chinese social media users have become adept at creatively engaging within a technologically mediated environment which in turn offers a rich source of analysis for forms of discourse analysis. Situated in this environment the presentation discusses a recent project highlighting the diversity of Chinese social media platforms, technological and cross-platform engagement, as well as user creativity through associated technologies and cultural forms. The papers discussed in this presentation highlight particular platforms as spaces where technological and cultural resources are brought to bear as well as highlighting a creative coordination across platforms. In situating creativity and modality across a multiple of media platforms the aim of the research is to draw attention to the modes of creativity that characterises Chinese social media within an interconnected multi-platform social media ecology. Finally, the talk highlights the way technological development, the interrelationship between multi-platforms and an environment of cross platform engagement serve to provide a kaleidoscopic palette of creative possibilities and modes that are entwined with cultural resources to produce meaning, at once in the particular instance and as transferable meaning through modes that transcends any particular use or medium.

**Author's Bio:** Richard Fitzgerald is Professor of Communication at the University of Macau, China (SAR). He has researched and written extensively on methods of qualitative discourse analysis with a particular focus on Membership Categorisation Analysis (MCA) and forms of media discourse. His recent major publications include *On Sacks. Methodology, Materials and Inspirations* (Routledge) a co-edited book with Robin Smith and William Housley, and a co-edited special issue of *Discourse, Context* 

and Media titled Chinese Social Media. Technology, Culture and Creativity with Wu Xiaoping and Todd Sandel. His forthcoming work includes The Handbook of Digital Society (Sage) co-edited with William Housley, Adam Edwards and Roser Beneito-Montagut. He is a former Editor in Chief of Discourse, Context and Media where he remains an Honorary Member of the Editorial Board and is currently a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Macau.

## Crisis, COVID-19, and the 'New Normal': Discursive Shifts in (Right-Wing) Populist Imagination

Michał Krzyżanowski Uppsala University, Sweden

This presentation connects the recently prevalent discourse of 'the new normal' - initiated and widely used in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic - with long term pre-existent national and transnational imaginaries deployed across European public spheres by (right-wing) populist – or far right – political actors. On the one hand, the interest here is in deconstructing the seemingly novel logic of the 'new normal' narrative by showing that, as such, it is largely based on ongoing tendencies of normalisation and production of a new 'normality' (Krzyżanowski 2020a) in mediated and political discourse. Hence, as the paper shows, the often-ambivalent imaginary of 'crisis' (Krzyżanowski 2019) – often deployed in relation to such recent European and global events/processes as, inter alia, the recent 'Refugee Crisis' (Krzyżanowski 2018a, 2018b, 2020b; Krzyżanowski & Ledin 2017; Krzyżanowski, Triandafyllidou & Wodak 2018), or 'Brexit' (Krzyżanowski 2019; Zappettini & Krzyżanowski 2019, 2021) – has remained central in the public argumentation of the right-wing populist actors. On the other hand, however, the article emphasises a vital, parallel 'discursive shift' (Krzyżanowski 2013, 2018a, 2018b, 2020b) in the conceptualisation of 'crisis' by the far right during the COVID-19 pandemic. The paper argues, namely, that the very acute and real as well as tangible character of the Coronavirus has forced the populist political actors to abandon their usual strategies of 'imagining', 'mis/constructing' or even 'performing' (Moffitt 2016) crisis and instead saw them opting to describe the COVID-

19 crisis in terms of various types of 'facts'. However, those quasi-factual descriptions of crisis, have, at the same time, been very skilfully re/packaged and 'used' as well as 'operationalised' as tools that helped the far right 'pre-legitimise' (Krzyżanowski 2014) its political strategies and policies. These, as the paper shows, have allowed the far-right political actors – and especially the right-wing populists in power – to 'solidify the hegemonic position of their ideologically-driven discourse while thereby not only symbolically but also formally gaining control over competing voices in the public spheres including, very notably, those media that used to be critical of far-right politics and actions (see Krzyżanowski, forthcoming).

Author's Bio: Professor Michał Krzyżanowski holds the Chair in Media and Communication Studies at Uppsala University, Sweden, where he is currently also a Deputy Head and Associate Head (Research) at the Uppsala University School/Department of Informatics and Media. He joined Uppsala University after a distinguished international career and after holding a number of academic and leadership positions at the Universities in the UK, Sweden, Poland and Austria. He has also held a number of prestigious visiting and honorary posts, most recently as Albert Bonnier Jr. Guest Professor in Media Studies at Stockholm University, Sweden, or as Affiliate Research Chair in Communications & Media at the University of Liverpool, UK. Michał is one of the leading international scholars working on critical discourse studies of normalisation of the politics of exclusion in the context of communication, media and social change with special focus on Europe. His main research areas include political discourse, digital media and journalism - which he analyses with focus on antiimmigration rhetoric, racism, social inequality and other challenges to democracy in the context of global rise of right-wing populism and neoliberalism. He is also, inter alia, the Editor-in-Chief of the international Journal of Language and Politics and a coeditor of the Bloomsbury Advances in Critical Discourse Studies book series as well as sitting on a number of boards in various journals in critical discourse studies and wider qualitative social research. He is also widely known for his teaching of qualitative methods and critical discourse studies to students across social and political sciences

and humanities, having taught to graduate, doctoral and postdoctoral researchers across Europe, USA, China and Australia. He is also a recurrent convenor of widely attended classes in Critical Discourse Studies organised within Summer Schools in Methods and Techniques and Virtual Methods Schools of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR). More information: https://katalog.uu.se/profile/?id=N20-1042

## Methodological pragmatism: The conditions and consequences of digitally embedded data in discourse studies

Srikant Sarangi Aalborg University, Denmark | Cardiff University, UK

What constitutes discourse data and the researcher's stance towards such data are two key determinants of outputs in discourse studies. In recent years, the increasing affordances surrounding digitally accessible data have been transformative, with visible consequences. Characterising this scenario as 'methodological pragmatism', in this talk I undertake a reappraisal of the advantages and drawbacks associated with this developing trend, especially in connection with the researcher's stance towards digitally embedded discourse data – in relational and interpretive terms. Interpretively, we have made significant strides towards discovering the many modalities of digital discourse, including the permeability of written and spoken language while appreciating the nuances of multimodal communication. However, in relational terms, there seems to be alarming signs of detachment between the researcher and their data. This leads me to critically reflect on the perennial dilemma of data-driven vs. interpretation-driven paradigms of discourse studies as a disciplinary enterprise, which runs the potential risk of becoming a data analytical exercise at the expense of other considerations.

Author's Bio: Srikant Sarangi has been Professor in Humanities and Medicine and Director of the Danish Institute of Humanities and Medicine (DIHM) between 2013 and 2021 at Aalborg University, Denmark (<a href="www.dihm.aau.dk">www.dihm.aau.dk</a>), where he continues as Adjunct Professor. Between 1993 and 2013, he was Professor in Language and Communication and Director of the Health Communication Research

Centre at Cardiff University (UK), where he continues as Emeritus Professor. During 2021-2022, he is Visiting Chair Professor at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. In recent years, he has been Adjunct Professor at Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway (2017-2021); Visiting Professor at University of Jyväskylä, Finland (2017-2020); Visiting Professor at the College of Medicine, Qatar University (2017-2020); Visiting Professor under the Academic Icon scheme at University of Malay, Malaysia (2013-2015); Visiting Research Professor, Centre for the Humanities and Medicine, The University of Hong Kong (2013-2016); Adjunct Professor at NTNU, Norway (2009-2013); and Honorary Professor at Aalborg University, Denmark (2009-2014).

In 2012, he was awarded the title of 'Fellow' by the Academy of Social Sciences, UK. In 2015, he was elected as a 'Foreign Member' of The Finnish Society of Sciences and Letters (Societas Scientiarum Fennica).

His research interests include: institutional and professional discourse from an applied linguistics perspective (e.g., health, social welfare, bureaucracy, education etc.); communication in genetic counselling, HIV/AIDS, telemedicine, primary care and palliative care; communication ethics; teaching and assessment of consulting and communication skills; language and identity in public life; intercultural pragmatics. He has held several project grants to study various aspects of health communication.

He is author and editor of twelve books, guest-editor of ten journal special issues and has published more than 250 journal articles and book chapters in leading journals. In addition, he has presented more than 1200 papers (including plenaries, keynotes, masterclasses and workshops) at international conferences and other forums. Since 1998 he is the editor of *TEXT & TALK: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Language, Discourse and Communication Studies* (formerly TEXT) as well as the founding editor, since 2004, of both *Communication & Medicine* and *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Professional Practice (formerly Journal of Applied Linguistics)*. He is also general editor of the book series *Studies in Communication in Organisations and Professions* (SCOPE). He serves as an editorial board member for other journals and book series[es], and as a consulting advisor at many national and international levels.

Over the last twenty years, he has held visiting academic attachments in many parts of the world including: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Italy, Malaysia, Nepal, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, UK and USA.

## 六、 特邀专题研讨

特邀专题研讨						
序号	时间	议程	专题召集人	腾讯会议号		
1		特邀专题研讨6-PM-1	苗兴伟	555 441 533		
2	14:00-17:30	特邀专题研讨6-PM-2	唐青叶	647 957 941		
3		特邀专题研讨6-PM-3	尤泽顺	936 305 101		
4		特邀专题研讨7-AM-1	葛云锋	745 495 135		
5	10:00-12:00	特邀专题研讨7-AM-2	吴晓苹	297 569 740		
6		特邀专题研讨7-AM-3	钱毓芳	134 223 015		
7		特邀专题研讨7-PM-1	张冉冉	446 925 788		
8		特邀专题研讨7-PM-2	唐丽萍	517 885 957		
9		特邀专题研讨7-PM-3	赵秀凤	745 495 135		
10	13:30-14:50	特邀专题研讨7-PM-4	高一虹	297 569 740		
11	13.30-14.30	特邀专题研讨7-PM-5	李战子	134 223 015		
12		特邀专题研讨7-PM-6	李涛	350 524 604		
13		特邀专题研讨7-PM-7	王磊	265 334 592		
14		特邀专题研讨7-PM-8	赖良涛	218 286 923		

### 七、 特邀专题研讨成员

	特邀专题研讨(6-PM-1)					
会议号		腾讯会议 555 441 533				
召集人		苗兴伟				
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位		
1	14:00-14:15	生态文明视域下话语的生态化	苗兴伟	北京师范大学		
2	14:15:14:30	多模态生态文明教育话语研究: 以网络动画视频为例	冯德正	香港理工大学		
3	14:30-14:45	评价理论态度视域下节气诗词的生态话语分析——以《春 夜喜雨》及其英译本为例	陈令君	郑州大学		
4	14:45-15:00	微博话语中的生态文明: 积极话语分析视角	于洋	中国地质大学		
5	15:00-15:15	环境传播话语的受众生命共同体身份建构研究	赵云	山东大学		
6	15:15-15:30	生态话语拟人化的绿色语法路径探究	雷蕾	北京理工大学		
7	15:30-15:45	绿色语法视角下生态关系的话语建构	李珂	北京师范大学		
8	15:45-16:00	基于马克思主义生态观的生态文明话语分析	刘波	北京师范大学		
9	16:00-16:15	和谐话语分析视角下生态文明建设的话语建构	杨阳	北京师范大学		
10	16:15-16:30	生态连续统视角下纪录片《地球脉动Ⅱ》的解说词分析	马宝玉	中国人民大学		

	特邀专题研讨(6-PM-2)						
会议号		腾讯会议 647 957 941					
召集人		唐青叶					
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位			
1	14:00-14:15	中国贫困治理对外话语体系建构和传播的受众维度:基于 个案的分析	唐青叶	上海大学			
2	14:15:14:30	肯尼亚《民族日报》对中国贫困治理报道的话语分析	于桂章	上海大学			
3	14:30-14:45	国际社交平台的中国扶贫故事建构与接受:以YouTube的 竹内亮《走近大凉山》纪录片为例	张姗姗	上海大学			
4	14:45-15:00	中国式贫困治理话语范式:基于从"消除贫困"到"共同富裕" 的话语实践	于梅欣	上海大学			
5	15:00-15:15	澳新主流媒体中的中国扶贫叙事: 系统功能语言学视角	幸君珺	华东理工大学			

特邀专题研讨(6-PM-3)					
会议号		腾讯会议 936 305 101			
召集人		尤泽顺			
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位	
1	14:00-14:15	基于"双层-五步"框架的学而思公众号推文的话语互动分析	戴凤霜	华南师范大学	
2	14:15:14:30	传统遗产话语与批评遗产话语的对立叙事	林斌	福建师范大学	
3	14:30-14:45	趋近化理论视阈下微信公众号的医学科普话语建构——以 微信公众号丁香医生为例	刘如梦	华南师范大学	
4	14:45-15:00	文化遗产与话语互动—以富阳龙门古镇为例	马庆凯	杭州师范大学	
5	15:00-15:15	合法化话语策略与中菲关于南海问题争议: 趋近化批评视 角	尤泽顺	福建师范大学	
6	15:15-15:30	国家话语立场之元语用分析框架构建	卓丽	北京外国语大学	
7	15:30-15:45	Discourse, Memory and Pandemic: Remembering the 1918- 19 Great Influenza for actions of COVID control in English- language media	侯松	汕头大学	
8	15:45-16:00	Publicizing the Value of Rule of Law in Online Legal Argumentation: A Corpus-based Analysis of Chinese Indictments	石春煦	福建师范大学	
9	16:00-16:15	《广州日报》微信公众号天气预报的对话性分析	王加林	华南师范大学	

	特邀专题研讨(7-AM-1)						
会议号		腾讯会议 745 495 135					
召集人		葛云锋					
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位			
1	10:00-10:15	Negotiating national identities in conflict situations: The discursive reproduction of the Sino-U.S. trade war in China's news reports	葛云锋	山东师范大学			
2	10:15-10:30	公共卫生危机事件中的话语互动和身份建构研究	刘璇	山东师范大学			
3	10:30-10:45	媒体立场建构-基于中非媒体有关"中非关系"新闻标题立场 标记语对比分析	毕晓毅	山东师范大学			
4	10:45-11:00	Changing patterns of apology in spoken British English: A local grammar based diachronic investigation	苏杭	四川外国语大学			
5	11:00-11:15	A Study on Conversational Strategies of Chinese Country Doctors with Their Patients from the Perspective of Social Psychological Pragmatics	魏忠堂	齐鲁师范学院			
6	11:15-11:30	中美房地产广告话语中的生态转喻对比研究	宋来全	山东师范大学			

特邀专题研讨(7-AM-2)								
A 33: E								
会议号		腾讯会议 297 569 740						
召集人		吴晓苹						
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位				
1	10:00-10:15	Translanguaging in self-praise on Chinese Microblogs	Wei Ren and Yaping Guo	北京航空航天大学				
2	10:15-10:30	Creativity in the <i>Wanghong</i> sphere: discourses of neoliberalism and Confucianism in fitness influencers	Gwen Bouvier and Zhao Wenting	浙江大学				
3	10:30-10:45	Reclaiming women's identities on Douyin	David Machin and Zhao Wenting	浙江大学				
4	10:45-11:00	Performing Accent on Chinese Social Media: Analysing Bbeirabbit's Tianjin dialect on Douyin videos	Todd L. Sandel and Yusa Wang	University of Macau				
5	11:00-11:15	The cultural taxonomy of online video-sharing: A contrastive analysis of YouTube and Bilibili	Leticia-Tian Zhang	北京外国语大学				
6	11:15-11:30	Danmu Subtitling on Bilibili: A Social Semiotic Perspective	Yang Yuhong	四川大学				
7	11:30-11:45	An experiment in collective action through the creative use of Chinese memes as part of a mobilised nationalist campaign	Xiaoping Wu and Richard Fitzgerald	北师大-港浸会联合国 际学院, University of Macau				

	特邀专题研讨(7-AM-3)					
会议号		腾讯会议 134 223 015				
召集人		钱毓芳				
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位		
1	10:00-10:15	私人书信中革命家庭子女的自我建构(1953-1986)	李楠	浙江工商大学		
2	10:15-10:30	私人书信中的工作话语研究以20世纪60-80年代一组家 书为例	钱毓芳	浙江工商大学		
3	10:30-10:45	私人书信中的公共领域: 一个有待探索的以熟人网络为基础的"公共领域"	魏澜	复旦大学		
4	10:45-11:00	基于中国民间书信语料库的人际互动元话语研究	徐燕	浙江工商大学		
5	11:00-11:15	20世纪80年代中国民间书信中爱的话语——以《玫瑰色的爱》为例	杨巧燕	浙江工商大学		
6	11:15-11:30	私人书信"情感"话语研究—以1950-1969年一组私人书信为 例	潘文红	浙江工商大学		

	特邀专题研讨(7-PM-1)					
会议号		腾讯会议 446 925 788				
召集人		张冉冉				
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位		
1	13:30-13:45	The Interpersonal Adaptation Model in Chinese Civil Trial Interaction: A Discourse Semantics Perspective	Fang Shuoyu	上海交通大学		
2	13:45-14:00	The multimodal progression of conflict in Chinese civil courts	瞿桃	上海交通大学		
3	14:00-14:15	Self-legitimation in civil trials: An appraisal analysis of lawyers' discourse	Wu Qijing	大连理工大学		
4	14:15-14:30	Judges' interpersonal commitment in criminal trials in China: A sociosemiotic approach to procedural justice	张冉冉,王振华	华东政法大学		
5	14:30-14:45	Bridging the Comparative Law and Legal Translation	Song Lijue	华东政法大学		

	特邀专题研讨(7-PM-2)				
会议号		腾讯会议 517 885 957			
召集人		唐丽萍			
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位	
1	13:30-13:45	外交话语劝说中的推定受众——中国形象在南非英文报纸 的话语建构	唐丽萍	浙江师范大学	
2	13:45-14:00	"我们的服务故事":CCTV春运新闻报道的话语研究	侯建波	西安外国语大学	
3	14:00-14:15	镜像中国: 国际新闻报道与中国的身份叙事	杨一帆	华东师范大学	
4	14:15-14:30	媒体并购话语中的中国企业形象对比研究——一项语料库 辅助的话语 - 历史分析	赵永刚	郑州轻工业大学	
5	14:30-14:45	海外主流媒体"十四五"规划报道的中国形象研究	穆军芳	河北大学	
6	14:45-15:00	中国外宣媒体中"中国身份"的话语建构与国际传播研究	刘飞飞	广东技术师范大学	

	特邀专题研讨(7-PM-3)					
会议号		腾讯会议 745 495 135				
召集人		赵秀凤				
序号	发言时间	发言时间 发言题目 小组成员 单位				
1	13:30-13:45	加拿大"道德石油"话语的技术化——基于社交媒体海报的 多模态批评话语分析	葛静深	中国海洋大学		
2	13:45-14:00	微博话语中的能源转型:系统功能语言学视角	于洋	中国地质大学		
3	14:00-14:15	发展正义视角下的碳排放话语——权利与权力的博弈	翟石磊	中国矿业大学		
4	14:15-14:30	政治漫画对主流话语的反讽式隐喻解构——空间正义观视 角下的生物能源"反话语"	赵秀凤	中国石油大学		
5	14:30-14:45	SDG语境下全球能源正义的话语网络分析	郑世高	中国石油大学		

特邀专题研讨(7-PM-4)					
会议号		腾讯会议 297 569 740			
召集人		高一虹			
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位	
1	13:30-13:45	走向"死亡话语素养"	罗正鹏、高一 虹	北京大学	
2	13:45-14:00	安宁疗护病房医生-患者家属治疗方案协商互动案例的多模 态分析	黄芳	北京大学	
3	14:00-14:15	安宁家庭会议中医疗团队多模态话语分析	高一虹、秦苑	北京大学、北京市海淀 医院	
4	14:15-14:30	家庭祭扫的多模态个案研究	何明华、徐慧 雯、孟玲	华南师范大学	
5	14:30-14:45	死亡教育绘本中"死亡"意义的多模态建构对亲子阅读互动 的调节	赵娜	北京科技大学	

	特邀专题研讨(7-PM-5)					
会议号		腾讯会议 134 223 015				
召集人		李战子				
序号	发言时间	发言时间 发言题目 小组成员 单位				
1	13:30-13:45	新媒体传播中的价值观话语	李战子	国防科技大学		
2	13:45-14:00	危机语境下形象建构的社会符号学分析——以社交媒体中的危机形象建构为例	刘博怡	国防科技大学		
3	14:00-14:15	美国国防部网站《相册》栏目多模态人际意义探究	屈静雯	国防科技大学		
4	14:15-14:30	复杂视觉叙事框架下的多模态话语分析	赵晓彤	国防科技大学		

特邀专题研讨(7-PM-6)				
会议号		腾讯会议 350 524 604		
召集人		李涛		
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位
1	13:30-13:45	A Corpus-based Contrastive Study on Translation and Interpretation of Downscaling Graduation Resources in Chinese Political Discourse	李涛	上海海洋大学
2	13:45-14:00	Diplomatic Interpreting and the Recontextualization of Chinese Political Discourse	李鑫,盛丹丹	上海交通大学;上海工 程技术大学
3	14:00-14:15	Taking mediated stance via news headline transediting: a case study of the China-U.S. trade conflict in 2018	覃斌健	广西民族大学
4	14:15-14:30	批评话语分析视角下的外宣翻译过程研究	尹佳	天津外国语大学

	特邀专题研讨(7-PM-7)					
会议号		腾讯会议 265 334 592				
召集人		王磊				
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位		
1	13:30-13:45	外交话语研究及应用:理论基础及研究方法	王磊	北京第二外国语学院		
2	13:45-14:00	美国崛起进程中的外交话语建构研究(1865~1989)	朱玲玲	北京大学		
3	14:00-14:15	国家话语能力的概念界定	王靖潭	北京第二外国语学院		
4	14:15-14:30	能源话语与美国国内政治博弈——基于话语—历史分析法 的特朗普能源话语策略分析	周乔	郑州财经学院		
5	14:30-14:45	巴西疫情政治中的话语操控与去安全化策略	刘鹏	北京第二外国语学院		

特邀专题研讨(7-PM-8)					
会议号		腾讯会议 218 286 923			
召集人		赖良涛			
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位	
1	13:30-13:45	基于课堂话语分析的人文学科知者合法化过程探究	宋成方	对外经济贸易大学	
2	13:45-14:00	横向话语在小学低年级数学课堂中的"支架"功能	陈静, 梁晓琳	中山大学	
3	14:00-14:15	基于语义波的语篇分析模式:以双语科学教育语篇为例	罗载兵	西南交通大学	
4	14:15-14:30	普法语篇中价值性语义密度的识解	赖良涛、朱熠 凝	上海交通大学	
5	14:30-14:45	基于LCT理论的法律英语教材分析	付悠悠	广东外语外贸大学	

## 八、 小组发言

		小组发言		
序号	时间	议程	主持人	腾讯会议号
1		外交、生态话语研究6-PM-4	武建国	757 907 268
2	14:00-17:30	国家形象话语研究6-PM-5	董敏	683 899 681
3	14.00-17.30	新闻话语研究6-PM-6	张蕾	446 603 705
4		网络话语研究6-PM-7	刘凯文	345 388 407
7		多模态话语研究7-AM-4	殷成竹	350 524 604
5		新闻话语研究7-AM-5	贺娟	265 334 592
6		学术话语研究7-AM-6	史文霞	218 286 923
8	10:00-12:00	理论、认知与翻译话语研究 7-AM-7	张稳	174 868 195
9		网络话语研究7-AM-8	李娟	255 984 063
10		教育话语研究7-AM-9	薛东梅	803 220 616
11		健康、医患话语研究7-AM-10	王上豪	259 870 690
12	13:30-14:50	新闻话语研究7-PM-9	赵皎珏	174 868 195
13		多模态话语研究7-PM-10	林汉钊	255 984 063
14	13.30-14.30	法律话语研究7-PM-11	刘兆浩	803 220 616
15		教育话语研究7-PM-12	赵楠钰	259 870 690

## 九、 小组发言成员

外交、生态话语研究6-PM-4						
会议号		757 907 268				
主持人		武建国				
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位		
1	14:00-14:15	外交部新闻发言人拒绝言语行为的语用分析	庞晖怡	北京语言大学		
2	14:15:14:30	中美经贸磋商白皮书的话语互动研究	赵家明	吉林大学		
3	14:30-14:45	政治演说中判定资源英译迁移现象研究	刘春梅	天津外国语大学		
4	14:45-15:00	A Study of the Discourse Presentation of the Adaption of Traditional Chinese Story in the Cross-cultural Context: Take the Story of "Hua Mulan" as an Example	陈志敏	郑州大学		
5	15:00-15:15	Transitivity Analysis of International Ecological Discourses: A Case Study of Biden's Speech at the Virtual Leaders Summit on Climate Opening Session	易涵	中国人民大学		
6	15:15-15:30	政治话语的批评隐喻分析	武建国	华南理工大学		
7	15:30-15:45	外交话语中的民俗语言翻译与国家形象构建	霍跃红, 蒋瑞函	大连外国语大学		
8	15:45-16:00	外交话语中的认知指示语英译研究—以王毅外 长讲话为例	霍跃红, <b>郭芷萌</b>	大连外国语大学		
9	16:00-16:15	系统功能视域下特朗普与拜登第一场总统竞选 电视辩论的批评性话语分析	林叶	中国人民大学		

国家形象话语研究6-PM-5						
会议号		683 899 681				
主持人		董敏				
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位		
1	14:00-14:15	《抗击新冠肺炎疫情的中国行动》白皮书中的 概念隐喻及其文化内涵	冯雨晴	东北师范大学		
2	14:15:14:30	趋近化理论视角下抗疫共同体的话语建构	姚振梅	北京师范大学		
3	14:30-14:45	基于文本分析的上海城市旅游投射形象研究	赵德芳	上海师范大学		
4	14:45-15:00	人类命运共同体理念在非洲英文媒体传播的评价话语分析	朱田田	浙江师范大学		
5	15:00-15:15	中外运动品牌企业社会责任话语中的企业形象 建构对比研究	陈奕伽,钟含春	浙江工商大学		
6	15:15-15:30	形象危机视阈下中国传统武术批评性话语分析 与形象重构——以纪录片《藏着的武林》为语 料	焦丹,苏铭	河南工业大学		
7	15:30-15:45	Delightful to have "friends" from afar? Profiling Chinese students in the UK newspaper coverage in 2006—2020	郑群 <b>,王丽婷</b>	中国科学院大学		
8	15:45-16:00	多源流视阈下中国"三农"政策的历史演进:基于中央一号文件的语料库研究	张慧玉, <b>魏远虹</b>	浙江大学		
9	16:00-16:15	评价局部语法与国家形象建构:基于东盟国家" 一带一路"新闻话语语料库的研究	<b>董敏,</b> 徐琳瑶, 万叶欣	北京航空航天大学		
10	16:15-16:30	基于阿拉斯加高层会谈语料库的中国形象构建 研究:批评话语分析视角	赵秋盈	西安外国语大学		
11	16:30-16:45	中医药学术话语国际传播研究 ——以中医英文教材的翻译及传播为 例	杨渝	上海中医药大学		

新闻话语研究6-PM-6						
会议号						
主持人						
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位		
1	14:00-14:15	生态语言学视角下中美关于"高层战略对话"事件 报道的评价对象态度对比研究	<b>张紫薇</b> ,张蕾	天津外国语大学		
2	14:15:14:30	Still family's problem: a framing analysis of adolescent mobile phone addiction in Chinese online news	刘帅, 张敬源	北京科技大学		
3	14:30-14:45	再语境化视角下"人类命运共同体"理念在媒体话 语中的建构 ——一项基于语料库的批评话语分析	王佳音	吉林大学		
4	14:45-15:00	日语疫情话语的言据性研究	刘智俊	大连外国语大学		
5	15:00-15:15	新闻语篇中的生态文明话语建构 ——基于《中国日报》有关G20峰会英文报道的 研究	田捧	吉林大学		
6	15:15-15:30	新闻语篇转述言语分析中论题的应用——以《 纽约时报》关于中国新冠疫情的英文报道为例	王子微	吉林大学		
7	15:30-15:45	《人民日报》新冠疫苗接种报道的话语分析	贾晨陆	浙江师范大学		
8	15:45-16:00	俄媒"2021年中美高层战略对话"报道中的中国形象——语料库辅助的批评话语分析	尹祎雯	西安外国语大学		
9	16:00-16:15	美国媒体新冠疫情报道中涉华态度的研究—— 以《纽约时报》为例	尹茜	吉林大学		

	网络话语研究6-PM-7					
会议号						
主持人		刘凯文				
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位		
1	14:00-14:15	Investigating Emojilized Chinese with New Grammatical Functions	<b>乔子馨</b> ,马舒雅	香港中文大学		
2	14:15:14:30	Language Choices as Audience Design Strategies in Chinese Multilingual Speakers' Wechat Posts	刘凯文	西安邮电大学		
3	14:30-14:45	微博场域下的话语博弈与身份建构——以西安 地铁事件为例	张义芬	北京师范大学		
4	14:45-15:00	Metaphorical representations of obesity in Weibo	黄祥	西班牙庞培法布拉大 学		
5	15:00-15:15	中国西北部机构性网络抱怨语的变异语用学研究——基于地域的差异	李艳艳	西安外国语大学		
6	15:15-15:30	汉韩网络称谓语"亲"及"님"的互动功能考察	王兆慧	大连外国语大学		
7	15:30-15:45	Doing participatory fandom through trans- scripting: The case of multilingual K-pop fans on Chinese social media	宋旸,冯雨菡	复旦大学		
8	15:45-16:00	Participant roles in linguistic mediation activities in a digital storytelling project	张秒秒,Júlia Llompart Esbert	巴塞罗那自治大学		
9	16:00-16:15	关于"2019-2020澳大利亚丛林大火"B站相关视频的内容分析	朱睿桐	哈尔滨工业大学		
10	16:15-16:30	网络新词"上头"的语义演变——兼论"下头"	吴玲竹	重庆师范大学		

多模态话语研究7-AM-4				
会议号		350 524 604		
主持人		殷成竹		
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位
1	10:00-10:15	墓碑亲属类与非亲属类称谓语的指向性意义—— —对北京某公墓的考察	殷成竹	北京大学
2	10:15-10:30	抱怨言语行为中的多模态人际语用学研究—— 以美剧《致命女人》为例	刘彩侠	西安外国语大学
3	10:30-10:45	从多模态话语分析的角度浅析纪录片《最大的 小小农场》的宣传海报	胡梦丝	陕西省西安市雁塔区 长安大学
4	10:45-11:00	多模态话语分析视角下学龄前儿童绘本中的性 别呈现	闫贝贝	长安大学
5	11:00-11:15	旅游宣传语类变体与功能变异的多模态互文研 究	代薇	天津外国语大学
6	11:15-11:30	冲突话语的多模态特征及意义建构方式	侯艺源	北京语言大学
7	11:30-11:45	语言景观的多模态话语分析-以北京西直门商业 街某店铺为例	侯雨婷	北京语言大学

新闻话语研究7-AM-5				
会议号		265 334 592		
主持人				
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位
1	10:00-10:15	《纽约时报》涉华新冠肺炎报道标题的及物性 分析	冯恩昊	浙江师范大学
2	10:15-10:30	《华尔街日报》中国新冠疫情相关报导的批评 隐喻研究	王靖博、张肇麟	上海外国语大学
3	10:30-10:45	The news values construction across old and new media in Chinese journalism	贺娟	香港城市大学
4	10:45-11:00	媒体语篇中外壳名词的构式搭配分析及可视化 研究	刘美娟,董敏	北京航空航天大学
5	11:00-11:15	浅析韩国主流媒体报道中的中国话语——以"新 疆棉花"事件为例	刘姝绮	上海外国语大学
6	11:15-11:30	基于语料库的大运河中西方媒体报道对比的批 评话语分析	朱巧维	杭州师范大学
7	11:30-11:45	社会认知视角下的多模态新闻话语研究:以《 纽约时报》新冠疫情新闻速览为例	沈炳坤,张钫炜	北京邮电大学

学术话语研究7-AM-6				
会议号		218 286 923		
主持人		史文霞		
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位
1	10:00-10:15	Developmental features of Stance Nouns in Chinese Learners' Academic Discourses	史文霞, <b>成慧玲</b>	西安交通大学
2	10:15-10:30	Identity in Spoken Academic Discourse Abroad: Review and Reflection	彭雪	华中师范大学
3	10:30-10:45	批评体裁分析视阈下的学位论文解读 ——以国际学生学位论文"讨论"部分为例	刘豪妍	西南大学
4	10:45-11:00	修正类话语标记"不是"的言语功能考察——兼说 "不是"的语义弱化	刘梁强	上海师范大学
5	11:00-11:15	社会符号学视角的《论语》翻译传播研究 以《论语》三英译本为例	范敏	上海立信会计金融学院
6	11:15-11:30	京杭大运河遗产话语的互动研究	张崇	浙江科技学院
7	11:30-11:45	能源学术英语语篇中的短语动词研究	刘燕	中国石油大学

