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UNIVERSIDADE DE MACAU
UNIVERSITY OF MACAU



THE HONG KONG
POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY
香港理工大學

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香港理工大學人文學院中文及雙語學系

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主辦單位和協辦單位

主辦單位

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Chinese Language and Discourse (期刊)

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主辦方簡介

澳門大學人文學院中國語言文學系

澳門大學人文學院中國語言文學系(簡稱中文系),是澳門大學最早建立的學科之一。中文學科在澳門大學 30 多年的發展歷程中一直佔有重要的地位。近些年來,大學在師資隊伍建設和學科發展方面加大對中文學科的支援力度,使得中文系在教學、科研和學科建設等方面都取得了長足的進展,形成了學科相對完備、師資較為雄厚、教學體制完備、學風嚴謹開放的良好態勢。



學科優勢: 中文系奉行嚴謹、創新的學術傳統,積極致力於科學研究,出版了一批有相當學術含量的專著,並在國內外重要學術刊物發表了大量學術論文,在中國傳統思想文化與中國古代文學研究、漢語新文學研究以及漢語語言學研究等方面具有相當的學科優勢與特色。

科研成果: 中文系奉行嚴謹、創新的學術傳統,積極致力於科學研究,出版了一批有相當學術含量的專著,並在國內外重要學術刊物發表了大量學術論文,在中國傳統思想文化與中國古代文學研究、漢語新文學研究以及漢語語言學研究等方面具有相當的學科優勢與特色。

學術合作: 中文系尤其重視與海內外高等學府的交流與合作,與北京大學、臺灣大學、香港大學訂立了四校中文學科學術合作計劃,建立了中國語言文學學科教學研究領域最高層次的學術合作平臺,在教授互訪和學生交換等方面展開了卓有成效的交流。

學術活動: 中文系曾多次成功舉辦過大型的國際性學術研討會,定期或不定期地邀請國內外知名專家學者到訪講學,在學術界產生了較大影響。

社會服務: 中文系立足於本職工作,並積極為大學和澳門社會服務。除承擔中文學科各專業各層次的教學任務之外,還承擔全校中文類通識課程的教學任務。澳門大學南國人文研究中心,澳門中華傳統文化研究會、澳門詩社、澳門語言學會、澳門粵方言學會、澳門文藝評論家協會、澳門近代文學學會、澳門中國比較文學學會,澳門寫作學會,澳門文獻信息學會、澳門歷史文物關注協會、澳門中華詩詞學會等學術機構或學術團體都設立在中文系,成為中文系學術研究為澳門社會文化服務的視窗與紐帶。

課程設置: 中文系在本科生培養已經具有相當積累和成就的基礎上,立足於研究生教育的發展,致力於培養具有澳門特色的高層次語言文學人才。目前已經建立了由

學士、碩士到博士培養的完備的高層次課程教學體系。中文系各層次畢業生因素質良好，工作能力強，就業面寬，深受社會各界好評。



The Department of Chinese Language and Literature

University of Macau

The Department of Chinese Language and Literature (the Chinese Department) of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, University of Macau, was among the first of disciplines to be established. Chinese Studies have long assumed an important position in the four long decades of the University's development. In recent years, concerted support from the university has greatly strengthened the Chinese department in core teaching faculty and advances in the discipline. Making substantial headway in teaching, research, and contribution to the discipline, a sound momentum has been achieved featuring a well-established discipline, strong teaching faculty, comprehensive pedagogical framework, and a rigorous and open academic atmosphere at the Chinese department.



Academic Achievements: The Chinese department is staffed by world-renowned scholars who are committed to the inherited tradition of rigorous and innovative academic pursuit, exhibiting unyielding dedication to academic research. Colleagues in Chinese department have published a series of monographs which are of considerable scholarly heft, and published extensively in leading domestic and international academic journals. Our research strength and discipline are widely recognized and applauded in the field of traditional Chinese philosophy and culture, ancient Chinese literature research, Chinese new literature studies and Chinese studies.

Collaboration and Partnership: We particularly emphasize collaboration and exchange with universities both at home and overseas. We have established an academic partnership with Chinese departments in leading universities, including Peking University, National Taiwan University, and Hong Kong University. This proudly serves as the top-level platform for exchange in teaching and research in Chinese language and literature. We have had much success with through mutual visits between scholars and student exchange programmes.

Academic Activities: The Chinese Department has served as the hosts for multiple

successfully-held major international conferences. The Distinguished Lecture series and Chinese new literature series, invite leading experts and scholars at home and abroad to visit UM and give lectures on a regular/non-regular basis, which have generated significant impact in the academia.

Community Service: While remaining dedicated to teaching and research, faculty members of Chinese department are also actively involved in community services in UM and Macao as a whole. Besides shouldering responsibilities of teaching students enrolled in the Chinese program of various degrees and grades, our department also conducts the Chinese-related general education courses at the university level. Our department is also home to multiple academic institutions and societies, which include the Research Centre for Humanities in South China, Chinese Traditional Culture Study Association of Macao, Macau Poetry Association, Linguistic Society of Macao, Macao Yue Dialects Association, Macau Association of Literary and Artistic Critics, Macao Modern Literature Association, Macao Chinese Comparative Literature Association, Macao Literary Composition Science Association, Macao Documentation and Information Society, Association for Macao Historical and Cultural Heritage Protection, as well as Macao Society of Chinese Poetry. These institutions and organizations have become the window and bond connecting and contributing to social and cultural events in Macao.

Curriculum and Programmes: We have widely acclaimed experience in undergraduate education, likewise we are also committed to postgraduate education, with the mission of fostering top human resources in language and literature with special focus on Macao. We have a comprehensive teaching system encompassing programmes at all levels including BA, MA and PhD. Our graduates demonstrate fine professional qualities and strong competence which keeps them in high demand in the job market.



香港理工大學人文學院中文及雙語學系

香港理工大學（理大）有八十五年的輝煌歷史，躋身全球百強學府之列。憑藉世界級的科研與教育，理大矢志要成為世界的頂尖大學。

香港理工大學致力培育慎思明辨、勇於探索求知、富於創見和能言善道的學生，讓他們為世界帶來正面影響。我們矢志培養明日的領袖，通過全人教育，讓理大的畢業生具備專業才能；我們也為他們提供難能可貴的實習機會，使他們未來能在社區及業界獨當一面。

我們專注於跨學科研究，研發具長遠影響力且能應對現實生活問題的創新科技。透過啟發創新意念、促進可持續發展、提高經濟成果，以及優化社區生活，我們的研究人員得以造福香港、國家以至全世界。



中文及雙語學系（前身為“中文及翻譯學系”）成立於1998年，為亞洲漢語以及英漢互動研究頂尖學術院系之一。我們專注於研究雙語社會中的語言現實問題。中文及雙語學系設有兩個本科項目、多個授課型研究生項目和一個學術型博士研究生項目。長期以來，我們一直與時俱進，矢志創新，設立一些以科研為支撐，以社會需要為準繩的教學科研項目。其中包括香港首個對外漢語教學碩士課程以及香港首個言語治療碩士課程（獲得香港言語治療師協會認可的職業准入資格）。

中文及雙語學系是一個活躍的科研型院系，我們的科研優勢主要體現在漢語語言學，語料庫語言學，語言及交際障礙，認知神經科學，雙語交際，漢語教育，漢語測試，語言技術，翻譯與口譯等領域。



中文及雙語學系積極履行社會責任，一直致力於服務香港市民，特別是那些有需要的人士。例如，我們為香港南亞學童專門設立中文學習項目，為香港本地中小學提供中文和普通話測試，為患有溝通障礙或學習障礙的兒童提供言語治療服務。

The Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

With 85 years of proud tradition and ranking among the world's top 100 institutions, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (PolyU) aspires to be a leading university with world-class research and education.

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University is a home for educating thinkers, discoverers, innovators and communicators in delivering positive impact. We are committed to nurturing tomorrow's leaders today, through a holistic education that provides graduates unrivaled placements to thrive in communities, industries and businesses.

We strive in inter-disciplinary research and impactful innovations to address real-world challenges. Our researchers are developing breakthrough ideas, fostering sustainability, lifting economic outcomes and improving communities' lives for the benefit of Hong Kong, the Nation and the world.



The Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies (CBS), formerly known as the Department of Chinese, Translation and Interpretation, was established in 1988. Our department is one of the leading academic departments in Asia that studies Chinese and its interaction with English. It addresses real-life language issues in a bilingual society. As a department with two undergraduate programmes, several taught postgraduate programmes, and a PhD programme, CBS has come a long way and is now a widely recognized innovative pioneer in establishing academic programmes that are underpinned by our research while meeting the demands in society. Among our best-known milestones are the first MA in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language (MATCFL) programme and the first Master of Speech Therapy (MST) programme in Hong Kong (professional entry qualification fully accredited by the Hong Kong Institute of Speech Therapists, HKIST).

As an active, research-oriented department, CBS has been strong in the research areas of Chinese linguistics, corpus linguistics, language and communication disorders, cognitive neuroscience, bilingual communication, Chinese language education, Chinese language testing, language technology, and translation and interpreting.

As a responsible member of the community, CBS constantly provides services to the people of Hong Kong, especially to those in need. For example, we have special programmes that help South Asian school children in Hong Kong to learn Chinese; we offer Chinese and Putonghua tests for local primary and secondary school students; and we provide speech therapy service to children suffering from communication disorders or learning deficiencies.



會議議程

會議議程一覽表

12月9日(週五)						
	內容	時間	Zoom 會議號*	密碼	地點	
上午	開幕式	9:00-9:30	991-5331-0460	212071	E21A-3118	
	主旨報告	9:30-12:20				
午餐、午休						
下午	第一組	14:00-15:45	991-5331-0460	212071	E21A-3118	
	第二組	14:00-15:30	955-0887-2560	212071	E21A-3121	
	第三組	14:00-15:45	926-7221-1282	212071	E21A-3126	
	第四組	14:00-15:45	937-2117-6853	212071	E21A-3127	
	茶歇 (15:45-16:05)					
	第五組	16:05-17:35	991-5331-0460	212071	212071	E21A-3118
	第六組	16:05-18:05	955-0887-2560	212071	212071	E21A-3121
	第七組	16:05-17:50	926-7221-1282	212071	212071	E21A-3126
	第八組	16:05-18:20	937-2117-6853	212071	212071	E21A-3127
12月10日(週六)						
上午	第九組	9:00-10:45	955-0887-2560	212071	E21A-3121	
	第十組	9:00-10:45	926-7221-1282	212071	E21A-3126	
	第十一組	9:00-10:45	937-2117-6853	212071	E21A-3127	
	第十二組	9:00-10:55	991-5331-0460	212071	E21A-3118	
	茶歇 (10:55-11:15)					
	第十三組	11:15-12:45	955-0887-2560	212071	212071	E21A-3121
	第十四組	11:15-12:45	926-7221-1282	212071	212071	E21A-3126
	第十五組	11:15-12:45	937-2117-6853	212071	212071	E21A-3127
	第十六組	11:15-12:50	991-5331-0460	212071	212071	E21A-3118
午餐、午休						
下午	主旨報告	14:30-16:30	991-5331-0460	212071	E21A-3118	
	閉幕式	16:30-17:00				

(注：因會議室容量有限，**請務必至少提前 15 分鐘入場，晚到可能沒有空位。**受平臺使用地區限制，在澳門無法使用 B 站等進行直播。)

會議議程

12月9日 (週五) 上午:

<p>2022年12月9日(週五)上午 (會議號: 991-5331-0460 密碼: 212071) 地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3118</p>	
09:00-09:30	開幕式 主持人: 王珊
開幕式	澳門大學人文學院院長徐杰教授致辭
	香港理工大學中文及雙語學系副系主任魏城璧教授致辭
	雲端合影
09:30-12:20	主旨報告
09:30-10:00	◆ 主旨報告 1: 多聲性標記“并”的反向並列意義及其歷史來源 發言人: 袁毓林(澳門大學) 主持人: 張秀松(江蘇師範大學/澳門大學)
10:00-10:30	◆ 主旨報告 2: Polyphony in Action: Prosodic Manipulation and Alternation for Stance Negotiation in Monolingual Mandarin Conversation 發言人: 陶紅印(美國加州大學洛杉磯分校) 主持人: 馮德正(香港理工大學)
10:30-10:50	茶歇(地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3118)
10:50-11:20	◆ 主旨報告 3: 基於搭配的漢語短語層面句法複雜度指標及其與二語漢語水平和寫作質量的關係 發言人: 陸小飛(美國賓夕法尼亞州立大學) 主持人: 王珊(澳門大學)
11:20-11:50	◆ 主旨報告 4: The use of written Chinese as a ‘scripta franca’ in Sinographic East Asia until the 1900s: from Sinitic brush-talk (漢文筆談) to pen-assisted

	<p>conversation (筆桿面談)</p> <p>發言人：李楚成 (香港理工大學)</p> <p>主持人：梁慧敏 (香港理工大學)</p>
11:50-12:20	<p>◆ 主旨報告 5: 純粹構式語法及其在漢語中的應用</p> <p>發言人：陸鏡光 (新加坡南洋理工大學)</p> <p>主持人：吳長安 (東北師範大學/澳門大學)</p>

12月9日 (週五) 下午上半場:

<p>12月9日 (週五) 14:00-15:45</p> <p>(會議號: 991-5331-0460 密碼: 212071)</p> <p>地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3118</p>			
<p>第一組</p> <p>主題: 話語研究 主持人: Tao Xiong (熊濤)</p>			
14:00-14:15	Tao Xiong	“I have been dreaming about Chinese becoming the number one language in the world”: Chinese language educators’ language ideologies in Myanmar	廣東外語外貿大學
14:15-14:30	劉明	Being Local, National and International: The Constructions of Hong Kong in Hong Kong Political Discourse	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
14:30-14:45	劉立華	Discursive Construction of China Daily’s editorials concerning COVID-19 Pandemic from the Perspective of Post-foundationalism	北京航空航天大學
14:45-15:00	吳曉萍、Richard Fitzgerald	Internet memes and health communication in the time of COVID	BNU-HKBU United International College、University

			of Macau
15:00-15:15	Ling LIN	Conegrams in empirical research articles: A corpus-driven study	Shanghai Jiao Tong University
15:15-15:30	馮德兵	Identity and Legitimation in Online Visual Narrative News: The Case of <i>Lianhuanhua</i>	杭州師範大學
15:30-15:45	互動交流		