	理论、认知与翻译话语研究7-AM-7					
会议号		174 868 195				
主持人		张稳				
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位		
1	10:00-10:15	谱系学视角下的"学霸"身份话语的社会文化变迁	罗豪伟	上海外国语大学		
2	10:15-10:30	会话语篇引语指称代词选用的认知探析	任北	北京语言大学		
3	10:30-10:45	话语的语言哲学界定	聂思成	广东外语外贸大学		
4	10:45-11:00	Dependency Distance as a Measure of the Cognitive Burdens Associated with Different Discourse Topics	亓达	浙江大学		
5	11:00-11:15	基于扶贫语料库的名物化翻译及其意识形态动因 研究	张稳	淮北师范大学		
6	11:15-11:30	空间话语视阈下的侨乡文化载体——以五邑华侨 华人博物馆为例	曹凡	五邑大学		
7	11:30-11:45	互文视角下的话语身份构建—以《习近平用典》 为例	孔淑娟	上海外国语大学		

网络话语研究7-AM-8					
会议号	255 984 063				
主持人		李娟			
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位	
1	10:00-10:15	"I did it my way!": a feminist critical discourse analysis on women-centric monologues	万荣	广东外语外贸大学	
2	10:15-10:30	A Comparative Study of Chinese Male and Female Speakers in Responding to Compliments on Weibo	张瑞庭	西安外国语大学	
3	10:30-10:45	青年亚文化的符号演绎:网络流行语"内卷"与"躺平"中"丧文化"话语建构与出位之思	吴业贤	福州大学	
4	10:45-11:00	后疫情时代新媒体语境下的生态话语分析——以 张文宏医生微博话语为例	戴源蒂	南京邮电大学	
5	11:00-11:15	"Do not approach men. You will be miserable" - Misandry memes in Chinese microblogging	张翼, <b>张罗湘钰</b>	西交利物浦大学	
6	11:15-11:30	隐秘的狂欢 ——从反语言看性别错位身体拟像的互文现象	杨柳缨子	南京师范大学	
7	11:30-11:45	基于语料库的中国社交网络自我表扬言语行为对 比研究	李娟	西安外国语大学	
8	11:45-12:00	Am I trolling: An action-based interactional approach to Gangjing in a Chinese online forum	夏秸	江苏科技大学	

教育话语研究7-AM-9					
会议号		803 220 616			
主持人		薛东梅			
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位	
1	10:00-10:15	多模态视域下华文线上教学研究————以中国 华文基金会动漫中文公益课堂为例	李园锋	湖南师范大学	
2	10:15-10:30	小组对话练习中无意违反合作原则的研究	李彩萍	浙江师范大学	
3	10:30-10:45	大学英语教材课程思政话语内涵研究	薛东梅	广东科技学院	
4	10:45-11:00	Towards Cumulative Learning in Blended Interpreter Training: A case study of an undergraduate-level introductory interpreting course	<b>徐启亮,</b> 欧阳倩 华	广东白云学院外国语 学院	
5	11:00-11:15	人际关系管理理论视角下中国儿童在亲子冲突性 话语中的不礼貌回应方式研究	郭世宸	西安外国语大学	

健康、医患话语研究7-AM-10				
会议号		259 870 690		
主持人		王上豪		
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位
1	10:00-10:15	英语经济语篇中健康隐喻与具身语义的研究	王慧莉, <b>郭曹</b> 政, 郭涵宁	大连理工大学
2	10:15-10:30	中医药老字号海外宣传与形象构建研究	<b>张星星,叶青,</b> 王乐鹏	北京中医药大学
3	10:30-10:45	Discursive construction of ambient affiliation in comments on doctor-patient interaction videos on Bilibili.com	王上豪	北京大学
4	10:45-11:00	线上问诊情感互动初探: 以新冠肺炎问诊为例	张宇	北京信息科技大学
5	11:00-11:15	外壳名词及物功能语义序列与突发公共卫生事件 医学话语的知识建构研究	王璇,董敏	北京航空航天大学

新闻话语研究7-PM-9					
会议号		174 868 195			
主持人		赵皎珏			
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位	
1	13:30-13:45	翻译与国家形象话语构建——以《经济学人》涉 华报道为例	付华妹	郑州大学	
2	13:45-14:00	公共危机应对中的官方话语建构分析——以《人 民日报》微博中的"河南暴雨"事件为例	苏怡静	中国石油大学	
3	14:00-14:15	中国官媒辟谣话语的建构策略研究	田鑫月	山东大学	
4	14:15-14:30	基于趋近化理论的美国媒体有关《香港维护国家安全法》报道的批评话语分析——以《纽约时报》为例	刘敬芳	广州大学	
5	14:30-14:45	后疫情时代方言版疫情新闻发布的合理性及其再情景化 ——以云南省曲靖市两则疫情新闻发布为例	赵皎珏	云南师范大学	

多模态话语研究7-PM-10				
会议号		255 984 063		
主持人		林汉钊		
序号	发言时间	发言题目	小组成员	单位
1	13:30-13:45	多模态话语的体裁互文分析: 以社交平台上的新冠肺炎发帖为例	时佳	南京师范大学
2	13:45-14:00	新媒体平台下城市形象构建的多模态话语分析 ——以西安第十四届全运会为例	翟亚琳	西安外国语大学
3	14:00-14:15	城市宣传片中城市形象的构建——多模态隐喻和 转喻的研究	贺莹	西安外国语大学
4	14:15-14:30	Constructing and Broadcasting Queerness Socially: Sociolinguistic and Multimodal Analysis of the Genre of "Coming Out" Video on Youtube	林汉钊	北京大学
5	14:30-14:45	我国征兵宣传片中军人形象的多模态刻意隐喻和 架构解析 ——以我国2015-2020征兵宣传片为例	孙雪羽	江苏开放大学

法律话语研究7-PM-11						
会议号		803 220 616				
主持人		刘兆浩				
序号	发言时间	发言时间 发言题目 小组成员				
1	13:30-13:45	中国法治形象话语构建——以《中华人民共和国 民法典》 中国特色法律词汇翻译为例	杨嘉欣	北京外国语大学		
2	13:45-14:00	侦查讯问会话中闲谈策略的话语分析	郭晨颖,张丽萍	南京理工大学		
3	14:15-14:30	A corpus—driven exploration of languages in Constitution Comparison	张琛	上海外国语大学		
4	15:30-15:45	论政治话语分析中的关键概念	刘兆浩	大连外国语大学		

教育话语研究7-PM-12						
会议号		259 870 690				
主持人		赵楠钰				
序号	发言时间	发言时间 发言题目 小组成员 单位				
1	13:30-13:45	越南中学历史教科书中的中国形象研究	赵楠钰	上海外国语大学		
2	13:45-14:00	A Case Study on Teacher-Student Classroom Discourse Patterns and the Speech Acts	孟春辉	西安外国语大学		
3	14:00-14:15	论国家语言安全与国际中文教育发展	陈晓达	新疆师范大学		
4	14:15-14:30	语篇衔接理论在高中英语写作中的应用研究 An Applied Research of Textual Cohesion Theory in Senior High School English Writing	张凤凤	浙江师范大学		

### 十、 特邀专题研讨摘要

### 特邀专题研讨(6-PM-1) 苗兴伟

#### 生态文明视域下话语的生态化

北京师范大学 苗兴伟

#### 摘要:

生态话语分析把语言看作是影响人类和其他物种生存与健康的重要因素,主张通过话语分析揭示话语所体现的生态观,探讨话语如何建构人类与生态系统之间的关系。人类社会从工业文明向生态文明的转型促成了话语的生态化。本发言将在生态文明的视域下,以《人民日报》生态报道为语料,分析生态报道如何建构人与自然的关系,以此探讨话语的生态化及其运作机制。

#### 多模态生态文明教育话语研究: 以网络动画视频为例

香港理工大学 冯德正

#### 摘要:

党的十八大提出把生态文明建设作为我国的发展战略任务之一。在此背景下,深入探讨生态文明教育话语,提高学生的生态环境保护意识,是新时期学校德育的重要内容(吴彬芬,2019)。在新媒体时代,网络视频资源为生态文明教育提供了丰富而生动的多模态、多媒体材料。因此,如何明确深入理解视频中的环境价值观是如何通过角色设计、故事情节等复杂多模态资源实现的,是摆在广大教师与研究者面前的重要课题。基于评价理论(Martin and White, 2005),我们将提出明确阐释环境价值观的内容及其实现方式的分析框架。我们将该框架用于分析67个环保主题的网络视频中环境价值观的多模态建构。分析发现,就语言资源而言,环保视频对环境现象进行科学阐释并提出解决解决环境问题的建议与指导。就视觉资源而言,拟人化是最常用的策略,环保视频通过刻画大自然中各种生物,如树木与野生动物的难过与恐惧,阐述人类行为对自然的影响。

## 评价理论态度视域下节气诗词的生态话语分析——以《春夜喜雨》及其英译本为例

陈令君 李晓晓 郑州大学

#### 摘要:

本文基于评价理论态度系统分析雨水节气诗词《春夜喜雨》及其英译本中的态度资源,以期揭示节气诗词的生态意蕴。研究发现,该诗中显性情感资源用来彰显诗人的生态立场,隐性判断资源用来体现春雨无私奉献的生态人格,隐性鉴赏资源则揭示春雨滋养万物的价值,它们共同作用构建了诗人"仁民爱物"的生态情怀及"和实生物"的生态智慧。杨译与原诗的生态意蕴传达模式基本一致,奥译虽然对春雨含蓄温润的品质关注不足,但通过增加显性评价资源明化了原诗的生态立场。本研究旨在推进节气诗词的生态翻译与传播,对节气文化的纵向传承与横向传播有一定的价值。

#### 微博话语中的生态文明:积极话语分析视角

#### 中国地质大学 于洋

#### 摘要:

本文构建了基于系统功能语言学联合概念的积极话语分析理论框架,采用语料库分析与实例分析相结合的方法,研究了微博话语中的生态文明。本文总结了微博话语中最受关注的四类环境话题、生态文明建设的五方面工作以及生态话语中最具影响力的微博用户类别,聚焦微博话语的构建功能,分析了生态文明所涉及的群体构建和身份协商,对积极话语分析、群体和身份研究提供了一定的借鉴,为生态文明和微博研究开拓了话语分析新视角。

### 环境传播话语的受众生命共同体身份建构研究

山东大学 赵云

#### 摘要:

环境话语的传播过程是环境信息的传递过程、生态意义的建构过程、以及与受众的互动过程。在环境传播语篇对自然的描述中,媒体受众可以发现并定位自己在自然中的位置。环境传播语篇对媒体受众身份的建构本质上是对受众在社会实践活动中的生态行为要求,希望受众对自己的身份定位具有情感上的承诺和行动上的投入。因此,语篇作者对受众身份的期待也是希望其能够实现人与自然生命共同体的身份转变。本文将基于系统功能语言学的建构观,运用批评话语分析的研究方法,对环境传播语篇进行及物性的生态话语分析,探讨环境传播话语中对媒体受众生命共同体身份的建构。

### 生态话语拟人化的绿色语法路径探究

北京理工大学 雷蕾

#### 摘要:

拟人化(anthropomorphism)是指赋予非人类客体以人类的特征和主体性,从而使其具备和人类相似的情感、意图、思想和行为。生态话语通过拟人化将人类的外在和内在特征附加于自然界中的动植物,体现人类中心主义或生态中心主义的生态哲学观。论文聚焦有益性生态话语中的拟人化现象,论证了拟人化所具备的绿色语法(Goatly, 1996)特征。在此基础上,论文提出分析拟人化语言的理论框架,分别从主体性赋值、共性建构、移情效应三方面探讨了拟人化的运作机制,并具体说明该语言现象是如何打破人类与非人类对立的二元论思想,进而建构出无差别的生命共同体。

#### 绿色语法视角下生态关系的话语建构

北京师范大学 李珂

#### 摘要:

绿色语法(green grammar)是与盖亚理论等现代科学理论相和谐的语法,它抵制了普遍认为的人类在本质上与自然存在差异,能够用来表征人与自然和谐共生的生态关系。本研究基于及物系统和作格系统、词汇系统与语法系统的并协互补,提出了绿色语法研究框架,并在此理论框架的指导下,对环境叙事语篇中人与自然参与者的角色进行了对比分析,以期探讨人与自然和谐共生生态关系的话语建构。研究发现,环境叙事语篇不仅能够确定人保护自然的主体责任,还能够承认自然的生命性与施事性,表明自然是与人类一样具有智力、知

觉力和自我意识的生命体。环境叙事语篇符合人与自然和谐共生的生态观,属于有益性话语,值得推广。

### 基于马克思主义生态观的生态文明话语分析

北京师范大学 刘波

摘要:

马克思主义蕴含的深刻的生态观对解决当今世界范围内的生态危机具有重要的指导和启示意义。中国的马克思主义者继承和发展了马克思主义生态观并结合中国实际,提出"生态文明"的概念。本研究以习近平总书记发表的有关"生态文明"的讲话部分为语料,基于系统功能语言学的理论框架,通过对语域各变量因素的分析,揭示生态文明话语中的马克思主义生态观,探讨生态文明话语建构过程中运用的词汇语法资源,以及生态文明话语体系的运作机制,以期为生态文明话语提供一个可供参考的分析框架。

#### 和谐话语分析视角下生态文明建设的话语建构

北京师范大学 杨阳

摘要:

本研究在和谐话语分析视角下,基于系统功能语言学理论,以习近平总书记关于生态文明建设的讲话内容为研究语料,探讨中国生态文明建设的话语建构。研究结果表明,及物性系统中的过程、参与者和环境成分一方面建构了中国生态文明建设所体现的生态观念和生态意识,另一方面建构了生态文明建设的和谐生态现实。本研究能够对生态文明建设的建构研究提供一定的借鉴,并为和谐话语分析提供新的思路。

## 特邀专题研讨(6-PM-2) 唐青叶

## 中国贫困治理对外话语体系建构和传播的受众维度:基于个案的分析

唐青叶 上海大学

摘要:

中国扶贫减贫取得了举世瞩目的成就,引起了国际社会的广泛关注。了解外国受众对中国扶贫的看法有助于我们提升中国贫困治理对外话语体系建设。本文以2018年1月7日BBC 拍摄中国扶贫短视频 China's uphill struggle fighting extreme poverty 为例,运用爬虫软件 GooSeeker 抓取一级评论 2771条,去除不相关的,得到1856条评论;以霍尔的受众解码模式为理论基础,对该短视频的评论进行受众解码文本计量分析,探究主导式、协调式、对抗式三种解码模式在文本中的体现,并探讨其成因。该研究有助于我们深入了解外国受众对中国贫困现象以及贫困治理的认知,可为中国话语的国际传播提供实证依据。

# 国际社交平台的中国扶贫故事建构与接受:以 YouTube 平台的竹内亮《走近大凉山》纪录片为例

张珊珊 上海大学

摘要:

向世界讲好中国脱贫攻坚故事,是中国贫困治理话语体系建构中的重要内容。其中,扶贫纪录片的国际传播对于增强海外受众对中国脱贫经验的认识起到积极作

用。纪录片《走近大凉山》由中国外文局中国报道社解读中国工作室和日本纪录片导演竹内亮合作制作,采用旅行纪录片方式生动展示了大凉山的风土人情,以竹内亮在大凉山的个人旅行体验为脉络,讲述大凉山的脱贫故事。纪录片在YouTube上播放获得了受众的积极关注和热烈评论。本文以YouTube平台的这部纪录片及其受众评论为研究对象,分析该纪录片如何建构中国扶贫。并通过受众评论分析考察受众对纪录片的接受情况。

# 中国式贫困治理话语范式——基于从"消除贫困"到"共同富裕"的话语实践 干梅欣 上海大学

#### 摘要:

中国实现脱贫攻坚战全面胜利的过程,其用于描写这一过程所运用的语义资源也不断发展变化。本研究旨在以建党百年以来贫困治理的话语演变为研究对象,基于从"消除贫困"到"共同富裕"的语言资源,以系统功能语言学为理论框架,研究中国式贫困治理话语的基本范式,并借助语篇语义系统概念语义系统和评价语义视角,探讨话语实践中的基本语义关系和主体关系的演变特征。研究显示,中国式贫困治理话语基本范式受革命式和演化式过程共同作用,基本范式中包含多重语义关系,构建了具有显性特征的多元主体关系。建构中国式贫困治理话语范式有助于中国扶贫话语的对外传播,有助于共同富裕目标的推进。

## 澳新主流媒体中的中国扶贫叙事:系统功能语言学视角

幸君珺 华东理工大学

#### 摘要:

中国的扶贫工作取得了巨大成就,但国际主流媒体是如何呈现这一主题的,尚未获得充分的关注。本文旨在从语言学视角分析澳大利亚和新西兰主流媒体中的中国扶贫叙事的话语资源及方式。本文首先通过关键词检索在 Factiva 数据库中检索澳大利亚和新西兰主流媒体中有关中国扶贫、脱贫的新闻语篇,并进行数据清洗获取分析语料。然后借助 Python 梳理主要议题及整体的态度取向。最后,从耦合视角建立评价意义分析框架,在 UAM 软件中标注语料中的评价资源,进而发现澳新主流媒体呈现中国扶贫成就的话语策略。分析发现,澳新主流媒体未出现以扶贫为议题的新闻话语,但在经济贸易、中国政治、中国崛起、军事能力等议题的新闻中提到了中国扶贫,整体来看,形成了一定的议题关联网络,框定了受众对扶贫信息的认知。这些零星出现的话语肯定了中国脱贫的部分成效,但在整个新闻语篇中,态度趋向负面。在评价框架下的进一步分析发现,除了运用单个的态度、级差及介入资源外,运用"评价意义与态度意义"耦合的评价资源也是澳新主流媒体呈现中国故事的重要叙事方式。换言之,评价意义被植入新闻话语的概念意义之中,这样的耦合资源易于实现群体化、符号化的态度取向。

## 肯尼亚《民族日报》对中国贫困治理报道的话语分析

于桂章 上海大学

#### 摘要:

消除贫困是世界各国人民的共同目标,也是人类经济社会发展的本质追求。非洲作为全球发展中国家最为集中的地区,如何消除贫困实现经济可持续发展一直是非洲各国的重要议程。作为友好互信的命运共同体,自上世纪中叶以来中非在减贫领域长期保持深入的合作交流,进入新世纪后中非减贫合作成为历届中非合作

论坛的核心议程。2020年中国实现全面脱贫,在此背景下,了解非洲社会如何了解和看待中国贫困治理,对讲好中国故事、深化中非减贫合作有重要作用。通过对非洲本土媒体肯尼亚《民族日报》近五年关于中国贫困治理的报道进行分析,发现其对中国减贫经验的关注不仅集中在经济增长方面,对中国政党权力、政府反腐、中非减贫项目等方面也有较多讨论,且整体认同中国扶贫的成果和经验,认为中非减贫合作对中非关系与非洲社会发展有带动作用。

## 特邀专题研讨(6-PM-3) 尤泽顺

## 基于"双层-五步"框架的学而思公众号推文的话语互动分析

戴凤霜 华南师范大学

摘要:

批评话语分析认为,新话语的产生有赖于不同话语之间的互动以及话语与社会因素的互动,本研究基于"双层-五步"的话语互动分析框架,对课外教学龙头机构"学而思"公众号 2020 年阅读量最高的 10 篇推文进行分析,探讨推文中个人成功话语与公共营销话语之间的互动,结果显示,推文作为一种新话语的产生基于此两种话语的动态互动以及社会因素与话语之间的相互作用,教育机构营销话语的形成受到流行的成功学、中国传统观念以及营销目的的影响。

关键词:话语互动;批评话语分析;互文;个人成功话语;公共营销话语

# Discourse, Memory and Pandemic: Remembering the 1918-19 Great Influenza for actions of COVID control in English-language media

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Abstract: Responding to the COVID-19, language, discourse and communication researchers become increasingly concerned about the discursive representation and construction of the virus, the pandemic, and how people (should) act upon it. Nonetheless, few studies have connected this to the mediated remembrance of the 1918-19 Great Influenza or the more often yet mistakenly called "Spanish flu", which is quite a phenomenon during the pandemic. This conference paper will present a corpus-based discourse study of how English-language digital media represent and thereby shape memories of this century-ago pandemic for actions to deal with the present one. Using the Coronavirus Corpus, we shall attempt to locate and analyse narratives of the Great Influenza or the Spanish Flu to show what aspects of that historic pandemic are foregrounded and how such memory framing is done to shape people's actions during the pandemic time. It is hoped that this research contributes to scholarship in discourse of pandemic and public health crisis communication by bringing in a mediated memory studies perspective, and contributes to discourse studies of memory by focusing on pandemic.

Keywords: discourse analysis, pandemic, memory, the Spanish flu, COVID-19, corpus

#### 传统遗产话语与批评遗产话语的对立叙事

林斌 尤泽顺福建师范大学

摘要:本文从叙事角度解读有关遗产的两大话语体系(传统遗产话语和批评遗产

话语)在有关专家、大众和遗产的关系,到访者和遗产的关系、以及西方话语与非西方话语的关系三大块内容上的争论。本文认为,在专家、大众和遗产的关系上,传统遗产话语构建了一个骑士寻找并护卫落难公主的故事,而批评遗产话语则讲述了一个个人寻找自我身份的故事;在到访者和遗产的关系问题上,传统遗产话语构建了一个具有恶性循环因果关系的叙事,而批评遗产话语则讲述了良性循环的故事;在西方话语与非西方话语的关系问题上,传统遗产话语聚焦全人类、跨时空的追求,而批评遗产话语则聚焦声音的多样性,要求建立一个纳入普通大众的新范式。三个叙事交织成网,前者巩固了西方精英话语权力,后者则开辟了边缘群体的话语权。

关键词:遗产 叙事 静态保护 动态利用 西方/非西方话语权

## 趋近化理论视阈下微信公众号的医学科普话语建构——以微信公众号丁香医生 为例

华南师范大学 刘如梦

摘要:新冠肺炎疫情肆虐与数字技术交织的时代背景重塑着话语,话语作为社会实践的一部分,亦反映并建构社会现实。在数字社会转型背景下,丁香医生微信公众号作为医学科普新媒体,借助其独特的微信公众号成功向公众打造了一个专注健康生活方式的平台。本研究以 Cap(2014)的趋近化理论为基础,借助语料库工具 UAM Corpus Tool 和 Corpus Word Parser等,以丁香医生微信公众号推文的医学科普话语为研究对象,从空间、时间和价值观三维度探析丁香医生推文的话语建构作用。研究发现:空间趋近化是丁香医生公众号促使其医学科普话语合法化的主要途径,时间趋近化和价值趋近化则作为辅助工具。在空间趋近化上,丁香医生将抗生素、烟、含乳饮料等与读者健康构成威胁的事物界定为入侵中心实体消极的外部实体;在时间趋近化上,不同时间维度的灵活切换构建外部威胁对读者影响的持续性与紧迫性;在价值趋近化上,刻画内外实体对立冲突的价值观以彰显未然风险向实践活动趋近并物理化的可能性。本文从趋近化理论的时间、空间、价值三个维度为丁香医生医学科普话语的表达、共情话语受众提供了话语支撑,为医学科普话语被大众读者接受提供了一定的理论依据。

关键词: 趋近化理论; 微信公众号; 医学科普话语; 话语建构; 语料库

#### 文化遗产与话语互动—以富阳龙门古镇为例

马庆凯 杭州师范大学

摘要:对遗产话语的研究正在国际遗产研究中兴起,在国内遗产研究中批评话语分析也是一种逐渐被接受的研究方法,然而这一领域的研究尚未得到国内话语研究者的足够重视。文化遗产领域是一个多种话语互动、竞争的场域,与中国文化复兴、地方发展、乡村振兴等重要课题密切相关。在这一场域中,遗产保护工作者强调保护遗产物质性的话语通常占据主导地位,被称为"权威化遗产话语"。其他利益相关群体也有其话语,但是往往缺乏表达的机会。不同话语分别如何影响遗产地,它们之间又如何互动?本研究以杭州富阳龙门古镇为例,运用"合法化"理论框架与田野调查方法,探讨了这一遗产地并存的多种话语及其对遗产地的影响。研究发现,权威化遗产话语过度强调保护物质原真性,是造成龙门古镇发展滞后的重要原因之一,改善该遗产地的状况亟需多种利益相关方开展良性互动。

关键词: 批评话语分析; 合法化; 利益相关方; 话语互动

## Publicizing the Value of Rule of Law in Online Legal Argumentation: A Corpus-based Analysis of Chinese Indictments

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**Abstract** 

This article examines the way public prosecutors adopt for value negotiation in online legal argumentation by analyzing the corpus of 100 Chinese indictments. Taking value as evaluative meaning, it shows how public prosecutors dynamically escalate their own stances, using different kinds of evaluative resources to publicize the value of rule of law during proceedings. Evaluative differences (evaluative choices and targets) in Chinese indictments towards public prosecutors and defendants are observed. It is found that evaluative stances of public prosecutors towards themselves are characterized by the positive invoked judgement of capacity and the positive appreciation of their legal investigation, creating a positive image of law enforcers, whereas their attitudes towards defendants are often characterized by the inscribed negative judgement of propriety and the negative appreciation of the offense, creating a predominantly negative image of law violators. It is through these contrasted evaluative patterns that public prosecutors are able to tactically publicize the value of rule of law for the promotion of legal civilization in the digital era.

Keywords: Appraisal, courtroom argumentation, stance, Systemic Functional Linguistics

## 《广州日报》微信公众号天气预报的对话性分析

华南师范大学王加林

摘要:依托微信新媒体交互性、即时性、海量性与共享性的特点(辛斌,2019),微信公众号营销推文作为一种新话语,逐渐成为各大社会机构表达与传递话语的重要平台,《广州日报》作为大湾区重要的官媒,其微信公众号受众面广影响深远。本文借助评价理论的介入系统,分析 2021 年度阅读量最高的 10 篇《广州日报》微信公众号天气推文,考察其中不同声音的互现现象,探讨推文中的对话性。研究发现,公众号推文通过语言体现了信息发布方的信息、信息发布方与不同群体读者之间的对话、不同群体读者之间的对话、信息发布方与信息(天气)之间的对话、信息与不同群体读者之间的对话,微信公众号多重的对话性体现了话语之间的互动,天气预报改变了原本单向的信息流通,变成了多方话语的角力。本文利用介入系统分析话语的对话性,从一个新角度探究不同话语之间通过互动形成新话语,而话语通过话语的对话性去迎合并融入公众认知而被读者接受。关键词:对话性;《广州日报》;微信公众号;话语互动

### 合法化话语策略与中菲关于南海问题争议: 趋近化批评视角

尤泽顺 戴诗颖

福建师范大学

**摘要:** 本研究在批评话语分析视域下,以趋近化理论为理论基础,以中菲双方外交部关于南海争端的相关报道为语料,旨在趋近化框架下对所选语料进行空间趋近化、时间趋近化以及价值趋近化三个维度的研究,探讨中菲双方在南海争端中使用了哪些合法化话语策略以及如何使用这些话语策略来实现自身合法

化问题。研究具有词汇语法层面以及语用层面的理论意义与政治话语外交层面 的实践价值。研究结果表明: 1) 中菲双方在南海问题上分别使用了空间、时间 以及价值趋近化话语策略来实现各自的合法化目的。其中,空间趋近化使用程 度最高,而双方意识形态冲突主要通过价值趋近化来呈现,时间趋近化的使用 渗透在空间、价值趋近化中。从总体上来看,中方趋近化使用程度大于菲方; 2) 在实现合法化过程中,中菲双方在各自的话语中构建了不同的话语空间。在 中方所构建的话语空间中,菲方作为外围实体代表消极价值观不断入侵以中方 为主的中心实体,在趋近过程中对中方主权领土及其利益持续构成威胁,其言 语行为具有违法、错误以及挑衅倾向。在菲方所构建的话语空间中,中方作为 外围实体代表消极价值观不断入侵以菲律宾为主的中心实体,在趋近过程中对 菲方主权领土及其利益持续构成威胁, 其言语行为具有侵略扩张倾向; 3) 在 南海争端中,中方主要通过趋近化策略从历史史实以及相关法律背景来实现其 南海问题的合法化,倾向于通过双方谈判与协商来解决争端。而菲方主要通过 趋近化策略从法律层面实现其南海问题的合法化,倾向于通过国际法庭仲裁来 解决争端。

关键词: 批评话语分析 趋近化 话语策略 合法化 中菲南海问题

### 国家话语立场之元语用分析框架构建

北京外国语大学 卓丽

摘要:学界的国家话语的元语用研究已经开始朝不同的主题展开,而国家话语立场的元语用研究还很稀少。由于元语用与立场都具有指示性(索引性)特征,语用学者已意识到元语用研究与立场研究的共通性,并将立场的元语用研究用于分析政治话语、媒体话语,但迄今未能从理论层面构建适宜的元语用立场分析框架。在整合先前立场研究范式基础上,本文提出国家话语立场之元语用分析框架,主张立场研究从元语用视角切入可以弥补语料库语言学和功能语言学派立场研究局限于语义标注的不足,为研究国家话语立场提供了一个有较强操作性的综合性分析框架。

关键词: 国家话语立场; 元语用框架; 元语用立场

## Construction of Meta-pragmatic Frame for Analysis of National Discourse Stance

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Abstract: Meta-pragmatic research on national discourse has evolved towards different topics while little has been involved of national discourse stance. Meta-pragmatic strategy and stance are similar to each other in their indexicality and reflexivity. Noting this point, pragmatists have adopted meta-pragmatic analysis to examine stance in political and media discourse. Nevertheless, prior researches fail to offer an analytical framework applicable to the practical scrutiny of meta-pragmatic stance. This paper, by integrating meta-pragmatic research with Du Bois' stance triangle, endeavors to propose a meta-pragmatic analytical framework that could be used to explore national discourse stance. The efforts going beyond the limits of Corpus Linguistics and Functional Linguistics to investigate stance from semantic perspectives, calls for applying meta-pragmatic theories to examine the interface between semantic features

and pragmatic uses. It is expected to offer a comprehensive analytical frame for national discourse stance research.

Keywords: National discourse stance; meta-pragmatic frame; meta-pragmatic stance

## 特邀专题研讨(6-PM-8) 葛云锋

# Negotiating national identities in conflict situations: The discursive reproduction of the Sino-U.S. trade war in China's news reports

山东师范大学 葛云锋

#### **Abstract**

The force of globalization has greatly challenged people's conceptualization of national identity. The traditional definition of national identity as being distinct, stable, and generated by such internal factors as ethnic, religion, citizenship, etc. has been replaced by the understanding that national identity is invested with more dynamic and complex features and is actually constructed differently in different situations. By following Van Dijk's socio-cognitive perspective in critical discourse analysis and drawing on the 47 news reports collected on the websites of People's Daily Online and Xinhuanet, this study explores how China's national identities are negotiated in its news reports of the Sino-U.S. trade war. It is found that China's news reports have constructed three types of Sino-U.S. relations, namely, antagonistic, negotiatory, and cooperative relations. Out of these relations, China has been constructed as victim of the trade war, defender of free trade, driver for negotiations, and beneficiary of mutual cooperation. The construction of these identities and relations is realized through constructive, destructive, justification and transformation strategies. It is further found that the diversity of both China's national identities and Sino-U.S. relations in China's news reports is the result of the political, social, and economic differences between the two countries.

#### **Keywords**

National identity; ideology; trade war; news reports; critical discourse analysis; Sino-U.S. relation

## **媒体立场建构-基于中非媒体有关"中非关系"新闻标题立场标记语对比分析** 毕晓毅 山东师范大学

摘要:

在"一带一路"发展新时期,中非关系受到西方舆论导向的影响,维护好中非合作关系是打造命运共同体的生动范例。本研究基于立场标记语,试图透过中非新闻标题来管窥双方官媒对于中非关系立场的异同。研究发现中非媒体新闻标题立场标记语的使用上既有共性又有差异。标记语的使用体现出双方对于不同中非关系相关新闻事件立场的异同。并基于此,本研究提出构建更加紧密的中非命运共同体的新闻标题策略。

关键词: 新闻标题;立场标记语;新闻语篇; 中非关系; 中非命运共同体

### 公共卫生危机事件中的话语互动和身份建构研究

刘璇 山东师范大学

摘要:公共卫生危机等社会事件的突发对原社会结构和社会关系带来一定冲击甚至挑战,此时不同的话语群体在危机应对的社会实践中形成了复杂的话语互动、展示了动态的身份建构过程。从批评话语研究视角出发,使用再情景化分析工具探讨李文亮在中国新冠疫情突发过程中的身份变化,可以发现危机时空下产生了医疗话语与社交话语的杂糅、与法律话语的冲突、对公众话语的影响以及和国家官方话语的合作等多环节、多维度的话语互动,使其在"医生"、"社交者"、"违法者"、"公民"到"烈士"的身份中不断迁移与转换。这既体现了社会发展与变化所引起的社会身份波动,也呈现出不同话语群体通过建构特定身份、传递对社会事件的特定认识,以应对危机、推进社会稳定与发展的互动过程。

关键词:话语互动;身份建构;批评话语研究;公共卫生危机;李文亮

# Changing patterns of apology in spoken British English: A local grammar based diachronic investigation

苏杭 四川外国语大学

Abstract: This paper presents a local grammar based diachronic investigation of apology in spoken British English, aiming to offer an alternative approach for diachronic speech act analysis and to further explore what the changing patterns of apology would suggest about the social-cultural changes happened and/or happening in the British society. The paper shows that the proposed local grammar approach can contribute to a more delicate and finer-grained speech act annotation scheme, which in turn facilitates a more reliable quantification of speech act realisations across contexts or time. The subsequent investigation shows that apologies in spoken British English are becoming more formulaic and less explicit, which suggests that either social distance has been reduced or that Britain might have become an even more stratified society.

Keywords: apology; local grammar; speech acts; diachronic speech act analysis; spoken British English

# A Study on Conversational Strategies of Chinese Country Doctors with Their Patients from the Perspective of Social Psychological Pragmatics

魏忠堂 齐鲁师范学院

Abstract: Conversational strategies are the techniques that help speakers to maintain conversations going smoothly and to achieve the communicative goals. This study probed into the conversational strategies implemented by Chinese country doctors in communicating with their patients and furthermore, explored the social psychological functions and effects of each conversational strategy. Via collecting and analyzing 217 conversations between 10 Chinese country doctors aged from 35 to 45 with 217 patients, the author found that 12 conversational strategies were employed by Chinese country doctors to help their patients be more cooperative in the process of diagnosis and more positive and active to the treatment, which were greeting, enquiry, instruction in diagnosis, data display, assertion, instruction after diagnosis, explanation, comparison, comforting, praise, warning, and kinship address. Moreover, instruction in diagnosis consists of two kinds which are direct instruction and instruction with request. Instruction after diagnosis consists of three types which are simple instruction,

instruction with negation, and instruction with consultation. Explanation consists of four different ways which are explanation with medical knowledge, explanation with government policy, explanation with patient's behavior, and explanation with slang. Comparison consists of two parts which are vertical comparison and horizontal comparison, and horizontal comparison is further divided into two kinds which are upward comparison and downward comparison. Additionally, different conversational strategies observed or violated different maxims of politeness principle and thus, caused different topical and social psychological functions and effects on patients and thus, help them be more cooperative and positive.

### 中美房地产广告话语中的生态转喻对比研究

宋来全 山东师范大学

摘要:

生态转喻是涉及和谐生态关系的一系列转喻表达,其特质为生态认知域中的部分领域或相邻域凸显。房地产广告话语,作为生态破坏性话语的一个亚语类话语,充斥着各种生态转喻用法。本文从功能-认知视角出发,基于小型语料库,对比分析中美房地产广告话语中的生态转喻用法异同,探讨其发生理据和产生的生态效果。研究发现,"HOME FOR HOUSE"和"LARGE/WIDE/SPACIOUS PLACE FOR HOUSE"是中美房地产广告话语中都较为常见的生态转喻,然而"INVESTMENT FOR HOUSE"、"PRIVATE PLACE FOR HOUSE"、"PET-FRIENDLY PLACE FOR HOUSE"。"RIVER/LAKE/MOUNTAIN/CLOUD/PARK FOR HOUSE"和"EDUCATION FOR HOUSE"是中国房地产广告更青睐的生态转喻。本文认为,这些生态转喻用法异同是英汉民族文化意识形态在房地产广告话语层面的例示化结果,中国房地产广告话语中的生态转喻用法具有更强的生态破坏诱导性。论文关键词:房地产广告话语;生态转喻;发生理据;生态效果

## 特邀专题研讨(7-AM-2) 吴晓苹

# Creativity in the *Wanghong* sphere: discourses of neoliberalism and Confucianism in fitness influencers

Gwen Bouvier and Zhao Wenting Zhejiang University

This presentation draws on a social semiotic approach to analyse the posts of women fitness experts/influencers on Chinese Weibo. On the posts, we find a harmonized world where all parts of life can be managed by making the right choices and by having a striving attitude. Here, success and happiness become tasks to be worked on. Yet this is a decontextualized world, where there is no room for actual situations and dispositions. These representations can be related to rising neoliberal ideas, values, and identities among the new Chinese middle classes, which, in these instances, are used to create a rather overdetermined stance against more traditional Confucian women's roles with an emphasis on caring, knowing one's position, and kinship obligations. But the one-size-fits-all rhetoric of empowerment, getting-ahead and choice leaves little room for sharing the actual restrictions, conflicts, and struggles faced by these women.

#### Reclaiming women's identities on Douyin

David Machin and Zhao Wenting Zhejiang University

Douyin is an app that carries short video clips, live streaming and comments. In this paper we look at a genre of clip carried on the platform called 'transformations'. Here, mostly young women, make films of themselves where they transform instantaneously from what they present as a more mundane person to someone appearing more like a pop star, film star or fashion model. Some of these women have millions of followers and monetize through sponsorships and advertisements. He we explore how we might approach such short clips analytically. And we think about them in the context of changing roles of women in Chinese societies, the tensions these carry, placing them in new patterns of commodification.

## Performing Accent on Chinese Social Media: Analysing Bbeirabbit's Tianjin dialect on Douyin videos

Todd L. Sandel & Yusa Wang, University of Macau

Abstract: Afforded by China's growing social media market and mobile phone app development, thousands of entrepreneurial individuals have become famous online, known colloquially as 'Wanghong'. The largest and most popular type are those who promote and sell beauty and fashion products. They create accounts on such social media apps as Weibo, Douyin (TikTok), or the online retailer Taobao, and use the affordances of the media (e.g. posting short videos, text messages, pictures, livestreaming) to create a distinguishing and recognizable personae, designed to attract followers. That is, the more successful wanghong are media 'entertainers' who post interesting and engaging content, that followers reward by making purchases or offering financial and/or non-financial support. For this study, we will wanghong who create a 'grassroots appeal' by speaking in nonstandard Chinese, and use prosody, accent, and gestures in humorous ways, and how their followers reply demonstrating intimacy. In particular, we will study how the wanghong known as 'Bbeirabbit' performs in 'Tianjin dialect', a speech form that is mutually intelligible with standard Chinese, but differs in terms of tone, syllable, and elision. Furthermore, the analysis is an opportunity to develop a method for studying nonstandard Chinese accents as they are performed on social media.

# The cultural taxonomy of online video-sharing: A contrastive analysis of YouTube and Bilibili

Leticia-Tian Zhang Beijing Foreign Studies University

Sumin Zhao, Linguistics and English Language, University of Edinburgh Video-sharing is one of the most widespread practices online. However, while studies on global platforms such as YouTube are prolific, insights on non-Western platforms and its distinct video culture are still limited. This paper considers comparatively YouTube and the leading Chinese video-sharing site and social media Bilibili from a

semiotic technology approach (Zhang & Cassany, 2019; Zhao et al., 2014), aiming to understand how different video sharing platforms discursively frame video-sharing practices through platform interface design. The analysis is twofold. First, we develop a contrastive account of the design of menus on the platforms, analyzing the accessibility, taxonomy and visual design. Then, we focus on a unique menu on Bilibili, guichu, which specializes in deliberately manipulated videos with autotune remix. We will examine this genre through three levels: 1) as a linguistic phenomenon, 2) a multimodal semiotic artefact and 3) as an interdiscursive space. Bilibili discursively frames and legitimizes the video-sharing practices by setting up a folk taxonomy of video genre and integrating it in the menu design.

#### Danmu Subtitling on Bilibili: A Social Semiotic Perspective

Yang Yuhong Sichuan University

Abstract: The danmu interface is a unique feature on Japanese and Chinese videosharing websites which allows "live" comments to be directly overlaid onto the video. This talk focuses on one particular semiotic and social practice materialised on the danmu interface, collaborative user translation, where users use their danmu entries to post translations onto the video frame in their engagement with the "raw meat", untranslated foreign language videos. Adopting Theo van Leeuwen's social semiotic approach to visual communication and his conceptualisation of "semiotic regimes", one of the key concepts in this approach, this talk shows how such a translation practice materialise on the danmu interface, through discussions on the use of semiotic resources in relation to relevant semiotic regimes that derive from the semiotic technology of danmu, professional practices of audiovisual translation and relevant regulatory discourses. Examples taken from multimodal discourse analysis of the study (from a dataset consisting of an untranslated English documentary video posted on Bilibli, the most popular danmu video website in China) will then be presented and discussed. This talk finally touches on how such a research contributes to the development of social semiotics-oriented multimodal discourse analysis through a focus on the semiotic and social practice of user translation on danmu and broadens the scope of non-professional translation studies.

Keywords: danmu subtitling, Bilibili, audiovisual translation, user translation, semiotic regime

# An experiment in collective action through the creative use of Chinese memes as part of a mobilised nationalist campaign

Xiaoping Wu and Richard Fitzgerald University of Macau

In this paper, we examine the 2016 *Diba Expedition to Facebook*, a mass collective organized campaign directed at independence leaning Taiwanese individuals and institutions. In particular, we approach it as an example of memetic communication as it has seen a highly organized meme war between users from the Chinese Mainland and Taiwan on Facebook. This campaign was prepared in advance and began at 7pm Beijing time 20<sup>th</sup> January 2016. It was organized through various servers and VPNs and

supported through pre-generated banks of ready-to-use memes and nationalist texts along with official rules of engagement coordinated across different platforms. In the analysis, we drawn on forms of multimodal analysis to examine the different stages of the nationalist campaign from the preparation, the rules of engagement, the weapons and battle lines, as well as the evolving and creative tactics employed during the memetic communication. The analysis highlights the ways Chinese users mobilize multimodal elements of political propaganda and popular culture as well as cross-platform creativity to mount an online nationalist campaign directed towards a particular target outside China with the state government initially turning a blind eye to the practices of evading Chinese online censorship.

#### Translanguaging in self-praise on Chinese Microblogs

Wei Ren, Yaping Guo Beihang University

#### Abstract:

Translanguaging, involving different linguistic or semiotic resources, has impacted significantly on linguistic studies. However, research has seldom focused on translanguaging strategies in a particular speech act. This study aims to investigate the translanguaging pragmatic strategies in the speech act of self-praise on Chinese social media. The study randomly collected 300 microblogs containing self-praise, of which the translanguaging strategies and the self-praise strategies were coded individually. Through qualitative and quantitative analysis, the study observed the following findings: first, there are three major categories of translanguaging strategies in self-praise microblogs, namely, linguistic system, multi-semiotic system and multimodal system. Specifically, the linguistic system includes intralanguage and interlanguage; the multi-semiotic system includes emoji, punctuation marks and image macro; and the multimodal system consists of the use of image and video. The study will also discuss and potential factors influencing translanguaging practices in Chinese social networking communication.

## 特邀专题研讨(7-AM-3) 钱毓芳

### 私人书信中革命家庭子女的自我建构(1953-1986)

李楠 浙江工商大学

摘 要:激情、理想、浪漫和具有献身精神是人们对二十世纪五十到八十年代青年的普遍印象,他们的自我建构对于理解新中国的发展具有重大意义。本文结合语料库和批评话语分析方法,基于来自同一革命家庭在 1950 至 1986 年间子女写给父母的私人书信,分析了革命家庭子女的自我建构。研究发现,子女的自我建构涉及思想、生活、工作、学习和理想五个方面。在革命大家庭这个传统共同体的纽带连接下,他们思想纯粹、勇于担当、勤奋节俭。在家庭中勇于担当的精神延续到了国家层面,形成了子女自我建构的革命话语背后显著的特点。

关键词: 私人书信 批评话语分析 自我建构

#### The Self Construction of Children from a Revolutionary Family Based on

### **Private Letters (1953-1986)**

LI Nan Zhejiang Gongshang University

**Abstract:** Being passionate, idealistic, romantic and dedicate has been the general impression on youths from the 1950s to the 1980s, and their self-construction is of great significance to the of great significance to understanding the development of New China. Based on the private letters written by children from a revolutionary family to their parents from 1950 to 1986, this paper merges corpus analysis and critical discourse analysis to analyze the self construction of the children of the revolutionary family. We found that children's self-construction involves five aspects: thought, life, work, study and ideals. With the ties of the traditional community of the revolutionary family, the children from the family are pure in thought, responsible in home and country, diligent and thrifty. To assume responsibility in home continues to extend to the national level, forming the distinctive features behind the revolutionary discourse of children's self-construction.

**Keywords:** private letters, corpus-based, critical discourse analysis, self construction

### 基于私人书信的革命家庭"情感"话语研究

潘文红 浙江工商大学

摘要:私人书信充满了动人的情感,是我们理解一个时代的人的真实内心世界的 宝贵材料。本研究运用语料库和批判话语分析相结合的方法,以吴坚毅书信高频 情感词的搭配网络、检索行分析为主要观察对象,深入解读书信者情感的话语表 征及建构,尝试解读我国革命家庭丰富的内心情感。

关键词: 语料库; 话语研究; 吴坚毅家人书信; 情感

# A Preliminary Study of Emotion Discourse in the Private Letters of a Revolutionary Family

Abstract: Private letters are full of moving emotions and are valuable materials for us to understand the true inner world of people in an era. With corpus techniques, the study observes the collocational network and concordance lines of frequently used emotion words in the private letters of Wu Jianyi's family and merges corpus analysis and discourse studies to explore the discursive constructions around emotions in these letters.

Keywords: corpus-based, discourse studies, private letters of Wu Jianyi's family, emotions

## 私人书信中的工作话语研究——以 20 世纪 60-80 年代一组家书为例 钱毓芳 董颖颖 浙江工商大学

摘要:

书信是记录当代中国社会生活细节、人际互动情感以及人际关系最为详实的文本,书信话语承载着当代中国社会生活的样貌。书信作为一种特殊的汉语书写体是珍贵的语言资源,这种语言资源是人类文化重要的载体和阐释者,本研究基于一组20世纪60-80年代一个知识分子家庭的780余封家书,运用语料库分析方法,从批判话语分析的视角探讨书信中围绕工作的话语,以及形成这些话语的动因。本研究发现,一方面,政治话语通过各种传播途径渗透到书信话语中;另一方面,

工作话语折射了建国后知识分子适应社会主义建设的内在思想动力。 关键词:批判话语分析:语料库:私人书信:工作话语

# Discursive Constructions around *Gong Zuo* in Private Letters—Taking Letters from 1960s to the 1980s as an Example

QIAN Yufang & DONG Yingying Zhejiang Gongshang University Abstract: Private letter is the most detailed text recording the details of contemporary Chinese social life, interpersonal interaction emotion and interpersonal relationship, and the discourses in private letters show the picture of contemporary Chinese social life. Based on a group of more than 780 letters from an intellectual family from 1960s to 1980s, this study uses corpus analysis method to reveal the discourse characteristics around gongzuo/IMF and the motivation of these discourses from the perspective of critical discourse analysis. On the one hand, political discourse penetrates into epistolary discourse through various ways; On the other hand, the gongzuo discourse reflects the inner ideological power of intellectuals to adapt to the socialist construction after the founding of the people's Republic of China.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis; Corpus; Private Letters; Gong Zuo Discourse

# 中国青年的情感结构及其实践:以贞媛与庆生的私人书信为例(1961-1986) 复旦大学 魏澜

#### 摘要

本文基于一对夫妻及其家人在 1961 年至 1986 年间 679 封私人书信的"田野调查",试图从情感视角对这组私人书信进行解读,旨在理解在这一历史阶段中,普通人的婚姻与亲密关系状况。通过呈现社会主义时期男女之间情感结构的差异与冲突,本文试图勾勒出史华罗所称的"精神结构"(史华罗 2009)。本文发现,新文化运动以来所追崇的浪漫主义爱情、社会主义时期的革命爱情与传统中国的儒家爱情之间存在不同的感觉结构,并在日常生活实践中对爱情与婚姻产生重要影响。

关键词: 私人书信、情感、革命、集体时代

# Emotion structure and its practice of Chinese youth in Socialist Era: a study of the private letters exchanged by Qingsheng and Zhenyuan (1961-1986)

Lan WEI Fudan University

#### **Abstract**

By "doing fieldwork" on 679 private letters corresponded by a couple and their family members from 1961 to 1986, this article is trying to interpret the text from the perspective of emotion. It aims to understand the marriage and intimate relationship of the ordinary people in the Socialist era. By showing the different and conflicting structure of feelings between men and women in the Socialist era, this article outlines what Paolo Santangelo called "mental structure" (Santangelo 2009). I found that the romantic love that pursued since the New Culture Movement, the revolutionary love in the Socialist era, and the traditional Chinese Confucian love have different structures of feelings which played significant role in the everyday practices of the marriage life.

Keywords: private letter, emotion, revolution, Socialist era

### A corpus-based study of interactional metadiscourse in Chinese private letters

XU Yan Zhejiang Gongshang University

**Abstract:** Metadiscourse, referring to resources employed to organize a discourse or express the writer's stance towards it, has been widely researched in various genres. Current literature contributes largely to the understanding of genres used in public communication, including academic papers, news, advertisements, corporate letters, and so on. However, there is a paucity of studies investigating metadiscourse employed in private communication. To fill this gap, the present study is designed to examine interactional metadiscourse in a corpus of Chinese private letters built by Zhejiang Gongshang University, drawing upon Hyland's (2005) framework of interactional metadiscourse. The findings are as follows. First, self-mention and engagement markers are most frequently found in the corpus. The former is realized by first-person pronouns, and the latter is realized by second-person pronouns, addressing forms, and questions typically ended by the Chinese interjection ne (呢). The frequent use of self-mention and engagement markers represents the continuous interactivity in private letter communication and the sender's expectation of the recipient's response. Second, hedges are realized in various forms, among which possibly (可能), whether (是否) are most frequently used. Hedges function to express the sender's indirect request and uncertain prediction, which reflects the sender's politeness and the limitation of letter communication in terms of information exchange. Third, boosters are also realized in diversified ways, among which definitely (一定), always (一直) are most frequently used. Boosters are used to express the sender's certainty and determination, thus the recipient's acceptance is expected. Fourth, attitude markers are used to express positive emotions, typically joy and pleasure, and negative emotions such as anxiety and worry, expressing the sender's happiness in writing the letter and his/her concerns about the recipient, her health condition in particular. The study is significant in two aspects. On the one hand, it helps us to understand typical discursive features of private letters, which are different from public communication discourse. On the other hand, it shows how interactional metadiscourse is employed in private letters to establish a firm bond between family members, friends, teachers and students, when communication technology was underdeveloped in the past in China.

**Keywords:** private letters; corpus; interactional metadiscourse

#### 基于中国民间书信语料库的人际互动元话语研究

徐燕 浙江工商大学

摘要:元话语指用于组织话语和表明作者对话语内容以及读者立场的语言资源,已被广泛运用于考察多种体裁的话语特征。现有研究主要关注学术论文、新闻、广告、企业信函等公共话语,鲜有研究考察个人沟通中元话语的使用。本研究基于浙江工商大学民间书信语料库,以 Hyland (2005) 提出的人际互动元话语 (interactional metadiscourse)为分析框架,考察了五类人际互动元话语的使用特征。研究发现,第一,自我提及和参与标记这两类元话语出现频率最高,前者主要由第一人称代词实现,后者由第二人称代词、对收信人的称呼语和以"呢"为结尾的疑问句实现,体现了书信沟通的持续互动性和寄信人对收信人回复的期待。第

二,模糊限制语实现形式多样,频率最高的表达为"可能"、"是否",常用于表示寄信人对收信人发出委婉请求和对他人情况的不确定预测,体现了寄信人的礼貌态度,也反映了书信沟通对信息交流的局限性。第三,强调词语的实现形式也很多样,频率最高的表达为"一定"、"一直",常用于强调寄信人的决心和肯定预测,表达了寄信人对收信人接受自己想法的期待。第四,态度标记主要表现为高兴、愉快等积极情绪,和挂念、担心等消极情绪,表达寄信人的喜悦和对收信人尤其是其身体状况的牵挂。本研究有两个方面的积极意义。第一,研究有助于我们了解个人书信话语区别于公共话语的语篇特征;第二,研究表明了在中国过去通讯欠发达时期,民众如何在书信写作中运用人际互动元话语建立家庭成员之间,师生之间,朋友之间的情感纽带。

关键词:民间书信;语料库;人际互动元话语

## 20 世纪 80 年代中国民间书信中爱的话语——以《玫瑰色的爱》为例

杨巧燕 浙江工商大学

**摘要:** 民间书信能够真实反映人们日常生活状态和精神世界,是历史话语研究的极佳资源。本文以 20 世纪 80 年代一对青年知识分子来往书信为分析对象,采用基于语料库与批评话语分析相结合的研究方法,解读他们从恋爱到婚姻的爱情发展历程,体现了 20 世纪 80 年代青年知识分子的独特爱情观。在书信中,他们对爱情的概念作了充分探讨,大胆直白的爱的表达在书信的字里行间自然流淌。本组书信构建的"爱情"是一个横向动态方向、纵向有明确发展内涵的情感概念,内容清晰且表达多样,传递了通信双方丰富的爱情理想。

关键词: 书信 话语研究 语料库 爱情

## The Discourse of Love in Chinese Letters in 1980s—Take the book "Rose Love" as an example

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Abstract: Letters can truly reflect people's daily life and spiritual world, and are an excellent resource for historical discourse research. This article takes the letters between a young intellectual couple in the 1980s as the object of analysis, and uses a research method based on the combination of corpus and critical discourse analysis to interpret their love development from romantic love to that of marriage, reflecting their unique understanding of love in the 1980s. In the letter, they fully explored the concept of love, and the brave and straightforward expression of love flows naturally among the lines in the letter. The "love" constructed by these letters is an emotional concept with a horizontal dynamic direction and a clear vertical development connotation. The content of love is clear and diverse, and it conveys the rich ideals of love between the couple.

Keywords: Letters, Discourse studies, Corpus, Love

## 特邀专题研讨(7-PM-1) 张冉冉

Judges' interpersonal commitment in criminal trials in China: A sociosemiotic approach to procedural justice

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Abstract: Procedural justice has been mostly studied from the perspectives of philosophy, jurisprudence and law, which focus on its rationale or abstract dimension, and few studies have attempted to figure out the concrete discursive choices that may influence its contextualization in specific contexts, criminal trials in China for instance, as well as the individual's perception of it. This article, adopting a sociosemiotic approach informed by systemic functional linguistics which is concerned with the relationship between language and social practice and deals with the system and process of language in contexts, investigates how judges' interpersonal commitment is instantiated in the contextualization of procedural justice in criminal trials in China. The study finds that procedural justice in Chinese criminal courts is mainly constructed within judges' discourse, including their discursive choices to regulate the legal proceeding and to negotiate with different subjects of criminal lawsuits for rights or obligations according to the criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China. The rhetoric effect of the different forms of these choices is interpreted through the lens of the group engagement model of procedural justice. It is argued that, as an institutional discourse, judges' discourse in criminal courtroom does have an impact on individual's cooperative behaviors, not only in terms of how judges legitimize their authority which results in individual's mandatory cooperation, but more importantly in terms of how judges shape individual's evaluation or feeling of judicial credibility and make them be willing to accept, respect and cooperate. Moreover, proceeding from procedural justice, this article informs a comprehensive understanding of judges' interpersonal commitment in criminal trials in China and may provide new insights into how to improve judicial credibility in judicial practice.

Key words: procedural justice, contextualization, commitment, judges' discourse, sociosemiotic

# The Interpersonal Adaptation Model in Chinese Civil Trial Interaction: A Discourse Semantics Perspective

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Abstract: Adaptation is a process that one makes adjustments in order to be fit in different situations, and is one of the keys to communicating effectively. This process makes a difference and has institutional characteristics in the trial context. Inquiries into adaptation in legal discourse mainly draw pragmatic perspective to see how speakers utter strategically according to different context and how these strategies achieve communicative goals (Chen 2011; Zhao 2014). Specific linguistic phenomena such as over-informative response (Xu & Li 2006), discourse markers (Xu 2009; He 2012) and hedges (Cui 2010) are explored concerning using effects and conditions. However, these studies' emphases on communicative intentions and utterance implicature overlook the grammatical realization of the meaning. Meanwhile, most of the studies focus on one of the trial stages without viewing different trial stages as a whole and choose a limited number of cases. This study deploys the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics and explains the goal-oriented and staged adaptation process by

means of the stratified language model of context, discourse semantics, and lexicogrammar (Halliday 1994/2000; Martin & Rose 2007). Three meta-functions are employed to investigate the exchange roles and moves sequencing between lawyers and the judge (Interpersonal), how lawyers represent experience in adaptive exchange structures (Ideational), and how they organize messages (Textual) in order to win over the judge and enhance the rhetoric effects. Quantitative investigation is conducted to figure out the interpersonal adaptation pattern in the civil trial and give linguistic suggestions both for judges and lawyers to improve their performance.

Key words: civil trials, courtroom discourse, interpersonal adaption, discourse semantics,

#### The multimodal progression of conflict in Chinese civil courts

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Abstract: Conflict is a major social process in civil trials, which is constructed dynamically through the interaction among participants. Civil trials involve not only the use of language, but also non-linguistic semiotics, such as facial expression, eye contact and gesture, making it a multimodal discourse. While existing literature on conflict mostly attend to segments of discourse and focus on linguistic resources, this paper looks at the multimodal and dynamic development of conflict in the whole process of civil trials. We aim at exploring how conflict unfolds with time in Chinese civil trials and how multiple semiotic resources contribute to the dynamic progression. Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics and Social Semiotics, we first propose a theoretical framework and then apply it to the analysis of a civil trial case. It is found that some progression patterns are used repeatedly, the development of conflict is highly structured and that visual and linguistic resources contribute differently to the process. Key words: civil court; conflict; multimodal, progression

# Self-legitimation in civil trials: An appraisal analysis of lawyers' discourse Wu Qijing

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Abstract: The civil trial resolves the conflicts between civil subjects, who, as the plaintiff and defendant, usually entrust a lawyer to participate in the trial. One of the basic functions for lawyers to attend court trials is to strive for a judgment that is beneficial to their clients. In court trials where discourse is the medium of interactions, lawyers use language to reconstruct facts, submit evidence, invoke laws, and express opinions to legitimize their client's behavior and opinions, and then win the support of the judges for their client's claims. While presenting the facts, evidence, laws and opinions related to the case, lawyers will inevitably evaluate the persons, things and events related to the case, and show their attitudes towards the relevant entities and their value positions on the relevant propositions. The process of evaluating with language is actually a process of self-legitimation. This article will analyze how lawyers use evaluative language to legitimize the party they are from in civil trials. Considering the different use of evaluative language by lawyers in different cases, this article collects 12 civil trials about different disputes from China Court Trial Online

(http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/) for analysis. The dispute types include personality rights dispute, contract dispute, intellectual property contract dispute, unfair competition dispute, labor dispute, marriage and family dispute, inheritance dispute, ownership dispute, usufructuary rights dispute, intellectual property ownership and infringement dispute, infringement liability dispute, as well as enforcement objections. These court trial videos were transcribed into approximately 210,000 words. This article employs APPRAISAL system established by Martin and Rose (2003/2007) to analyze the attitude resources used by lawyers in civil trials, and annotates the data with the help of UAM Corpus Tool. It aims to resolve the following three questions: 1) What are evaluated by lawyers? 2) What attitude resources are used for evaluation? 3) How is self-legitimization realized by the use of attitude resources? By answering these questions, this article demonstrates that evaluative language is a way of self-legitimization in court trials, and at the same time attempts to provide enlightenment and language strategies for high-quality arguments of lawyers in court trials.

Key words: self-legitimation, lawyer's discourse, civil trial, appraisal

### **Bridging the Comparative Law and Legal Translation**

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Abstract: Both translators and comparatists have to deal with problems of indeterminacy and lack of equivalence, but their approaches differ. As Engberg (2013) observes that the interests and goals of comparatists are completely different. Comparative law forms the basis for translating legal texts. Where there are multiple intersections between law and language, it is noteworthy that legal rules are also indeterminate. H.L.A Hart describes the nature of "open texture" within law due to the "inherent limitations of language". indeed, within a legal system the meaning of legal texts is not a fixed feature since it is subject to revision, or interpretation, by legislators and judges. Comparative law has been considered "the most influential strategy informing the study of foreign law". Since any translation word starts out from an understanding of foreign culture, recourse to comparative law methodology is widely accepted as the first step to legal translation. In other words to say, integrating comparative law methods into decision-making process in legal translation would be necessary and important. This paper aims to demonstrate how comparative law methods can be applied to terminology work for translation purposes, revealing not only the semantics of a legal term but also its connotations and possible reception in the target culture. Legal translation is to fulfil a specific communicative purpose we need to take into consideration the "intervening" role of the translator and the translator's prediction about the reception of the target text in the target legal culture. The practical objective of this paper is therefore to propose a much more effective way, a comparative research tool to aid legal translators. Sometimes, interpreting cases is a highly demanding field that the translation or interpretation work in a rigid and demanding setting as a mere "peripheral presence". In the process of translation, everyone become textualist in distinguishing form the original meanings, public meanings or plain meaning to legal meanings. To settle meanings of terms in texts, this paper is to provide a frame of

reference or a "ready to use" legal translation modes for practices. Key words: legal translation, comparative law, decision-making process

## 特邀专题研讨(7-PM-2) 唐丽萍

## 外交话语劝说中的推定受众——中国形象在南非英文报纸的话语建构

唐丽萍 浙江师范大学

在习近平外交思想指引下,中国特色大国外交不断开创新局面。中非关系在我国外交总体布局中,具有重大战略意义,是推动构建人类命运共同体的生动典范。本研究在英语语言学与新闻传播学和国际关系学的跨学科对话中,基于 Peter White 新近(2020)提出的"推定读者/受众"框架,以十八大以来我国国家领导人、官员和驻南非使节在南非英文报纸发表的署名文章、访谈文章和演讲全文为语料,对中国特色大国外交话语的劝说修辞策略以及负责任大国形象的话语表征开展系统深入的分析,旨在一方面系统展现并检验该框架如何有可能为分析劝说策略提供新的分析路径,一方面为理解和评析我国新时代外交话语和国家形象的传播,特别是对南非/非洲的传播,提供思考与启示。该研究通过推定受众建构的劝说修辞机制的分析,系统展现了中国新时代外交话语如何以更加积极自信、主动作为的姿态,为全球治理和国家治理提供中国方案,在经济、道义和政治层面全面建构和传播负责任大国形象。

### "我们的服务故事": CCTV 春运新闻报道的话语研究

侯建波 西安外国语大学

春运是全球范围最大规模的人类迁徙活动,在春节前后持续 40 天,运送旅客超过 20 亿人次。春运是所有中国人不可或缺的经历,反映着中国社会的结构特征,成为众多学科的研究议题。春运是新闻媒体关注的焦点,往往会成为《新闻联播》的报道重点。本研究收集 2012-2014 三个春运期间 CCTV《新闻联播》栏目的春运新闻报道,共计收集到 104 个春运电视新闻报道,共计时长 174:02 分钟。其中 2012 春运收集到 37 个电视新闻报道,时长 56:44 分钟;2013 春运收集到 35 篇报道,时长 67:44 分钟;2014 春运收集到 23 篇报道,时长 49:36 分钟。由于语料为电视新闻报道,本研究对其进行处理:首先,对电视新闻报道中的口语进行转写,为语料处理提供准备;其次,本研究按照文字、声音、图像三种符号系统对语料进行处理,标注参与者的言语、话题、身份表达语、近镜头、中镜头、远镜头等等;最后,本研究采用定性与定量相结合的方法对语料进行分析。本研究以社会认知分析范式的"意识方块"和"宏观结构"为理论基础,对语料进行分析,旨在探析春运电视新闻报道中体现的主流价值观。研究结果显示春运新闻新闻报道采用固化的模式,强调"春运服务群体"和"春运服务过程",讲述了春运期间服务者辛勤付出的故事,用新闻故事阐述了"中国的好故事"。

### 镜像中国: 国际新闻报道与中国的身份叙事

杨一帆 华东师范大学

国际新闻报道既是本国国家身份的体现,也参与了对国家身份的建构。基于议程设置与框架理论,官方媒体在国际事件的报道的过程中,通过"自我"与"他者"的对比,有意识且有目的地强调本国国家身份的不同方面。通过分析 2013 年至2021 年中国官方媒体对英国脱欧后的"欧洲一体化"及"中欧关系"两个主题的

报道,该文章一方面分析了英国脱欧之后的中国对欧盟外交政策的变化,另一方面也讨论了官方媒体是如何通过报道国际问题来实现中国的身份叙事的。

# 媒体并购话语中的中国企业形象对比研究——一项语料库辅助的话语一历史分析

赵永刚 郑州轻工业大学

研究采用语料库辅助的话语一历史分析法考察《中国日报》和《纽约时报》在并购报道中对中国企业形象的建构,发现中美媒体分别塑造了中国企业相对正面和非常负面的形象,《中国日报》对命名、论辩和视角化等话语策略的运用明显不足。基于以上发现,本文就对外媒体提升话语策略以提高读者接受度、 塑造中国企业良好形象提出了具体建议。