<p>12月9日(週五) 14:00-15:45 (會議號: 955-0887-2560 密碼: 212071) 地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3121</p>			
<p>第二組 主題: 話語與傳播媒介 主持人: 張紅</p>			
14:00-14:15	張紅	Protest graffiti, social movements and changing participation frameworks: The case of Macao	華僑大學
14:15-14:30	Zhang Qing	Reflections on the “Shocking” Anti-epidemic Slogans and Construction of Legal Culture and Legal Thinking under Rule of Law	China University of Political Science and Law
14:30-14:45	楊旭	表情符號的形式、功能分析及評價	武漢大學
14:45-15:00	Cui Zhisheng、He Zhiyin	“Dialecticism” in Chinese skits: Quantitative Analysis of the Relationship between Role’s Language and Job, as well as Personality	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:00-15:15	Huang Jing	On and beyond “nonstandardness”: The mediation of Cantonese-accented Putonghua since 1980s in China	South China Agricultural University
15:15-15:30	互動交流		

<p>12月9日(週五) 14:00-15:45</p>

(會議號: 926-7221-1282 密碼: 212071)			
地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3126			
第三組			
主題: 互動話語 1 主持人: LIM Ni Eng (林爾嶸)			
14:00-14:15	LIM Ni Eng	身份類屬機制在互動中的應用: 以醫患溝通中的“老齡”標識為例	Nanyang Technological University
14:15-14:30	Hok-Shing, Chan, Ion-Pang, Chou	Translanguaging Practices of Macau Junior-One Students in a Remedial Class	University of Macau
14:30-14:45	Tian Yuan	National Image Construction and Discourse Strategies: A Graduation Analysis of COVID-19 External Publicity News from China Daily	Tianjin University of Finance and Economics
14:45-15:00	邢清清、安倩	基於 iFIAS 的中級漢語直播課師生言語互動比較研究	香港科技大學 (廣州)、北京理工大學
15:00-15:15	Liu Jia	The use of corrective feedback strategies in the online synchronous one-on-one Chinese as a foreign language (CFL) classroom	University of Hawaii at Manoa
15:15-15:30	付艳丽	Discourse Markers and Politeness: A Corpus-based Comparative Study	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
15:30-15:45	互動交流		

<p>12月9日(週五) 14:00-15:45</p> <p>(會議號: 937-2117-6853 密碼: 212071)</p> <p>地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3127</p>

第四組			
主題：互動話語 2 主持人：史維國			
14:00-14:15	史維國、赫子銅	設問式標題句的語用功能與信息傳播策略	黑龍江大學
14:15-14:30	崔玉珍	法庭轉述話語的論辯研究	中國政法大學
14:30-14:45	樊響	話輪轉換的偏常狀況與性別建構——以“打斷”和“話語共建”為例	北京語言大學
14:45-15:00	李丹	日語“配慮表達”研究與漢語語用研究	日本創價大學
15:00-15:15	李慧	互動語言學視角下的身心分離研究——“身不由己”與“情不自禁”的比較分析	華東師範大學
15:15-15:30	張雪	漢語新興擬親屬稱謂的無差別禮貌規約性	澳門科技大學
15:30-15:45	互動交流		

12月9日(週五) 下午下半場:

12月9日(週五) 16:05-17:35 (會議號: 991-5331-0460 密碼: 212071) 地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3118			
第五組			
主題：話語與身份建構 主持人：易紅			
16:05-16:20	易紅	話語的“冰山原則”	湖北民族大學
16:20-16:35	董莎莎、馮德兵	從多模態話語分析看《人民日報》圖片新聞中的平民化現象	杭州師範大學

16:35-16:50	黃秀國	《兩個夢》中的語言雜糅現象與華人文化身份建構研究	山東大學
16:50-17:05	Wang Zhiwei	Being Chinese Online – Discursive (Re)production of Internet-Mediated Chinese National Identity	University of Edinburgh
17:05-17:20	趙越	中國癌症病患自我身份建構的質性研究——以社交短視頻語料為例	哈爾濱工程大學
17:20-17:35	互動交流		

12月9日(週五) 16:05-18:05 (會議號: 955-0887-2560 密碼: 212071) 地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3121			
第六組 主題: 詞匯語義 1 主持人: Li Zhi (李芝)			
16:05-16:20	Li Zhi、Zhou Wenhui	Metadiscursive nouns in research abstracts: Cohesion and evaluation by novice and expert writers	Beijing Forestry University、Beijing Institute of Technology/Beijing Forestry University
16:20-16:35	張綺蔚	學術詞表	澳門大學
16:35-16:50	張秀松	近代漢語重逢程序問候語“久違”的形成和演變	江蘇師範大學
16:50-17:05	王少茗	詩歌中的虛擬位移	澳門大學
17:05-17:20	劉榮豔	漢語隱性文化詞在外向型漢語詞典App中的釋義對比	澳門科技大學
17:20-17:35	田婷、孫雁雁	認識權威立場驅動: 獨用副詞“真的”的多功能性及演變分析	北京郵電大學
17:35-17:50	王珊	通感映射機制	澳門大學
17:50-18:05	互動交流		

12月9日(週五) 16:05-17:50 (會議號: 926-7221-1282 密碼: 212071) 地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3126			
第七組 主題: 詞匯語義2 主持人: 王宇嬰			
16:05-16:20	蔣婷、金上然	三元互動生態位視域下昆蟲漢語俗名的態度意義研究——以瓢蟲、蜚蠊之俗名為例	重慶大學
16:20-16:35	塗炎琰	多義詞“招呼”分析	澳門大學
16:35-16:50	白超博	基於語料庫的蒙漢英對應詞語義韻對比研究——以趨向動詞“ire(來)”、“gar(出去)”為例	墨爾本大學
16:50-17:05	張雨涵	基於真實語料探究粵方言環境下中高級對外漢語詞匯教學策略	澳門科技大學
17:05-17:20	趙倬成	再論同音字文章的創作意圖——紀念趙元任先生誕辰130周年	復旦大學
17:20-17:35	周潔	論文標題長度	澳門大學
17:35-17:50	互動交流		

12月9日(週五) 16:05-18:20 (會議號: 937-2117-6853 密碼: 212071) 地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3127			
第八組 主題: 語法語義 主持人: 陳雙雙			
16:05-16:20	陳雙雙	漢語空主語的分類及其生成規律探析	復旦大學

16:20-16:35	叢冠良	威海方言反復問句的性質與生成	澳門大學
16:35-16:50	陳忠	複合型空間方向認知的跨文化差異：漢、英認知定勢與可別度、穩定度競爭機制	澳門大學
16:50-17:05	劉爽	污名化語言的認知闡釋	陝西師範大學
17:05-17:20	Bian Nanxi	On the Specificity and Negation of the Mandarin ['One'+Cl+N] Noun Phrases -- from Zhangsan mai-le yi-ben-shu	City University of Hong Kong
17:20-17:35	孫婉、張延成	《紅樓夢》句末“的”“了”組合與認知情態互動分析	武漢大學/香港城市大學
17:35-17:50	鄒晗	語體視角下“V著”的表現及語用功能差異——兼論“著”的語法意義	北京大學
17:50-18:05	楊雅琴	網絡用語“有被x到”的承繼性與背離性研究	北京語言大學
18:05-18:20	互動交流		

12月10日(週六) 上午上半場：

<p>12月10日(週六) 9:00-10:45 (會議號：955-0887-2560 密碼：212071) 地點：澳門大學 E21A-3121</p>			
<p>第九組 主題：翻譯 主持人：金朝煒</p>			
9:00-9:15	金朝煒	海峽兩岸政治學話語翻譯中的立場重構——一項基於語言特徵分析的批評翻譯研究	上海外國語大學

9:15-9:30	陳章、唐儀	大學校名的英語翻譯及相關問題	澳門大學
9:30-9:45	Zhang Jia、 Huabin Wang	Subtitling as a communication practice: A cultural discourse analysis of song lyrics translation in SINGER 2018	University of New South Wales, Sun Yat-sen University
9:45-10:00	李凱玥	基於語料庫的“鑄牢中華民族共同體意識”英譯對外傳播與接受研究	內蒙古工業大學
10:00-10:15	郝迪	中國小說對話文中“請求話語行為”韓語翻譯示例分析研究——以巴金小說《家》為中心	韓國外國語大學
10:15-10:30	尹雪璐	葡漢家電使用說明書語言控制與功能語篇對比分析	阿威羅大學
10:30-10:45	互動交流		

12月10日(週六) 9:00-10:45 (會議號: 926-7221-1282 密碼: 212071) 地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3126			
第十組 主題: 語言教學 主持人: 徐曉羽			
9:00-9:15	林禮揚 (Edy Jantono)、徐曉羽	“心理——能力——行為”三維評估框架下印尼漢語學習者的口語學習自主性研究	達國新雅學院、復旦大學
9:15-9:30	駱海鋒、邱博舜	粵音聲調在格律詩平仄教學中的實踐應用: 以《小學生必背古詩詞75+80首》為例	臺北藝術大學
9:30-9:45	劉銳	與文獻對話的方式: 留學生學位論文轉述結構考察	北京師範大學
9:45-10:00	陳戀	熟語文化學與對外漢語熟語教學: 如何將成語循序漸進地融入 A1-B2 水平的教科書中?	巴黎塞爾吉大學

10:00-10:15	陳衍宏	華文教育視角下的民間故事比較研究——以中國《牛郎織女》與印尼《嘉卡·達儒卜》故事為例	復旦大學
10:15-10:30	孟慧玲	多文本閱讀的情境化評估：國際經驗與借鑒	香港教育大學
10:30-10:45	互動交流		

12月10日（週六）9:00-10:45 （會議號：937-2117-6853 密碼：212071） 地點：澳門大學 E21A-3127			
第十一組 主題：構式研究 主持人：杜靜			
9:00-9:15	杜靜	漢語狀態變化動詞的構式演變	中國科學院大學
9:15-9:30	Chen Yue	The Construction-Based Account of the Chinese Passive/Disposal Combined-Occurrence Constructions in Contemporary Chinese: A Case Study of the Bei-Ba Constructions	Nanjing Forestry University
9:30-9:45	郭威	指稱對比、構式網絡與“人稱代詞+這個NP”	陝西師範大學
9:45-10:00	車飛	無條件構式“V+疑問代詞+不是V”解析、演化及其主客觀性	上海師範大學/達州職業技術學院
10:00-10:15	石紫軒	構式「說好的X呢」的話語功能與語體特徵的關聯	上海師範大學
10:15-10:30	徐筱帆	去範疇化視角下“行走的X”構式的BCM+模型分析	中國人民大學
10:30-10:45	互動交流		

12月10日（週六）9:00-10:55

(會議號: 991-5331-0460 密碼: 212071)			
地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3118			
第十二組			
主題: 學生論文獎評選專場 主持人: LIM Ni Eng (林爾嶸)			
9:00-9:20	Liu Na	How to use 使 shǐ and 讓 ràng correctly in Chinese? Profiling semantic association between Chinese analytic causative constructions and verbs	Beihang University
9:20-9:40	Ye Shuyang	Categorial and Functional Evolution of Mandarin Conjunction/Discourse Marker “Ranhou”: A Socio-pragmatic Perspective	University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA)
9:40-10:00	黃靖怡	Climate change risks in the Chinese and American newspapers: A corpus-assisted discourse study	上海交通大學
10:00-10:20	Tang Xuefei	The social practices with main melody songs in the mediated China	Tilburg University
10:20-10:40	Liu Yang	Navigating China’s Identity in Combating COVID-19: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Chinese and Western Officials’ Tweets	廣東外語外貿大學
10:40-10:55	互動交流		

12月10日(週六) 上午下半場:

12月10日(週六) 11:15-12:45
(會議號: 955-0887-2560 密碼: 212071)
地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3121

第十三組			
主題：多模態話語分析專場 召集人：Feng Dezheng（馮德正） 主持人：李欣			
11:15-11:30	李欣	“一帶一路”對外話語體系的多模態敘事空間構建：社會符號學視角	北京語言大學
11:30-11:45	Feng Dezheng	Transculturality in Multimodal Chinese Discourse	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
11:45-12:00	Wu Yuanzheng	Beyond Reporting: The Communicative Functions of Social Media News during the COVID-19 Pandemic	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
12:00-12:15	Xu Yan	A Visual Metadiscourse Approach to Multimodal Chinese Discourse: The Case of Environmental Protection Videos	Zhejiang Gongshang University
12:15-12:30	王伊蕾	生態價值觀的多模態話語建構	西安交通大學
12:30-12:45	互動交流		

12月10日（週六）11:15-12:45 （會議號：926-7221-1282 密碼：212071） 地點：澳門大學 E21A-3126			
第十四組			
主題：網絡與新聞話語 1 主持人：權立宏			
11:15-11:30	權立宏	中美兩國政府新聞發佈會中記者提問對比研究廣東外語外貿大學南國商學院	廣東外語外貿大學南國商學院
11:30-11:45	張夢楚、馮德兵	“This Is Completely Fake News”: Managing Disagreement at China's Press Conference	杭州師範大學
11:45-12:00	趙瑞楠	Risk communication in COVID-19 vaccines: A corpus-assisted	The Hong Kong

		discourse study	Polytechnic University
12:00-12:15	Chen Yunqiao	Blessing or curse? (de)legitimation strategies of the overwork debate in China	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
12:15-12:30	Dai Wei	Semiotic Processes of Interpreting Language ideology: A Case Study of Beijing hutong	天津外國語大學
12:30-12:45	互動交流		