### 海外主流媒体"十四五"规划报道的中国形象研究

穆军芳 河北大学

海外主流媒体关于"十四五"规划的报道可以洞察国际舆论环境所展现的中国形象,也是全方面了解国际社会对中国发展的看法与立场的重要窗口之一。本研究基于 2020 年 10 月 1 日到 2021 年 4 月 30 日 Factiva 道琼斯数据库的 367 篇海外主流媒体"十四五"规划的相关报道,结合 Van Leeuwen 的批评话语分析方法,运用 AntConc 和 R 语言对所选语料进行分析,总结涉中报道舆情特点,揭示其所隐含的意识形态。研究发现,海外主流媒体关于"十四五"规划的报道呈现出一些新特点、新趋势,报道内容更加全面,涉及中国政治、经济、生态等方面的变化,客观报道逐渐增加,但负面报道仍为主流,新闻报道依然存在着呈现西方意识形态偏见等问题,主要对中国国家形象进行负面建构,影响世界对中国的认知。本研究有助于把握海外主流媒体对中国国家形象的话语建构策略,为我国进一步改善国际舆情环境、构建正面国家形象提供国际舆情参照。

## 特邀专题研讨(7-PM-3) 赵秀凤

摘要:随着现代传媒技术的发展,以加拿大"强力油砂组织"为代表的西方"道德石油"话语言说者,越来越重视利用"多模态"的话语表述,将图像作为与文字同等重要的意义构成、战略传播媒介,以实现能源话语的"技术化"。网络媒介中的加拿大"道德石油"话语具有鲜明的多模态特征:首先,善于利用多模态符号资源建构清晰的"我-他"二元对立关系,将能源话语与民族主义、排外话语相互杂糅;其次,重视从其他的话语框架中移入多模态符号元素,从多角度架构加拿大本地社区的共同身份;第三,对国外石油生产者、新能源产业和环保主义者进行污名化攻击,利用多模态符号资源构建"杂糅语体",混淆论辩重点。对"道德石油"话语的多模态批评分析有助于揭示其运作的逻辑、机制,挖掘其隐藏于多模态符号之下的排外修辞、恐惧叙事。在我国争夺经济、能源等领域国际话语权的过程中,也应善用多模态符号和媒体资源,维护国家利益与国家形象。

关键词: 能源话语,话语技术,多模态批评话语分析,话语杂糅

微博话语中的能源转型:系统功能语言学视角

#### 于洋 中国地质大学

摘要:本文借助系统功能语言学理论资源,采用语料库分析与实例分析相结合的方法,研究了微博话语中的能源转型。本文以传统能源"石油"和新型能源"氢能"作为检索关键词,基于 2019 至 2021 年间的新浪微博语料,构建了总数 80 万字的能源微博话语语料库;探讨了能源转型时期能源微博话语中最受关注的三类话题和能源转型的四方面工作,总结了能源话语中最具影响力的微博用户类别;聚焦微博话语的构建功能,从微博用户出发,分析了能源问题中所涉及的群体构建和身份协商,倡导以积极与和谐的态度看待能源问题,对群体和身份研究提供了一定的借鉴,为能源和微博领域的研究开拓了语言学新视角。

关键词:微博话语;能源;系统功能语言学;群体;身份

### 发展正义视角下的碳排放话语——权利与权力的博弈

翟石磊 中国矿业大学

摘要:碳減排是未来 30 年世界发展的主要议程之一,也是发达国家和发展中国家需要共同面对的全球性挑战。然而,在国际碳排放话语中,国家实力的差异造成了发达国家与发展中国家发展权利的不同,形成了碳排放话语权的失衡问题。从后殖民发展话语角度来看,这一失衡既是源自碳减排技术、资本等方面的差距,也与能源发展模式、发展话语范式等有着密切的联系。发达国家凭借其发达的低碳排放技术和雄厚的国家资本,设定国际碳排放的技术标准和发展技术路线,并通过建构基于西方传统的发展话语,造成了西方中心主义的全球碳排放标准模式;广大发展中国家处于服从者、追随者、模仿者的角色,是被西方所构建的碳中和话语体系所边缘化的"他者",导致国际碳排放及其背景下国家发展正义问题的加剧。发展中国家需要在实现碳排放技术创新的同时,积极参与国际碳中和制度和话语构建,在西方碳发展话语之外建构出另一条发展路径,维护发展中国家利益,实现碳减排时代背景下的发展正义。

关键词:碳减排,权力,权利,后殖民发展话语,发展正义

# 政治漫画对主流话语的反讽式隐喻解构——空间正义观视角下的生物能源"反话语"

赵秀凤 中国石油大学

摘要:在气候危机和低碳转型的大背景下,作为一种从绿色植物转化而来的新型燃料,生物能源被贴上"绿色可再生能源"的标签,强势进入发达国家的政策和机构话语,形成了现代主义基调下的生态主流叙事。然而,在政府主导和资本驱动下,生物能源产业的发展引发了一系列社会和环境问题,如很多发展中国家的粮食价格攀升,导致了世界范围内燃料对粮食的争夺;因大面积种植生物燃料农作物而砍伐森林、引发的野生动植物自然栖息地丧失等环境问题。对此,非政府组织、学者、民众等以各种话语形式提出抗议,形成了围绕生物能源的"反话语",其中该主题政治漫画就是一种典型的反讽式反话语。本文从英文漫画网或自媒体平台漫画专栏搜集数百幅与生物能源相关的主题漫画,采用多模态认知批评研究路径,对该类漫画的反话语特质和反讽式隐喻表征开展多模态批评认知分析,并基于空间正义哲学观,阐释该类话语所揭露的生物能源产业背后的"现代主义霸权"。研究表明:(1)该类漫画集中运用了3类反讽式隐喻建构现代主义强权下的异化:自然的异化、工具的异化和空间的异化;这些隐喻与其它故事元素动态组合,编织成多模态隐喻叙事场景:(2)这类场景形象地揭开了主流生物能源话

语中的生态面纱,暴露了以资本主义增殖为目的的生物能源产业的非正义性本质——资本主义现代性对生存正义的霸凌;(3)生物能源政治漫画对主流机构话语的解构和对正义价值观的重塑,有助于厚植大生态主义情怀,建设兼顾生态正义和空间正义的后现代社会。本研究有助于拓宽能源话语研究视野,推动多模态批评认知话语研究的广度和深度。

关键词: 反话语; 能源话语; 多模态批评认知; 政治漫画

#### SDG 语境下全球能源正义的话语网络分析

郑世高 中国石油大学

摘要:随着各国政府开始确定走出 COVID-19 危机的路径,绿色能源转型也成为各国后疫情时代发展政策的核心要素。联合国在 SDG7 框架下努力推动所有国家都有机会参与能源转型,抓住改善人类和地球福祉的宝贵机会。2021 年 9 月举行的联合国能源高级别对话,是自 1981 年在内罗毕举行的联合国新能源和可再生能源会议以来,在大会主持下举行的首次全球能源会议。会议取得了丰硕的成果,包括在全球能源转型中力争做到包容与公正。联合国视野下,能源转型必须与其他 SDG 目标相互协调,并形成有机的话语网络或话语生态。SDG 语境下,能源正义话语中都有哪些构成要素?与其他话语相互之间构成了怎样的网络框架?对于中国的能源转型有哪些启示?本文运用知识社会学的理论取向,通过大会公告文件的话语分析,力图呈现联合国 SDG 语境下全球能源正义的话语网络。 关键词:能源正义:话语网络:SDGs

特邀专题研讨(7-PM-4) 高一虹

## 走向"死亡话语素养"

罗正鹏、高一虹 北京大学

摘要:本文旨在介绍发源于西方情境的"死亡素养"概念(Death Literacy; Leonard et al., 2020),综述相关研究,并在此基础上借鉴应用语言学"新素养研究"(New Literacy Studies; Barton & Hamilton, 2012)的理论视角,提出"死亡话语素养"概念。现存研究主要从认知角度将死亡素养定义为"人们获取和理解临终及死亡相关护理方案,并就其做出理智选择所必需的知识和技能"(Leonard et al., 2020)。然而该定义对死亡议题的社会文化属性及死亡观念的动态建构过程关注不足。应用语言学视角的新素养研究认为,素养并不仅局限于个体所拥有的认知水平和相关技能,而是强调人们如何运用一系列话语形式,参与社会实践、建构对世界的理解。基于这一理论视角,本文提出"死亡话语素养"概念,将其定义为作为社会实践的死亡相关议题言语化和符号化能力和过程。死亡话语语类的消费和生产(高一虹,2019)是死亡话语素养的重要体现方式。这不仅是对语类在认知层面的熟悉,更是在具体社会情境中对其的使用。死亡话语素养概念的探索将推动"谈生论死"社会实践的理论建设和实证研究。

关键词: 死亡话语素养; 死亡话语语类

### 安宁疗护病房医生-患者家属治疗方案协商互动案例的多模态分析

黄芳(北京大学外国语学院、北京大学医学人文学院) 王晓东、曹凤(北京大学首钢医院安宁疗护中心) **摘要:** 本研究对中国某综合医院的安宁疗护病房进行为期四个月的田野调查,使用 Sigrid Norris 的多模态互动分析理论和 Srikant Sarangi 的活动分析(Activity Analysis)理论作为分析框架,选取个案对医生与患者家属在安宁疗护病房就治疗方案进行协商互动的过程进行分析,重点关注医生在与患者家属协商治疗方案过程中采取的沟通策略与话语角色。本研究希望能够为促进安宁疗护医患沟通提供一定的参考信息和实践建议。

关键词: 多模态; 安宁疗护; 医患互动; 活动分析; 话语角色

### 安宁家庭会议中医疗团队多模态话语分析

高一虹(北京大学)、秦苑(北京市海淀医院)

摘要:在前期的安宁疗护家庭会议研究中,我们侧重考察了会议的结构、主持医生的主要言语行为和身份定位(秦苑、高一虹,2021a,2021b)。本研究以一场安宁疗护家庭会议的全程录像为语料,采用多模态话语分析的方法(Norris,2004,2019),考察家庭会议中医生及团队与家属的互动,研究的问题是:医生及团队在家庭会议中的功能是怎样的,这些功能是怎样通过多模态手段实现的?研究显示,医生采用医学影像资料、语言、目光交流、身体语言等,实现了充分告知、深度聆听、积极构建的功能。在家属提出初步设想的基础上,医生进一步建构活动性质,整个医疗团队全力支持讨论操作;最后"病房婚礼"的方案得以实现,患者在离世前参加了儿子的婚礼,完成了爱的嘱托,生死两安。

关键词:安宁疗护家庭会议,多模态话语分析

## 家庭祭扫的多模态个案研究

何明华、徐慧雯、孟玲 华南师范大学

**摘要:**本研究采用民族志的方法考察中国广东省西南部农村一个家庭清明节的祭扫活动。聚焦家庭祭扫中生者与逝者的交流,包括祭扫过程中祭扫者的行为和语言,关注祭扫者是如何通过语言或符号等表达自己对逝者的追思以及表达了怎样的追思的。语料包括家庭祭扫的录像、田野观察笔记和深度访谈。运用多模态话语分析和主题分析的方法分析语料。研究发现,家庭祭扫中对逝者的追思主要通过祭品、祭扫中的打扫坟墓、祭拜具体步骤和行为等符号来表达,较少直接使用语言来表达。祭扫者通过家庭祭扫,表达了对逝者的孝道、思念和传承。

关键词:家庭祭扫;民族志;多模态话语分析

## 死亡教育绘本中"死亡"意义的多模态建构对亲子阅读互动的调节

赵娜 北京科技大学

摘要:在死亡教育绘本亲子阅读活动中,绘本是调节孩子对死亡认识和理解的重要中介工具。本研究通过对四组母亲和孩子共读死亡教育绘本的过程进行观察,探究绘本中"死亡"意义的多模态建构对亲子互动产生的调节作用。本文运用视觉叙事阅读研究框架(Painter, et al., 2012)对绘本图像的概念和人际意义以及图文关系进行分析。研究发现,死亡教育绘本多以第三人称进行叙述,图片多采用"观察"聚焦,使读者与人物世界之间保持一定的"心理"距离,从而减少了可能带给他们的负面情绪;绘本图片通过"社会距离"和"介入"方式所建构的读者与人物的关系直接影响到读者对死亡事件的情感投入;此外,死亡教育绘本对

人物"死亡"状态的建构较委婉含蓄,容易引起儿童读者对死亡的疑问和困惑。 本研究为本土死亡教育绘本创作以及亲子阅读死亡教育绘本的实践均提供了重要启示。

关键词: 死亡教育绘本, 多模态, 亲子互动, 调节

## 特邀专题研讨(7-PM-5) 李战子

## 新媒体传播中的价值观话语

李战子 国防科技大学

#### 摘要:

后疫情时代新媒体平台上的价值观话语更加纷繁多元。本项研究简要概述了新媒体传播中价值观话语的一些呈现样式,分析大型网络合作项目中的价值观框架设计所蕴含的偏见,以及后疫情时代社会文化情境中新媒体传播的话语类别,意在说明价值观话语在后疫情时代话语的博弈中不断变动,指出建构好以人类命运共同体理念为引领的价值观话语是中国对于新媒体跨文化传播的贡献。

## 危机语境下形象建构的社会符号学分析 ——以社交媒体中的危机形象建构为例

刘博怡 国防科技大学

#### 摘要:

伴随危机的出现和发展,形象建构作为危机传播的重要部分,通过挽救和重塑主体形象以重获民众信任和支持。本文首先讨论危机具有符号属性,危机传播通过符号系统实现。而后分析危机话语对危机事件及参与者的再现,揭示危机语境下的形象建构内含丰富的评价资源。在社会符号学视域下,结合系统功能语法和视觉语法,归纳出评价意义的语言符号和视觉符号实现,即评价理论中的态度语义系统和视觉语法中的互动分析框架。本文最后以社交媒体为例,分析其作为新媒体时代话语传播典型平台,如何利用符号资源建构危机形象。

#### 美国国防部网站《相册》栏目多模态人际意义探究

屈静零 国防科技大学

#### 摘要:

随着信息社会的发展,军队主流媒体与新媒体的融合进一步深化,军事话语体系呈现数字化、智能化、多模态化的发展趋势。以美国国防部为例,现已上线官方网站,发布官方移动应用,在社交媒体开设官方账号等,形成立体多维的新媒体宣传矩阵。本研究拟借助 Kress 和 Van Leeuwen 等学者有关视觉语法的论述,以及 Martin 有关多模态评价意义的研究,对美国国防部网站《相册》栏目进行分析,描绘网站多模态话语的人际意义资源特点,分析美军价值观塑造和传播的具体机制,并为多模态话语的人际意义研究带来新的启示。

#### 复杂视觉叙事框架下的多模态话语分析

赵晓彤 国防科技大学

### 摘要:

当今世界深处新媒体革命浪潮中心,新媒体的发展拓宽了以文本为主要研究对象的语言学研究范畴,将以图片为主的视觉交际新模态置于文本同等地位进行分析。

本文遵循系统功能语言学研究范式,以 Clare Painter、Jim Martin 和 Len Unsworth 在《解读视觉叙事:儿童图画书的图像分析》提出的复杂视觉叙事元功能框架为理论指导分析视觉模态,结合马丁和罗斯(Martin & Rose)所提出的话语分析方法作为补充框架用于语言模态分析,选取《一本关于学习的众筹指南》(The Crowdsourced Guide to Learning)为语料,分析其在新媒体语境下的文本组织形式和话语取向。

## 特邀专题研讨(7-PM-6) 李涛

# A Corpus-based Contrastive Study on Translation and Interpretation of Downscaling Graduation Resources in Chinese Political Discourse

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Abstract: Chinese political discourse is the main site of Chinese approach to global governance, which often represents China's national stance. Though precise and authoritative, Chinese political discourse often employs some evaluative resources for effective diplomacy, which contributes to implicit, vague, even ambiguous language in use. In this way, it avoids discursive risks and responsibilities to a great extent, and thus maintain China's image and interests in the process of Chinese political discourse going global and the construction of a Chinese discourse system that is capable of effective international communication. Therefore, it is of significance to examine the ways in which Chinese political discourse is effectively translated to promote China's international right of speech. Drawing on Appraisal System and a Chinese-English translation and interpretation corpus of political discourse, this paper adopts downscaling graduation resources as an entry of contrastive analysis on the ways in which these resources and their collocation patterns are reproduced in translated and interpreted political discourse from Chinese into English and discusses the factors in the process of translation and interpreting. Specifically, it is to address the following three questions: 1) Are there any differences between translation and interpreting in dealing with downscaling graduation resources and their collocation patterns? 2) Will semantic polarization of the collocates of the graduation resources have an impact on their translation and interpreting? 3) What decisive factors are involved in the translation and the interpreting of the downscaling graduation resources in Chinese political discourse. The findings show that 1) the polarization of their collocates correlates with the differences between translation and interpretation of the downscaling graduation resources; 2) When the downscaling graduation resources collocate with positive lexical items, translated discourse displays a tendency to reproduce the graduation resources with corresponding equivalents while interpreted discourse tends to upscale them; 3) When the downscaling graduation resources collocate with negative ones, no statistical significance has been identified between translated and interpreted discourse in terms of the ways they are dealt with. It is argued that with its own laws, translation is in any case carried out in a certain social-cultural

context and thus also a discourse practice restricted by the context. In the case of downscaling graduation resources in Chinese political discourse, such factors as translating stance of the translation participants, different characteristics of interpreting and translation, language differences between Chinese and English, can partially account for the findings in this study. It thus offers thought-provoking insights both theoretically and practically to the translation and the interpreting of Chinese political discourse as well as the construction of a Chinese discourse system that is capable of effective international communication.

## Diplomatic Interpreting and the Recontextualization of Chinese Political Discourse

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Abstract: This paper investigates the role of diplomatic interpreting in the recontextualization of Chinese political discourse in international news media. Focusing on the interpreting of the Chinese officials' speeches during the opening talks of the China-US Alaska meeting in March 2021, this paper looks at how Chinese political discourse is recontextualized in English news reports (including the mode of discourse representation and the degree of linguistic reproduction of the interpreted discourse), and how its recontextualization is affected by the interpreter's optional shifts. The study hopes to reveal the critical impact of diplomatic interpreting on the projection of China's political images in the international media.

**Keywords**: diplomatic interpreting; recontextualization; news discourse; political discourse

# Taking mediated stance via news headline transediting: a case study of the China-U.S. trade conflict in 2018

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This article studies mediated stance in the transedited news headlines on the 2018 China-U.S. trade conflict. It draws on Appraisal theory developed by Martin and White (2005) to examine the transeditor's stance via an analysis of 66 English news headlines and 50 Chinese headlines. The English texts were collected from the American mainstream media, while the Chinese texts were chosen from China's major presses. The result of the analysis shows that when news headlines are transedited from English to Chinese, stance mediation normally sounds negative towards the U.S. and positive towards China. The investigations also found that the selected Chinese presses predominantly showed heteroglossic patterns in the mediated stance they took while the English media tended to use monoglossic ones. It is argued that possible reasons for such stance deviation may include ideological tendencies of the media, different readerships and their expectations of the American and Chinese media, and the different socio-cultural beliefs between the two countries.

Keywords: appraisal, trade conflict, news headlines, transediting, stance meditation

#### 批评话语分析视角下的外宣翻译过程研究

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本文以批评话语分析视角研究外宣翻译过程中的话语生产、传播与接受。外宣翻译文本既蕴含大量意识形态内容,又以实现译入语语境中的传播效果为要求,既讲求对原文的高度忠实,又要对读者的接受与反应给予关注,单纯的语言文字层面的探索无法满足以上多维度的要求,传统的归化或异化策略无法适应话语与社会实践之间辩证的、动态的关系,因此本文采用批评话语分析的超学科视角对外宣翻译过程进行分析。从具体研究方法上,采用 Fairclough 的批评话语分析三维框架从文本(译本)、话语实践(翻译实践)以及社会实践三个维度分析外宣翻译的话语生产、传播与接受。

关键词:外宣翻译;话语研究;三维框架

## 特邀专题研讨(7-PM-7) 王磊

## 外交话语研究及应用: 理论基础及研究方法

王磊 北京第二外国语学院

介绍国内外外交话语研究基于哲学、国际关系和语言学的理论基础、代表学者和主要研究方法及成果。

### 美国崛起进程中的外交话语建构研究(1865~1989)

朱玲玲 北京大学

#### 摘要:

美国善于在不同的历史时期适时提出具有引领性的外交话语。比如,通过带有孤立主义色彩的"门罗宣言"将美洲排他性地置于美国势力之下;通过"解放""独立"等正义呼声控制拉美,将其他大国势力挤出拉美;通过"门户开放"取得参与瓜分世界的机会;通过参加两次世界大战,实现"国际主义"转向;通过建构美式"国际新秩序",最终帮助美国走向世界权力的巅峰,确立了美国国际话语主导权,进而成为今天世界上最重要的超级大国。

那么这一系列看似千差万别的外交话语主张是零散的,还是具有紧密的内在逻辑? 美国外交话语存在怎样的话语模式和建构机制?美国外交话语何以能与时俱进、顺应世界潮流,并始终服务于美国利益?美国外交话语在其崛起进程中是如何获得国际社会广泛认同的?这些问题值得我们进行系统研究。

因此,本文对美国外交话语的历史流变进行系统梳理,提出门性外交话语和战略性外交话语两种美国外交话语模式,总结美国外交话语建构机制,研究美国外交话语的运作机制和国际传播实践,对于我们进一步认识美国的崛起进程和外交话语在此进程中的作用,具有重要的理论和实践意义。同时,该研究也对外交话语如何建构中国特色外交话语体系、服务中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦,具有实际的借鉴意义。

#### 国家话语能力的概念界定

王靖潭 北京第二外国语学院

### 摘要:

近年来,"国家话语能力"、"国家话语权"、"国家话语体系"、"中国特色话语学体系"等逐渐成为对外话语研究领域的学术热点,并正在上升到一种国家战略。

国家话语能力是国家语言能力的重要组成部分,与国际传播能力是辩证统一的整体。提升国家话语能力,建设国际传播能力,加强对外话语体系建设,讲好中国故事,传播好中国声音,展示真实、立体、全面的中国国际形象,对提升国家文化软实力和综合国力意义重大。那么国家话语能力这一概念如何界定?具体包括哪些方面?与其相关概念是何种关系?如何有效加强国家话语能力建设?这些问题值得我们深入思考并进行系统研究。

因此,本文从不同视角对国家话语能力的共时研究进行系统梳理,阐释这一概念的内涵和外延,总结国家话语能力体系建构机制,探讨有效提升国家话语能力的研究路径,有助于深化我们对国家话语能力概念的理解和认识,对进一步强化国家意识、提升国家话语能力具有重要的理论和实践意义。同时,该研究也对新时代背景下国际化创新型外语人才培养过程中的教材体系建设提出几点思考。

# 能源话语与美国国内政治博弈——基于话语—历史分析法的特朗普能源话语策略分析

周乔 郑州财经学院

#### 摘要:

基于话语一历史分析法,选取特朗普有关能源事态及政策的8篇演讲,自建包含36627个词语的语料库,分析特朗普有关能源话语的话语策略,从话语视角揭示特朗普政府能源政策改革的原因和影响,探寻能源话语在美国国内政治博弈中的作用。特朗普能源话语是以提高"能源生产"为手段,以实现"能源主导"为目标,借助论辩策略、述谓策略、强化和弱化策略,强调能源产业对美国经济和就业的提振作用,否定民主党及自由派强调的"气候变化"等相关议题的合理性,规避民众对环境问题的质疑,以能源话语强化其"美国优先"政策,提升支持率。

#### 巴西疫情政治中的话语操控与去安全化策略

刘鹏 北京第二外国语学院

#### 摘要:

本文使用安全化理论框架解构巴西总统博索纳罗对本国新冠疫情通过话语抑制、话语框定、话语定位三位一体的话语操控进行的"去安全化"话语建构。研究发现:博索纳罗政府采取降低疫情话题出现频次、不断压制有关疫情防控的科学话语、通过政治话语压制公共卫生安全话语的话语抑制策略策略;对新冠疫情问题的性质、严重性、原因以及责任者进行诊断性框定;对其他方案进行否定性框定、对自身疫情应对方案进行肯定性框定,以实现对新冠疫情问题的预期性框定;通过激励性框定激发巴西民众对联邦政府和总统本人的支持;博索纳罗也采用了"以经济问题为中心"、"生命至上"、"自由至上"以及"主权至上"的话语定位策略。博索纳罗的话语操纵和去安全化策略反映了其视经济发展与疫情防控为对立关系,视行政权威和专业权威之间为对抗关系以及在"百年未有之大变局"和新冠疫情非传统安全危机两相交叠下右翼话语的反智倾向。

## 特邀专题研讨(7-PM-8) 赖良涛

### 基于课堂话语分析的人文学科知者合法化过程探究

宋成方 对外经济贸易大学

**摘 要:** Marton & Tsui (2004: 3) 认为我们的学习有不同类别, 而学习类别不同,

学习组织和方法也应有所不同。基于合法化语码理论的研究(Maton 2014)指出,人文学科知识属于知者语码(knower code),人文学科教育实践的目的不是专门知识的传授,而是理想知者的培养。课堂话语属于教育实践的再生产场域,最为具体,选择课堂话语作为分析语料可操作性强,并且研究成果能够直接应用于教学。本文以在某北方知名高校开设的"欧美戏剧"为例,通过分析该门课程的课堂话语,揭示人文学科课堂话语中学生知者与教师知者如何互动,逐步成长为一个具有人文思想的"合法"知者。

关键词: 知者语码、课堂话语、欧美戏剧、"合法"知者

### 横向话语在小学低年级数学课堂中的"支架"功能

陈静 中山大学

摘 要:课堂话语作为教师与学生的直接交互方式,是教学研究的重要话题。本文采用个案研究的方法,聚焦一节中国小学二年级数学课堂教学话语中的横向话语(日常生活知识相关话语)和纵向话语(学校教育知识相关话语)(Bernstein,1996; Maton,2014),以此分析和探究横向话语在小学低年级数学知识教学中的作用和功能。研究发现,案例课堂为教师主导型课堂, 教师的课堂教学话语中横向话语与纵向话语所传递的信息量基本持平,表明横向话语对低年级小学生建构数学知识有着重要的"支架"作用(Vygotsky,1978),具体呈现出六个具体功能。因此,教师应多关注低年级小学生的日常生活和语言环境, 从中汲取生动有趣的横向话语资源,以对其学科知识学习产生积极的效果。

关键词: 横向话语、纵向话语、 低年级小学数学、 教学话语、支架功能

### 基于语义波的语篇分析模式: 以双语科学教育语篇为例

罗载兵 西南交通大学

摘要:语义波是 LCT 与 SFL 对话合作的焦点,具有极强的理论与实践的适用性。语义波的二阶性等特征为其识别造成了一定困难,但却为语义波的语篇分析提供了极为丰富的内容。本文从语义波的识别基点话语单位出发,指出依此基点,静态与动态分析视角为语义波的语篇分析模式提供了互补的途径。具体而言,语义波的语篇分析模式涉及语义切入点,语义终点,语义幅度,移动方向,语义流动等,以体现对作为知识构建的语篇及其过程的合法化定位。

关键词:语义波;识别基点;话语单位;语篇分析模式

#### 普法语篇中价值性语义密度的识解

赖良涛、朱熠凝

上海交通大学、上海复观律师事务所

摘 要:在系统功能语言学与合法化语码理论的对话背景下,价值性语义密度可理解为同一语义单位内人际意义的浓缩程度。价值性语义密度的浓缩与稀释又与语篇中构建的等级式知者结构相互照应。对普法语篇具备公共教育功能,通过语言资源来显性地识解其价值性语义密度的强弱变化趋势,或可帮助读者对普法语篇构筑法律公信力、联盟读者的路径有更清晰的认知。而表达作者对特定行为之评价意义的态度资源,可作为观测价值性语义密度在语篇内部流动趋势的外部语言手段。本文选取了30例2020年1月至6月"司法部"及"中国普法"在其官方微博所发布的"普法课堂"30例专栏语篇作为研究语料,通过语篇内态度资源类型出现的频率、各语篇成份的分布规律及态度资源本身主体的身份构建,来识解微

博普法语篇价值性语义密度的变化,并以此为基点,探讨普法语篇说服读者敬畏法律公信力之交易目的的实现路径。基于态度资源和语篇内部各等级知者身份的联系远近程度,本文认为,在态度资源下设的三个子系统,情感资源、鉴赏资源和判断资源的价值性语义密度依次增强。通过这三类态度资源在普法语篇各语篇成分中的分布可知,普法语篇价值性语义密度总体上呈现先浓缩增强再适当稀释减弱的变化趋势,借由此普法语篇作者在语篇内部构建了从普通公众至法律专业人士的等级知者结构,借助知者身份的专业性,增强说服读者接受并尊重法律公信力和权威的人际效果。

关键词: 普法: 价值: 态度: 语义密度

### 基于 LCT 理论的法律英语教材分析

付悠悠

广东外语外贸大学

摘要: 教材是学科知识得以传承和发展的载体,教材话语的语义特征是分析学科知识建构的基础。基于系统功能语言学和合法化语码理论,本研究通过自建小型语料库,运用合法化语码理论中的语义密度连句工具分析国内法律英语教材的语义密度和学科知识特点,并揭示其对法律英语教学的启示。研究发现,法律英语教材话语以间隔型连句方式为主要连接手段,其语义浓缩能力低且句间语义关系较为简单,语义间连贯性较弱。水平型连句机制占次要地位,在一定程度上增加了法律英语教材的语义密度和语义浓缩能力,体现了法律英语的水平型学科知识特点。少量垂直型连句机制帮助法律英语教材快速累积和提炼具体现象,建构更高层级的知识结构。法律英语教材这种低密度的知识累积方式是学生理解法学学科知识的基础,一定程度的水平型和垂直型连句机制能使学生逐步理解复杂语义的内部关系,概念化现象并掌握复杂抽象的理论体系。

关键词: 法律英语教材: 语义密度: 知识建构: 连句机制: 教学启示

## 十一、 小组发言摘要

## 新闻主题话语研究 6-PM-8

生态语言学视角下中美关于"高层战略对话"事件报道的评价对象态度对比研究

天津外国语大学 张紫薇 张蕾

摘要:

本文基于生态语言学视角下的态度系统(何伟, & 马子杰, 2020),结合生态哲学思想,对比分析了中美关于"高层战略对话"新闻报道中针对评价对象的态度资源分布情况及其生态性的异同。研究结果表明:中美在评价对象的选择上既有共性,又有差异。从评价对象中各态度资源的具体分布来看,美国报道中的情感、判断和鉴赏资源不利于国际生态系统的良性发展,属于破坏性态度,反应了其对"多元和谐,交互共生"生态哲学观的违背;而中国报道中的各态度资源反映了其全球主义精神,符合"多元和谐,交互共生"生态哲学观。中美生态价值观存在巨大差异,这提示读者在阅读外媒报道时,应进行批判性思考,而作为语言学研究者,更应利用所学知识,讲好中国故事。

## Still family's problem: a framing analysis of adolescent mobile phone addiction in Chinese online news

LIU Shuai, ZHANG Jingyuan University of Science and Technology Beijing Abstract: Nowadays, adolescent mobile phone addiction is becoming prevalent in China; however, no studies have been done to investigate the media coverage of this issue in China. This paper examines how Chinese online news covers this issue in 2018,2019,2020 through a framing analysis. The coverage often typified adolescent mobile phone addiction that associated with boys. The news articles covered almost featured episodic frame. The Chinese online news was more likely to present individual cause frame and individual solution frame. The findings provide insight into news portrayals of adolescent mobile phone addiction. In addition, it also points out the biased coverage of adolescent mobile addiction and offers suggestions for dealing with such issue.

Key words: mobile phone addiction; framing analysis; media coverage

## 再语境化视角下"人类命运共同体"理念在媒体话语中的建构 ——一项基于语料库的批评话语分析

吉林大学公共外语教育学院 王佳音

摘要:

百年变局和世纪疫情交织的时代背景下,中国着眼于世界和平与发展所提出的"人类命运共同体"理念获得世界越来越多国家、地区和国际组织的认可,但美国媒体相关报道认为中国提出的这一全球治理方案是国强必霸的表现,中美媒体对"人类命运共同体"理念的关注度和认知呈现明显差异。现有研究中,从再语境化视角探讨媒体话语对"人类命运共同体"理念建构的相关研究较少。因此,本研

究搜集自"人类命运共同体"理念提出以来至今(2011-2021)中美媒体相关的新闻报道文本,自建语料库,以 Fairclough 的三维模式为分析框架,尝试从文本语境、新闻话语语境、社会文化语境探讨再语境化、互文性、改适转换与话语解读的关系。本研究可进一步丰富再语境化理论应用,并为"人类命运共同体"理念的国际传播、中国国家形象建构等提供借鉴。

关键词: 再语境化; 批评话语分析; 媒体话语; 话语建构; 人类命运共同体

### 日语疫情话语的言据性研究

大连外国语大学东北亚研究中心 刘智俊

摘要:

基于日本前任首相安倍晋三在任期间的疫情演讲语篇把握语篇中言据性的据素表征与话语策略,有助于了解日本疫情发展的状况、话者信息传递的准确度以及政府对疫情防控的立场与态度。研究结果显示,言据性是日语疫情话语较多使用的语言手段,通过五类据素的运用有助于提高话者信息传递的可信性,并影响受众的情感倾向。另外,对指称策略和合法化策略与言据性之间关系的具体分析,则有助于更好地揭示语言背后的意图与立场,从而为话语与社会的建构关系提供新的视角。

关键词: 言据性; 据素; 话语策略; 日语; 疫情话语

## 新闻语篇中的生态文明话语建构 ——基于《中国日报》有关 G20 峰会英文报道的研究

吉林大学 田捧

摘要:

在中国,生态文明已超越生态环境保护,成为反映人与自然和谐程度的新的文明阶段和新型文明形态。话语,从广义上来讲是构建社会活动的一切表意符号的集合,被批评话语分析视为具有推动社会变革作用的社会实践。经济新闻语篇中融入生态文明思想对于发展绿色经济、培养生态文明意识、传播生态文明价值、建造生态文明社会尤为重要。本研究应用语篇—历史分析方法,针对《中国日报》发表的有关 2020 年二十国集团领导人峰会的英文新闻语篇,通过宏观主题、中观话语策略和微观语言手段对其进行三维度剖析,充分解构该语篇所承载的生态文明理念。分析发现,该新闻语篇内蕴平等无差的生态伦理观、互为依存的整体主义观和共享共赢的和谐共生观,主要聚焦携手共建健康稳定的国际经济共同体的宏观主题,采用所指策略、谓语策略、视角化、框架化和语篇再现策略、辩论策略和强化/弱化话语策略在国际经济盛会上建构出具有中国特色的生态文明话语。研究旨在诠释人类命运共同体意识,构建生态文明话语体系,提升中国生态文明话语的国际影响力。

关键词: 批评话语分析; 新闻语篇; 生态文明; 话语建构

## 新闻语篇转述言语分析中论题的应用 ——以《纽约时报》关于中国新冠疫情的英文报道为例

吉林大学 王子微

摘要:

论题(topoi)作为提供论证前提的一般概念,具有强大的逻辑关联性和论辩空间。结合论题对互文现象进行分析,有助于更为深刻地揭示言语背后隐藏的劝

说目的和意识形态传播意图。对于新冠疫情新闻的转述言语研究多集中于转述形式及消息来源等方面,但对于转述内容中论题的体现和论辩内涵分析较少。本文以2020年1月至4月中国疫情爆发到新增病例清零阶段内《纽约时报》关于中国新冠疫情的20篇新闻报道为语料。基于互文性理论,采用定性和定量相结合的分析方法,结合沃达克话语历史分析法中的论题范畴,对语篇中转述言语形式和转述内容中的论辩内涵进行分析,丰富论题范畴在新闻语篇中的应用。研究发现美国在新冠疫情与世界百年未有之大变局语境下夸大中国战"疫"问题、抹黑中国形象。建议中国媒体优化传播手段,直面西方媒体,建构积极国家形象,妥善处理国际关系。

关键词:论题;互文性;转述言语;新闻语篇;新冠疫情

### 《人民日报》新冠疫苗接种报道的话语分析

浙江师范大学 贾晨陆

摘要:

《人民日报》作为主流媒体,在此次新冠疫苗接种的报道中发挥了很好的舆论引导作用,不仅有力地推进了疫苗接种工作,还树立了我国负责任的大国形象。为了更好地研究其报道的特点,本文以基于语料库的话语分析为研究方法,选取学者费尔克拉夫的话语分析三维模型,从文本、话语实践和社会实践三个方面探析报道的文本特点和其背后隐含的社会议题。

关键词:新冠疫苗接种;话语分析;人民日报

### Discourse Analysis of 2019-nCoV Vaccination Reports in "People's Daily"

Abstract: As the mainstream media, "People's Daily" plays an indispensable role in guiding the public opinion in 2019-nCoV vaccination reports. It not only actively promotes the vaccination work, but also helps to establish China's image as a responsible great country. In order to better study the characteristics of its reports, this research uses corpus-based discourse analysis as the research method and bases on Fairclough's three-dimensional model of discourse analysis to analyze the textual characteristics of the report and the social issues behind it from text, discourse practice and social practice.

Key words: 2019-nCoV vaccination; discourse analysis; People's Daily

## 俄媒 "2021 年中美高层战略对话"报道中的中国形象 ——语料库辅助的批评话语分析

西安外国语大学 尹祎雯

摘要:

"2021年中美高层战略对话"是拜登就任美国总统以来,中美高层的首次面对面接触,中美关系的走向引起全球的关注。俄罗斯作为中国的全面战略协作伙伴,与中国关系密切,其媒体的报道直接影响着俄罗斯民众对中国形象的认知。从这一现实出发,本研究自建俄罗斯媒体关于"2021年中美高层战略对话"的英文报道语料库,并采用语料库辅助的批评话语分析的研究方法对其进行分析。本文旨在探究俄媒对此次对话报道的话语特征,以及传递出的对中国的态度倾向,解读其通过话语刻画出的中国国家形象。研究发现俄罗斯媒体对此次对话进行了正面、客观的报道,具有新闻真实性、时效性的特征。俄罗斯媒体对中俄、中美

关系高度关注和重视,表达了与中国立场一致的坚定态度,并通过话语勾勒出良好的、负责任的中国国家形象。

关键词:俄罗斯媒体;中国形象;"2021年中美高层战略对话";批评话语分析

## **美国媒体新冠疫情报道中涉华态度的研究——以《纽约时报》为例** 吉林大学公共外语教育学院 尹茜

摘要:

2020 年初全面爆发的新冠疫情引起了各国媒体的重视,但各国媒体报道的态度倾向不尽相同,其中美国媒体《纽约时报》对发生在中国的疫情表现出了较大的关注。新闻话语是对过去发生的政治、社会或文化事件的报道,往往隐含了媒体的特定态度和立场,本研究旨在探索《纽约时报》在新冠疫情期间涉华报道的态度和立场,采用批评话语分析和语料库相结合的研究方法,以评价理论中的态度系统为语义分析框架,将定量和定性分析相结合,自建小型语料库,对《纽约时报》新冠疫情期间涉华报道的"高频实词"和"索引行"进行描述性话语分析和解释性话语分析。研究结果表明,从态度资源标注情况看,判断系统中的态度资源最多,其次是情感系统,最后是鉴赏系统。从态度的归一性看,负面评价多于正面评价。话语分析结果表明美媒涉华报道的态度和立场是消极、否定且矛盾、片面的。从"媒体特性论"和"媒体霸权论"的观点可见,媒体报道有注重负面因素的倾向性,媒体在哪些方面、以什么视角看待负面因素取决于媒体所属的社会的价值取向和流行观点。

关键词:批评话语分析;评价理论;语料库;《纽约时报》;新冠疫情报道

## 新闻主题话语研究 7-AM-5

#### 《纽约时报》涉华新冠肺炎报道标题的及物性分析

浙江师范大学 冯恩昊

摘要:

该研究以系统功能语言学中的及物性系统为语篇分析框架,对新冠肺炎疫情期间美国主流媒体《纽约时报》涉华报道的标题进行了分析。研究发现,报道标题主要用以经验表征的小句类型为:物质过程小句、关系过程小句、言语过程小句,其中物质过程小句占主导地位。在这些过程小句里中国相关的参与者主要担任了施事者,载体,说话者等角色,被赋予了较强能动性。在内容方面,《纽约时报》相对客观地报道了疫情进展,但未能客观公正地报道中国的抗疫举措与成果。其涉华报道带有较大的意识形态偏见。

#### 《华尔街日报》中国新冠疫情相关报导的批评隐喻研究

上海外国语大学 王靖博 张肇麟

摘要:

本文基于批评隐喻分析理论和概念整合模型,结合语料库方法,重点分析了《华尔街日报》在报导中国新冠疫情中的隐喻使用情况,以揭示这些隐喻所反映的媒体意识形态及由此构建的中国形象。研究表明报导中的隐喻以冲突类、旅程类、犯罪类和自然灾害类为主。其中,47%的冲突类隐喻将疫情视为战争,渲染疫情的严峻形势;22.5%的旅程类隐喻将抗疫视为艰难险途,放大了疫情对中国社会的负面影响;78.2%的自然灾害类隐喻将疫情视为带来巨大破坏的灾难,凸

显中国社会的脆弱和受损严重;67.1%的犯罪类隐喻将疫情视为犯罪行为,着重表现疫情的危害性及其相对于中国民众的他者属性。对隐喻的操控反映了该报所秉持的美式意识形态:(1)美国例外论,突出美国制度和价值观的优越性,理应得到推广;(2)自由主义的个人自然权利观,强调保障个人自由,政府无权剥夺个人权利;(3)民族主义化的全球主义观,认为美国的民族自我利益和全球的利他主义是等同的,以实现美国治下的民主和自由为目标。正是在这些意识形态的作用下,该报通过话语中的隐喻刻意构建了一个疫情防控失败,个体权利广受侵害,社会经济结构脆弱且易受冲击的中国形象。

关键词: 批评隐喻; 新冠疫情; 语料库; 意识形态; 中国形象

# The news values construction across old and new media in Chinese journalism HE Juan City University of Hong Kong

Abstract: In order to understand the gains and losses of news values construction in the transfer of news storytelling from traditional news outlets to online and new media platforms, the study combines Discursive News Value Analysis and appraisal to examine three versions of the Mercedes car quality reported on the print newspaper, the news website and the Weibo network of People's Daily. The findings show that Negativity, in the form of language descriptions of negative behavior in the automobile sales industry, is attributed to authoritative Eliteness (governmental institutions and official documents) in the newspaper. Thus, newsworthiness in the newspaper article serves to guide readers around knowledge building and ideological orientation. The news website story provides a number of visual and linguistic items construing both Negativity and Positivity associated with business Eliteness (Mercedes) and Personalization (the buyer) for a complete vision of the issue. In this regard, the news values construed via the website focus on information sharing in relation to the news actors and the event per se. On Weibo, Negativity toward business Eliteness (Mercedes) and Personalization (the buyer) take on prominence across visual and verbal resources in the post. Negative appraisal resources used to depict the buyer's right-defending experience and the Mercedes dealership's unethical practice function to establish interpersonal relations with readers and further to elicit their evaluative reactions. In sum, the news value decisions of a news organization (People's Daily) are dependent on technical affordances (verbally dominant, verbally-visually collaborated and visually dominant) and readers' demands (knowledge, information and interactivity) in terms of the print, website and social media news reportage.

#### 媒体语篇中外壳名词的构式搭配分析及可视化研究

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摘要:

过往研究集中于学术语篇中外壳名词人际及语篇功能探讨,本文聚焦外壳名词外部搭配以探究其经验识解功能。本研究首先基于 113 万形符词的中国及英国媒体英语语料库提取外壳名词所在语句,其次运用 NLTK 和 StanfordParser4.2.2 对句子进行句法标注、抽取外壳名词及其搭配动词或介词,最后利用聚类分析及多项特异共现词位分析,从词汇、语法角度探究外壳名词外部搭配情况,以此推断中英记者在经验表征时呈现的共性和差异。

研究发现,中英媒体语料库存在以下相似之处:第一,共用的高频外壳名词数达 73 个,占比达总数的 80%;第二,均高频使用论据类名词,印证媒体体裁报道论证事物的特征;第三,两库中外壳名词充当动词宾语、介词宾语及主语的比例一致,约 5:3.5:1.5,且两库外壳名词与介词搭配一致;第四,物质过程及关系过程占比最高,外壳名词充当动作目标(goal)和价值(Value)。二者亦存在显著差异:首先,外壳名词总数及类别存在差距,可见外壳名词使用对英语学习者要求较高,中国记者综合运用能力欠缺;其次,语义层面英国库偏论证型,重观点及立场阐述,而中国倾向中立型,重事实报道;再者,及物分析表明英国库多存在过程,基于事件细节提供理据,而中国库多言语过程,借助第三方视角提供论证;最后,聚类分析发现英国库中外壳名词与介词、动词搭配存在明显趋向,如 report\fact 多阐述事实及观点,与通讯类动词构成搭配倾向,而中国库外壳名词聚类趋向性较弱,如通讯类名词 fact 与情感认知类名词 worry 存在搭配类似情况,且多项特异搭配分析再次印证以上结论。

关键词: 媒体语料库、外壳名词、构式搭配、可视化研究

### 浅析韩国主流媒体报道中的中国话语——以"新疆棉花"事件为例

上海外国语大学东方语学院 刘姝绮

摘要:

本研究以 2021 年西方国家抵制新疆棉花事件为例,运用定性与定量相结合的研究方法追踪韩国 6 家报社与 3 家电视台在事件发展各阶段的相关报道共 46 篇,对韩国主流媒体报道中的中国话语与形象进行考察。

通过对报道时间、信息来源、报道主题在数量上的对比研究发现,中国成为本事件的焦点但中方态度与观点并没有得到完整表达。经过对报道策略、报道内容、报道语言的定性考察,可以得知中方话语一般用于增强新闻话语可信度,而影响韩国民众对此事看法的观点性输出权依旧掌握在西方媒体和韩国媒体手中。

笔者认为韩国媒体的涉华报道具有倾斜性,这既与韩国的国家利益、媒体商业性及撰稿传统有关,也与中国话语对外传播的不足有关。中国话语在传播主体、对外传播途径、话语层次等方面依旧具有发展空间。

# 基于语料库的大运河中西方媒体报道对比的批评话语分析

杭州师范大学 朱巧维

摘要:

大运河自 2014 年申遗成功以来,成为宣传国家形象、彰显文化自信的亮丽"金名片"和深化国际交流互鉴的重要平台,国家对大运河文化价值和形象塑造的关注度与日俱增。因此,中外媒体对比视角下的大运河形象研究对大运河保护传承,以及中国国家形象的塑造和宣传具有重要价值。

本文基于 Lexis Nexis 新闻数据库中 90 篇中西方媒体对中国大运河的报道,采取费尔克劳夫的三维分析理论(文本、话语实践、社会实践)为框架,以韩礼德系统功能语言学为工具,分三个阶段展开:描写、阐释、解释。同时分别建立中国媒体和西方媒体的"大运河语料库",以基于语料库的批评话语分析视角,对比分析两个语料库的主题词、索引行,定量分析中西方媒体塑造的中国大运河形象。

研究发现,中西方媒体对大运河形象总体持积极肯定态度,肯定其在历史、 文化、经济、交通等方面的重要价值;但二者切入点和报道方式存在差异,例如 中方媒体常以宏观文化视角切入辅之以详细报道,而西方媒体常关注茶文化、丝绸文化等与运河相关的特色传统文化但欠深入描写。针对大运河现有问题,少数西方媒体对大运河水质污染、河道堵塞、旅游管理等抱有消极评价,且试图通过对转述话语的有意解读塑造中国政府负面形象。

关键词: 京杭大运河; 批评话语分析; 语料库

# 社会认知视角下的多模态新闻话语研究:以《纽约时报》新冠疫情新闻速览为例

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摘要:

新闻话语研究一直是话语分析领域的重要课题之一,近年来,随着各类话语研究理论方法的发展,新闻话语研究逐渐呈现出跨学科化以及多模态化的趋势。本研究采用社会认知分析视角,以认知语言学中的识解理论为基础,结合多模态研究中的视觉语法理论,构建了一套适用于文字及图像语料的"主题-事件-构成-距离-视角"多模态语篇分析方法,对《纽约时报》网站涉及新冠疫情的 1087 篇新闻速览(Newsbites)进行了量化分析与质性研究。研究发现,"新冠疫情"这一概念在疫情发展的不同阶段中被构建为不同的新闻话语形象,从单纯的呼吸系统疾病,逐渐演变成为涉及公共事务,企业经济、文化科技的复杂危机形象。在这一过程中,相关新闻话语在其意义建构上既有认知普遍性,又呈现出显著的历时性特点。针对这一现象,本研究选取了典型案例,从模态关系与话语策略层面入手,对多模态话语资源的"距离-视角"变化以及隐转喻特征进行了探讨,以期对多模态新闻话语研究提供管窥之见。

关键词: 多模态 新闻话语 社会认知 识解操作 视觉语法

# 新闻主题话语研究 7-PM-8

# 新闻翻译与国家形象话语之构建 ——以《经济学人》涉华报道为例

郑州大学 付华妹

摘要:

随着经济全球化的发展与改革开放的不断深化,中国的国际地位日渐提升,有关中国的报道也成为世界各国主流媒体新闻中不可缺少的一部分,许多具有国际视野的读者希望通过阅读外刊来了解中国在世界的形象与地位。然而由于国家之间意识形态、历史文化、价值观念以及新闻理念等方面的差异,外国媒体在对我国进行报道时可能会产生理解的偏差,歪曲中国形象,从而产生负面影响。此时翻译就起到了至关重要的作用。本文以《经济学人》2020年2月至4月的涉华报道为例,结合费尔克劳夫提出的批评话语分析理论对文本进行分析,揭示其隐含的意识形态。这有助于译者正确理解和认识外国媒体对中国的报道,从而维护自身意识形态话语权和国家正面形象。

关键词:新闻翻译:涉华报道:国家形象话语

# 公共危机应对中的官方话语建构分析——以《人民日报》微博中的"河南暴雨"事件为例

中国石油大学 苏怡静

摘要:

在新媒体时代,微博已日益成为大众接收和传播信息的重要阵地。在突发公共危机事件中,政府官方微博的发声应对在很大程度上影响着公众对整个事件的认识与关注。本研究以《人民日报》官方微博对"河南暴雨"事件的报道为语料,结合话语建构理论,分析中国官方权威媒体在应对公共危机时的话语建构。通过对话语主体、话语主题和话语形式三个维度的分析,试图探究危机事件中官方微博的话语特点,进而帮助其在今后公共危机事件中的话语传播策略,增强利用新媒体应对危机的能力。

关键词:微博;公共危机;话语建构;

#### 中国官媒辟谣话语的建构策略研究

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摘要:

辟谣话语影响着辟谣的整体走向与实际效果,因此系统探讨中国官媒辟谣话语的建构策略具有显见的必要性与现实性。有鉴于此,本文以中国官方辟谣平台发布的辟谣话语为例,探讨了其中所涉及的话语建构情况。结果发现:第一,就辟谣话语的标题建构而言,官媒主要使用标签策略、句法策略和情绪渲染策略;第二,就辟谣话语的文本建构来讲,官媒以诉诸理性为主,强调程式化与多元化相结合的叙事结构,同时兼顾语言文字与视觉元素并用的多模态话语方式。上述研究发现对认识中国官媒辟谣话语建构的语言、文化与政治属性具有重要意义,同时也为后续中国官媒辟谣话语效度提升提供了一定的实证参考。

# 基于趋近化理论的美国媒体有关《香港维护国家安全法》报道的批评话语分析——以《纽约时报》为例

广州大学 刘敬芳

摘要:

本文以美国报纸《纽约时报》关于《中华人民共和国香港特别行政区维护国家安全法》的报道为语料,建立了小型语料库,运用趋近化理论进行了认知话语批评分析。研究发现:《纽约时报》使用空间趋近化策略将中国识解为外围实体,而将香港识解为中心实体;使用时间趋近化策略突出中央政府对香港"压迫"的持续性;同时使用价值趋近化策略异化该法在香港的权威性。美国媒体的话语策略进一步揭示了其立场:从香港暴乱分子立场出发,用狭隘的"人权"观干涉中国内政,试图割裂香港民众与中央政府之间的政治信任,从而达到破坏香港政治稳定的目的。

关键词:香港维护国家安全法,美国媒体,媒体立场,趋近化

# 后疫情时代方言版疫情新闻发布的合理性及其再情景化 ——以云南省曲靖市两则疫情新闻发布为例

赵皎珏

摘要:

本研究以云南省曲靖市官方媒体曲靖 M 2021 年 1 月 14 日发布的"云南省人社厅致在外务工朋友的一封信"及时隔一周发布的方言版"曲靖老村长喊话疫情"两篇媒体话语文本为例,遵循事物发展是内外因相结合的哲学观,从媒体话

语保持合理性运用的策略分析两个文本,并从再情景化理论角度解读二者的内在 联系。研究发现,两个文本为保持其合理性分别运用了新闻合理性话语策略的两 个方面,后者乃是对前者的再情景化,方言版语篇实际上也是有效话语,二者同 为抗疫服务。

关键词:后疫情;新闻发布;合理性;再情景化;媒体话语

# Legitimacy and Recontextualization of Dialect Post-Pandemic News Releases: A Case Study of Two Pandemic News Texts in Qujing City, Yunnan Province

Abstract: With data from "Letter to Friends Working Outside by Yunnan Provincial Human Resources and Social Security Department" released on January 14, 2021 by the official media Qujing M and the "Old Village Head's Publicity for the Pandemic" released one week later in the Qujing dialect, the study, following the philosophy that things develop as a result of the combination of their internal and external causes, analyzes the two texts in terms of the media discourse strategy for keeping their legitimacy and interprets the inner connection between them from a recontextualization perspective. The research finds that the two texts utilized two features of the news legitimacy discourse strategy in order to maintain their own legitimacy. The latter news text, the dialect version, has further proved to be a legitimate discourse and is thus the recontextualization of the former. These two news texts have proved to work effectively for the anti-pandemic purpose.

Key words: post-pandemic; news release; legitimacy; recontextualization; media discourse

# 学术主题话语研究 7-AM-6

# Developmental features of Stance Nouns in Chinese Learners' Academic Discourses

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Abstract: The appropriate expression of stance towards one's material and readers is one of the key aspects of proficient advanced academic discourse. This is, however, a normally difficult feature for second language writers to control and has become an important area of teaching research in EAP. Studies have been made of a wide repertoire of stance features available to student writers, such as hedges, boosters, appraisal, engagement and metadiscourse. However, few studies have investigated how student writers construct stance through nouns in academic discourses. Stance nouns do pose a cognitive challenge to L2 writers because their proper use involves not only lexicalization, but also nominalization. Even though some researchers have studied how L2 writers create stance in academic writing, few have explored Chinese learners' use of stance nouns across different stages—undergraduate and postgraduate programs. With 114 American students' essays as a reference corpus, this paper is designed to explore the developmental features of stance nouns in 289 Chinese learners' argumentative essays, of which 115 essays were written in the postgraduate program and 174 in the undergraduate program.

The study found that the learners were increasingly developed their awareness of using event nouns and cognition nouns for objective positioning and the balanced use of evaluative and cognitive pre-modifiers for multi-level positioning from the undergraduate to the postgraduate level. Due to vague academic genre awareness and limited language proficiency, learners' writing also presented some interlanguage developmental features. Their use of stance nouns still lacked diversity. Subjective attitudes are found to be overly involved in learners' discourses because of the excessive use of quality nouns and evaluative pre-modifiers. The excessive use of cognitively-enhanced pre-modifiers rendered the learners' stance too strong. In addition, the overuse of dynamic status nouns and insufficient use of denotic status nouns were discovered in learner's discourses, which might affect effective argumentation and persuasion. Base on the above findings, some teaching implications are finally suggested for helping learners develop their ability to use stance nouns in academic discourses.

Key words: academic discourses; stance nouns; contrastive analysis; interlanguage development

### 国外口头学术话语中的身份研究:回顾与启示

华中师范大学 彭雪

摘要:

本文详细梳理了国外口头学术话语中的身份研究,发现其研究视角呈跨学科趋势,以社会视角和互动视角为主,研究路径和研究方法主要为会话分析和话语分析;身份建构的策略基本体现在话语实践的一个层面,或者集中于一种话语体裁;身份类别呈现多样性和多重性,但缺乏系统概括,影响身份建构的因素涉及不同维度,还需多维考察。本文认为这些特点为今后相关研究带来了一些启示,可展开多学科新视角的探讨,混合多种研究路径和方法,加强语料的多元化以实现数据互补;分析多层面的身份建构策略,探究不同体裁杂合下的身份建构;加强身份类别的系统概括,考察影响身份建构的多维因素且挖掘建构的根本动因。

关键词:身份;口头学术话语;启示

#### Identity in Spoken Academic Discourse Abroad: Review and Reflection

Abstract: This paper conducts a detailed review of the previous studies on identity in spoken academic discourse abroad. It is found that the perspectives on identity study have an interdisciplinary tendency and two main ones are social constructionist and social constructivist; the approaches and methods are mainly conversation analysis and discourse analysis. This paper also finds that the discursive strategies for identity construction mainly focus on one level of discursive practices, or one genre of spoken academic discourse; the classifications of identity are diverse and they need to be systematic; and the factors that influence identity construction possess various dimensions and need to be multi-dimensional. Based on these characteristics and trends of the existing studies, this paper provides some reflections on the future research: to adopt new interdisciplinary perspectives and to use mixed approaches and methods, multiple and complementary data in analysis; to further explore multi-level discursive

practices, the hybridity of genres concerning spoken academic discourse, identity classifications, factors and motivation of identity construction.

Key words: identity; spoken academic discourse; reflections

# 批评体裁分析视阈下的学位论文解读 ——以国际学生学位论文"讨论"部分为例

西南大学国际学院 刘豪妍

摘要:

批评体裁分析关注在专业环境中如何合理利用体裁资源来实现交际目的。本文基于批评体裁分析理论,用"语篇、体裁、专业实践和专业文化的四维模型"来分析抽样所得的西南某高校汉语国际教育专业国际硕士毕业生学位论文"讨论"部分的语料,旨在探索该部分体裁资源的使用问题。研究表明:在语篇、体裁层面,国际学生会遵循特定的语步结构并使用带有明显学术特征的语言;在专业实践层面,国际学生使用三种篇际互文策略(融合型、镶嵌型和链接型)来实现交际目的;而究其原因是其背后的学术文化。最后,笔者还从批评视角出发,对国际学生该部分话语为什么会出现"直观化、规范化、学者身份建构化"这三大特征进行了阐释。

# 修正类话语标记"不是"的言语功能考察 ——兼说"不是"的语义弱化

上海师范大学对外汉语学院 刘梁强

摘要:

修正性话语标记"不是"是基于否定应答而产生话轮推进效能,这一过程中 "不是"的否定概念在弱化基础上保留了负面、不认同义,在否定中暗含对命题 本身的推进。其同时具备语篇功能和人际功能,从话语标记"不是"的言语功能 出发,对其用法及功能做详尽描写。修正性话语标记"不是"的语篇功能表现为 话语修正和话语组织,其中话语修正包括自我修正、修正他人,话语组织包括重 引话题、话题切换、语篇衔接。"不是"的人际功能实现基于言语交际策略,分 别是言者基于会话礼貌原则驱动的人际互动和基于会话合作提示言者说话态度。 关键词:话语标记;话语修正;话语组织;交际策略

# 社会符号学视角的《论语》翻译传播研究 ------以《论语》三英译本为例

上海立信会计金融学院 范敏

摘要:

《论语》作为儒家哲学的代表作,对东西方文明都产生了重要影响。其英译本在海外的对外传播已经引起了国际社会的高度关注。从社会符号学的视角来看,该译作的成功翻译传播不仅得益于译者对原文本内容、文体的准确把握与高超翻译策略以及出版社的精心编辑出版,而且还得益于社会、媒体与高校等部门的政策支持以及对外传播策略。因为社会符号学认为,意义可以在社会语境中通过复杂的社会符号互动来创造,包括文字、出版与信息技术等,而且这些社会符号资源可以随着时间与技术的发展而改变。从社会符号学视角探讨《论语》的译介传播,有助于国际社会更好了解我国的儒家思想内涵,促进中外文化交流和人类文

明交流互鉴,从而提升我国的国际话语权,并提升我国的国家文化软实力。本文为了增强说服力,选取里雅各、安乐哲与罗斯文与森舸斓的译本为例。 关键词:社会符号学;《论语》;翻译与传播

#### 京杭大运河遗产话语的互动研究

浙江科技学院 张崇

摘要:

本文以我国的大运河世界文化遗产为研究对象,研究国内有关大运河作为世界文化遗产的话语与国际运河遗产话语之间的互动问题。运用"行动中的"话语理论,把大运河遗产话语作为一种"行动中的话语(discourse in action)"。首先,关注大运河遗产话语是什么,其次关注大运河遗产话语实践是什么。研究发现,我国大运河遗产话语与世界遗产话语的互动过程总体分为三个阶段:第一阶段,1972年到2004年,我国的大运河遗产话语游离于国际运河遗产话语之外。在这一阶段,我国的大运河遗产的保护和利用是基于沿线地方的对于运河的认知和保护。第二阶段,2005年到2014年,积极融入到国际运河遗产话语体系,以国家文物局为主体,运河沿线八省市共同申报大运河作为世界文化遗产的八年征程,最终以2014年成功列入世界文化遗产名录为标志。第三阶段,2015年至今,从"运河文化带"到"运河国家文化公园"的提出,表明国际运河遗产话语在不断与本土运河遗产话语融合与发展。以上说明我国的大运河遗产话语,不仅体现着我国的社会现实,同时也在国家和地方的话语生产者、使用者、手中等相关利益群体的共同作用下,在建构社会现实;这也为国际运河遗产话语提供地方运河遗产话语认知,丰富国际运河遗产话语内涵。

# The Study on the Interaction Between Chinese and International Canal Discourses of the Grand Canal

Abstract: With the Grand Canal as the World Cultural Heritage as the research object, this paper is studying the interaction between Chinese and international canal discourses. Using the theory of "discourse in action" which is emphasizing on "what the discourse is" and "what practicing it does", it finds that there are three stages of the interaction process between Chinese and international canal discourses on the Grand Canal. First, from 1972 to 2004, Chinese canal discourse is separated from international canal discourse, and the former had no awareness to take part in the construction of canal discourse. The canal protection and uses were based upon indigenous perception of the canal. Second, from 2005 to 2014, with the State Cultural Relics Bureaus as the leading factor, there are eight provinces and municipality directly under the Central Government working together to apply for being listed on the World Cultural Heritage. And in 2014, this application was approved. Third, from 2015 until now, with the national strategies of "cultural belt of the Grnd Canal" and the "National Cultural Park of the Grand Canal", our perception of Chinese canal discourse has been increasingly deepening, and the protection and uses of the Grand Canal as the World Cultural Heritage have been more integrated into the sustainable development of the communities along the Canal. It concludes that the canal discourse in China not only represents but also constructs the social reality. And this Chinese canal discourse provides more local interpretation for the global canal heritage discourse and practices. Key words: Chinese canal discourse, western canal discourse, discourse interaction

#### 能源学术英语语篇中的短语动词研究

#### ——语料库研究方法

中国石油大学(北京)外国语学院 刘燕

摘要:

近年来,英语学术语篇呈现口语化倾向。为探究能源相关学科英语是否呈现相同的发展趋势,本研究基于地理学学术英语语料库(GeoDEAP)<sup>1</sup>,考察短语动词的频率和意义分布等。研究发现: 1)地理学学术语篇中短语动词的应用以及物性结构为主,其整体使用频率在动词结构的占比不高,但是若干短语动词(例如: carry out)出现频率较高,与通用英语中的用法具有显著差异; 2)若干短语动词在地理学学术语篇中应用的意义与通用英语中常见意义大有不同,地理学学术语篇中短语动词的意义具有较强的学科属性。

### 法律主题话语研究 7-PM-10

# 中国法治形象话语构建——以《中华人民共和国民法典》 中国特色法律词汇翻译为例

北京外国语大学 杨嘉欣

摘要:

数字时代的信息传播速度与传统媒体不可同日而语,而身处后疫情时代的人们更加依赖数字社会带来的即时信息。全球深度融合的当下,代表国家形象的话语如何构建值得思考。中国在百年未有之大变局中需要建立自己的独立话语体系,而法治形象构建就是其中重要的组组成部分。本文以费尔克劳(Fairclough)的话语三维模式以及沙切维奇(Šarčević)法律观为分析框架,辅以语料库进行研究,对比分析《中华人民共和国民法典》官方译本与北大法宝、秘塔翻译两款机器翻译本中对于中国特色法律词汇的翻译,探究法律翻译规范,并以此思索数字时代机辅翻译如何高效准确地传达中国特色法治话语,从而助力构建独立自主的中国法治形象。

关键词:中国法治形象构建;法律话语;民法典;法律翻译

#### 侦查讯问会话中闲谈策略的话语分析

南京理工大学外国语学院 郭晨颖 张丽萍

摘要:

在侦查讯问话语中,由于机构性特征所带来的话语权力的不平衡,讯问对话常会陷入僵局,本文探讨讯问话语中侦查人如何采用闲谈话语策略解决问话僵局,推进问话交际的有序开展。研究语料基于某派出所 2020 年审理的 6 起刑事案件的讯问录像的转写材料,约 206830 字,提取其中 18 个相关闲谈策略的问话片段,进行详细的话语分析。本文从触发条件、话题、序列组织及功能等几个方面构建闲谈策略的交际模型,并通过定性分析与定量分析相结合的研究方法,探究侦查讯问中的闲谈话语的有效使用。研究发现: (1) 沉默、打断和重复等会话语境促发问话人启用闲谈策略; (2) 闲谈策略的话题包括寒暄语、共情话语及社交话语等; (3) 从交际功能上讲,闲谈话语具有拉近嫌疑人与侦查人员的心理距离、缓解讯问中的对抗语境等交际功能。

关键词: 侦查讯问 闲谈话语 交际语境 话语分析

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> GeoDEAP(地理学学术英语语料库)系中国外语教育研究中心语料库语言学团队主持创建的 DEAP 学术英语语料库项目(Database of English for Academic Purposes,DEAP)的子库。

#### A corpus—driven exploration of languages in Constitution Comparison

ZHANG Chen Institute of Linguistics, Shanghai International Studies University Abstract: In language policy and planning, it is often assumed that language ideology and language practice are influenced by each other through different mechanisms. Language laws and regulations are precisely one of these mechanisms, a legal and official device used by central authorities to perpetuate and reinforce linguistic behavior. Language provisions in constitutions are presented differently among countries, but mainly revolve around the core issues of language status, language rights, and the relationship between languages. Therefore, from a comparative constitutionalist perspective, it is possible to collect data and explore the relationship between state power and individual right, ultimately seeing how the constitution, as one of the institutional means of language policy, reflects the constitutional order, and state order. We conducted a corpus-driven exploration of the 193 constitutions recognized by the United Nations, using the language provisions of the constitutions as the core data, describing their collocational features and semantic preferences, starting with the core concepts of language status planning, such as "official language" and "national language", and discussing the differences in language ideology that these features present. It showed that the "instrumental" and "symbolic" functions of the language is not relatively isolated but changed according to the goals and tasks of nation-building and the ideology of the state would be influenced by globalization.