<p>12月10日(週六) 11:15-12:45 (會議號: 937-2117-6853 密碼: 212071) 地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3127</p>			
<p>第十五組</p> <p>主題: 網絡與新聞話語 2 主持人: Brian, Hok-Shing, Chan</p>			
11:15-11:30	Teng Man、 Brian, Hok-Shing, Chan	Entextualizing high energy texts: an exploration of modal shift on a Chinese online video-sharing website Bilibili	Guangzhou Medical University, University of Macau
11:30-11:45	張丹	Multiculturalism in media representation: Examining news reporting of Sino-US trade war in China Daily and the South China Morning Post	海南大學
11:45-12:00	李真真	模因論視角下的網絡新興話語“廢話文學”分析	上海外國語大學
12:00-12:15	田鑫月	網絡媒介中漢語虛假禮貌的語用機制研究——以陰陽怪氣風氣為例	山東大學
12:15-12:30	楊城	新時代城市話語中的考試隱喻研究	浙江大學

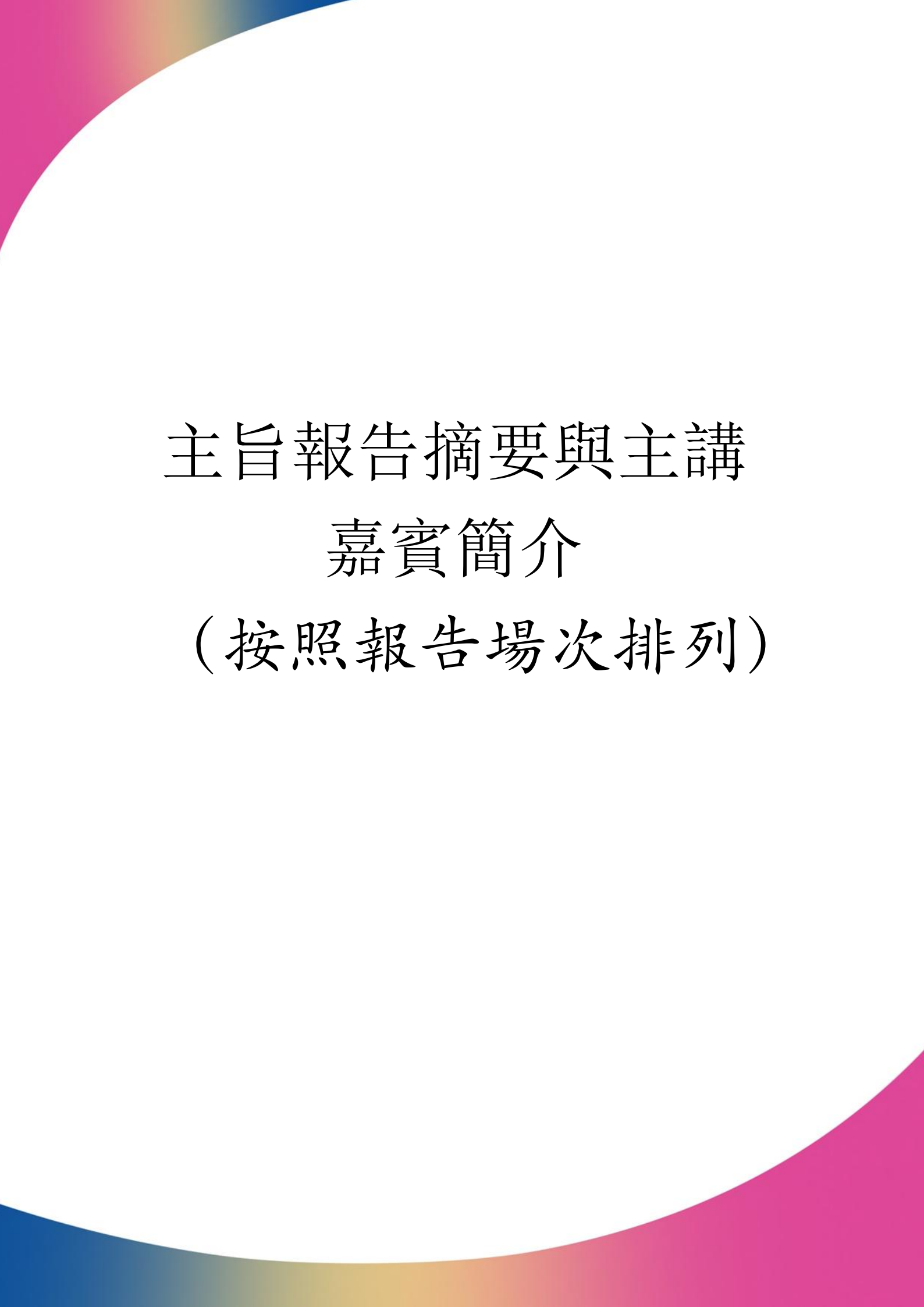
12:30-12:45	互動交流
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12月10日(週六) 11:15-12:50 (會議號: 991-5331-0460 密碼: 212071) 地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3118			
第十六組 主題: 學生論文獎評選專場 主持人: 王珊			
11:15-11:35	張麗梅	論反預期話語標記“真是”的形成及功能	武漢大學
11:35-11:55	邱哲文	中國國務院政務微博話語分析	武漢大學
11:55-12:15	聶思成	“言文之辨”的語義探源及語言哲學蘊含	廣東外語外貿大學
12:15-12:35	李怡祺	“到時候”的詞匯化與語法化——兼與“屆時”“到時”對比	上海師範大學
12:35-12:50	互動交流		

12月10日(週六) 下午:

2022年12月10日(週六) 下午 (會議號: 991-5331-0460 密碼: 212071) 地點: 澳門大學 E21A-3118	
14:30-16:30	主旨報告
14:30-15:00	◆ 主旨報告 6: 自然語言處理新範式——基於預訓練語言模型的方法 發言人: 車萬翔(哈爾濱工業大學) 主持人: 張帆(澳門大學)

15:00-15:30	<p>◆ 主旨報告 7: The performance and relational role of toast intervention in Chinese dining contexts</p> <p>發言人: 陳新仁 (南京大學)</p> <p>主持人: 劉 明 (香港理工大學)</p>
15:30-16:00	<p>◆ 主旨報告 8: 網絡譴責話語及社會語用理據研究</p> <p>發言人: 冉永平 (廣東外語外貿大學)</p> <p>主持人: 陳 忠 (澳門大學)</p>
16:00-16:30	<p>◆ 主旨報告 9: 修辭能力的意義結構與社會功效考察</p> <p>發言人: 祝克懿 (復旦大學)</p> <p>主持人: 楊文江 (澳門大學)</p>
16:30-17:00	<p>閉幕式</p> <p>主持人: 劉明</p>
16:30-17:00	加州大學洛杉磯分校陶紅印教授宣佈學生論文獎獲獎名單
	南洋理工大學陸鏡光教授作會議總結
	下屆主辦方代表南洋理工大學林爾嶸教授致辭
	澳門大學袁毓林教授作閉幕致辭



主旨報告摘要與主講
嘉賓簡介
(按照報告場次排列)

主旨報告 1

主旨報告講者：袁毓林教授

單位：澳門大學

演講題目：多聲性標記“并”的反向並列意義及其歷史來源

摘要：本文引入語言多聲性和論辯性的觀念，來研究副詞“并”的語義功能。首先，確認“并”是一個語言多聲性的標記，具有強制預設的語法功能和表示反駁的話語功能。然後，在轉折句序列中鎖定“并”的語義功能：表示預期與實際結果的反向並列和轉折關係。接著，從“并”字句的話語分布和信息地位的角度，揭示“并”強調否定的語氣功能的實現條件。還從語義功能和話語變換的角度，追溯語氣副詞“并”來源于範圍副詞和關聯副詞這兩種可能的演變路徑，從“并”的多重歷史來源（“并、併、並”）和“并”的连接功能的語義包容性（並列、遞進、附加）方面，解釋了現代漢語“并”的意義和用法的複雜性的根源。

關鍵字：“并”；語義/話語功能；預設/預期；反向並列/轉折關係；歷史來源

Keynote Speech: A Study of Chinese Polyphonic Marker *bìng* (“and also”): Its Sense of Reverse Coordination and Multiple Historical Origins

Abstract: This paper introduces the notions of linguistic polyphony and argumentativity to discuss the semantic function of Chinese adverb *bìng* (“and also”). First, *bìng* is identified as a polyphonic marker for its functions to coerce presupposition semantically on the one hand and, on the other hand, to offer refutation pragmatically. Secondly, its semantic function in the advancement of a transitional text is bringing in the negation of an expectation by reverse coordination, and further expressing the adversative relation in reality. Thirdly, the modal function of emphasizing negative meanings of *bìng* is revealed by discussing the textual distribution and the information structure of *bìng*-sentence. From the perspective of semantic function and textual transformation, it suggests that the modal adverb *bìng* is likely to have evolved both from the scope adverb and the correlative adverb, respectively. The multiple historical origins of the modal *bìng* and the semantic versatility of the connector *bìng* (coordination, progression, and addition) together account for the complexity in meaning and function of Chinese polyphonic marker *bìng*.

專家介紹：



袁毓林

澳門大學教授、中文系系主任

曾任北京大學教授

袁毓林，1962年生，1990年獲北京大學博士學位。曾任北京大學中文系教授，博士生導師，現為澳門大學人文學院中國語言文學系講座教授及系主任。主要研究理論語言學和漢語語言學。在《中國社會科學》、《中國語文》、《當代語言學》和《中文資訊學報》等刊物發表論文100餘篇，出版《語言的認知研究和計算分析》等10餘部著作。多次獲得教育部“高校科學研究優秀成果獎”。入選教育部長江學者特聘教授，國家“萬人計畫”哲學社會科學領軍人才。

Yuan Yulin

Professor and Head of Department of Chinese Language and Literature

University of Macau, Macau

Emeritus Professor of Peking University

Prof. Yuan Yulin, born in 1962, obtained his Ph.D. degree from Peking University in 1990. He was a professor and doctoral supervisor in the Department of Chinese Language and Literature at Peking University. He is now Chair Professor and Head of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Faculty of Arts and Humanities at University of Macau. Prof. Yuan is a leading scholar in Theoretical Linguistics and Chinese Linguistics. He has published more than 100 journal articles in journals such as *Social Sciences in China*, *Studies of the Chinese Language*, *Contemporary Linguistics*, and *Journal of Chinese Information Processing*, as well as more than 10 books including *A Cognitive Study and Computational Analysis of Language*, etc. Prof. Yuan won the “Excellent Achievement Award of Scientific Research in Colleges and Universities” of the Ministry of Education of China for many times. He is selected as a Changjiang Scholar Distinguished Professor of the Ministry of Education of China. He is also a leading character in philosophy and social sciences under the National “Ten Thousand Talents Program”.

主旨報告 2

主旨講者：陶紅印教授

單位：美國加州大學洛杉磯分校

Keynote Speech: Polyphony in Action: Prosodic Manipulation and Alternation for Stance Negotiation in Monolingual Mandarin Conversation

Abstract: While it is indisputable that communities throughout the world have become increasingly multilingual and multicultural, there is still much to be learned about the multiple voices within a single linguistic system, such as Mandarin Chinese, the large speech repertoires in a single speaker, and how speakers take advantage of voice manipulation and register alternation in everyday social interaction. In this talk, I use audio-video recorded naturally-occurring Mandarin conversation to analyze a number of phenomena where polyphony is at play, i.e., using multiple voices to represent diverse perspectives, stances, and identities in dialogic sequences. The discursive phenomena to be investigated include the following:

1. intonation contour matching for affiliative stance-taking;
2. voice matching and modification for disaffiliative stance-taking;
3. reporting unattributable speech with distinctive voice qualities to index and contest epistemic authority.

While the first two phenomena are typical manifestations of conversational resonance, defined by Du Bois (2014) as “the catalytic activation of affinities across utterances”, which takes place in the immediate conversational context, the latter seems to have more to do with allusion to distant discourse experiences.

By analyzing polyphony in Mandarin everyday conversation, I hope to show that fine-grained multimodal analysis of talk-in-interaction can help us better appreciate the complexity of linguistic repertoires in single speakers and the multiple voices and registers in single language systems – and how all this can be dynamically put to (inter)action.

專家介紹：



陶紅印

美國加州大學洛杉磯分校亞洲語言文化系教授、中文部主任

陶紅印，洛杉磯加州大學（UCLA）亞洲語言文化系教授、中文部主任，兼任臺灣師範大學英文學系講座教授、富爾布萊特（加拿大阿伯特大學）研究講座教授。曾在新加坡國立大學、美國康奈爾大學等校任教，也曾任美國中文教師學會會長，擔任國際國內 30 多家出版物的主編或編委。包括 The Heritage Language Journal（美國）、Interactional Linguistics（荷蘭）、

《漢語和話語學報》（荷蘭、美國）、《中國語文》、《當代語言學》（中國社會科學院）等重要期刊。主要研究興趣包括互動語言學、應用語言學及漢語教學、語料庫語言學等。發表著述一百五十多項。最近著述包括編著的 Chinese for Specific/Professional Purposes (《漢語專用語言研究》，Springer 2019)、《全球華語語法》（美國卷，商務印書館 2022）、Learner Corpora: Construction and Explorations in

Chinese and Related Languages (《漢語及相關語言的中介語料庫研究》，Springer 即出) 等。

TAO Hongyin

Professor of Chinese Language and Linguistics & Applied linguistics

Department of Asian Languages and Cultures

University of California, Los Angeles, USA

Hongyin Tao is a professor of Chinese language and linguistics and applied linguistics at UCLA; he also holds a honorary Distinguished Chair Professor position at the National Taiwan Normal University and was a Fulbright Research Chair at the University of Alberta, Canada. His research and teaching focus on the social, cultural, and interactional aspects of Chinese language use in context. Among his over 150 publications are recent books: *Chinese for Specific/Professional Purposes* (with Howard Chen, Springer Nature 2019); *Integrating Linguistics Research with Chinese Language Teaching and Learning* (John Benjamin, 2016), *Chinese under Globalization* (with Jin Liu, World Scientific, 2011), and *Working with Spoken Chinese* (Penn State University, 2011). He was (2014) president of the Chinese Language Teachers Association, USA and currently serves on over thirty editorial boards, including Chinese Language and Discourse, The Heritage Language Journal, Interactional Linguistics, Zhongguo Yuwen, and Dangdai Yuyanxue.