Key words: language policy and planning, language ideology, status planning; mechanism

#### 论政治话语分析中的关键概念

大连外国语大学 刘兆浩

摘要:

政治话语分析究竟是不是一个独立的研究领域目前仍存在争议。之所以存在争议很大一部分原因是由于不同研究者对政治话语分析中的关键概念有着不同的认识。为推动政治话语分析研究领域的确立与发展,本文对国内外现有文献中的这些认识进行了梳理和总结。文献梳理发现,政治话语分析研究者认为话语存在形式、认知、社会等多种维度,而且不同维度之间相互关联;大部分政治话语分析研究者所关注的政治是机构政治、所研究的政治话语是政治精英产出的话语,并将政治话语分析理解为政治话语的分析。近年来,不少国外政治话语分析研究者强调应增加对日常政治、非政治精英政治话语以及数字/多模态政治话语的关注,但是目前国外相关研究仍然不多,国内更是少见。

关键词: 政治话语分析: 政治话语: 话语: 政治: 概念

### 网络主题话语研究 6-PM-9

#### **Investigating Emojilized Chinese with New Grammatical Functions**

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Abstract: This study proposed the new grammatical functions of emojilized Chinese – the Chinese character on the emoji icon, in this case, "Ke"(can), "De"(got) and "You"(have). Apart from the icon itself, the linguistic content of character emoji showing dual functions in the language use – as an emoji, and also Chinese. This study pays close attention to the usage of "ke", "de" and "you". The current usage tends to put the "you"(have) and "de"(got) at the clause-final position – which could be ungrammatical in the formal written form; whereas "ke" (can) could either occurred at the clause-final or in the preverbal position, functioning as adjectives and modal word. The authors propose that the interaction between emojilized character and the formal written form of Chinese will contribute novel meanings to Chinese grammar, and the impact has already shown in the mainland China social media context. As a 'language tattoo' on emoji, the emojilized character is also the language 'opportunity' in human communication.

Keywords: Emoji, Emojilized Chinese, Modals

### Language Choices as Audience Design Strategies in Chinese Multilingual Speakers' Wechat Posts

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Abstract: This current study reports three multilingual Chinese students' audience design strategies on a populated Social Networking Site (SNS), WeChat. Considering the importance of audiences in shaping multilingual speakers' language choice (Bell, 1984) and the potential hazard of conflated audiences in social media, as well as the comparative lack of research on Wechat which has different technical affordances from the well-researched SNS, Facebook, this paper aims to shed new light on how multilingual speakers harness their linguistic repertoire to cope with the "context collapse" (Marwick and boyd, 2011) in semi-public SNS. Data collection and analysis follow an online ethnography method consisting of 588 initial posts from participants' WeChat Moments during one year and semi-structured interviews. Theoretically informed by Androutsopoulos's (2014) audience specification framework, the findings reveal that despite the default language in both online and offline interactions is Chinese, We chat users have a very high sensitivity to different patterns of Chinese-English codeswitching and grammatical and lexical choices in English. Meanwhile, Chinese multilingual speakers usually developed highly nuanced audience design strategies to target or partition specific groups of audience, which are far more complicated than the audience design strategies found in previous research on Facebook.

Keywords: language choice, audience design strategy, online ethnography, WeChat

# 网络新词"上头"的语义演变——兼论"下头"

重庆师范大学文学院 吴玲竹 何亮

摘要:

同安: 网络新词"上斗"来源于动词"喝洒后引起斗晕斗痛", 通过隐晦

网络新词"上头"来源于动词"喝酒后引起头晕头痛",通过隐喻发展出"失去理智,冲动"义,后由于焦点事件语义泛化,产生"沉迷,喜爱"义;在句中

常做定语、谓语和补语,句法位置上由动词向形容词虚化;随着语义的发展,其感情色彩也由贬义到褒义,具有强烈的主观评价义,夸张的修辞功能和丰富的表情功能。在"正反对称"的语言补充机制作用下,带有否定色彩的"下头"一词也随之产生。

关键字: "上头", "下头", 隐喻, 语义泛化, 主观化

### 微博场域下的话语博弈与身份建构——以西安地铁事件为例

北京师范大学外国语言文学学院 张义芬

摘要:

语言是社会实践,充溢着权力协商与身份建构。在 Web 2.0 时代,各个利益主体在狂欢化的网络空间争夺话语权,凸显特定身份。文章借鉴 Hyland (2005: 49) 的元话语框架及 Wu & Fitzgerald (2021)的社会符号学多模态话语分析路径,以西安地铁事件为例,探讨地方官媒、地方自媒体、央视媒体以及公众在微博场域下的话语博弈以及身份建构策略。研究发现,地方官媒多用模糊语和增强语,身份界定不明晰;地方自媒体使用讽刺、夸张等方式与网民互动,身份建构不适切;央视媒体以隐喻、设问、排比、夸大陈述等呼吁公正处理,呈现出仲裁员形象;大众用户除直接声讨外,还使用反语、对比、引用、夸大陈述、黑色幽默等修辞,表达对涉事个体、企业乃至城市、政府的反讽,建构为女权或人权捍卫者。藉此,文章进一步证实了话语修辞之于舆情治理、公信力维护、城市形象塑造的重要性,对网络公关危机的治理具有一定的启发意义。

关键词:话语修辞:元话语策略:身份建构:舆情治理

#### Metaphorical representations of obesity in Weibo

Xiang Huang Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Abstract: Obesity has become a major health concern in China, as it is elsewhere, and so health communication on obesity in Chinese discourse deserves more scholarly attention. In this study, to investigate how obesity is metaphorically framed in *Weibo*, China's major social media, I use the Discourse Dynamics Approach (Cameron et al., 2009) to identify evaluative positionings towards obesity in 962 tweets (62,300 Chinese characters) containing the hashtags of #肥胖#(obesity) and #減肥# (losing-weight) from *Weibo*. I aim to answer the following questions:

- 1) How has obesity been represented in Weibo through metaphors?
- 2) What evaluations of obesity do the metaphors convey?
- 3) How do the evaluations relate to the broader socio-cultural context in China?

Based on my metaphor analysis, I posit three groupings of linguistic metaphors in the tweets that frame different aspects of obesity: *JOURNEY*, *MONEY* and *DEATH*. Within the groupings, I propose three systematic metaphors around weight-loss, i.e., *LOSING WEIGHT IS A JOURNEY TOWARDS HEALTH AND BEAUTY*; *LOSING WEIGHT IS UPLIFTING PERSONAL VALUE*; *LOSING WEIGHT IS RENASCENCE*. All represent obesity and obese individuals negatively and are embedded in Chinese sociocultural contexts, especially the contemporary fat-phobia and thinness-obsession context in the Chinese society. Within such a context, obesity has been framed as a matter relating to personal management where the maintenance of bodily shape is part of citizenship. I

further argue how metaphors are used to describe and discuss obesity will influence how society views obesity and further how individuals with obesity are treated in society. This study contributes to research on metaphorical representations of health issues and creative language use in social media. This study concludes that emerging body-related discourses in Chinese contexts merit more discourse studies.

Keywords: obesity, metaphorical representation, health communication, Chinese, Weibo

#### 中国西北部机构性网络抱怨语的变异语用学研究——基于地域的差异

西安外国语大学英文学院 李艳艳

摘要:

本研究基于变异语用学理论,选取西安和成都两个中心城市政府门户网站上"政民互动"平台的投诉为研究对象,以确定地域变异对两地机构性网络抱怨语使用产生的影响。研究发现,由于地域的差异,两城人们在机构性网络抱怨的抱怨策略、抱怨内容、句型选择等方面存在一定的差异。此外,机构性网络抱怨有时会与其他言语行为(如请求和建议)共现。研究还发现,大部分机构性网络抱怨倾向于间接抱怨,与面对面抱怨相比,直接抱怨和间接抱怨可以同时出现在机构性网络抱怨中。

关键词:变异语用学;机构性网络抱怨;地域;汉语;政府门户网

### A Probe into the catchword "X Gou" Based on the Perspective of Word Media

LIU Shuai Institute of Linguistics, Shanghai International Studies University Abstract: Language is a mirroring of an era. Under the background of frequent multicultural exchanges and the increasingly developed network information technology, new words are constantly becoming apparent or prominent.

"Word media", as one of the most popular terms in communication in recent years, is a generalization of various Internet hot buzzwords, and it is also a form of memetics. Relying on the deep integration of cyberspace and the real world, online language has become a relatively complex social phenomenon, thus its language variation will also cause widespread concern among users. Besides, people unwittingly complete a series of steps of copying, imitating, and disseminating, giving the language a completely new meaning in the process of use.

Nonetheless, whether it is an old word filling with a new meaning, or the production of a totally new word, it will necessarily bear the mark of the development of the times. This article counts the "X Gou" popular words appearing on the Internet, and attempts to find the public attributes of these words by analyzing their frequency of use and objects of use. And the author also conduct a survey on the origin of the term "Xiao Naigou", which has been the most frequently used term in recent years, through analyzing, and finally conclude the characteristics of the popularity of such type of term on the Internet and try to find out its popular mechanism.

Keywords: Internet dissemination; Word media; "X Gou"; Language memes; Popular mechanism

### 汉韩网络称谓语"亲"及"님"的互动功能考察

大连外国语大学 王兆慧

摘要:

网络流行语是网民对于语言使用的一种自觉创造与约定俗成的表达方式。称谓语是人们由于彼此间的社会关系而得来的名称,依据是否具有血缘关系可以分为亲属称谓语和社交称谓两大类。换言之,网络称谓语也就是在网络上流行的人们之间表社会关系的名称。现今,网络流行语已经深刻地影响我们的日常交流,而称谓语又是使用频率最高的词类之一,在任何语言中,称谓语都担当着重要的社交礼仪作用,因而具有独特的语言作用,特别是在会话中的作用。在中国,网络称谓语"亲"频繁地出现在人们的交流中,同时在韩国"님"也在网络上被广

泛的使用。"亲"与"님"在词汇意义、词汇来源、词汇使用方面发展相近,这也就为我们的对比研究提供了深厚的基础。网络称谓语的使用必然伴随着会话的展开,就目前而言,针对网络称谓语在会话中的作用探讨少之又少,本文基于互动语言学视角,对二者在话轮及序列中的位置进行考察并对它们的互动功能进行对比研究,以此来探究以"亲"与"님"为代表的汉韩网络称谓语在会话中的作用。

# Doing participatory fandom through trans-scripting: The case of multilingual K-pop fans on Chinese social media

Yang Song, Yuhan Feng Fudan University

Abstract: This article examines trans-scripting in transnational, multilingual fandom on *Sina* Weibo, the largest Chinese microblogging site. Taking one of the most popular Korean pop music (K-pop) bands named *BTS* as a case study, 741 instances of transscripting were manually selected from a total of 18,243 comments under the official Weibo account of the largest *BTS* fan club in China. Combining online observation and corpus-based analysis, our study draws on the notions of engaged audience and affinity space to reveal how multiple patterns of trans-scripting are heavily mobilized by K-pop fans in translingual idol naming, the transcultural maintenance of fan-idol kinship, and the intertextual confirmation of shared media consumption experiences. We argue that trans-scripting is an under-explored linguistic strategy used by transnational popular cultural fans, providing an analytical lens for research on fan identity and fancommunal membership. Theoretically, trans-scripting can serve as a useful lens to analyze networked multilingual fandom.

Key words: trans-scripting; translanguaging; K-pop fandom; social media; affinity space

#### 摘要:

本文以人气"韩流"组合防弹少年团(BTS)为例,研究了新浪微博中跨国、 多语言粉丝社群的超语符(trans-scripting)行为。笔者从 BTS 粉丝应援站 WNS\_WeNeedBTS 评论区中的 18,243 条评论中手动筛选出 741 个超语符实践语 料,结合线上观察和基于语料库的分析,并借助参与性受众(engaged audience)和 亲和空间(affinity space)等概念,指出中国韩流粉丝如何通过超语符实践进行偶像 命名、维护跨文化的偶像亲密关系、并通过文本间性确认共同的媒体消费体验。目前,超语符行为作为一种跨国流行文化爱好者的语言策略,尚未被充分研究。本文希望通过研究超语符行为,为粉丝线上多语言交流网络提供研究视角,并更 好揭示作为社区成员的粉丝身份认同。

关键词: 跨语符实践,超语行为,韩流粉丝,社交媒体,亲和空间

#### Participant roles in linguistic mediation activities in a digital storytelling project

Miaomiao Zhang, Júlia Llompart Esbert Autonomous University of Barcelona Abstract: This chapter will examine the collaborative, multimodal and plurilingual construction of the mediation activity between Catalan youth and a Chinese adult in the context of an out-of-school digital storytelling project. Following Goffman's (1981) approach to participation frameworks and Wadensjö's (1995) insights into interpreting activities, we analyse the participant roles deployed dynamically and multimodally in interaction in order to, on the one hand, facilitate communication and the progressivity of the interaction and, on the other hand, to focus on the linguistic form. The results shed light on how participation status is constructed and roles and responsibilities are distributed in a specific multilingual and multicultural context. Moreover, the analysis shows how an inanimate participant – a laptop computer with the Google Translate tool - is afforded the role of animator and reporter in the interaction and functions as an active participant in the encounter. We aim to contribute to understandings of the complexity of linguistic mediation, its connection with digital technologies and its possible role in plurilingual education and the development of competences for the 21st century.

Keywords: linguistic mediation, computer-mediated communication, machine translation, plurilingualism, participation framework

### 关于"2019-2020澳大利亚丛林大火"B站相关视频的内容分析

哈尔滨工业大学外国语学院英语系 朱睿桐

摘要:

网络视频媒体是重要的新闻传播工具,网络媒体视频所构建的新闻事件能够 反映出其博主对于该事件的文化价值取向。本研究采用扎根理论的编码程序,对视频网站 B 站关于"2019-2020澳大利亚丛林大火事件"的 356 个视频进行了质化内容分析,并从克拉克洪和斯特罗德贝克(1961)概括出的五种价值取向维度讨论 B 站视频博主对这一事件的文化价值取向。扎根理论分析得到灾情、政府、动物、民众、新闻舆情、火灾原因等概念,发现相关视频将这一事件描述为主要由政府管理失职导致的对澳大利亚人民、动物产生重大生存危机的灾难性事件。相关视频反映出的文化价值取向为:面对重大自然灾害,人类有能力征服自然;救灾更依赖国家或政府组织而不是个人自救或互助等。

关键词:扎根理论,内容分析,澳大利亚火灾,社交媒体,文化价值取向,多模态话语分析

### 网络主题话语研究 7-AM-8

# "I did it my way!": a feminist critical discourse analysis on women-centric monologues

WAN Rong Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

Abstract: With the prevalence of live-streaming and short videos, women's voices, which used to be silenced and strangled, have located their vocal cords and are now causing vibration in thoughts. Consequently, the trend of "Her Era" has gained momentum in China, with a wide range of media work, be it soap operas or variety shows, focusing on women's issues and seeking to demonstrate feminist resistance. Theoretically supported by Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis (FCDA), this paper zooms into the first Chinese woman-centric monologue series—Hear Her, which aims to "bravely voice for women's plight." Though one of the aims of CDA is to reveal how ideologically discriminatory practices can be resisted, the majority of previous studies have paid close attention to the deconstruction of oppression and inequality instead of the reconstruction of resistance. To fill this research gap, this study delves into eight media discourses of the monologues of Hear Her, investigating their resistance strategies. After rigorous analysis, four strategies have been identified: (1) questioning traditional gender norms and stereotypes, (2) critiquing patriarchal violence to women's bodies and souls, (3) rewriting new feminist narratives, and (4) calling for "loving yourselves."

# A Comparative Study of Chinese Male and Female Speakers in Responding to Compliments on Weibo

ZHANG Ruiting Xi'an International Studies University

Abstract: Nowadays, an easier access to Internet has significantly influenced people's life in different ways, especially making it possible to conduct various activities online. Despite a sizeable number of studies on compliment response in different languages across different cultures, CRs on Chinese social networking sites has not attained much attention. To date, gender-based differences in responding to compliments have not been examined much under Chinese online contexts. In order to expand research on cyber-pragmatics, this paper intends to contribute to this emerging field by investigating the differences between male and female speakers in responding to compliments on Weibo. The collected responses from all participants were coded and classified according to Ye's (1995) categorization with several modifications to reflect the features of the data in the current study. The results showed that both Chinese male and female speakers show a high percentage of "acceptance". The female participants tend to use "acceptance with amendment" slightly more than the male participants. And also they prefer to use "combination" strategy. While on the other hand, male participants are found to use more "acceptance with non-agreement" than the female participants. The findings of this study adds to the growing literature on compliment responses under Chinese online contexts.

# 青年亚文化的符号演绎: 网络流行语"内卷"与"躺平"中"丧文化"话语建构与出位之思

福州大学 吴业贤

摘要:

网络流行语作为互联网时代新兴的话语形态,可以直观反映网络使用群体的大众心理与趣味取向。本文立足于费尔克拉夫批评话语分析三维分析模型,辅助以戈夫曼拟剧论和符号学等方法分析网络流行语"内卷"和"躺平"在网络赛博空间中的符号传播与互动中的话语建构,剖析话语建构背后呈现的青年"丧文化"亚文化特征与出位之思。"内卷"一词从最早人类学的术语外延至网络赛博空间,成为网络使用群体广为流传的流行语,特指各行各业间日益激烈的竞争现象,同时《嚼文嚼字》也将"内卷"收录到2020年十大流行语中。伴随着"内卷"的流行,"躺平"也逐渐进入公众视野,成为当代网络青年面对"内卷"的一种"自嘲"情感符号表达。在网络赛博空间中,网络青年借助各类表情包和文字戏仿来建构起他们面对激烈的"内卷"时的"躺平"心态,用符号互动方式无声地传递了一种"丧文化",以及解构主流文化中对青年群体奋斗向上的期待视野。以"反鸡汤"或"毒鸡汤"话语和"颓废自嘲"的符号建构起"丧文化"特征,实现对现实的戏谑嘲讽与自我情绪的表达。换言之,流行语话语建构起的"丧文化"不仅仅是一种群体心理和青年特色亚文化的集中体现,还是对现实的戏仿刻画,具有深刻的社会学与哲学内涵。

关键词: 批评话语分析; 亚文化; 丧文化; 符号互动

# 后疫情时代新媒体语境下的生态话语分析 ——以张文宏医生微博话语为例

南京邮电大学 戴源蒂

摘要:

本文以系统功能语言学理论为基础,着重研究张文宏医生微博话语的经验意义系统以及人际功能系统。利用 Voyant tools 等软件,通过定性与定量分析相结合的方式,对后疫情时代"硬核医生"张文宏疫情相关的原创微博进行了生态话语分析。

最终通过分析,本研究认为张文宏医生的原创微博,从其经验意义系统看,参与者与过程多样性都较为丰富,社会性参与者占比最大;从人际功能系统看,高值情态词使用最为频频繁,整体语气系统则较为单一。张文宏医生微博有益性话语占绝对比例,且字里行间深刻彰显了"命运共同体"的生态哲学观,对社会生态的良好发展起到了积极的促进作用。同时,本研究也对其话语策略进行了分析归纳,希望讨论结果能助力优化我国后疫情时代的媒体话语行为,促进生态和谐发展;同时也希望本文可以为微博话语建构提供研究新视角,并对国内生态话语分析的实证研究进行一定补充。

关键词: 生态话语分析; 系统功能语言学; 微博话语; 命运共同体

# "Do not approach men. You will be miserable" - Misandry memes in Chinese microblogging

Yi Zhang & Luoxiangyu Zhang Xi'an Jiaotong-liverpool University Abstract: This paper investigates the use of emerging humorous misandry memes curated in Chinese online discourse. As a new form of online humor, misandry memes incorporate online users' affections, resistance and disparagement toward males in a hilarious and sarcastic way, widely disseminated in Chinese digital space. This study focuses on the popular Chinese micro-blogging site - Weibo to analyze the patterns of misandry memes. Based on the identified linguistic features and communicative functions, we thematically classified the data into five categories as self-distancing (from males), expressions of resentment, stereotype reinforcement, expressions of female superiority and sexual objectification. Grounded in these themes, an in-depth analysis reveals the Chinese online users' creative and strategic adoptions of linguistic, visual and cultural resources in structuring and re-structuring genders in digital space, and how such humorous practices disrupt the hetero-masculine dominance in digital discourse and challenge the patriarchal gender norms. We argues that the negativity reflected in these misandry memes functions as a "respond-hatred" for subverting a phallocentric discourse instead of merely disparaging males in a jocular way. On the other hand, the digital affordances of online platforms facilitate online users to engage in such playful and subversive language play, leading to the construction of misandry discourse and women's empowerment in online communication.

# **隐秘的狂欢**——**从反语言看性别错位身体拟像的互文现象**<sup>2</sup> 南京师范大学外国语学院 杨柳缨子

摘要:

隐秘的网络空间为性别错位的身体拟像先行提供了存在空间,随后资本的运作将这类颠覆性的拟像在引入大众视野的同时,也稀释与扭曲了这种亚文化的核心内涵。为了剔除商业消费因素的干扰,更纯粹地挖掘这一身体拟像的现实意义,本文拟从这一亚文化群体的反语言形式分析其如何具体建构性别错位的身体拟像,并尝试勾勒出该群体的文化轮廓。分析表明,这种另类的身体拟像变相地模拟了性别二元对立的身体观,是在临近亚文化的相似性基础上进行重构的产物。它反映了部分年轻女性群体对自身情感的诉求与多元审美的需求,这一语言现象也为女性主义与语言学交叉研究提供了可参考的实例。

关键词: 反语言 互文性 网络亚文化 女性主义

# Secret Revelry—The Phenomenon of Intertextuality to the Gender-dislocated Body Simulacra from the Perspective of Anti-language

Abstract: The secret online world provides a space for the existence of gender-dislocated body simulacra. Then, capital operation drives such subversive simulacra into the public's vision, meanwhile dilutes and distorts its sub-cultural core. In order to eliminate the interference of commercial factors, and dig out the deeper significances of the body simulacra, this paper intends to analyze how this subculture group constructs the gender-dislocated body concretely by using their anti-language form, and socially contours their culture shape. The analysis shows that this kind of body simulacra is alternatively disguised basing on the binary opposition of gender, it is the reconstruction based on the similarities of adjacent subcultures. This body simulacra

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 本文系江苏省研究生科研创新计划"网络亚文化群体反语言的跨文化研究"(KYCX21\_1265)阶段性成果。

reflects the diversified aesthetic demands of young females. Erasing it is equivalent to covering up the voice of women's inner world. This linguistic phenomenon also provides a reference case for the intersection of feminism and linguistics.

Keywords: anti-language; intertextuality; online subculture; feminism

#### 基于语料库的中国社交网络自我表扬言语行为对比研究

西安外国语大学 李娟

摘要:

随着网络平台的兴起,自我表扬的使用日益广泛。2020年"凡尔赛文学"更是成为网络热词,这表明结合网络语境重新理解和评价自我表扬言语行为十分重要。本研究从人际交往中的身份构建和马斯洛需要层次理论解释自我表扬的必然性,基于中国不同的社交网络平台——微博和微信,创建网络社区自我表扬言语行为语料库,在综合分析自我表扬的定义、特征后,本课题从语用策略、主题和接受程度三方面探讨了中国不同网络社区中自我表扬言语行为的异同,并关注表情符号和配图对语用策略的影响。研究发现,微博与微信中自我表扬言语行为的语用策略呈现趋同特征,但是使用频率明显不同,微博中的用户较多采用直接自我表扬策略,这与微博的匿名性相关,而不同的语用策略和主题都会直接影响接收者对于自我表扬言语行为的态度。本文丰富了言语行为理论研究话题的范围,帮助网络用户利用社交平台更好实现个人身份建构、巩固人际和谐。

# Am I trolling: An action-based interactional approach to *Gangjing* in a Chinese online forum

XIA Jie Jiangsu University of Science and Technology

Abstract: *Gangjing*, or Chinese troller, is an online popular reference term in China, denoting people who are playing the devil's advocate. It has become a culturally specific internet meme overused or abused online. Taken data from online interaction in Baidu Post Bar, the CA-informed study explores when the term is initiated, the actions performed by its use, and their responses. While the study focuses on the actions performed, other notions such as frame, participation framework, footing, and contextualization cues are also adopted to enrich the analytic points of the interactional analyses. Results show that *Gangjing* is initiated in multiple contexts, performing different actions, including showing non-alignment footing, delegitimizing others as irrational participants, expressing negative emotional stance, and inviting people for entertainment. Different responses, including resisting, criticizing, mocking, attacking, and playing are triggered by its use. The study builds on current literature the interactional dynamics of an online trolling label characteristic of the Chinese language and culture while demonstrating how a negative reference term can be used as interactional resources in online communication.

Keywords: Gangjing; Chinese online forum; action; interactional approach

外交、生态主题话语研究 **6-PM-6** 外交部新闻发言人拒绝言语行为的语用分析

#### 北京语言大学 庞晖怡

摘要:

言语行为是语用研究的重要内容之一,拒绝又是日常生活中交际者经常实施的言语行为。在外交部新闻发布会中,发言人会因种种原因拒绝回答记者的提问,形成一个比较典型的部分退出合作的情景。在 Beebe et al. (1990)提出的拒绝言语行为的语义分类基础上,运用会话合作原则、礼貌原则和面子理论能够对发言人的拒绝言语行为进行较好的分析。不难发现,发言人在不能或不便回答记者问题时倾向于选择间接拒绝策略,以达到保全交际双方面子的目的。

#### 中美经贸磋商白皮书的话语互动研究

吉林大学公共外语教育学院 赵家明

摘要:

2018 年以来,美国挑起中美贸易摩擦,中美在不断升级的关税战中也形成了话语互动。本文以费尔克拉夫的辩证关系路径为理论基础,在"双层-五步"分析框架下探究经贸磋商白皮书的中美话语在语言使用和社会因素层面有何种互动。语言使用层面,研究发现中美两国对经贸摩擦的词汇、术语、文本等通过再情景化的方式杂糅互动形成一种新话语,并呈现出不确定性,如在澄清事实及揭露美国单边主义时,美国的表述和行事方式主导着话语结构;而在表明中方立场时,中国表明态度、立场的话语方式占据着主导地位。社会因素层面,中美意识形态、社会历史文化的互动形成了权力关系不对等,即美国的立场和言说方式是其个体主义、霸权主义、对抗思维的体现,而中国立场和言说方式则体现出中国的"仁"、"和"、"礼"文化所反映的集体主义、和平发展道路。同时,语言的历史文化差异,如美国崇尚演说,而中国则注重对话语的非辩论性,影响着中美话语权力。本研究将以往对白皮书话语的静态研究拓展到话语的动态研究,也进一步验证了"双层-五步"话语互动分析框架的适用性,为中国争取国际话语权具有重要意义。

#### 政治演说中判定资源英译迁移现象研究

天津外国语大学 刘春梅

摘要:

以系统功能语言学评价理论为框架,主要采用质的研究方法,观察《习近平 谈治国理政》第一卷中 2013 年和 2014 年习近平主席发表的 14 篇完整演说的 英译文,探讨政治演说中判定资源的英译迁移现象。研究发现在政治演说中,在 有关政府的行为能力方面和不同的文化制度和政治立场方面会发生翻译迁移现 象,这是译者通过翻译进行的社会实践活动,从而回答了由译者从事的本国领导 人的政治演说翻译是否可以发生迁移现象的问题。

关键词: 政治演说英译:评价理论:判定资源:迁移

#### Shifts in the English Translation of Judgement Resources in Political Speeches

Abstract: With the Appraisal System of Systemic Functional Linguistics as the theoretical framework, this paper, based on the English versions of fourteen full speeches delivered in 2013 and 2014 in *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China I*, mainly by the methodology of qualitative research, discusses the shifts in the English translation of judgement resources in political speeches. It finds that translation shifts

occur in the government actions or due to different cultures and stances, which can be regarded as the translator's social practice through translation. And thus the paper provides an answer to the question whether shifts can occur in the translation of the state leaders' political speeches implemented by domestic translators.

Key words: English translation of political speech; Appraisal System; judgement resources; shift

### 跨文化语境下中国传统故事改写改编的话语呈现研究 ——以"花木兰"为例

郑州大学外国语与国际关系学院 陈志敏

摘要:

西方英语作品对中国故事的书写是典型的跨文化书写。本文重点选取美国华裔英语文学中国题材代表作品《女勇士》及迪士尼改编的真人电影《花木兰》,在跨文化视野下审视英语作品中塑造的中国传统故事,寻找西方文化误读的文化、历史和渊源,希冀跨文化交流客观、互鉴的理想之境。汤亭亭是华裔英语作家群中最具影响力的代表人物,她的作品大量使用中国模因,频繁挪用和改写中国故事,是跨文化研究的重要对象。本文借助后殖民理论,分析了电影版《花木兰》对中国文化的误读以及汤亭亭在《女勇士》里对中国传统故事"花木兰"的成功改写。研究发现中西文化交流中文化误读现象长期存在,要实现理想的跨文化交流任重道远,"汤亭亭式"的改写是讲故事的手段,"拿来主义"是跨文化交流的重要策略。对中国题材英语作品进行研究,可以让我们了解文化误读的深层原因,清楚地认识到"走出去"可能面临的阻力,积极思考如何讲好中国传统故事,如何更好地展示和构建新的中国形象,以期为西方更好地理解和接受中国文化提供更丰富的可能。

关键词: 跨文化: 误读: 改写: 讲故事

# Transitivity Analysis of International Ecological Discourses: A Case Study of Biden's Speech at the Virtual Leaders Summit on Climate Opening Session

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Abstract: The present study, under the guidance of the analytical model of transitivity for international ecological discourse proposed by He and Wei, investigates the participant roles and process types reflected in Biden's speech and ecological views hidden behind and demonstrates that the model developed from Halliday's systemic functional grammar is appropriate to analyze the international discourses from the ecological point of view. Several findings can be drawn from the results. Firstly, in terms of participants roles, the speech on the whole can be considered as a relatively eco-friendly one from the perspective of international discourses, but clauses with destructive meaning still exist in terms of the participant roles as indicated by the participation of "I" and "America" or "the United States", as they may not conform to the ecosophy of harmony without uniformity and mutual love and mutual benefit. Secondly, with respect to the process types, the high frequency of destructive processes shows that Biden's incentive to address climate issues is mainly driven by the job opportunities and economic development. Guided by such ideas, the measures taken now may yield good ecological effects in the short period; but in the long run, when

profits and interests become the ultimate goals, it may hurt the harmonious relationship between humans and nature, as well as the international relations among each nation. Keywords: transitivity analysis; international ecological discourses; Biden's speech

#### 政治话语的批评隐喻分析

华南理工大学 武建国

摘要:

批评隐喻分析(Critical Metaphor Analysis,CMA)运用语用学、认知语言学和语料库的方法对话语中的隐喻进行分析,以揭示隐含在话语背后的话语群体的真实态度、意向和情感。本文以美国总统特朗普赢得大选前后的四篇演讲为例,运用批评隐喻的分析模型对其中的政治隐喻进行分析,从而揭示话语背后的真正含义。研究表明:特朗普在演讲中大量使用体育类隐喻,更倾向于将国际形势比作是竞赛,而不是战争;在政治话语中,政治家们常常借用隐喻来达到劝说和表达的目的,我们可以借助批评隐喻分析模型展开分析并揭示话语背后真正的政治意图。

## 外交话语中的民俗语言翻译与国家形象构建

大连外国语大学 霍跃红 蒋瑞函

摘要:

新时代中国特色外交话语是融合了政治话语庄严性与民间话语亲切性的多形式话语,其庄严性是语体本身特征,其亲切性则出于情感表达和交际效果的需要。民俗语言是外交话语亲切性的主要载体,其翻译研究尚未引起学界的足够重视。为探讨民俗语言的复现对提升外交话语受体的共情能力以及推动国家形象构建的作用,在译者行为批评理论框架下,从微观和宏观两个层面探讨 1) 外交话语翻译中民俗语言的复现方式及其原因; 2) 民俗语言复现程度对外交话语传播的影响。研究发现: 外交话语中的民俗语言在英译中有完全复现、部分复现和不复现三种呈现方式; 完全复现的原因在于部分知识世界共通, 达到既"求真"又"务实"; 部分复现或不复现的原因是由于文化缺省, 译者通过调适达到"文化务实"; 三种方式都能保证我国外交话语传达中国态度的真实性与完整性。关键词: 民俗语言; 外交话语; 译者行为批评; 翻译效度; 国家形象

### 外交话语中的认知指示语英译研究—以王毅外长讲话为例

大连外国语大学 霍跃红 郭芷萌

摘要:

非洲国家与我国几十年来风雨同舟,患难与共,是"一带一路"倡议下不可或缺的重要合作伙伴。中非合作外交文本英译本使用亲切的话语拉近双方心灵距离,同时能确保准确传达中国的友好合作意愿,让双方人民远在天涯心若比邻。认知指示转移理论是基于指示语产生认知转移提出的概念。当下,认知指示语和认知指示转移理论已经为文学语篇的分析提供了有力解释,但应用于外交翻译文本的探究却相对有限。本文基于认知指示语和指示转移理论,对中非合作外交文本及其英译本进行语篇分析,深入挖掘英译文本中的指示语转移对提升外交文本的话语感知和情感共鸣的价值。研究发现:语篇翻译通过巧妙地使用指示语转换,明晰了友好往来的立场态度,也加深了话语信息的影响力度,进而实现了国家友好形象的塑造。

关键词:认知指示转移;认知指示语英译;国家形象塑造;中非合作;外交文本

### **系统功能视域下特朗普与拜登第一场总统竞选电视辩论的批评性话语分析** 中国人民大学 林叶

摘要:

自批评语言学诞生以来,批评性话语分析就与系统功能语言学密切相关。系统功能语言学为批评性话语分析提供了理论基础和分析方法,成为话语分析中的互补视角和分析范式,并且其积极参与批评性话语分析的实践,发展了建构论和意识形态的理论,二者在发展过程中互为补充、相互促进。本文对 2020 美国大选第一次电视总统辩论进行研究,旨在描述总统候选人特朗普和拜登在此次辩论中的语言特征,以及揭示其语言是如何反映意识形态和权力关系。基于韩礼德的系统功能语法和费尔克劳夫的三维分析模型,本研究采用定性和定量的研究方法,在描述阶段对词汇、人称系统、语气系统、情态系统和及物系统进行分析;在说明阶段,从费尔克劳夫提出的四个问题的角度进行分析;在解释阶段,从社会历史背景的角度进行探究。结果表明,尽管两位候选人在语言特征方面有一定的相同点,但还是存在很大的差异;此外,候选人的话语受其所在党派的意识形态的影响,因此话语能体现候选人的意识形态,而情态系统和语气系统很大程度上能反映此次辩论中的权力关系。本文对此辩论进行批评性话语分析,不仅能帮助听众或读者理解此类政治话语的语言和发现隐藏的意识形态和权力关系,还能为批评性话语分析的政治话语研究提供参考。

# Critical Discourse Analysis of the First Trump-Biden Presidential Debate from the Perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics

Abstract: Since the advent of critical linguistics, critical discourse analysis (CDA) has been closely related to systemic functional linguistics (SFL). Systemic functional linguistics provides the theoretical foundation and analytical methods for CDA, and becomes a complementary perspective and analytical paradigm in discourse analysis. Moreover, SFL actively engages in the practice of CDA and develops the theories of constructivism and ideology, which supplement and promote each other. The study of the first 2020 U.S. presidential debate aims to describe the linguistic features of Trump and Biden in the debate and how their language reflects their ideology and power. Based on Halliday's Systemic-Functional Grammar and Fairclough's Three-Dimensional model, the study adopts qualitative and quantitative approaches to analyze five linguistic aspects -- vocabulary, personal pronoun, mood, modality and transitivity at the description stage; four questions raised by Fairclough are discussed at the interpretation stage; and the explanation stage focuses on the social-historical context. The results demonstrate that the candidates' linguistic features differ greatly despite some similarities. Besides, the candidates' language, shaped by their parties' beliefs and values, can reflect their ideology, and the modality and mood system can largely reflect the power relations in the discourse. Critical discourse analysis of the debate can help the audience understand the language of political debates and reveal the hidden ideology and power. It may also provide reference for further or future CDA researches on political discourse.

### 理论、认知与翻译主题话语研究 7-AM-7

#### 传统遗产研究与批判性遗产研究的对立叙事与协商

福建师范大学外国语学院 林斌 尤泽顺

摘要:

从叙事因果关系、反转及角色设定角度解读传统遗产研究与批判性遗产研究的观点冲突,可以发现,传统遗产研究视遗产为被保护客体,专家为行为主体,普通大众为对立者,讲述了骑士拯救公主的英雄故事,强调"人"与"物"(遗产)的紧张关系;而批判性遗产研究则把遗产地设定为工具,个人为主体,讲述寻找自我的旅途故事,强调"人"与"物"的良性互动。与"物"与"人"关系相交织的,是二者对"中心"与"边缘"的讨论,体现为对西方/非西方遗产观念合法性的不同强调。尽管呈现出叙事对立,二者也开始协商如何平衡"物"与"人"之间既静态又动态的链接,及国际与本土的对话。

关键词: 传统遗产研究 批判性遗产研究 对立叙事 西方/非西方话语

# Conflicting narratives and negotiation between traditional heritage study and critical heritage study

Abstract: This paper, adopting the theory of narrative, examines the causality, reversals and the roles of characters to reveal the conflicting views between traditional heritage study (THS) and critical heritage study (CHS). It is found that in THS, the heritages are taken as objects to be saved, the experts as subjects and heroes, the public as opponents, while in CHS, individuals are considered the subjects to pursue their identities, the heritages tools and the inconsiderate authorities opponents. Generally, the THS is negative about the relationship between human and heritage, while the CHS is positive. Besides, the THS declares its discourse to be the universal one, while the CHS blames the "universal discourse" as hegemonic European-center discourse and proposes non-western thoughts to be alternatives. Even with different constructions, the THS and the CHS are conducting dialogues about the complex relationship between human and heritage, with some compromise reached.

Key Words: traditional heritage study, critical heritage study, conflicting narratives, (Non-) Western discourse

#### 谱系学视角下的"学霸"身份话语的社会文化变迁

上海外国语大学语言研究院 罗豪伟

摘要:

"学霸"这一用于描述学习者身份的词从网络使用泛化到教育与生活场域,指称学业表现优异的学生。本文从福柯的谱系学视角出发,基于 BCC 语料库中的古汉语、报刊、网络文本,探究"学霸"身份话语的意义变迁,研究发现:"学霸"作为一个词的词义变化表现在"学"和"霸"两字,分别为词汇意义和色彩意义上的变化。历时上,"学霸"的词义主要经历了"乡绅恶霸"、"学界恶霸"、"顶尖学生"三个阶段。本文从"学霸"身份话语的意义变迁入手,讨论和反思三个阶段出现的主流社会文化话语:封建科举文化、学术制度文化、学业崇拜文化。通过回溯"学霸"话语变迁,可为当下社会生活中的主流文化话语提供一个历史的视角,促进学习者身份评价的多元性和包容性。

关键词: 谱系学; "学霸"; 身份话语

#### 会话语篇引语指称代词选用的认知探析

北京语言大学汉语国际教育研究院 任北

摘要:

会话语篇与书面语语篇中引语指称代词使用的差异是本文研究的出发点。本文关注现代汉语会话语篇中人称代词的使用情况。首先,从书面语篇与会话语篇的对比出发,对会话语篇中直接引语、间接引语、自由直接引语、自由间接引语定义进行完善。其次,基于语料分析结果,将会话中的引语分为间接引语"他说他",直接引语"他说我",以及变体形式"他说他我""他说我他"三部分说明。根据每种引语功能不同,基于Fauconnier心理空间理论、Langacker等语境相关理论、马文指称合作原则、Sanders视角化现象、巴赫金双声现象、会话修正等认知语言学及会话分析的理论对不同引语功能及动因简要阐释。直接引语可以更加全面客观的对引用内容进行转述,此部分从语境与视点转换角度分析;间接引语信息传递更加高效并包含信息传递者的观点,对其功能的阐释主要从语境与双声效果出发;两种变体形式是在代词选用过程中发生的自发修正,我们推测,在会话引语中涉及多次话轮交替,多种引语类型之间的选择会相互影响,从而产生会话修正。最后提出了在会话引语中人称代词选择出现修正时的会话模型。关键字:直接引语间接引语语境视点会话修正

### A Cognitive Discussion of the Selection of Referential Pronouns in the Ouotations of Conversational Discourse

Abstract: the differences of the usage of referential pronouns in quotational between conversational discourse and written discourse is the start point of this paper. The paper focuses on the use of personal pronouns in modern Chinese conversational discourse. First, based on the comparison between written discourse and conversational discourse, the definition of direct speech, indirect speech, free direct speech and free indirect speech in conversational discourse have been perfected. Then, based on the result of corpus analysis, the discussion is divided into three parts: the indirect quotations "he said he(他说他)", direct quotations "he said I(他说我)", and variant forms of "he said he I(他说他我)" "he said I he (他说我他)". According to different functions of each quotation, brief analysis of functions and motivations of different quotations are discussed based on the theory of Fauconnier's mental space theory, Langacker's context theories, Marvin's referential cooperation principle, Sanders's perspective phenomenon, Bakhtin's double-voice phenomenon, conversation repair, etc. Direct quotation can more comprehensively and objectively transfer the content of quotations, we make analysis of this phenomenon from the perspective of context and viewpoint conversion. Indirect quotation information transmission is more efficient and includes the point of view of the information transmitter. The interpretation of its function is mainly based on context and double sound effect; two variant forms are spontaneous repair that occurring during the selection of pronouns. We suppose that multiple turntakings in one conversation is one of reasons of conversation repair in pronoun select. Finally, a conversational model has been proposed. which is about how conversation will be promote when pronoun repair occurs.

Key words: direct speech indirect speech context viewpoint conversation repair

#### 话语的语言哲学界定

广东外语外贸大学 聂思成

摘要:

本文紧扣"什么是话语"这一根本性问题,采用文献调查法,指出"话语"界定上存在的问题,梳理语言哲学家关于"话语"一词的使用,从意义单位的角度对"话语"做出重新界定,以厘清"语句"、"话语"、"语篇"之间的本质区别。当前话语研究中的"话语"概念模糊、宽泛、富有争议,其深层原因在于对意义问题关注不够。语言哲学家出于对意义问题的高度自觉,对"话语"一词的使用较为接近概念的实质,但并未给出正式的界定。本文基于真值条件语义学,将"话语"界定为语句的非真值函项性联结,是介于"语句"和"语篇"之间的意义单位,其基本形式包括主从复合句、回指性句群、预设、省略等。关键词:话语;意义单位;语言哲学;非真值函项性;

#### Towards A Philosophy-of-Language Definition of Discourse

Abstract: This paper is targeted at such a fundamental question as what discourse is. Implementing the methodology of literature survey, this paper identifies the problems in previous definitions of discourse, reviews how linguistic philosophers use the notion of "discourse", and provides a new definition by considering discourse as a meaning unit, so that the distinction between "sentence", "discourse", and "text" can be clarified in essence. The notion of "discourse" in discourse studies at present is vague, broad, and controversial. These problems are profoundly caused by the insufficient concern of meaning. Linguistic philosophers, highly conscious of meaning, use "discourse" more accurately but have not yet provided an overt definition. On the basis of truth-conditional semantics, this paper defines discourse as the non-truth-functional connection of sentences. Discourse is a meaning unit between sentence and text, and its basic form includes complex sentences, anaphorical sentence groups, presupposition, and ellipsis.

Key Words: discourse, meaning unit, philosophy of language, non-truth-functional

# Dependency Distance as a Measure of the Cognitive Burdens Associated with Different Discourse Topics

QI Da Zhejiang University

Abstract: In recent years, there has emerged a promising subfield in discourse studies — Cognitive Discourse Analysis. However, there have been few investigations exploring whether distinct topics of discourses require differing degrees of cognitive loads, which are referred to as the amount of information that working memory can handle at one time. For example, we might intuitively hypothesize that serious issues (e.g., politics, taxes, and social justice) require more cognitive resources compared with light-hearted ones (e.g., hobbies, camping, and pets). In this regard, the present paper attempted to bridge this gap by employing dependency distance (DD), an important indicator of cognitive load under the framework of dependency grammar, as a measure of the cognitive burdens associated with different discourse topics. Specifically, we analyzed the mean dependency distance (MDD) and the normalized dependency

distance (NDD) of all the 66 discourse topics in the Switchboard corpus, which contains approximately 200,000 utterances, to draw clearer and more reliable results. The results showed that: 1) both the MDDs and the NDDs of serious topics and light-hearted ones were significantly different — the former enjoys higher values of the two indicators, while the latter has lower ones; 2) the topics related to politics and governmental policies require the most cognitive resources, followed by economic ones; and those associated with important personal decisions, such as choosing a college or the care of the elderly, also induce higher cognitive burdens. With these results obtained, this paper might shed significant light on the relationship between discourse topics and cognitive resources, providing a new perspective for the studies under the paradigm of discourse analysis.

Key Words: discourse analysis; cognitive burden; dependency distance; the Switchboard corpus

#### 基于扶贫语料库的名物化翻译及其意识形态动因研究

淮北师范大学外国语学院 张稳

摘要:

名物化结构蕴涵着丰富的意识形态意义潜势,是翻译界近来研究的热点问题。本文采用基于语料库的研究方法,以语法隐喻和批评话语分析为理论支撑,以自建扶贫语料库为研究对象,参照 ToRCH2009 和 Crown 语料库,挖掘其名物化的语言特征、翻译方法及其背后的意识形态因素,以更好地推动对外宣传"走出去"的同时,争取"走进去"。

关键词: 名物化; 翻译; 意识形态; 扶贫; 语料库

### **空间话语视阈下的侨乡文化载体——以五邑华侨华人博物馆为例** 五邑大学 曹凡

摘要:

本文运用基于系统功能语言学及物性理论和评价系统理论、多模态话语分析等理论基础上发展而来的空间话语理论框架(Ravelli&Mcmurtrie,2016),分析五邑华侨华人博物馆的空间话语,探讨其如何通过空间话语实现侨乡文化载体这一角色。分析表明,馆内空间文本充分发挥再现及关系、互动和构图这几个功能,为游客营造侨乡文化主题鲜明、内容连贯、风格多样化、较高参与度、安全有序的参观体验,实现五邑侨乡文化的传播和传承。

#### 互文视角下的话语身份构建—以《习近平用典》为例

上海外国语大学英语学院 孔淑娟

摘要:

身份不仅是个人社会地位和价值的体现,同时也是话语实践的产物。《习近平用典》作为习近平总书记自党的十八大以来阐述治国理政观念时对传统典籍、经典名句运用的总结,形成了独特的个人风格,受到学界的关注和重视,但少有学者对其中的身份构建问题进行语言学探讨。本文以互文性为切入视角,全面分析了《习近平用典》中用典是如何有助于实现身份构建的,结果表明:用典互文是进行身份构建的重要话语策略;通过用典构建出继往开来的国家领导人,经典

文化传承者,以及开放包容的文化交流者等多元身份。用典作为互文的一种重要形式,在身份构建中起到确认和加强,以及主观评价等作用。

关键词: 互文性, 《习近平用典》, 身份构建

### 健康、医患主题话语研究 7-AM-10

### 英语经济语篇中健康隐喻与具身语义的研究

大连理工大学 王慧莉 郭曹政 郭涵宁

摘要:

作为认知语言学的重要理论之一,概念隐喻被广泛应用于人类日常生活的方方面面。在经济语篇当中,概念隐喻被很多经济学家用来向读者解释复杂抽象的经济学概念或理论。其中,基于人的身体经验的健康隐喻在经济语篇中的应用最为广泛。因此,本文旨在探究健康隐喻及具身语义在英语经济语篇中的应用。

本文采用语料库研究方法,选取英国国家语料库(British National Corpus)中 Magazine, All Newspaper 和 All Academic 部分中出现频率最高的几种隐喻表达为研究对象,对其典型用法进行研究与分析。从而得出健康隐喻及其具身语义在英语经济语篇中的作用。

通过对所选取的健康隐喻进行分类,本文发现,在英语经济语篇中,"ECONOMY IS A GROWING ORGANISM", "ECONOMY IS A RECOVERING ORGANISM", "ECONOMY IS A HEALTHY ORGANISM", "ECONOMY IS A STRONG ORGANISM", "ECONOMY IS A REVIVING ORGANISM" 等代表健康或积极状况的健康隐喻比 "ECONOMY IS A WEAK ORGANISM", "ECONOMY IS A SUFFERING ORGANISM" 等代表消极或不良状态的隐喻更为常见。因此可以得出结论: 具有显著具身语义的健康隐喻在英语经济语篇中起到了十分重要的作用。

#### 中医药老字号海外宣传与形象构建研究

北京中医药大学 张星星 叶青 王乐鹏

摘要:

目的 以中国日报(China Daily)海外版同仁堂报道为例,探究中医药老字号海外宣传与形象构建的策略。方法 选取中国日报海外版在 2001 年 5 月至 2020 年 10 月期间对同仁堂的专题报道,建立小型专用语料库,通过高频词表和词簇搭配,采用频数统计和文本分析并用的分析方法。结果 自 2001 年以来,同仁堂报道主题多样化,数量总体呈上升趋势,从企业发展、品牌价值、产品创新多个维度构建同仁堂良好的海外形象。结论海外报道展现了同仁堂悠久辉煌的历史,精益求精的当下和立足本土、放眼全球的未来,构建了值得消费者信赖的品牌形象,塑造了年轻化、时尚化的产品形象。对外媒体应加强对老字号文化和社会公益的报道,积极寻求与海外主流媒体合作,推动中医药老字号的国际传播与发展。

关键词:中医药老字号;海外宣传;形象构建;同仁堂

# Research on overseas publicity and image construction of time-honored brand of traditional Chinese medicine

Abstract: **Objective** To take China Daily's overseas reports of Tongrentang as an example to explore its overseas publicity and image construction, in order to provide references for the international communication of time-honored brands of traditional Chinese medicine. **Methods** The reports on Tongrentang were collected from May 15, 2001 to October 8, 2020. A small-scale corpus was established. The method of frequency statistics and text analysis was adopted to analyze high-frequency vocabulary and word clusters. **Results** Since 2001, the number of reports has shown an overall upward trend. These high-frequency words reveal the good image construction of Tongrentang from multiple dimensions of corporate development, brand value, and product innovation. **Conclusions** The reports have shaped the images of Tongrentang in different aspects. It possesses a long and glorious history, the present that strives for excellence, as well as its aspirations for future; a brand that is trustworthy by consumers, and a young and fashionable product. It is suggested that the reports on culture and social welfare as well as cooperation with overseas mainstream media should be increased to promote the time-honored Chinese medicine brands abroad.

Keywords: time-honored brand of traditional Chinese medicine; overseas publicity; image construction; Tongrentang

# Discursive construction of ambient affiliation in comments on doctor-patient interaction videos on Bilibili.com

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Abstract: Research on social media health communication has been driven by interdisciplinary nature due to the multiplicity of social media. Drawing on the theory of ambient affiliation by Zappavigna (2013) grounded in systemic functional linguistics, this study explores how viewers commune putative viewers align around particular shared values through comments. The corpus-assisted discourse analysis identifies two types of ambient affiliation in the comments. The attitudinal ambient affiliation, realized by couplings of "ideation + interpersonal: attitude" (e.g., positive judgement towards the doctor, negative appreciation towards the disease, etc.), shows that the attitudinal ambient affiliation is constructed unitarily through an empathy bond with putative viewers; and the non-attitudinal ambient affiliation, realized by couplings of "ideation + interpersonal: MOOD" (e.g., declarative clauses to share self-experience, interrogative clauses to consult symptom to the doctor, etc.), shows that the nonattitudinal ambient affiliation is constructed multifaceted through bonds of shared experiences. The results demonstrate that the basic type of ambient affiliation constructed through comments refers to non-attitudinal one, which indicates that viewers tend to look for provision of social support or suggestion through ambient affiliation with the doctor or other viewers. It is hoped that the study provides implications for theoretical studies of affiliation, and for doctors to promote effective social media health communication via doctor-patient interaction videos.

Keywords: Ambient affiliation; comments; social media health communication; doctorpatient interaction video; attitude; MOOD

线上问诊情感互动初探: 以新冠肺炎问诊为例

#### 北京信息科技大学外国语学院 张宇

摘要:

情感互动在医患沟通中至关重要,然而国内少有学者从话语分析视角关注医患沟通的情感层面。本文基于相关情感概念以及情感互动内涵,扩展 Stevanovic和 Peräkylä (2014)提出的言行识别秩序理论中的情绪秩序,提出相应的分析框架,分析我国新冠肺炎线上问诊中咨询者和医生的情感互动文本。研究发现,医生和咨询者情感互动话语的认识层面、权义层面、情感层面相互关联,尽管会产生误解,但是认识立场和权义立场可协助传达情感状态。研究结果说明情感互动不是只有情感立场表达这一种呈现形式,可以依靠话语的认识维度和权义维度实现。希望本文为研究医患情感互动提供新视角,促进相关学者关注医疗问诊中的情感问题,为线上问诊语言抚慰能力建设提供相关启示。

# 外壳名词及物功能语义序列与突发公共卫生事件医学话语的知识建构研究

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摘要:

基于之前对于外壳名词的语法隐喻研究,外壳名词已然成为识解经验的重要工具,表征作者对现实经验的认知和识解,而本文采用以外壳名词为中心的语义序列以探讨话语特征。本研究首先基于美国公共医疗数据库提取与新冠肺炎病毒有关的文章,从中进一步提取外壳名词所在语句,其次运用及物过程分析方法对句子进行功能标注,进而对每个功能成分进行语义标注,实证研究结果归纳出了这些高频的外壳名词语义序列,进而揭示话语特征。

研究发现,第一,及物过程分析中,出现频率最高的是物质过程和关系过程,其次是存在过程,言语过程和心理过程出现较少,其中,含有存在过程的语义序列 there be + EVIDENCE 和 there be + MODALITY 在文本中的频数最高,用以客观描述实验结果或者当前事物存在,显示出话语通常的科学属性;第二,作为突发公共卫生事件,COVID-19 话语具有鲜明的紧迫性和突发性;有大量的Researcher + IDEA/MODALITY 和 Medical research elements + IDEA 这类语义序列的出现,说明 COVID-19 话语也重视个人阐释和逻辑推理,医学文本应该都会注重概率,推理,统计分析,研究结论必须经过反复测试,严密推理。就 COVID话语而言,其紧迫性、结论的临时性以及做出科学推断的谨慎性(创造知识的功能)需要科学家在短时间内,揭开新冠病毒之面纱,以便有效控制新冠肺炎疫情。第三,作为突发公共卫生事件,COVID 话语除通常的科学话语属性外,还具有鲜明的社会学属性。语义序列 Ordinary public + IDEA 及 Political body + SN 出现频率相对较高,COVID-19 公共卫生领域的医学文本注重医患本身及政府人员的言语表达:

# 教育主题话语研究 7-AM-9

多模态视域下华文线上教学研究 ——以中国华文基金会动漫中文公益课堂为例

湖南师范大学国际汉语文化学院 李园锋

摘要:

在多模态话语分析理论不断发展、教育技术不断变革的新背景下、后疫情时代对华文教育提出的新要求下,华文线上教学成为研究重点。本文便以中国

华文基金会动漫中文公益课堂为研究对象,研究多模态理论视角下华文线上教学在教学安排、教学步骤、教学媒体、教学语言等方面存在的优势及不足,讨论后疫情时代线上华文教学的改进方法,为国内外华文线上教学进一步发展提供参考和启示,以更好应对突发情况对华文教学带来的冲击和挑战,构建更加完整的华文教育体系。

关键词: 多模态; 线上教学; 华文教育;

### 小组对话练习中无意违反合作原则的研究

浙江师范大学外国语学院 李彩萍

摘要:

本研究以格赖斯(H.P. Grice)提出的合作原则(Cooperative Principle)为理论基础,对英语母语者和二语习得者共同参与的 Popon School 线上口语活动的转录内容进行分析,得出以下结论:二语习得者和母语者在对话练习中基本会遵守合作原则,但也存在无意违反合作原则的情况。根据与无意违反合作原则的二语习得者进行访谈的结果,其无意违反合作原则的原因主要有以下三点:语言基础薄弱;与母语语伴之间的陌生感和距离感;跨文化交际能力缺失。

关键词: 合作原则; 对话练习; 话语分析

# The Study on Unintentional Violation of Cooperative Principle in Dialogue Practice

Abstract: Based on the Cooperative Principle proposed by H.P. Grice, this study analyzes the content of online oral communication activities of Popon School in which native English speakers and second language learners participate. The results show that: in dialogue practice, native English speakers and second language learners can basically abide by the Cooperative Principle. However, there are also common cases of unintentional violation of the Cooperative Principle. According to the results of interviews with second language learners who violate the cooperative principle unintentionally, there are three main reasons for their unintentional violation of the cooperative principle: The poor language competence; The sense of strangeness and distance with native English speakers; The lack of intercultural communication competence.

Key words: Cooperative Principle, dialogue practice, discourse analysis

#### 大学英语教材课程思政话语内涵研究

广东科技学院 薛东梅

摘要:

课程思政是当前我国教育话语的突出特征。如何挖掘教材文本课程思政元素,用何种方式和手段开展课程思政教育依然是现实教育中的痛点。本研究选取高等教育出版社 4 月出版的大学英语思政教材《新时代明德大学英语综合教程 1》作为语料,从批评话语分析的视角出发,在质性分析该教材课程思政内容、呈现方式和手段、学习方法的基础上,概括大学英语教材课程思政话语内涵特征;使用自建该教材文本语料库和参考语料库,通过高频词、主题词等语料库技术辅助验证其课程思政话语内涵特征。

该研究认为该教材大学英语课程思政话语内容上具有出**人文性、政治性、时代性**;话语呈现方式具有**多样性和系统性**。其人文性体现在该教材在中外文化素材的选择上,立足中国,中外并置,突出了中国元素和中国语境,较以往大学英语教材更加丰富了大学英语课程的人文性。政治性体现在该教材创新性地使用了元素大纲的设计理念,以十二种社会主义核心价值观作为教材章节大纲,充分体现了教材包涵的政治意识形态。时代性体现在课文主题价值观的选择、学习方式的选择、以学生学习和学生为中心的教学理念等充分体现了新时代教材的风貌和特色。呈现方式的多样性表现在充分利用文本、图片、音频、视频、线上线下相结合的混合呈现手段。呈现方式的系统性表现在该教材十二种社会主义核心价值观有序呈现,且设置6个节点的施行方法,另外课后练习与单元主题呼应的隐性思政呈现方式,构建了课程思政话语的层级递进,显隐结合的话语系统。

# Towards Cumulative Learning in Blended Interpreter Training: A case study of an undergraduate-level introductory interpreting course

Qiliang XU & Qianhua OUYANG

Guangdong Baiyun University, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies Abstract: Digital technology in the 21st century has become an epoch-making force that galvanizes innovation and problem-solving across a plethora of disciplines, including education. Blended learning as a pedagogical approach has been exploited to enhance interpreter training in various modes, with a common aim to generate more effective learning experience for would-be interpreters. Drawing upon the dimension of Semantics from the Legitimation Code Theory (LCT), this paper initiates the argument that the discipline of interpreting contains a body of interdisciplinary knowledge characterized by weak semantic gravity (SG-, meaning less dependent on its context) and high semantic density (SD+, meaning highly condensed within socio-cultural practices). Following this conceptualization, the paper sets out to explore the orchestration of a blended interpreting classroom that is expected to create semantic waves, a repeated pattern of reducing decontextualized, condensed knowledge to context-dependent, simplified one, which empowers students to integrate past experience and knowledge to new contexts, viz. cumulative knowledge-building. The memory training session of an undergraduate-level introductory interpreting course at a CIUTI member institute in China is then employed for a case study to further elucidate how a sequence of "unpacking" and "repacking" online and offline enables cumulative learning. Prior to class, students are required to watch online video lectures on memory mechanism and corresponding skills as well as take online quizzes, followed by student presentation on a related topic in class. Both the teacher and students then engage in interactive and provocative interpreting practice and feedback during classroom time. In the post-class section, students need to complete an assignment involving self-practice and peer feedback. Data are collected from the online quiz scores for quantitative analysis as well as from the discourse of the presentation, student-teacher interaction and peer feedback for qualitative analysis. Preliminary findings show that student interpreters not only score high in the quizzes, but also are able to produce vertical discourse and metacognitive peer feedback

discourse, all of which feature SG- and SD+. It is hence implied that blended learning allows successful transfer of the knowledge of interpreting inasmuch as the discourse activities under such instructional model have narrowed down the semantic gap. Keywords: cumulative learning, semantic wave, teaching discourse, interpreter training,

Keywords: cumulative learning, semantic wave, teaching discourse, interpreter training blended learning

# 人际关系管理理论视角下中国儿童在亲子冲突性话语中的不礼貌回应方式研究 西安外国语大学 郭世宸

摘要:

本研究以亲子冲突话语中 11 岁左右中国儿童的不礼貌回应方式为研究对象,对所收集的语料进行分析,总结在对话中儿童的不礼貌回应方式,基于 Spencer-Oatey 的人际关系管理理论,讨论 11 岁左右中国儿童不礼貌回应中对其的威胁与维护现象。研究发现,儿童在亲子冲突中的回应方式主要有以下几种: 否定性评价,自我辩护,煽动性发问,对比,拒绝,反驳,命令,沉默,以及混合不礼貌言语行为。儿童在冲突过程中威胁父母的面子或违背社交权的同时,是对自身某项权或面子的维护。本研究旨在探究 11 岁左右中国儿童在亲子冲突性话语中的不礼貌回应策略,结合人际关系管理理论,讨论儿童对其的维护与违背现象,从中探讨这个年龄段儿童的语用能力以及选择不礼貌回应的原因,揭示父母教育方式所产生的影响,为父母家庭教育话语以及亲子之间的沟通方式提供参考,帮助更好地进行交流沟通,促进家庭和睦。

关键词:亲子冲突性话语;人际关系管理理论;不礼貌回应方式;教育方式

### 教育主题话语研究 7-PM-11

#### 越南中学历史教科书中的中国形象研究

上海外国语大学东方语学院 赵楠钰

摘要:

本文以越南教育出版社出版的 9 册中学历史教科书为研究样本,对教材中涉及中国的课文内容进行话语分析。通过分析我们发现,在越南史部分课文中,中国多以"残暴"、"贪婪"、"侵略者"等形象出现,仅有"抗美救国战争"部分稍有提及中国对越南的援助;而在世界史、中国史部分课文中,对中国形象的建构大多为正面的"发达"、"繁荣"、"成功"、"伟大"等描述。由此可见,在越南史部分中,为了维护越南在对外战争中的"正义性",中国往往被塑造成负面的侵略者形象,但在世界史部分中,出于意识形态和维护中越关系的考量,中国形象相对更加正面。

#### A Case Study on Teacher-Student Classroom Discourse Patterns and the Speech

#### Acts

MENG Chunhui Xi'an International Studies University

Abstract: While classroom discourse analysis draws considerable attention in the field of second language teaching and acquisition, more complex interaction patterns and students' responses have received relatively little attention. To address this gap, a case study draws on quantitative research and qualitative research, aiming to examine the

interaction patterns based on initiation-response-feedback pattern (IRF model), teacher-student speech acts, and the impacts on students learning in the EFL classroom context. The data is collected from one experienced teacher's lesson in the thirteenth national junior high school English teaching seminar, the video of which is open access online. Discourse analysis of this reading class indicates that IRF model plays a dominant position which is in line with the previous studies, whereas, more complex efficient patterns are presented, IR [(I1 R1) ...] F [(R1 F1) ...], I R1/R2 F, I R1/R2 IRF, which still shows that flexibility and diversity of this reading class. Besides, new speech act "request" from student's response is advocated when students face difficulties. Regarding teachers' speech acts, it shows that the teacher intended to adopt referential questions to elicit students' responses, and accept students' answer as feedback. It is worth noting that more diverse initiation and specific feedback would promote students' learning participants.