主旨報告 3

主旨講者：陸小飛教授

單位：美國賓夕法尼亞州立大學

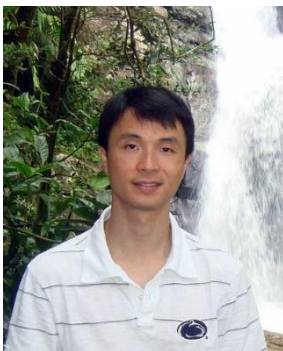
演講題目：基于搭配的漢語短語層面句法複雜度指標及其與二語漢語水平和寫作質量的關係

摘要：本研究提出了一組基于搭配的漢語短語層面句法複雜度的測量指標，並將它們與一組基于主題-評論單元的粗粒度指標進行對比，分析了它們與二語中文寫作質量的關聯度及其對二語漢語水平的區分度。研究數據包含 101 名不同漢語水平的韓國學生的記敘文寫作文本。與粗粒度句法複雜度指標相比，多項短語層面句法複雜度指標與寫作質量評分的關聯度和對二語漢語水平的區分度均更強。與漢語特定特徵相關的指標，包括基于主題-評論單元的指標和基于漢語特定搭配類型的短語層面的指標，對中級和高級水平的區分度比對初級和中級水平的區分度更強。結果還顯示謂詞相關搭配在評估二語漢語短語多樣性和複雜性中的重要地位。本研究對二語漢語寫作研究方法和教學實踐均有啓示意義。

Keynote Speech: Word-Combination-Based Measures of Phraseological Diversity, Sophistication, and Complexity and Their Relationship to Second Language Chinese Proficiency and Writing Quality

Abstract: This study proposed a set of novel word-combination-based measures of phraseological diversity, sophistication, and complexity and compared the strength of their correlations with second language (L2) Chinese writing quality and their discriminative power for L2 Chinese proficiency to that of a set of large-grained topic-comment-unit-based measures. Our dataset consisted of 101 assessed narratives produced by Korean Chinese as second language (CSL) learners at three proficiency levels. Multiple phraseological measures exhibited stronger correlations with quality ratings and/or larger effect sizes for proficiency than did the large-grained syntactic complexity measures. Measures pertaining to language-specific features, including topic-comment-unit-based measures and phraseological measures based on language-specific word combination types, exhibited stronger discriminative power for intermediate and advanced levels than for beginning and intermediate levels. Our results also revealed the importance of predicate-related combinations in assessing L2 Chinese phraseological diversity and complexity. The implications of our findings for L2 Chinese writing research and CSL pedagogy are discussed.

專家介紹：



陸小飛

美國賓夕法尼亞州立大學應用語言學系教授

陸小飛，美國俄亥俄州立大學語言學博士，現任美國賓夕法尼亞州立大學應用語言學系教授。主要研究領域為語料庫語言學、學術英語、二語寫作、二語習得及計算機輔助語言教學。擔任 *Ampersand* 和 *Frontiers in Psychology* 副主編及 *Journal of Second Language Writing* 等多種學術期刊編委會成員。出版專著 *Corpus Linguistics and Second Language Acquisition: Perspectives, Issues, and Findings* (Routledge, 2022) 和 *Computational Methods*

for *Corpus Annotation and Analysis* (Springer, 2014); 在 *American Educational Research Journal*、*Applied Linguistics*、*Behavior Research Methods*、*Assessing Writing*、*Computer Assisted Language Learning*、*Educational Researcher*、*English for Specific Purposes*、*International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*、*Journal of English for Academic Purposes*、*Journal of Pragmatics*、*Journal of Second Language Writing*、*Language Learning*、*Language Learning & Technology*、*Language Teaching Research*、*Language Testing*、*Reading and Writing*、*ReCALL*、*System*、*TESOL Quarterly* 和 *The Modern Language Journal* 等權威期刊發表論文 60 餘篇。

LU Xiaofei

Professor

Applied Linguistics and Asian Studies

Department of Applied Linguistics

The Pennsylvania State University, USA

Xiaofei Lu received his Ph.D. in Linguistics from The Ohio State University and is currently Professor of Applied Linguistics and Asian Studies at The Pennsylvania State University. His research interests include corpus linguistics, English for Academic Purposes, second language writing, and second language acquisition, and computer-assisted language learning. He is Associate Editor of *Ampersand* and *Frontiers in Psychology* and serves on the editorial board of many international journals. He is the author of *Corpus Linguistics and Second Language Acquisition: Perspectives, Issues, and Findings* (Routledge, 2022) and *Computational Methods for Corpus Annotation and Analysis* (Springer, 2014). His work appears in *American Educational Research Journal*, *Applied Linguistics*, *Behavior Research Methods*, *Assessing Writing*, *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, *Educational Researcher*, *English for Specific Purposes*, *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*, *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, *Journal of Pragmatics*, *Journal of Second Language Writing*, *Language Learning*, *Language Learning & Technology*, *Language Teaching Research*, *Language Testing*, *Reading and Writing*, *ReCALL*, *System*, *TESOL Quarterly*, and *The Modern Language Journal*, among others.

主旨報告 4

主旨講者：李楚成教授

單位：香港理工大學

Keynote Speech: The use of written Chinese as a ‘scripta franca’ in Sinographic East Asia until the 1900s: from Sinitic brush-talk (漢文筆談) to pen-assisted conversation (筆桿面談)

Abstract: In communication between humans, speaking is premised on the interlocutors having at least one shared spoken language, but even then, there are circumstances under which speaking is either physically not feasible (e.g., deep-sea diving or extremely noisy environment) or socially undesirable (e.g., in a classical music performance or a solemn ceremony). Where speaking is undesirable or impossible, or in the absence of a shared spoken language as in cross-border encounters, could writing function as an alternative modality of communication? Writing-mediated interaction, synchronously and face-to-face, seems rare or unheard of in phonographic civilizations, ancient or modern where a regional lingua franca is known to prevail (e.g., Latin or Arabic). By contrast, there is ample historical evidence of literati of morphographic Chinese from different parts of Sinographic East Asia 漢字文化圈 conducting ‘silent conversation’, interactively in writing mode using brush, ink, and paper, hence ‘brush conversation’ or ‘Sinitic brush-talk’ 漢文筆談.

In this presentation, I will first outline the material conditions behind the historical spread and dissemination of Confucian classics and other literary canons in Classical Chinese (aka. Literary Sinitic) from the proverbial ‘center’, China, to the ‘peripheries’ that correspond with today’s North Korea, South Korea, Japan (including Okinawa, formerly the Ryukyu Kingdom) and Vietnam. I will then exemplify how, for well over a thousand years until the 1900s, such literati of Sinitic were able to overcome the oral communication barrier and ‘speak’ their mind by engaging in writing-mediated brush conversation in three recurrent cross-border communication contexts, namely, involving boat drifters 漂流民筆談, diplomatic envoys 外交官筆談, and traveling literati 遊歷者筆談.

The use of Sinitic as a ‘scripta franca’ in Sinographic East Asia was vibrant until the regional vernacularization movement in the late 19th century took its toll, culminating in the adoption of speech-based national written languages. Today, Korean and Vietnamese are written with a phonographic script (hangeul 한글, Chữ Quốc Ngữ), while modern Japanese is written with a mixed-scripts writing system that includes two syllabaries (平仮名 hiragana and 片仮名 katakana) and kanji (漢字, Mand. hànzì; Kor: hanja; Viet: chữ Hán or Hán văn). For this reason, Chinese-Japanese writing-assisted interaction can still take place sporadically in pen-assisted conversation (筆桿面談) or ‘pen-talk’. In China, pen-talk is also occasionally observable in Chinese-Chinese interaction where the ‘dialect’ speakers’ vernaculars are mutually unintelligible. All this constitutes strong evidence of and support for the ‘morphographic hypothesis’, which predicts that writing-mediated interaction – before the internet era – is premised on the pragma-linguistic affordance of the morphographic Sinitic script hànzì. Pronounced inter-subjectively according to the preferred vernaculars of the brush-talkers or pen-talkers while obviating the need to ask ‘How do you say it in your

language?', writing-mediated interaction, synchronously face-to-face, appears to have no parallel in phonographic cultures. The widely held Ideographic Myth in Europe for centuries since the Renaissance will be briefly discussed: rather than ideography, the *modus operandi* and interactional dynamic of Sinitic-based brush conversation is more adequately accounted for by phonetic inter-subjectivity.

專家介紹:



李楚成教授

香港理工大學中文及雙語學系系主任及教授

李楚成教授為香港理工大學中文及雙語學系主任。他的主要研究領域包括雙語對話（語碼轉換和語碼混用），雙語教育，香港語言教育政策，大中華地區的多語運用，世界英語，中國英語，香港英語，粵語作為外語的學習與運用，以及南亞裔香港人對書面漢語的需求。2017年出版兩本專著：*Multilingual Hong Kong: Languages, Literacies, Identities* (Springer) 和 *Chinese-English Contrastive Grammar: An Introduction* (HKU Press)。近期對中文千多年來如何影響漢語、日語和越南話，以及這些語言在歷史上的相互接觸現象深感興趣，尤以漢文筆談，及明治時期日語漢字對中文、韓語的影響為甚。

LI Chor Shing, David

Professor and Head of Department

Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

David C.S. Li (Li Chor Shing, 李楚成) obtained his BA in English (Hong Kong), MA in Applied Linguistics (Besançon, France), and PhD in Linguistics (Cologne, Germany). He has published in contrastive aspectology (tense and aspect), World Englishes, 'Hongkong English', 'China English', Chinese-English bilingual interaction and code-switching (translanguaging), bilingual education and education policy in Hong Kong, multilingualism in Greater China, Chinese learners' EFL learning difficulties and error-correction strategies, Cantonese as an additional language, and South Asian Hongkongers' needs for written Chinese. He speaks Cantonese, English and Mandarin fluently, is conversant in German and French, and is learning Korean. He is the author of two 2017 monographs: *Multilingual Hong Kong: Languages, Literacies, Identities* (Springer), and *Chinese-English Contrastive Grammar: An Introduction* (with Zoe Luk, HKU Press). More recent interests since 2017 focus on the historical spread of Sinitic or written Chinese in sinographic East Asia (Japan, Korea and Vietnam):

1. the use of Classical Chinese or Literary Sinitic (文言文, wényánwén) as a 'scripta franca' among literati in their 'silent conversation' for cross-border, face-to-face communication through 'brushtalk' or 'brush conversation' (筆談) in early modern East Asia until the 1900s; and
2. bi-directional borrowing of sinogram-based loanwords across the Sea of Japan, especially the uptake of kanji-based 'returned loans' from Japan by other East Asian

societies, notably China and Korea, amidst sociopolitical tension between these East Asian nations since the 1900s.

主旨報告 5

主旨講者：陸鏡光教授

單位：新加坡南洋理工大學

演講題目：純粹構式語法及其在漢語中的應用

摘要：二十多年來，構式語法在中國語法學界一直很受歡迎，已經發表了許多論文。根據羅捷（2018）和常芳玲（2021），自 2000 年以來以“構式”或“構式語法”為題的文章多達 2000 篇。可是，在此浩瀚的文獻中却看不到克羅夫特純粹構式語法的身影。在討論 CG 時，作者傾向於引用菲爾莫爾、保羅凱和戈德堡的作品。偶爾提到克羅夫特，但直接談論純粹構式語法理論的幾乎沒有。事實上，純粹構式語法（RCG）與一般構式語法（CG）非常不同。根據克羅夫特的說法，RCG 跟以前所有語法理論相比，代表著一個“戲劇性的突破”（2001:4）。在本文中，我們將闡明 RCG 的四個主要原則：
（1）構式為語言的初始單位；（2）構式內部只有部分—整體的關係，沒有句法的關係；（3）從頭到尾都是構式；（4）構式特定於個別的语言。

Keynote Speech: Radical Construction Grammar and Its Application in Chinese

Abstract: Construction Grammar has been popular among Chinese grammarians for more than two decades. Numerous papers have been written, from introductions of CG to descriptions of particular constructions and reviews of the literature. Luo Jie (2018) and Chang Fangling (2021) are two recent literature reviews of CG papers based on searches of CNKI and CSSCI. Putting these two reviews together yields some 2000 articles since year 2000, covering a whole gamut of topics under the broad rubric of CG. The vastness of this literature notwithstanding, one particular ‘branch’ of CG is prominent by its absence – William Croft’s Radical Construction Grammar (RCG). In talking about CG, authors have tended to refer to the works of Fillmore, Kay and Goldberg. RCG is casually mentioned once or twice, but there has hardly been a direct engagement with Croft’s ideas or discussion of them in any detail. In truth, RCG is very different from CG. According to Croft, RCG represents a “dramatic break” from all previous theories of grammar. (2001: 4) In this paper, I will elucidate four major tenets of RCG: (1) Constructions as primitives (non-reductionism); (2) Only part-whole relations, no syntactic relations; (3) Constructions all the way down; (4) Constructions are language-specific.