#### 论国家语言安全与国际中文教育发展

新疆师范大学 陈晓达

摘要:

文章提出当前国家语言安全面对着英语霸权与网络语言的冲击,国际中文教育面临着逆全球化和意识形态的影响,建立在文化自信基础上的语言安全,离不开国内文化建设与对外文化传播,而以国际中文教育为代表的中外语言交流合作平台,则日益成为制衡英语霸权及调和意识形态冲突的重要力量。因而,笔者认为国家语言安全背景下的国际中文教育应当以"一二三"框架为核心:进一步加强与突显一个全球华人语言认同的基本点、针对国际中文教师和中国留学生两大群体进行去意识形态化的语言教育,打造未来高水平汉学家培养、中文加专业技能培训和网红型文化使者养成的三个着力点。通过不断扩大中文的国际影响力反向增强文化自信,通过留学生媒介树立及传播良好国家形象反向提升文化软实力,进而从根本上维护国家语言安全。

# An Applied Research of Textual Cohesion Theory in Senior High School English Writing

ZHANG Fengfeng Zhejiang Normal University

Abstract: English writing is an essential part of English learning for senior high school students, and textual cohesion affects the quality of writing. Nowadays, the National English Curriculum Standards for Common Senior High School puts forward higher requirements for English writing and pays more attention to cohesion and coherence. However, senior high school students usually make mistakes in cohesive markers, text layout and other aspects in English writing. The main reason is that students lack of understanding of the rules of discourse construction. Based on Halliday and Hasan's cohesive theory, the author selects the students in Grade 11 from a key senior high school in Tai Zhou as the investigation objects, aiming to have a description of the usage of five cohesive devices in students' composition from the aspect of quality and quantity. Besides, the relationship between the usage of cohesive devices and writing quality is analyzed as well. Based on the analysis of three aspects, the author

summarizes the reasons why the students make mistakes in their writing from the angle of cohesion. And the corresponding solution strategies are concluded.

Key words: Textual cohesion theory; Cohesive devices; English writing;

### 多模态主题话语研究 7-AM-4

# 墓碑亲属类与非亲属类称谓语的指向性意义——对北京某公墓的考察

北京大学外国语学院 殷成竹

摘要:

称谓语是一种建构身份认同的重要话语手段,说话人对称谓语的选择体现了 其对特定对象社会地位或社会关系的认知,而作为非交际情境下的墓碑称谓语在 亲属与非亲属语义特征的选择上同样体现了这一点。本研究从称谓语的指向性意 义出发,基于 Blommaert 的社会语言层级理论分析了北京某公墓墓碑上对逝者称 谓语的使用情况,指出亲属类称谓语作为墓碑称谓语的无标记形式不仅指向了家 庭层级上的对逝者的纪念,更是对传统殡葬文化观念的遵循,而非亲属类称谓语 则可能指向了个体、家庭和社会三个层面中的任何一个,而具体的情况则要结合 墓碑乃至公墓中的其它符号要素来判断。称谓语的选择指向了不同层级的逝者身 份认同,进而为对逝者纪念的私人性或公共性提供了合法性。

关键词: 称谓语; 指向性; 墓碑; 社会语言层级; 死亡话语; 身份认同

### **抱怨言语行为中的多模态人际语用学研究——以美剧《致命女人》为例** 西安外国语大学 刘彩侠

摘要:

传统抱怨言语行为研究多采用话语补全测试法围绕学习者进行语料收集,探讨语言层面的抱怨语实施特征。本研究通过借助语视频语料库制作和分析软件ELAN和音频分析软件Praat,以影视剧《致命女人》为例,基于多模态视频语料库,旨在探究真实动态语境下抱怨言语行为实施特征、人际关系动态变化模式以及多种模态资源协同进行意义表达背后的机理。研究结果表明,女性比男性更趋于使用非语言模态;随着社会距离的增大,非语言模态的频率减少、语言模态的频率增加,且抱怨语严厉程度减小;在社会权势关系不等时,非语言模态所占比例大于权势关系相等时;剧中主要人物之间的人际关系随着社会距离的增大呈逐渐恶化的动态趋势,语言模态的使用频率增加。最后,严厉程度更高的抱怨语通常与降调共同作用实施抱怨,眼部和头部动作共同进行抱怨语意义表达的频率最高。本研究将抱怨言语行为和人际语用学有机地结合起来,有助于拓宽人际语用学的研究视野,也将引起外语学习者和外语教育者对多种模态资源在意义表达过程中的协同作用的关注。同时,本研究通过自建多模态语料库,为人际语用学和抱怨言语行为研究提供了一种新的范式。

关键词: 抱怨言语行为; 多模态; 人际语用学; ELAN 软件;《致命女人》

# **从多模态话语分析的角度浅析纪录片《最大的小小农场》的宣传海报** 长安大学 胡梦丝

摘要:

《最大的小小农场》是一部关于生态农业的纪录片,于 2019 年 5 月正式在美国上映,自上映以来获得无数好评。该片主要讲述了美国的一对夫妻通过克服

各种困难致力于打造生态农业,追求自然平衡,人与动物,动物与动物和谐共生的励志故事。影片在宣传自然生态平衡的同时,也把尊重个体价值作为该纪录片的主旨。纪录片作为一种独特的影视类型,力求故事的真实性和号召力。海报作为宣传的一种媒介,具有丰富的符号学资源,不仅蕴含了纪录片的价值观,并以其独有的特点成为多模态意义建构的典型载体。

鉴于此,本文主要从多模态话语分析的角度分析该纪录片宣传海报的设计。本文先简单地介绍这部纪录片以及多模态话语分析的定义,接着具体阐述海报中所涉及的视觉语法理论,最后以 Kress & Van Leeuwen (2006) 的视觉语法解读宣传海报的设计,对宣传海报中的语言、图像、布局等模态如何实现再现意义、互动意义和构图意义以及各模态间关系的呈现方式进行分析,从而进一步探索该纪录片中更深层次的内涵意义。通过对该宣传海报的分析,该研究不仅对多模态话语分析中的视觉语法理论进行了实践,而且也为《最大的小小农场》的研究提供了新的视角。此外,该研究也为其他相关纪录片的研究提供了新视野和参考价值。关键词:多模态,《最大的小小农场》,视觉语法

#### 多模态话语分析视角下学龄前儿童绘本中的性别呈现

长安大学 闫贝贝

摘要:

儿童绘本在塑造儿童的性别认知和性别角色期望方面发挥着关键作用。鉴于 国内从话语分析的视角,分析儿童绘本中的性别呈现的研究还比较少,尤其是从 视觉图片方面,本研究以学龄前儿童绘本为语料,采用内容分析和多模态话语分 析的理论,分析男女如何在儿童绘本中刻画,呈现。

研究结果表明,儿童绘本中男女出现的比例具有明显的差异,男性出现的比较多,而女性出现的相对比较少。与女性联系的场景大多是家庭场景。男女涉及的职业也大相径庭,男性的职业丰富多样,大多为具有高社会等级的职业,但是女性所涉及的职业种类非常少,并且所涉及的职业社会地位不高。另外当动物拟人化之后,大多都是用"他"来表示。当呈现亲子互动时,女性与孩子的互动发生在家庭场景中,女性承担着照顾,关爱孩子的责任。而男性与孩子的互动,一般是发生在户外并且所涉及的活动具有挑战性,冒险性。另外男女在图片中所占有的空间位置也略有不同,男性多位于中间,而女性则多位于边缘位置。

关键词: 儿童绘本 性别呈现 多模态话语分析

# 旅游宣传语类变体与功能变异的多模态互文研究 ——从印刷空间到网络空间

天津外国语大学 代薇

摘要:

本文主要从多模态视角研究微信公众号中旅游推文的语类结构,分析这一宣传语类从传统印刷宣传册语篇到到公众号推文语篇所发生的语类变化。由于媒体语境的改变,大量网络模态及其它语类介入旅游推文语篇,形成多模态互文。这使得网络空间中的旅游宣传语类在语类结构、语步特征和交际功能等方面也随之发生改变,呈现娱乐化、多模态化和语类混合的特征。

#### 冲突话语的多模态特征及意义建构方式

北京语言大学 侯艺源

摘要:

本文以冲突话语为研究对象,综合运用多模态话语分析、功能语言学等相关 理论,在计算机标注及统计的基础上,分别对冲突话语的会话序列类型、冲突性 标记语类型、模态结构配置及不同模态在冲突意义建构中的作用进行了考察。

就冲突话语的会话序列类型而言,"评价-回应"序列在冲突话语中占比最多, 其次分别是"观点-回应"序列、"证实询问-回应"序列、"一般询问-回应"序列、 "叙述-回应"序列和"指令-回应"序列。可以看出,大多数冲突的产生和发展都与"评价"行为有关。

对冲突话语语言模态的研究主要针对冲突话语中的冲突性标记语,按照使用频率由高到低分别为:反问、负面评价构式、负面评价语、否定词、质疑式询问、肯定回应、詈骂语、威胁话语和讽刺话语。其中,反问、负面评价构式、负面评价语和否定词在不同人际关系(夫妻、亲子、同事、上下级)的冲突话语中均占比较高,是冲突话语较为偏好的语言形式,而其他冲突性标记语的使用则会受到交际双方权势关系和亲密度不同程度的影响。

除了语言模态之外,在冲突过程中,交际双方往往会使用不同类型的非语言模态来辅助表意。本文对冲突话语中出现频率较高的四种非语言模态类型(手势、目光、移动路径和姿态)进行了量化分析。发现:1.非语言模态在冲突意义建构中的功能与其在会话序列中的线性位置相关;2.冲突话语的模态强度和模态复杂性在很大程度上会受到交际双方权势关系及亲密度的影响。

关键词: 冲突话语 多模态话语分析 模态互动 人际关系

# 语言景观的多模态话语分析以北京西直门商业街某店铺为例

北京语言大学 侯雨婷

摘要:

随着社会符号学的不断发展,当前人们已经摆脱了单模态的探讨,逐渐向多模态研究转化,多模态化的互动越来越受到人们的关注。论文从符号的多模态角度出发,运用系统功能语法和视听语法考察北京某商业街内店铺的语言景观,分析店铺标牌的信息传递功能、具有代表性的象征功能,以及一些非语言符号的再现意义、互动意义和构图意义,从这些角度出发,分析该语言景观的符号学价值。关键词:多模态;系统功能语法;视听语法:话语分析;语言景观

# 多模态主题话语研究 7-PM-9

多模态话语的体裁互文分析: 以社交平台上的新冠肺炎发帖为例

南京师范大学 时佳

摘要:

社交媒体等新媒体的大量应用为广大用户提供了一个自由创作的平台,同时,图片、视频、超链接等不同话语模态的使用也让话语的概念逐渐扩大。在这个读"图"时代,基于视觉、听觉等不同模态的杂糅似乎变成了社交平台上发帖的主流。因此,体裁互文性研究向这些不同模态的延伸就显得十分必要。新冠肺炎疫情作为全世界共同关注的公共卫生事件,无论是个人还是特定机构都在主流的社交平台进行相应的发布。虽然形式各异,但是文字、图片、视频等不同话语模态

并没有互相挤压存在的空间,而是互相借鉴以达到更为广泛传播的目的。

### 新媒体平台下城市形象构建的多模态话语分析 ——以西安第十四届全运会为例

西安外国语大学英文学院 翟亚琳

摘要:

为顺应数字化趋势,各城市纷纷在新媒体平台开设社交账号对外推介差异化的城市形象,西安也从 2018 年开始推进城市形象在国内外的整体塑造和传播。在此背景下,多模态话语成为城市形象在话语层面的有力承载。本文采用定性分析辅以量化分析,试图根据张德禄(2009)建立的多模态话语分析综合框架,探讨西安在建设国家中心城市这一目标下如何借用第十四届全国运动会契机在新媒体平台构建西安城市形象,宣传推广西安城市文化。本文发现第十四届全运会西安市执委会在新媒体平台发布的多模态话语中构建了一个热情、年轻、活力、科技、历史与现代,传统与时尚完美交融的动态城市形象,同时通过多个模态相互协同,互为补充共同构建多模态语篇的整体意义,从而达到城市宣传推广的效果。

### 城市宣传片中城市形象的构建——基于多模态隐喻和转喻的研究

西安外国语大学 贺莹

摘要:

作为现代社会的显著特征,多模态现象吸引着越来越多的关注。城市形象宣传话语亦逐渐采用图像、颜色和声音等非语言模态符号来呈现城市的全方位面貌。宣传片中的多种符号模态的使用比单一的文字模态更能表现出城市的多元形象和独特的城市魅力。在多模态语篇中,来自不同感官的符号共同作用于受众,能充分调动人各种感官的协同作用,传达更为丰富的情感,更容易被受众所接受。通过对其定量定性分析,可以比较客观地分析不同级别城市的城市宣传片如何利用多模态隐喻和转喻进行城市形象建构,从而分析出其构建的城市形象的内涵和不足。

研究通过多模态隐喻和转喻的理论框架对选取的语料城市宣传片进行定量 定性以及对比分析,其中对不同级别城市的宣传片分别进行分析,可以看出他们 在多模态隐喻和转喻框架下城市形象构建的异同点,以及所构建出来的城市形象 的内涵和不足,对城市宣传片未来的发展提出一些建议,从而使其能更好地为城 市做出宣传,吸引更多人的目光。

# Constructing and Broadcasting Queerness Socially: Sociolinguistic and Multimodal Analysis of the Genre of "Coming Out" Video on Youtube

LIN Hanzhao Peking University

Abstract: "Coming out" usually means revealing one's sexuality explicitly as homosexual to others, which can be a liberating yet largely challenging and emotional process, and videos in which lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) YouTubers come out to their fans have launched and enhanced many vlogger's careers. While there are many studies that explore how LGBTQ youth construct and present their sexual identities online, there is very little research on queer performance on YouTube specifically. Thus, the current study aims to answer the following research questions: a) Whether this type of videos constitute a genre in digital discourse? If so, what are the typical genre moves

and normative expectations of these coming out videos?; b) What linguistic and nonlinguistic strategies are employed and what are their intended discursive effects and appeals? and c) How do Youtubers display and validate authenticity in their videos (narratives) linguistically and/or nonverbally? What are the consequences?

Drawing upon theories from sociolinguistics, genre and discourse analysis studies as well as interdisciplinary insights from communication studies, the current study compares and examines the top six coming out videos on YouTube multimodally and argues that there is a clear genre of "coming out" on YouTube, and genre moves are analyzed, highlighting video maker's agency when it comes to performativity. Besides, it is found that to reach performative authenticity and discursive purposes, these vloggers employ multiple strategies through verbal and nonverbal cues. Lastly, coming out videos have become more commercial than political, and the negative implications of the top coming out videos online being posted by a subset of the most privileged queer people are discussed critically. The current study contributes to further understandings of gendered language use in digital discourse. Also, given the rising popularity of vlogging on Bilibili website in Chinese digital context, the current study on Youtube has referential implications.

Key words: digital discourse; queerness; gender performance; gender representation; language, gender and sexuality; Youtube

# 我国征兵宣传片中军人形象的多模态刻意隐喻和架构解析 ——以我国 2015-2020 征兵宣传片为例

江苏开放大学外国语学院 孙雪羽

摘要:

文章选取我国 2015-2020 年 17 部征兵宣传片作为多模态语料,运用 MIP 多模态隐喻识别法,统计得出宣传片中的多模态隐喻类别共计 34 种,基本隐喻类型共 7 种;在 DMIP 蓄意隐喻鉴别步骤基础上归类其中反映新时代我国军人"有本领"、"有荣誉"、"有品德" 3 种形象及其 9 种隐喻性表层架构和深层架构;基于该 3 种人们已普遍认可的我国军人主要形象,从刻意隐喻的语言符号、概念思维、交际情感、理想道德的四维认知模型对新时代我国军人形象进行多模态刻意隐喻和架构隐喻的认知解读;探究宣传片中刻意隐喻的多模态架构隐喻模式及其表征策略,为刻意隐喻理论的完善及新时代中国军人形象的有效传播作跨学科理论探索。

关键词: 征兵宣传片; 刻意隐喻; 多模态隐喻; 架构隐喻

# 国家形象主题话语研究 6-PM-7

### 《抗击新冠肺炎疫情的中国行动》白皮书中的概念隐喻及其文化内涵 东北师范大学 冯雨晴

摘要:

新冠肺炎疫情来势汹汹,对世界人民造成了极大的危害。《抗击新冠肺炎疫情的中国行动》白皮书记录了中国抗疫历程,总结了中国的抗疫经验并与国际社会分享。白皮书中运用了大量的隐喻表达,呈现了深厚的中国文化,反映了此次抗疫行动中的中国理念与中国风范。本文以概念隐喻理论为指导,利用隐喻识别

程序辨别该白皮书中的隐喻表达,揭示它们所蕴含的丰富的中国文化内涵。研究表明,白皮书中共出现 11 种隐喻类型,其中战争隐喻、人体隐喻和旅行隐喻出现频率最高。白皮书通过"抗击新冠肺炎疫情是一场战争"弘扬了中国人民团结一心、不惧外侵、奋勇抗敌的抗战精神和共克时艰的家国情怀。体现了中国政府多管齐下、具体问题具体分析的战争策略和战争智慧。通过"世界是人体"凸显了中华民族的"和合"价值观,倡导并构建了人类命运共同体的理念。"抗击新冠肺炎疫情是一场旅行"展现了中国人民不惧困难、勇敢前行的心态以及百折不挠、自强不息的长征精神。

#### 趋近化理论视角下抗疫共同体的话语建构

北京师范大学外国语言文学学院 姚振梅

摘要:

趋近化理论是从词汇和语法层面解释公共话语中危机构建和恐惧产生的理论模型。本文基于趋近化理论,以 2020 年 8 月份《人民日报海外版》对香港特区抗击新冠疫情的报道为语料,分别从空间趋近化、时间趋近化和价值趋近化三个维度分析了报道中话语策略的使用情况。话语策略的使用建构了香港政府和人民与中央政府联合抗疫的共同体意识,激发协同行动的愿望,为进一步取得抗击疫情的胜利起到了积极的作用。

关键词: 趋近化理论; 抗疫; 共同体; 话语建构

# Discursive Construction of Community Sense in Combating COVID-19 from the Perspective of Proximization Theory

Abstract: Proximization Theory is a theoretical model that explains in lexicogrammatical level the construction of crisis and the generation of fear in public discourse. Based on Proximization Theory, the paper analyzes discursive strategies deployed in the news reports of HongKong's combating against COVID-19 (from People's Daily Overseas Edition, Aug.,2020) in the dimensions of spatial, temporal and axiological proximization. The deployment of the discursive strategies constructs HongKong people a sense of community and inspires them to act together, which contributes to winning in the combat against COVID-19.

Key words: Proximization Theory; combat against COVID-19; discursive construction; community sense

### 基于文本分析的上海城市旅游投射形象研究

上海师范大学旅游学院 赵德芳

摘要:

研究以携程、去哪儿、途牛和马蜂窝四大旅游网站上的上海旅游攻略/指南为语料,运用 Rost Content Mining 分析软件,对四大旅游网站构建的上海城市旅游投射形象进行研究。研究发现: 1、旅游网站构建的上海旅游投射形象和上海本体旅游形象定位基本一致。"国际化大都市"是网站共同构建的城市旅游形象,表现为五个维度的形象属性,包括海都市景观、都市氛围、都市历史文化、都市休闲娱乐、都市旅游设施。2、各网站塑造的城市旅游形象存在一定差异,差异和网站定位有一定的关联。3、网站在投射形象构建上存在一些不足。对此,研究提出了网站要根据上海城市发展不断更新城市形象的建议,包括彰显海派文化

吸引力、塑造都市红色文化旅游形象、塑造都市自然生态旅游新形象等。 关键词:文本分析:上海:旅游形象:投射形象

#### 人类命运共同体理念在非洲英文媒体传播的评价话语分析

浙江师范大学 朱田田

摘要:

人类命运共同体理念是习近平新时代中国特色社会主义外交思想的重要内容,研究该理念在非洲英文媒体中的传播具有重要现实意义。本文基于LexisNexis 新闻数据库,选取南非和尼日利亚两个代表性国家,以 2020 年 1 月至 2021 年 2 月英文媒体发布的人类命运共同体外方观点性文章为语料,以评价理论为分析框架,在语料库语言学方法辅助下,定性定量考察非洲英文媒体人类命运共同体理念报道的态度资源分布规律和话语建构方式。研究发现,非洲英文媒体较多使用非安全情感资源表现新冠病毒的威胁力,使用做事才干判断资源构建中国在面对疫情时表现出来的有能力、负责任的中国形象,使用价值鉴赏资源体现人类命运共同体理念在抗击疫情中的意义和作用,报道态度多为积极,但负面态度有所流露。这一研究成果为我国对外话语的差异化和精准化传播提供了实证依据,有助于我国有效应对国外舆情,从而进一步提升 "人类命运共同体"国际话语权、对外话语构建能力和国际影响力。

关键词:评价理论分析;批评话语分析;人类命运共同体;非洲英文媒体;新冠疫情

# An APPRAISAL Analysis of the Dissemination of the concept of "Human Community with a Shared Future" in the English-language African Media

Abstract: The concept of a community with a shared destiny for mankind is an important part of Xi Jinping's Thought on Diplomacy of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. It is of great practical significance to study the spread of this concept in African English media. Based on LexisNexis news database, foreign opinion articles and editorials about a community of a shared human destiny published in South Africa and Nigeria English media between January 2020 and February 2021 were collected as a corpus. The theory of critical discourse analysis, appraisal theory and corpus linguistics were used to examine attitude resources distribution and the way of discourse construction about the concept of a community of a shared human destiny in African English media qualitatively and quantitatively. The study found that African English media mainly used insecurity of affect system to describe threatening coronavirus, used capacity of judgement system to construct a capable and responsible Chinese image in the face of disease outbreak, and used value of appreciation system to embody the significance and role of a community of a shared destiny. The reporting attitudes were mostly positive, negative attitudes sometimes happened. The result provides an empirical basis for the differentiated and precise spread of China's foreign discourse, and helps China effectively respond to foreign public opinion, so as to further enhance the international discourse power, foreign discourse construction ability and international influence of "a community of a shared future for mankind".

Key words: APPRAISAL Analysis; critical discourse analysis; Human Community with a Shared Future; English-language African Media; coronavirus

#### 中外运动品牌企业社会责任话语中的企业形象建构对比研究

浙江工商大学外国语学院 陈奕伽 钟含春

摘要:

企业社会责任报告是企业重要的公共话语,也是构建企业形象的重要途径。本研究以中外运动品牌企业——李宁与阿迪达斯的企业社会责任报告话语为研究对象,依据 Fairclough 的三维话语分析模型,借助语料库工具,通过高频词和主题词分析,对比两家企业如何借助企业社会责任报告话语来构建企业形象。研究发现,李宁公司倾向于从人员管理、社会环境和慈善公益等维度来呈现自己的社会价值观,重视发展、保护和管理等议题,构建了"以人为本"和博爱的绿色企业形象。阿迪达斯公司则从对产业链及利益相关者的严格要求这一维度来体现其社会责任,侧重规则、评估与标准等议题,构建出一个拥有统筹管理能力的合法、合规、合作的跨国企业形象。本研究认为,中外企业社会责任报告话语所建构的企业形象差异主要受到中西企业所植根的社会文化和经营理念影响。本研究通过语料库语言学的视角比较中外两家运动企业的社会责任话语及其所建构的企业形象,可为企业话语和企业形象的话语建构研究提供一定的借鉴。

# 形象危机视阈下中国传统武术批评性话语分析与形象重构 ——以纪录片《藏着的武林》为语料

河南工业大学 焦丹 苏铭

摘要:

中国传统武术是受中国传统儒、道、墨、释等文化影响而形成的一种体育文化。近年,传统武术对战现代搏击的噱头不断在互联网空间发酵,中国传统武术经历着全媒体语境下的重新聚焦和放大式双重审视。本文在中国传统武术形象危机背景下,以纪录片《藏着的武林》为研究语料,基于批评性话语分析相关理论,从文本话语、话语实践、社会话语三方面辨析武术纪录片中传统武术形象重构的多模态话语表达,以消解传统武术形象危机。旨在引起学界、传媒界更多关注和多视角、跨学科研究,为匡正国内外对中国传统武术误解、重塑武术形象研究以借鉴和参考。

关键词:中国传统武术;形象危机;批评性话语分析;形象重构

# Delightful to have "friends" from afar? Profiling Chinese students in the UK newspaper coverage in 2006—2020

Wang Liting, Zheng Qun University of Chinese Academy of Sciences Abstract: Chinese students studying abroad are important sources of China's social and economic innovation and development, and their image construction is also an important part of the national image communication chain. However, there are relatively few studies that focus on the image representation of Chinese students in the news media discourse. Through three diachronic corpora of mainstream British newspapers about Chinese students studying abroad from 2006 to 2020, this paper uses the online automatic semantic tagging tool USAS (UCREL semantic analysis system) to investigate the image of Chinese students and their changes covered by the British media at three five-year periods. The results firstly show that the number of news reports on Chinese students studying abroad has been increasing year by year in the

past 15 years, which may be explained by the growing attention to China's international agendas and national strength. Besides, the top 20 positive and negative semtags with the highest frequency of use in three periods are roughly the same, including "General terms and abstract terms", "Quantity and indicators", "Social actions, states and processes", "Evaluation: Good/bad", "Life and living things" and so on. After further exploration of some typical semtags related to appraisal lexis, i.e. coding for the most frequently occurred content words subsumed by them, the findings indicate that in the first and second periods, the group of Chinese students studying abroad are mainly constructed by the British media into a paradoxical community of positive education pursuers and negative criminal victims, whereas in the third period, they are profiled as economic providers of universities, freedom destroyers in academia, and political marginalists during the COVID-19 pandemic. Among them, the image in the third period is the most complicated one. Overall, the image of Chinese students studying abroad constructed by the British media in the past 15 years are gradually becoming diversified and multi-dimensional. This paper not only enriches the diachronic discourse research on specific Chinese groups, but also provides certain insight for governments to positively profile the media image of their students and themselves with different reporting strategies in different historical periods, thus improving their competitiveness in the international political arena.

**Keyword:** Chinese students studying abroad, mainstream British newspapers, corpus, semantic tagging

# 多源流视阈下中国"三农"政策的历史演进:基于中央一号文件的语料库研究 浙江大学 张慧玉 魏远虹

摘要:

中央一号文件是中共中央解决"三农"问题的纲领性文件,体现了中央对"三农"问题的重视程度,也因此引起了学者们的广泛关注。本文以多源流理论为基础,以基于语料库的话语历史分析为方法,通过研究历年中央一号文件透视中国"三农"政策的演进历程。研究发现:(1)中国"三农"政策的演进可以分为三个阶段:第一阶段(1982-1986)聚焦于大力发展生产,关注农村工业、农业生产以及农民温饱问题;第二阶段(2004-2011)突出社会主义新农村建设,强调农村基层建设、农业现代化和农民增收问题;第三阶段(2012-2021)以改革促振兴为核心,重点提升农村基层组织力,在继续推进农业现代化的同时,着力培养新型农业与职业农民,中央对"三农"问题的重视程度不断加深;(2)一号文件对"农村""农业""农民"的指称呈现多元化、具体化的特点,表明了中央对"三农"问题的认识不断深化;(3)在此过程中,政治源流占据主导地位,问题源流是基础,政策源流是推动因素,体现了意识形态在我国"三农"政策制定中的重要性。本研究揭示了不同社会历史背景下中国"三农"政策的演进规律,深化了人们对于"三农"政策的历时性认识,而本研究对语料库方法的引入,也为后续中国"三农"政策研究提供了启示。

# 评价局部语法与国家形象建构:基于东盟国家"一带一路"新闻话语语料库的研究

北京航空航天大学 董敏 徐琳瑶 万叶欣

摘要:

在"一带一路"倡议下,东盟国家与中国地域关系紧密。我们尝试对 2013 年 9 月至 2019 年 12 月菲律宾、马来西亚、新加坡三国五个主流媒体新闻报道中的 显性评价进行分析以了解东盟国家对中国及"一带一路"的形象塑造。

本研究基于评价局部语法建立分析框架。将评价型式以评价来源、评价对象和评价范畴三大评价功能来标识,并以具体的语义参数对每项功能范畴进行详细描述。研究发现,马来西亚媒体使用的评价局部语法型式显示对"一带一路"的积极态度。菲律宾则因地缘政治冲突呈现出负面打造"一带一路"形象的趋势。新加坡的评价型式较为客观,关注且倾向在经济方面展开多元评价。另一方面研究还发现三国对来自不同地区的声音来源依赖程度不同:马来西亚媒体主要依赖本地声音进行积极评价,菲律宾则以来本地声音做出消极评价,新加坡趋向吸收外来声音来做出客观多元评价。

总体而言,东盟地区国家认可并信赖中国的经济实力以及"一带一路"的可靠性、强大潜力及广阔前景。有积极的意愿参与进来,并突显参与"一带一路"、与中国多方面合作、加强外交关系的重要性和利益性。另一方面,面对与中国的领土纠纷也引出一些质疑与担忧,倾向于对"一带一路"的公开透明度和贷款的持续性产生怀疑。

# 基于阿拉斯加高层会谈语料库的中国形象构建研究: 批评话语分析视角

西安外国语大学/郑州师范学院 赵秋盈

摘要:

2021年3月18日中美高层会谈在美国阿拉斯加安克雷奇召开,西方多家媒体对此进行了报道。然而,英国新闻报道中"中国"到底是何形象?迄今为止,学界鲜少展开讨论。本文从"LexisNexis"新闻数据库中提取英国媒体在阿拉斯加中美高层会谈涉及"中国"的相关英文报道,自建语料库,借助词云分析软件,利用词频、搭配网络和索引行等语料库分析方法,从实证角度探究英国媒体有关"中国"的报道、评价和话语构建。研究发现:(1)英国媒体对"中国"报道多持否定态度,将其与"滥用人权"和"网络攻击"相关联,以此构建"骄傲自大"和"武断专横"的中国形象,但也不乏媒体持中立态度。(2)中国从一个被动形象塑造者渐渐成为一个主动角色参与者,由原来"被评判者"变成了"评判者",真正开始走近世界舞台中央,构建属于自己的话语权。(3)受社会情境因素影响,英国新闻媒体报道有一套人为的选择标准,这种选择决定了新闻语篇不可能为我们提供客观现实的完整图像。

关键词:中国形象;语料库;批评话语分析;英国媒体

# 中医药学术话语国际传播研究 ——以中医英文教材的翻译及传播为例

上海中医药大学 杨渝

摘要:

中医药文化是中国传统文化的最核心组成部分之一,也是中国古代科学的瑰宝。讲好中医故事,不能仅从文化科普的角度进行,还应该深究学术话语体系的国际传播。中医药学术话语研究包含诸多方面,如学术论文层面、译介层面、学术著作层面等,其中,译介层面内涵丰富,以中医英文教材(含双语)的翻译和国际传播为例,可以借助语料库进行广泛而且深刻的研究。然而迄今为止,相关

研究极其匮乏。中医英文教材分为中医经典译本和现代编写教材。本研究分别针对中医经典译本教材和现代编写教材进行研究。前者以《黄帝内经》为中医经典研究核心,后者以6本国内外编写中医英文(含双语)教材为中重点,分别建立可比语料库,首先从文本层面进行微观定量研究及质性分析,提炼中医药国际传播话语译介特征;其次并通过问卷调查、整理书评、搜集馆藏量、版次、使用人数等方面进行传播效度研究,并提出当代中医药国际传播话语体系建设的方案。这一研究旨在丰富中医药国际传播话语体系理论,提升中医药文化传播能力和中国文化国际认同度,为国家形象构建和人类命运共同体国家战略献策。

# 十二、 会务组成员

### (一)会议学术委员会顾问:

辛斌教授,南京师范大学博士生导师,话语研究专业委员会会长 田海龙教授,天津外国语大学博士生导师,话语研究专业委员会副会长兼秘 书长

### (二)会议组委会主要成员:

王振华教授(主席)

郇昌鹏博士 (会议召集人)

赖良涛博士

王冬燕老师

王国凤教授

### (三)会务组工作人员:

核心成员: 邓梦寒 纪晴 丁璐 李唯逸 尉如祎 高越 高珊 温芷晗志愿者: 杨怡 方若梅 刘思琪 梅琳涵 李艳阁 代蜀鄂 李媛

中国英汉语比较研究会话语研究专业委员会 上海交通大学外国语学院(代章) 上海交通大学外国语学院马丁适用语言学研究中心 2021年11月



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