專家介紹：



陸鏡光

新加坡南洋理工大學語言學講座教授、人文學院院長

陸鏡光，新加坡南洋理工大學語言學講座教授，人文學院院長。2009 年加入新加坡南洋理工大學；1997 至-2006 年，陸鏡光教授為香港大學教授、語言學系主任。陸鏡光教授的教學與研究領域為話語交流與人際互動，用人類方法學和會話分析的方法，對“什麼使溝通成為可能？”這一基本課題進行深入的實證研究，同時探討‘聯合行動’和‘交互主

觀理解’ 如何在互動之中通過語言和身體資源實現。

陸鏡光教授的主要著作有 *Utterance Particles in Cantonese Conversation, Telephone Calls: Unity & Diversity in the Structure of Telephone Conversations across Languages and Cultures*, 又曾為國際著名學術期刊編撰專題論文集: ‘Turn-continuation in conversation’ 和 ‘Affiliation and Alignment in Responding Actions’ 分別在 *Discourse Processes* 和 *Journal of Pragmatics* 期刊上發表。

LUKE Kang Kwong

President’s Chair of Linguistics

Chair, School of Humanities

Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

K.K. Luke is President’s Chair Professor of Linguistics and Chair of the School of Humanities at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Prior to joining NTU in 2009 he was Professor at the University of Hong Kong and Head of the Department of Linguistics from 1997 to 2006.

Prof Luke’s teaching and research are in the area of talk and social interaction using an Ethnomethodological and Conversation Analytic approach. This research explores the ways in which joint actions are achieved through talk and ‘body language’, and is driven by the fundamental question of what makes communication possible. How are intersubjective understandings achieved in interaction and what role do linguistic and embodied resources play in that process?

Among K.K.’s publications are *Utterance Particles in Cantonese Conversation, Telephone Calls: Unity and Diversity in the Structure of Telephone Conversations across Languages and Cultures*, and two special issues on ‘Turn-continuation in conversation’ and ‘Affiliation and Alignment in Responding Actions’ for *Discourse Processes* and *Journal of Pragmatics* respectively.

主旨報告 6

主旨講者：車萬翔教授

單位：哈爾濱工業大學

演講題目：自然語言處理新範式——基于預訓練語言模型的方法

摘要：語言是人區別于動物的根本標志，具有無窮語義組合性、高度歧義性和持續進化性，準確處理自然語言是機器難以逾越的鴻溝，成為制約人工智能取得更大突破的主要瓶頸之一，也被譽為“人工智能皇冠上的明珠”。近年來以 BERT、GPT 為代表的、基于超大規模生語料庫的預訓練語言模型異軍突起，充分利用大模型、大數據和大計算，使幾乎所有自然語言處理任務性能都得到了顯著提升，在若干公開數據集上宣稱達到或超過了人類水平，成為了自然語言處理的新範式。本報告將首先介紹預訓練語言模型的演化過程，接著介紹預訓練語言模型的最新研究進展，尤其是我們在中文和多語言預訓練方面的工作，最後對自然語言處理領域今後的發展趨勢進行了展望。

Keynote Speech: A New Paradigm for Natural Language Processing — A Pre-trained Language Model Approach

Abstract: Language is the fundamental symbol that distinguishes humans from animals. It has infinite semantic composition, high ambiguity, and continuous evolution. Accurate processing of natural language is an insurmountable gap for machines, and it has become one of the main bottlenecks restricting artificial intelligence to achieve greater breakthroughs and is known as "the jewel in the crown of artificial intelligence". In recent years, pre-trained language models based on super-large-scale raw corpora, represented by BERT and GPT, have sprung up. By making full use of large models, big data and large computing, the performance of almost all natural language processing tasks has been significantly improved. The pre-trained language model claims to have reached or exceeded the human level on some datasets, becoming a new paradigm for natural language processing. This report will firstly introduce the evolution process on the pre-trained models, then introduce the latest research progress of the pre-trained language models, especially our work in Chinese and multi-language pre-trained models, and finally, give an outlook on the future development trend in the field of natural language processing.

專家介紹：



車萬翔

哈爾濱工業大學計算機學院教授

車萬翔博士，哈爾濱工業大學計算機學院教授，博士生導師，斯坦福大學訪問學者，合作導師 Christopher Manning 教授。現任中國中文信息學會計算語言學專業委員會委員、青年工作委員會副主任；中國計算機學會高級會員、曾任 YOCSEF 哈爾濱主席（2016-2017 年度）。在 ACL、EMNLP、AAAI、IJCAI 等國內外高水準期刊和會議上發表學術論文 50 餘篇，其中 AAAI 2013 年的文章獲得了最佳論文提名獎，論文累計被引用 2,500 餘次（Google Scholar 資料），H-index 值為 27。出版教材 2 部，譯著 2 部。目前承擔國家自然科學基金、973 等多項科研專案。負責研發的語言技術平臺（LTP）已被 600 餘家單位共用，提供的線上“語言雲”服務已有使用者 1 萬餘人，

並授權給百度、騰訊、華為等公司使用。2018、2019 連續兩年獲 CoNLL 國際評測第 1 名。2015、2016 連續兩年獲 Google Focused Research Award（穀歌專注研究獎）；2016 年，獲黑龍江省科技進步一等獎（排名第 2）；2012 年，獲黑龍江省技術發明獎二等獎（排名第 2）；2010 年獲中國中文信息學會“錢偉長”中文信息處理科學技術獎一等獎（排名第 2）、首屆漢王青年創新獎（個人）等多項獎勵。2017 年，所主講的 MOOC 課程《高階語言程式設計（Python）》獲國家精品線上開放課程。

CHE Wanxiang

Professor

School of Computer Science and Technology

Harbin Institute of Technology, P. R. China

Dr. Wanxiang Che, professor of the school of computer science and technology at Harbin Institute of Technology (HIT) and visiting scholar of Stanford University (at NLP group in 2012). His main research area lies in Natural Language Processing (NLP). He currently leads a national natural science foundation of China, a national 973 and a number of research projects. He has published more than 50 papers in high level journals and conferences. Among them, the paper published at AAAI 2013 achieved Outstanding Paper Honorable Mention Award. According to Google Scholar statistics, his papers were cited more than 2,500 times and the H-index is 27. He and his team have achieved good results in a number of international technical evaluations, such as the first place of CoNLL 2018 and 2019. The Language Technology Platform (LTP), an open source Chinese NLP system he leads to develop, has been authorized to more than 600 institutes and individuals including Baidu, Tencent and so on. He achieved the first prize of technological progress award in Heilongjiang province in 2016, Google focused research award in 2015 and 2016, the first prize of Hanwang youth innovation award and the first prize of Qian Weichan Chinese information processing science and technology award in 2010.

主旨報告 7

主旨講者：陳新仁教授

單位：南京大學

Keynote Speech: The performance and relational role of toast intervention in Chinese dining contexts

Abstract: The talk aims to report an empirical study that explores the performance and relational role of toast intervention in Chinese dining contexts. The analysis of interactional data and post-event interview data indicates that moral identification may outweigh power relationship and social distance in the interactional practice, leading to constructive effects on the relationship between the intervener and the intervenee even in apparently conflictive situations. As a complement to the previous research on ritual communication such as countering the heckler and bystander intervention which focus on genuine aggression, the present study sheds light on the ritual act of toast intervention as a form of “mock moral aggression,” revealing the relatively greater weightiness of moral identification as opposed to other contextual factors and its role in explaining the relational consequences of toast intervention in Chinese dining contexts.

專家介紹：



陳新仁

南京大學外國語學院教授、南京大學外國語言學研究所所長

陳新仁，南京大學外國語學院教授、博士生導師，南京大學外國語言學研究所所長、中國語言戰略研究中心副主任，East Asian Pragmatics 主編、《外國語文研究》主編、《語用學研究》第二主編，多家刊物編委，主要研究興趣包括語用學理論與應用、外語教育與教學、語言政策與語言規劃等。獨著、合著、譯著 19 部，在 Journal of Pragmatics, Pragmatics and Society, Journal of

Historical Pragmatics, Journal of English for Academic Purposes, 《外語教學與研究》、《外國語》、《當代語言學》、《現代外語》、《語言科學》等刊物發表學術論文 170 餘篇，主持完成國家社科基金項目 2 項。入選教育部“新世紀優秀人才支持計畫”和江蘇省“333 高層次人才培養工程”。主要學術兼職包括中國邏輯學會語用學專業委員會會長、中國英漢語比較研究會英語教學分會和話語研究專業委員會副會長等。匈牙利科學院客座講席教授，哈德斯菲爾德大學（英國）、華中科技大學、天津大學等國內外 15 所高校兼職教授。

CHEN Xinren

Professor and Director

Institute of Foreign Linguistics

Nanjing University, P. R. China

Professor Xinren Chen is currently director of Institute of Foreign Linguistics and vice

director of the China Center for Linguistic Strategic Studies at Nanjing University. His major research interests include pragmatics, L2 pragmatic acquisition, and language policy and language planning. He is author of *The Pragmatics of Interactional Overinformativeness* (2004), *Critical Pragmatic Studies of Chinese Public Discourse* (2013, 2020), and *Pragmatic Identity: How to Do Things with Words of Identity* (2018). He has coauthored numerous books such as *Contemporary Pragmatics* (2004), *English Grammar in Use* (2004), *Foreign Language Education and National Identity in the Context of Globalization* (2008), *The Use and Nativization of English in the Chinese Context* (2012), *Politeness Theories and Foreign Language Learning* (2013), *Pragmatics and Foreign Language Teaching* (2013), *Psycho-Pragmatic Analyses of Public Discourse* (2013), *Linguistic Memetics: Theory and Application* (2014), *Language Planning and Security in the Context of Globalization* (2015), and *Politeness Across Chinese Genres* (2017). Now he is president of China Pragmatics Association (CPrA), and vice president of China Association for Discourse Studies (CADS) and China English Language Education Association (CELEA). He is (co-)editor of *Studies in Linguistics and Literature*, *East Asian Pragmatics* and *Studies in Pragmatics*.

主旨報告 8

主旨講者：冉永平教授

單位：廣東外語外貿大學

演講題目：網絡譴責話語及社會語用理據研究

摘要：當代語用學研究日益重視語言使用的社會現實性（冉永平 2022）。越來越多的研究表明，語用學研究不只是探究個體語境、私人語境下的語用需求與期待，也並非局限于公共語境下話語使用所涉及的人際衝突、人際冒犯等人際語用問題，還涉及公共語境下話語使用的社會語用問題、社會語用效應等；關注的語用問題也從面子管理、關係管理、身份管理等擴展到了話語使用所隱藏的道德規範問題，體現了集“社會、互動、規範”于一體的社會語用綜觀視角（Haugh, Kádár, Terkourafi 2021）。本發言以網絡語境下針對社會不文明事件的公開譴責話語為語料，借助話語過程分析法和元語用分析法，主要探析話語所隱藏的社會語用期待及其在道德規範維度的社會語用理據，以期推動社會-語用共同體視角下的網絡話語體系、理論體系、分析框架等的建構。

專家介紹：



冉永平

廣東外語外貿大學外國語言學及應用語言學研究中心教授

冉永平，廣東外語外貿大學教授，博士生導師，教育部人文社科重點研究基地外國語言學及應用語言學研究中心主任；中國語用學研究會副會長、中國話語研究會副會長，語言學期刊《現代外語》主編，是 *Chinese as a Second Language Research* (Mouton de Gruyter), *Journal of East Asian Pragmatics* (Equinox) 及部分國內語言學期刊的編委。2003-2004 年，在英國威爾士大學(班戈)做訪問學者，2009-2010 年在美國加州大學(伯克利)做福布萊特研究學者。學術興趣主要涉及語用學與話語研究，

已在 *Intercultural Pragmatics*、*Journal of Pragmatics*、*Pragmatics and Society*、*Pragmatics*、*Discourse Studies*、*Text and Talk*、*Journal of Politeness Research* 等國際國內期刊上發表論文，出版語用學專著多部。

具體信息可參見 clal.gdufs.edu.cn/info/1265/2838.htm

RAN Yongping

Professor

Center for Linguistics and Applied Linguistics

Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, P.R. China

Ran Yongping is a professor and director of Center for Linguistics and Applied Linguistics at Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, which is a national key research institute of humanities and social sciences in China. He is a vice chairperson of both China Pragmatics Association and China Association for Discourse Studies, and is Editor-in-Chief of *Xiandai Waiyu*, a well-known Chinese journal of linguistics and applied linguistics. He is on editorial board for the journals *Chinese as a Second Language Research* (Mouton de Gruyter), *Journal of East Asian Pragmatics* (Equinox), and some Chinese journals of linguistics and

applied linguistics. He was a visiting scholar in University of Wales (Bangor, UK) from 2003 to 2004, and a Fulbright senior researcher in University of California (Berkeley, USA) from 2009 to 2010. His main research interests include pragmatics and discourse studies, he has published articles in *Intercultural Pragmatics*, *Journal of Pragmatics*, *Pragmatics and Society*, *Pragmatics*, *Discourse Studies*, *Text and Talk*, *Journal of Politeness Research* and some Chinese journals of linguistics. He has also published books of pragmatics. The webpage about his details is: <http://clal.gdufs.edu.cn/info/1265/2838.htm>

主旨報告 9

主旨講者：祝克懿教授

單位：復旦大學

演講題目：修辭能力的意義結構與社會功效考察

摘要：理論上，“修辭能力”範疇作為修辭學這門成熟學科的理論核心，其概念範疇應早由大量修辭實踐的感知驗證和理性推演形成；實質上，“修辭能力”概念的歷時界定或包含在修辭現象的認知描寫中，或內隱在上位概念“語言能力”與鄰近概念“語用能力”的界定中，且至今未有學界達成共識且穩定的概念意義。與此相應，修辭能力範疇的研究也與其學科的重要地位不匹配，還是一個待系統開發的研究領域。借鑒具有意義生成動態性和多樣性理念的互文性理論，報告討論了修辭能力的概念意義、範疇類型和結構體系的意義建構過程，並從修辭能力在歷史空間和時間程序中都作為人類言語交際活動基本形態的維度考察了其服務國家、服務社會的工具功能和文化功能。

Keynote Speech: On the Meaning Structure and Social Effects of Rhetoric Ability

Abstract: Theoretically, the category of “rhetoric ability” is the theoretical core of this mature discipline of rhetoric, and its conceptual category should have been formed by the perceptual verification and rational deduction of a large number of rhetoric practices. In essence, the diachronic definition of the concept of “rhetoric ability” is either included in the cognitive description of rhetorical phenomena, or implicit in the definition of the superordinate concept of “linguistic competence” and the adjacent concept of “pragmatic competence”, and so far there is no consensus and stable conceptual meaning in academic circles. Accordingly, the study of rhetoric ability category does not match the important position of its discipline, and it is still a research field to be systematically developed. Drawing on the intertextuality theory with dynamic meaning generation and diverse ideas, the report discusses the conceptual meaning, category types and the meaning construction process of the structural system of rhetoric ability, and examines its instrumental function and cultural function of serving the country and society from the perspective that rhetoric ability is the basic form of human verbal communication activities in historical space and time procedure.

專家介紹：



祝克懿

復旦大學中文系教授、《當代修辭學》主編

祝克懿，復旦大學中文系教授，文學博士，漢語言文字學博士生導師，修辭學學科帶頭人。主要從事修辭學、語篇語言學、語體學、語言風格學的教學與研究；任教育部主管、復旦大學主辦的中國語言學核心期刊、CSSCI 來源期刊《當代修辭學》主編；中國社會科學院評價研究院語言學期刊評價專家委員；上海交通大學適用語言學研究中心學術顧問；中國修辭學會副會長；上海市語文學會常務理事等。出版學術專著兩部，主編九部，合著五部，發表學術論文 90 餘篇。完成國家社會科學基金專案、教育部人文社科規劃專案、省部級社科專案和復旦大學科研專案數項。獲上海市、復旦大學

獎項數項。

曾到義大利、德國、韓國、臺灣、澳門等國家和地區講學，被邀至上海交通大學、華東師

範大學、上海外國語大學、上海大學、上海財經大學、北京師範大學、北京外國語大學、中國政法大學、暨南大學、山東大學、四川外國語大學、河南大學、溫州大學、福建師範大學、福州大學、閩江大學、閩南師範大學、北方民族大學、西北民族大學等高校講學。

ZHU Keyi

Professor

Department of Chinese Language and Literature

Fudan University, P.R. China

Zhu Keyi, professor of Department of Chinese Language and Literature of Fudan University, Doctor of Letters, doctoral supervisor of Chinese philology, and the research leader of rhetoric. Mainly engaged in rhetoric, discourse linguistics, stylistics, language stylistics teaching and research; Chief editor of the core journal of Chinese linguistics and the CSSCI source journal *Contemporary Rhetoric* which is run by the Ministry of Education and sponsored by Fudan University. Member of the Evaluation Expert Committee for Linguistic Periodicals of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Evaluation Studies; Academic adviser of Center for Applied Linguistics Research of Shanghai Jiaotong University; Vice President of China Rhetoric Association; Executive director of Shanghai philological society, etc. Two academic monographs have been published, edited nine, co-authored five and published more than 90 academic papers. Several projects have been completed, including the National Social Science Fund, the Ministry of Education's Humanities and Social Sciences Planning Project, the provincial and ministerial social sciences projects and scientific research projects of Fudan University. Several awards from Shanghai and Fudan University have been won.

Lectured in Italy, Germany, South Korea, Taiwan, Macao and other countries and regions. Invited by Shanghai Jiaotong University, East China Normal University, Shanghai Foreign Studies University, Shanghai University, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Beijing Normal University, Beijing Foreign Studies University, China University of Political Science and Law, Jinan University, Shandong University, Sichuan Foreign Studies University, Henan University, Wenzhou University, Fujian Normal University, Fuzhou University, Minjiang University, Minnan Normal University, North Minzu University, Northwest Minzu University and other universities to give lectures.

會議摘要

“到時候”的詞匯化與語法化——兼與“屆時”“到時”對比

李怡祺

上海師範大學

“到時候”經常用於強調時間句或引導條件句。從句法環境、語義表現和語用情感三個方面對書面語和口語中的“到時候”進行考察，發現“到時候”由指示強調具體時間發展到不明確時間引導條件。據語料考察，“到時候”最初形成於清代，構成述賓短語，時間義較明確，“到”的動作義較強，用於強調明確的時間，語音上重讀，後來民國時期，隨著語法化程度提高，句法環境、共現成分的變化等，逐漸構成凝固短語“到時候”，這時“到”的動作義減弱，時間較模糊，語音上輕讀，發展出用於引導條件的用法。隨著高頻使用後最終成詞，語法化程度進一步提高，命題意義減弱，語義更加模糊，人際功能增強。並與“到時”“屆時”進行簡要對比。

“心理——能力——行爲”三維評估框架下印尼漢語學習者的口語學習自主性研究

林禮揚 (Edy Jantono) 徐曉羽

達國新雅學院、復旦大學

伴隨著教育理念向“以學生爲中心”發展的趨勢，自主學習研究在漢語作爲第二語言教學領域也逐漸受到學者關注。本文在“心理—能力—行爲”三維評估模型基礎上，以實證研究方法考察缺乏真實漢語環境下印尼本土漢語二語學習者的口語學習自主性，進而提出相應的教學建議。

“言文之辨”的語義探源及語言哲學蘊含

聶思成

廣東外語外貿大學

對“言文之辨”的解釋，爭議的焦點在於“文”的涵義，以往的解釋缺乏充分論證。基於指稱論和使用論，本文提出三重語境的分析框架：在認知語境中考察語義，在交際語境中考察言意，在話語語境中探尋迷失的意義。同時注意到話語在轉述中的意義變遷，關注源語境和原初意義。考察“言文之辨”的源語境，發現“文”的外延即子產之言，如此子產之言的屬性即“文”的內涵。考察子產之言，發現“文”的涵義爲文獻、學問、文章，可概括爲“文化”。“言文之辨”是儒家正名活動的一個經典案例，在以子產的話語實踐爲“文”正名的同時也確立了言行關係的準則：文化是話語實踐的靈魂，成功的話語

實踐有適當的轉述行為、精確的語義行為、適切的語用行為。

“一帶一路”對外話語體系的多模態敘事空間構建：社會符號學視角

李欣

北京語言大學

如何對外講好“一帶一路”故事，實現“人類命運共同體”的理論闡釋、價值傳播和情感共鳴，這是時代之問，也是重大國家關切，日益受到學界的關注。對外講好“一帶一路”故事離不開對外話語體系的構建。本文將依托社會符號學視角理論和敘事空間理論，對中國“一帶一路”網中“絲路視角”欄目中的136個短視頻進行了歷時研究（2016年9月-2022年6月），從情境語境的語場、語式、語旨三個維度，以及對應的概念意義、人際意義和篇章意義，探討短視頻中多模態話語資源如何相互作用構建和傳播“一帶一路”的五通故事（政策溝通、設施聯通、貿易暢通、資金融通、民心相通）。研究發現，短視頻中的語言、圖像、色彩、音樂、人物設計、場景設計，通過三大元語言功能構建了開放、互動、虛實結合的物理敘事空間、多模態符號表徵空間和受眾心理空間，形成思想、價值、文化等多維敘事空間，從對外話語體系上構建和傳播中國優秀文化和“開放包容、和平互鑒、共建共贏”的人類命運共同體思想理念。

《紅樓夢》句末“的”“了”組合與認知情態互動分析

孫婉 張延成

武漢大學/香港城市大學

句末位置的“了”、“的”是助詞還是語氣詞是漢語語法討論的熱點話題。認為“了”、“的”是語氣詞的學者是從“求異”的角度出發，考慮到在語篇中句末位置“了”具有“表示出現變化，或即將出現變化”的語氣（李訥等，1994；齊滄揚，2003），“的”具有“說明語氣”（太田辰夫，1987）。認為“了”、“的”是句末助詞的學者，是從“求同”的角度出發，考慮到句末位置“了”、“的”與其他語法位置“了”、“的”的共性，認為句末位置的“了”、“的”依然是助詞（朱德熙，1961；趙元任，1968）。將句末位置的“了”、“的”歸為助詞又涉及句末位置“了”、“的”與其他語法位置“了”、“的”的關係問題，是獨列為“了”、“的”中的一類，還是與其他小類“了”、“的”合併，仍然值得進行基於語料的時態、認知情態的討論。

本文基於Givón（1993）認知情態理論，對《紅樓夢》語料中“X了的（Y）”、“X的了”句式“了”、“的”組合產生的句法性質進行了討論。根據語法表現不同，這兩

種句式可以分為四種認知情態：預設、現實認定、非現實認定、否定認定。主要結論：從命題資訊來看，以上句式中“的了”和“了的”表示認知判斷和評價判斷。雖然在句法表層“X了的(Y)”、“X的了”句式“了”、“的”分佈位置存在共性，但在語義層面，“了”、“的”可以細分為“了1”、“了2”，“的2”、“的3”和句末“的”。“的”、“了”的語法屬性受到語料所屬的認知情態與時態的制約。

《兩個夢》中的語言雜糅現象與華人文化身份建構研究

黃秀國

山東大學

擁有華人血統的美籍馬來西亞裔女作家林玉玲在她的短篇小說集《兩個夢》中，以她在故國馬來西亞的成長經歷為藍本，講述了定居在東南亞的華人後代在東西文化的衝突與融合之中所進行的文化調和努力與文化身份建構。漢語、馬來語、英語等不同語言的雜糅及其文化象徵資本之間的角力，不僅決定了小說中諸多如作者一樣的峇峇與娘惹的個人命運，也塑造了東南亞諸國的民族歷史。傳統文化中的男權制、家長制觀念與現代女性意識的覺醒之間的對立與衝突，在扼殺了一部分女性的追求自我實現的努力的同時，也促成了另外一些女性的主體意識的確立。小說中“我”的文化身份建構既是孤立的個案，又是整個國家與族群的集體境遇的折射。

表情符號的形式、功能分析及評價

楊旭

武漢大學

本項研究包括三個部分：首先，辨析了與表情符號（Emoji）相關的概念，包括“meme（米姆、迷因）、netspeak（網絡語言）、netlingo（網絡縮略語）、火星文、emoticon（顏符號）、kaomoji（顏文字）、表情包、GIF、貼圖、smilies（笑臉）”等，並提出了一套合理的元語言體系。其次，討論了表情符號的形式和功能變異，尤其在語法層面提出了可能的規則，並討論了表情符號是否有語法的問題。總的來說，表情符號在形式和功能上都表現出比較多的變異，如同一表情在不同平臺上呈現出不同的樣式，表情符號相對於語言文字的意義更加模糊，其使用和解讀強烈依賴於語境等。最後，評價了針對表情符號得失利弊的爭論，提議要突破對語言的狹隘看法，即羅仁地先生批評過的語言學是對語言而非對交流行為的研究的觀點，把交流行為視為整體並給予表情符號客觀公正的評價：表情符號的變異並不可怕，人們反而正在享受這種變異；表情符號造成表達能力和感受能力下降的擔憂可能也被誇大了；表情符號將作為交際行為的一部分持續發揮作用。

從多模態話語分析看《人民日報》圖片新聞中的平民化現象

董莎莎 馮德兵

杭州師範大學

本文以《人民日報》官方微博中新聞圖片為語料，以 Kress 和 Van Leeuwen 的視覺語法為理論框架，從再現意義，互動意義及構圖意義三方面對新聞圖片意義的呈現過程進行多模態話語分析。通過對語料的分析可以看出，在當今新媒體及信息時代的大背景下，《人民日報》在社交媒體上呈現新聞的方式趨向于通俗化，體現出平民化的特徵。平民化反映在新聞圖片的具象性，主體性與獨特性三方面。具象性體現在抽象、複雜信息的具體化與可視化，提高新聞圖片的辨識度，增強其可讀性；主體性體現在讀者的參與性與互動性，再現新聞意義的過程中，讀者由傳統的、被動的信息接收者轉變為積極的、主動的信息互動者，如在新聞圖片中，《人民日報》多采用問答、對話的形式呈現新聞意義，構圖也為讀者提供了多種閱讀路徑；獨特性體現在構圖要素、圖文關係之中，如圖片、文字與多符號系統形成統一整體，又通過意義再現表現出來。《人民日報》新聞圖片在體現平民化特徵的同時，既擴大了新聞的受眾面，又拉近了讀者與新聞生產者之間的距離，此研究對於圖片新聞及視頻新聞的多模態話語分析具有一定的借鑒意義，同時這也為其他媒體選擇如何呈現新聞意義提供新思路。

大學校名的英語翻譯及相關問題

陳章 唐儀

澳門大學

在英語國家，當使用地名作為大學名稱時有兩種可能的命名模式，一為“L University”，一為“University of L”。在中國大陸，有一種普遍的觀點認為英美國家的地區性大學的英文校名結構一般以‘University+ of+ 地區名’的形式出現（何自然，麥勝文 2005: 8）。甚至將這一現象視作是某種句法規則，如北大就曾根據這一英語語法規則，認為本校校名“在書面語中應寫做 University of Beijing”（華夏時報 2006 年 08 月 28 日）。我們借助 QS 大學排行（QS World University Rankings）網站，同時參考維基百科及各高校官方網頁，調查了 13 個國家地區的 5672 家高校的英語校名。發現在英語內圈國家（英美澳加新）“L University”與“University of L”的比例約為 1: 2，兩種形式均為合法形式，但從學校聲譽而言，以“University of L”形式命名的學校聲譽普遍更高。與之相反，中日韓高校英文譯名幾乎均為“L University”形式。這一命名模式雖然合法，也更符合東亞三國的語言使用習慣，但沒有考慮到該形式在英語國家中“聲譽較低”的隱含意義。

多文本閱讀的情境化評估：國際經驗與借鑒

孟慧玲

香港教育大學

21 世紀閱讀方式從紙質版轉換為互聯網閱讀，大量的資訊以不同的形式湧入讀者的世界。不同的資訊代表著不同的聲音與立場，對學生的閱讀能力，特別是評估、整合，提出更高的要求。為配合對學生閱讀能力評估的要求，傳統的閱讀評估方式測試閱讀能力存在一定的局限性，情境化閱讀評估在這樣的背景下應運而生。此外，中國內地 2022 年義務教育語文課程亦要求教師從學生語文生活實際出發，創設豐富多樣的學習情境，設計富有挑戰性的學習任務，激發學生的好奇心、想像力、求知欲，促進學生自主、合作、探究學習。然而，在實際的語文閱讀評估中，教師缺乏對情境化評估的認識。情境化設計常常局限於單個題目，在情境化的背景選擇、任務設計等方法都欠缺系統。本研究會參考國外的研究成果，並與國內具體的中高考評估方式相結合，針對多文本閱讀的考試題型，提出情境化設計的具體設計原則和方案，希望可以給國內學者和教師一些參考。

多義詞「招呼」

塗炎球

澳門大學

學界對多義詞的研究方興未艾，有基於詞典或語料庫標注檢驗對多義詞本身或其義項設置進行的考量，有借助計算機算法判定多義詞歧義進行的實驗。隨著認知語言學的發展，從認知視角結合心理實驗看多義詞詞義的理解也成為一個重要方向。「招呼」作為典型的漢語多義詞，在現有詞典中擁有五個義項，按順序依次為「呼喚」、「用語言或動作表示問候」、「吩咐，關照」、「照料」、「留神」等詞義。但語料庫中五個義項的出現頻率大相徑庭。本文依靠認知語言學的範疇理論和家族相似性原理，分析該動詞的原型詞義，為多義詞研究及詞典編纂等增添佐證。

法庭轉述話語的論辯研究

崔玉珍

中國政法大學

文章主要探討轉述話語作為論證成分在法庭論辯話語中的結構、語義及功能。文章首先從論辯角度入手考察法庭轉述話語的結構類型，共分為兩大類六小類：（1）字面轉述，包括直接轉述、間接轉述和片斷轉述三個次類；（2）自由轉述，包括變換性轉述、話題性轉述和虛假性轉述。不同結構類型具有“客觀性-主觀性”維度的差異，按照客觀性由強到

弱排序如下：直接轉述>間接轉述>變換性轉述>話題性轉述>片斷轉述>虛假性轉述。法庭轉述話語在結構、語義上的不同影響了其在論證結構中的位置，進而實現不同的論辯功能：提供支持、責任轉移、質疑、駁斥和指示功能。文章最後探討了法庭轉述話語結構、語義和論辯功能之間的相互關係，提出三者具有相應的主觀化傾向，並且認為這是表達意義沉澱在語言結構上、同時也體現在主體間性上的結果。

複合型空間方向認知的跨文化差異：漢、英認知定勢與可別度、穩定度競爭機制

陳忠

澳門大學

絕對參照複合式空間方向的單一表徵順序，是單一性參照模式的編碼形式投射。相對參照複合式方向認知和編碼受到穩定度和可別度競爭的影響，水準、垂直方向上的結構可別度和穩定度之間的多種變數競爭力此消彼長，導致“左、右”在組合中分別前置或後置於“上、下”。

實驗資料顯示，三個方面的變數影響相對參照複合空間方向的組合順序。一是穩定度決定著背襯、顯體的編碼順序，其次是基於穩定度形成的背襯、顯體的編碼順序的認知定勢和常規語序，第三是水準和垂直方向上的可別度對方向詞語的編碼順序的制約。

漢英複合式空間方向表徵順序的差異，一方面取決於漢英背襯優先和顯體優先的認知定勢差異導致的競爭對手不同，另一方面也取決於物體在結構上的可別度、穩定度的強度與認知定勢的多變數競爭態勢，反映出空間結構、認知方式以及心理表徵之間的互動關係。漢英背襯優先和顯體優先的認知定勢差異，根源于中國文化“天人合一、主客和合”哲學價值取向和源自古希臘的“人是度量萬物的尺度”價值取向的差異。

構式「說好的 X 呢」的話語功能與語體特征的關聯

石紫軒

上海師範大學

本文認為當現實中並沒有經歷「說好」（承諾或商議）的過程時，「說好的 X 呢」才被看作是構式。從語體入手，可以將「說好的 X 呢」分為交流性語言和非交流性語言兩大類，交流性語言的「說好的 X 呢」的話語功能表現為對聽話人和事件的不滿，根據 X 的意義不同，又可以分為三小類：一是 X 沒有出現或發生，X 是言談對象承諾過的某事或某物，但因說話前有協商的過程而不被看作為構式；二是 X 沒有出現或發生，X 是說話人期待的事物或事件；三是 X 已經出現或發生，但在某些特征上違背了說話人的預期，後兩種

由於沒有協商的過程而被看作為一個構式。非交流性語言的「說好的 X 呢」的話語功能有對期待事件未發生的失望和對意外情況的驚訝兩類，這兩類沒有「說好」的過程，也被看作為一個構式。

交流性語言中的「說好的 X 呢」表達說話人對聽話方和某事件不滿的負面立場。擴散到非交流性語言後，一部分「說好的 X 呢」繼承了交流性語言的負面立場義，缺少交際對象，表達說話人對期待事件未發生的失望義；一部分「說好的 X 呢」的負面立場義完全消失，僅表達說話人的驚訝，其構式化程度也更高。可見，構式的構式義與語體特征密切相關，是語體特征的變化導致了「說好的 X 呢」的構式義發生了變化。

海峽兩岸政治學話語翻譯中的立場重構——一項基于語言特徵分析的批評翻譯研究

金朝煒

上海外國語大學

政治學話語作為一種學術話語不僅承載著作者的立場，也蘊藏著譯者的立場。譯者可以通過控制目標文本的語言來實現對源文本立場的重構，因此語言特徵分析是透視譯文立場變異的重要途徑。政治學話語中的語言特徵包括及物系統、名物化、情態系統、分類系統、隱喻以及包括政治術語在內的敏感詞等。在系統功能語言學理論下納入這些語言特徵，並與 Fairclough 的三維話語分析模型結合就構建了一個分析框架。在此框架下，以亨廷頓《文明的衝突與世界秩序的重建》為例分析大陸與臺灣兩個譯本的關於國家的立場重構。研究表明，兩個譯本在情態系統、分類系統和政治術語的處理上存在顯著性差異。這些語言特徵顯示，大陸譯本更突出臺灣是中國一部分的政治主權主張，並強調中國在處理國際關係事務中的主動性；臺灣譯本更傾向於突出中國文明在歷史上的重要性，強調中國人對西方文明的偏好。對英文原著立場的不同重構結果反映的是兩地政治觀念上差異，同時也反映了政治學專業譯者與職業譯者之間的差異。

漢語空主語的分類及其生成規律探析

陳雙雙

復旦大學

空主語是指具有句法功能但沒有實際語音表現的語言成分(Barbosa 2011)。

空主語是一種跨語言存在的普遍現象，由於其允准和解讀條件在不同語言中受到多種不同因素的共同制約，過去五十年來一直是語言理論研究中的熱門話題。不同于意大利語類空主語語言所具有的豐富一致性屈折形態變化特點，漢語屬典型的語篇相關型空主語

言(discourse-related null subject language)(Roberts & Holmberg 2010); 空主語的解析更多依賴于語篇/語境因素(Y.Huang 2000a)。雖然近年來有研究者開始關注語篇因素在解釋漢語類空主語語言時所發揮的重要作用(Cole 2010, Frascarelli 和 Casentini2019), 但少有研究從自然語料出發, 基于語篇相關的理論框架來系統分析漢語空主語的分布和使用規律。

本研究結合語料庫語言學和篇章語言學的研究方法, 選取三種不同書面語體共計三萬字語料, 首先, 基于[referential] [argumental] [lexicalized]的分類標準將漢語空主語分為有指空主語(referential null subject)和無指空主語(non-referential null subject)兩大類, 並進一步細分為七小類。其次, 本研究在向心理論(Centering Theory) (Grosz, Joshi and Weinstein 1995)的框架下探討不同類型空主語在自然語料中的句法、語篇、向心參數和文體等分布特徵和差異。最後, 本研究發現有指空主語而不是空主語作為一個大類的語篇功能是維持中心。(CENTER)的連續性, 無指空主語則用于轉移中心。七種不同小類空主語的使用受到顯著性層級(salience hierarchy)的制約, 顯著性層級則由句法角色、句法位置的平行性、謂詞語義、語篇層級結構和語境知識等因素共同決定。

漢語隱性文化詞在外向型漢語詞典 App 中的釋義對比

劉榮豔

澳門科技大學

詞匯是語言的重要組成要素, 也是文化的重要載體, 語言與文化之間的密切關係體現詞語層面。其中, 漢語隱性文化詞以指概念義為表, 以文化義為裏的詞語, 如部分內隱著中華特色文化的漢語顏色詞、數字詞等。文化托身于詞匯符號之中, 文化詞匯的使用又體現了文化的分享與傳承。在跨文化交際的過程中, 文化詞不僅是漢語非母語者了解中華文化、體驗中華文化的媒介, 更是其在文化對比過程中拓寬文化視野、提升跨文化能力的途徑。

漢語隱性文化詞的習得十分重要, 但也有一定難度, 當下外向型漢語詞典類 app 作為學習漢語詞匯的重要工具, 其在輔助漢語隱性文化詞學習的過程中發揮著巨大的作用。本文以《現代漢語詞典(第七版)》app 的文化釋義為基準, 對比了 Pleco、LINE Dict、trainchinese、Panda 等四個使用率較高的外向型漢語詞典 app 中的隱性文化詞釋義, 旨在探究以下兩個問題: (1) 隱性漢語文化詞在不同 app 內的收錄及釋義情況如何? (2) app 中隱性漢語文化詞的釋義體例如何? 本文還針對詞典中隱性文化詞的收錄標準、釋義內容、釋義條例等方面提出了建議。

漢語狀態變化動詞的構式演變

杜靜

中國科學院大學

狀態變化動詞是表徵物體由某種狀態進入另一種狀態的一類常用動詞(Fillmore 1967; Levin 1993; Talmy 2000)。本文以歷時構式語法(Diachronic Construction Grammar)為理論框架, 借助北大語言學研究中心語料庫(CCL 語料庫)考察漢語狀態變化動詞在早期中古漢語、近期中古漢語、早期普通話和現代普通話四個歷時時期的構式搭配變化。本研究初步發現為: 就構式演變而言, (1) 由古至今, 狀態變化動詞主要呈現八種搭配構式: COS+V, N+COS, A+COS, COS+Phr, V+N+COS, COS+N, V+de+COS, V+COS。(2) 古今漢語中, 狀態變化動詞始終以 COS+N, N+COS 兩種構式為主。(3) 古漢語中, 狀態變化動詞與 COS+V, A+COS 以及 COS+Phr 搭配強度較高, 而現代漢語中狀態變化動詞主要與 V+de+COS 以及 V+COS 搭配。整體看來, 狀態變化動詞的構式搭配由多種構式向少數構式聚集, 由多樣化向單一化演變, 呈現同類趨同演變趨勢。

COS: 狀態變化動詞, V: 動詞, A: 副詞, N: 名詞, de: 得, Phr: 短語

漢語新興擬親屬稱謂的無差別禮貌規約性

張雪

澳門科技大學

「擬親屬稱謂(Fictive Kinship Terms)」指的是使用親屬稱謂(Kinship Terms)來進行社會交往稱呼(Social Addressing)。由於「家單位」在華人社群中的重要地位, 漢語很久之前就開始了擬親屬稱謂的使用與研究(Chao 1956, Chen & Shryock 1932, Gu 1990, Kroger et al. 1984, Wang 2003, Zhou 1998, Zhang 2002)。本研究聚焦於當代漢語中所出現的新興擬親屬稱謂, 以及原有擬親屬稱謂的新興用法兩個研究對象, 基於大規模真實語料以及針對母語者的實驗調查, 發現了新興擬親屬稱謂詞的無差別泛化現象及消極禮貌性特徵。具體來看: (1) 現有擬親屬稱謂產生深入泛化現象, 年齡區別特徵不再起決定性作用; (2) 讚譽與謙遜準則功能減弱, 雙向得體原則與消極禮貌性增強; (3) 新興擬親屬稱謂用於背稱多於面稱。總體來看, 擬親屬稱謂從原有的“拉近距離”功能逐漸發展為輔助達成交機目的禮貌規約, 這與語言發展和社會變遷都密切相關。

互動語言學視角下的身心分離研究——“身不由己”與“情不自禁”的比較分析

李慧

華東師範大學

“身不由己”和“情不自禁”作為一對近義詞，都具有身心分離的意義。二者出現在話輪之中的頻率最高，對語境的依賴程度極強。“身不由己”和“情不自禁”都重在承接話輪，但“情不自禁”發起話輪的比率要比“身不由己”高一些。在引發話輪層面，“身不由己”常借助疑問句來定位主題，使整個話輪具有消極的情感色彩。“情不自禁”則通常出現在疑問句和陳述句兩種句式中，具有立場導向、定位話輪主題和主動傳情的互動功能。在回應話輪層面，“身不由己”和“情不自禁”都會借助陳述句或感嘆句句式來述說陳情，“身不由己”在回應話輪中具有弱反抗、做評價和求理解的互動功能，“情不自禁”具有解釋示好和表態定性的互動功能。“身不由己”和“情不自禁”可連用可互換，連用時話輪側重強調二者所共同具有的“不受控制”的字面意義。是否具有主觀意願是決定“身不由己”和“情不自禁”能否互換的關鍵要素，話輪的情感色彩只是二者能否互換的附加條件。形成“身不由己”與“情不自禁”眾多互動功能的機制主要有浮現語境和立場投射。

華文教育視角下的民間故事比較研究——以中國《牛郎織女》與印尼《嘉卡·達儒卜》故事為例

陳衍宏 (Clement Tanaka)

復旦大學

具有簡易性、口語化語言表達特徵的民間故事，誠然已經慢慢進入華語教學課堂當中。只不過許多時候，教師並未注意到學生的接受情況直接生硬地進行教學活動。通過對不同國家的民間故事進行對比，有助於提高師生雙方的跨文化交際能力，並在文化課程當中成為新的學習娛樂活動以及具有鞏固學生對語言知識的掌握等意義。但與此同時也需要考慮學生的學習需求、教師對學生母語國文化的了解程度及其課程安排的合理性等因素，從而綜合提升華語文化教學的質量。本文嘗試以中國《牛郎織女》與印尼《嘉卡·達儒卜》為例，對故事中的角色、主題等因素進行探討。從中勾勒出不同國家的民間故事所表現的不同價值觀念，並通過找出相同點來使故事聽者，即對外漢語教學對象，此處指印尼學生，提高他們在學習中國民間故事時的歸屬感。並通過為他們解釋兩種故事的不同之處，提升他們對文化差異的敏感度，從而達到鍛煉跨文化交際的教學主旨。

話輪轉換的偏常狀況與性別建構——以“打斷”和“話語共建”為例

樊響

北京語言大學

在會話分析的研究視角下，“打斷”是當前說話者未發出邀請信息或給出話輪結束信號時，聽話人在當前說話人話輪結束前突然開啓話輪的行為。

這類話輪轉換中的偏常行為一般被看作是對權力的侵犯。前人研究表明，權勢地位更高的人更多地進行打斷；男性更多地打斷女性。以“性別差異論”為視角的打斷與性別的前人研究，往往忽視兩性共性和性別以外的干擾因素（如年齡、職業、話題等）。國內學者還時常將生理性別（sex）作為研究對象，而忽視了將社會性別（gender）作為研究對象對語言研究的重要意義。此外，兩性在自然會話中的行為會隨著時間推移、男女社會地位的改變而變化。

本研究採用社會性別建構論和互動語言學的研究視角，運用多模態會話分析的相關理論和方法，對自然場景中的打斷行為進行細緻的描寫和分析。不僅關注了對權力侵犯的“侵入型”打斷，更關注到處於合作意願實行的“合作型”打斷（Sue Wilkinson & Celia Kitzinger, 2014）。通過考察 200 多例打斷，我們發現在當代中國異性戀青年男女在漢語會話中，男女在不同的性別會話環境中，建構了不同的性別形象，並得出了男性的性別形象並沒有比女性更“強勢”的結論。

話語的“冰山原則”

易紅

湖北民族大學

“冰山理論”首先是 1895 年心理學家弗洛伊德用來指人的人格，就像海面上的冰山一樣，露出來的僅僅是一部分，剩下的絕大部分是處於無意識的。對人的人格的研究主要是對人的無意識的研究。海明威在 1932 年把文學創作比作漂浮在大洋上的冰山，于是對文學作品的研究，主要在於對其豐富情感和深刻思想的研究。本文將“冰山理論”用於話語分析，相比禮貌原則和合作原則，冰山理論更能有效地分析話語含義。

基于 iFIAS 的中級漢語直播課師生言語互動比較研究

邢清清 安倩

香港科技大學（廣州） 北京理工大學

綫上漢語教學師生言語互動的研究不足。本研究利用改進型弗蘭德斯互動分析系統

(iFIAS), 記錄並分析線上漢語直播課中的新熟手教師課堂的師生言語互動行爲。研究選取兩位新熟手教師約 90 分鐘的課堂記錄 3733 條並進行分類, 從課堂結構、教師風格與傾向、課堂情感氣氛、課堂提問特徵多種角度分析新熟手教師線上課堂互動差異。通過教學互動行爲折綫比率圖, 動態呈現新熟手教師課堂中多種類別師生言語行爲在不同課堂時間段的分布情況; 從技術依賴角度比較新熟手教師課堂的技術互動特點。研究發現: 1) 新熟手教師的言語互動行爲數據都低于常模, 都傾向于直接控制課堂, 開展語言訓練; 2) 熟手教師更善于間接控制課堂, 更有意識構建“學生中心”的課堂, 課堂利用率高; 3) 新手教師對學生的情感互動反饋不足; 4) 熟手教師更善于利用信息技術實現整堂課的師生雙向互動。

結合師生互動理論和本次量化研究結果設計了半結構化訪談, 邀請此次研究中的兩位新熟手教師從師生互動定位、情感互動與反饋、教師語言、教師角色等多個角度評價分析; 探討不同經驗教師視角下的線上課程中師生言語互動的特點和教師觀念對師生互動的影響。

基于語料庫的“鑄牢中華民族共同體意識”英譯對外傳播與接受

李凱玥

內蒙古工業大學

在我國民族工作面臨新挑戰、新機遇的背景下, 習近平總書記在 2014 年中央民族工作會議上首次明確提出“積極培育中華民族共同體意識”, 十九大報告又進一步指出“鑄牢中華民族共同體意識”並將其寫入黨章, 這一理念不僅賦予了中華民族新屬性、新概念, 也反映了黨和國家在處理民族問題的新思想、新方法。該政治術語自提出以來, 不僅是國內政界、學界高頻使用的詞語, 而且得到了國際媒體高度且持續的關注。但迄今為止, 國內學界還未對鑄牢中華民族共同體意識的翻譯效果在國外的傳播與接受情況進行詳細、深入的研究, 對國際社會關於該術語的態度和認知缺乏了解。為此, 本文將以西方主流媒體中關於鑄牢中華民族共同體意識的報道為研究對象, 依據批評話語分析理論, 運用語料庫方法系統地考察“鑄牢中華民族共同體意識”英譯名在國際主流媒體中的傳播與接受情況。研究表明, 西方主流媒體對鑄牢中華民族共同體意識多持中立或肯定態度, 但也存在一定程度的誤解。一方面是因為中國綜合國力的強大以及良好的國際形象, 另一方面是由于我國與西方國家在社會制度和意識形態等方面的巨大差異, 加上我國對鑄牢中華民族共同體意識的對外宣傳工作做得仍不夠到位。

基于語料庫的蒙漢英對應詞語義韻對比研究——以趨向動詞“ire (來)”、“gar (出去)”為例

白超博

墨爾本大學

語義韻作為一個意義單位分析的概念，指的是節點詞沾染搭配詞語義氛圍的現象。語義韻研究近年來成為語料庫語言學研究的熱點課題之一，為語言對比研究、對比翻譯學研究等做出了極大貢獻。語義韻作為語料庫語言學的重要發現，對其方法論體系的深入建設顯得尤為重要。本文以擴展意義單位為理論框架，基于蒙古語通用語料庫、英漢可比語料庫證據結合，分析對比以“ire (來)”、“gar (去)”為詞根的趨向動詞在蒙古語、漢語和英語三語語料庫中形成的多詞序列語義韻異同。通過對對應節點詞的共選型式特徵描寫，系統和深入的了解語言對應特徵，以期發掘屬不同語系的三語在趨向動詞使用層面各自的語義及語用特徵。

基於真實語料探究粵方言環境下中高級對外漢語辭彙教學策略

張雨涵

澳門科技大學

辭彙作為語言要素之一，能夠深刻反映語言文化特色。辭彙教學是貫穿對外漢語教學的重點內容，豐富的辭彙表達是中高級海外留學生進行跨文化交際的重要前提。然而，由於粵語與普通話在辭彙方面存在較大差異，導致身處粵方言地區的留學生時常出現交流障礙。因此，方言區特色的語言環境對中高級漢語習得者的辭彙量帶來高層次要求。針對該情況，本文從辭彙對應、構詞、詞義、用辭、外來詞五個方面，以粵語環境中的真實語料為例進行針對性教學策略分析，以期為粵方言區中高級對外漢語辭彙教學帶來創新點。

近代漢語重逢程式問候語“久違”的形成和演變

張秀松

江蘇師範大學/澳門大學

在近代漢語中，“久違”的話語分布和句法分布比較複雜。在話語分布方面，當它獨用或疊用構成重逢程式問候語時常用于發起話輪，跟反射型回應語“彼此彼此”、語用否定型回應語“豈敢（豈敢）”、其它問候語“一向（一向）”“幸會（幸會）”等構成會話鄰對。在句法分布方面，它可以受長時義狀語修飾、後續程度補語、用于正反並置連謂句，還可獨立成句或疊用。這些句法分布特徵是“久違”因頻繁使用而發生意義磨損，從而需要提高抒情真誠性以便加強問候語的語力的需要所導致的，是它在語用化過程中的形

式更新現象。“久違”小句向程式問候語“久違”的語用化，表現在小句句法形式蛻化，中心詞獨立成句（即話語化）傾向明顯等方面。至于“久違”能代替更早出現的“無恙（乎）？”“無他/它（乎）？”“好在（否）？”等其它重逢問候語，則是一種語用創新。

論文標題長度

周潔

澳門大學

標題是人們閱讀獲得的第一手信息，論文標題對論文被引量具有重要作用。學術論文的下載量也是學者引用論文的重要參考因素。深入分析論文被引量的影響因素對提高論文及學者學術影響力具有重要意義。本文基于國外核心語言學期刊論文分析論文標題長度對論文被引量的影響及作用機制。論文標題長度、下載量是影響論文被引量的重要因素，應注意學術論文標題的長度，以盡可能精簡的語言來撰寫學術論文標題以提高論文的下載量和被引量。

論反預期話語標記“真是”的形成及功能

張麗梅

武漢大學

語法化具有雙重效應，即語法化項特徵的“窄化”和語法化項及其所在構式的環境“擴展”。文章運用語法化的“擴展效應”分析話語標記“真是”的形成。主張反預期話語標記“真是”的演變與其所在環境變化密切相關。從語法化“擴展效應”來看，“真是”同構項 S2 經歷了從體詞性成分>謂詞性成分>小句甚至句段>零形式；句法地位從核心成分（動詞核心）到邊緣成分（語用標記）；語義一語用環境經歷了從表達判斷>表達突出和強調>傳達感歎義>反預期義；在話語中一般不重讀，概念意義很少或基本沒有，不影響所在句子的真值條件，但具有程式意義，引導和制約聽話人對話語的理解。主要表達客體的行為超出說話人的心理預期而傳遞反預期的主觀評價態度，在口語語境和書面語境中，“真是”的反預期表達程度量有不同的形式。最後對反預期標記“真是”的交際功能進行分析。

模因論視角下的網絡新興話語“廢話文學”分析

李真真

上海外國語大學

由于網絡傳播的快速性，當一種新的網絡語言形式出現，並恰好滿足網民們當下的表

達需求時，這種語言形式就會迅速推及開來並逐漸過渡，出現在人們日常生活的對話中。

“廢話文學”就是一種近來火速出圈的話語形式。廢話文學，顧名思義就是沒有實質性意義的、多餘的話語的統稱。例如“我上次這麼無語還是在上次”“聽君一席話，如聽一席話”“每過去 60 秒就失去了一分鐘”等等。這些“廢話文學”並沒有傳遞實質性的信息，但却因其造成的幽默效果和可模仿、可再生能力强而得到不斷的創造和傳播，形成一種語言模因。從模因論的角度看，語言模因揭示了話語流行和語言傳播的規律。模因是一個文化信息單位，那些不斷得到複製和傳播的語言、文化習俗、觀念或社會行爲等都屬模因。比如標語口號、時尚用語、音樂旋律、創作發明等，只要有人率先帶頭使用，人們就會不自覺地跟著模仿起來，並傳播開去，成爲“人云亦云”“人爲我爲”的模因現象。由于語言是傳遞模因的媒介，所以語言自身也可能成爲一種模因。“廢話文學”的其內在表現形式可分爲重複、同義替換、類推三種。“廢話文學”得以廣泛傳播，其中一個重要原因是其出乎意料的幽默效果，而生成這樣的效果主要又與會話中的得體原則和語用預設有關係。這也反映出現代話語交際中人們求新求異的心理。

葡漢家電使用說明書語言控制與功能語篇對比分析

尹雪璐

阿威羅大學

隨著“一帶一路政策”的深化，的中國和葡萄牙之間經貿往來的日益密切，進出口產品不斷增加。電器產品是中葡重要進出口產品之一，家用電器和人民的生活息息相關，值得關注。家電使用說明書是用戶與家電公司交流的第一媒介，其語言具有準確簡明的特點，並且體裁特殊，具有代表性，值得研究。然而，在中文/葡萄牙語家電用戶手冊的翻譯和措辭中，經常能看到一些難以理解和不規範的現象，對中/葡語家電使用說明書的語言控制和模型構建的研究具有實際意義。

語言控制是通過對語法、詞匯、表達方式等的限制，以減少或消除歧義和複雜性，克服自然語言的隨意性，是提高文本準確性和理解力的方向之一。對它的研究對技術交流和機器翻譯都具有廣泛的應用價值。

本論文以葡漢家電使用說明書爲研究對象，建立對比語料庫，以系統功能語言學理論爲基礎，以語言的宏微觀控制爲目標，採用定性定量研究法、語料庫研究法、語言對比分析和語篇分析的方法（主要從語類分析、語域分析和多模態語篇分析角度），對葡漢家電使用說明書進行宏觀功能結構和微觀術語、句法的系統對比分析，構建葡漢家電使用說明書的完整撰寫模型。這項工作將有助於葡萄牙語/漢語控制語言、功能語篇分析、技術交流

和機器翻譯。

去範疇化視角下“行走的 X”構式的 BCM+模型分析

徐筱帆

中國人民大學

隨著網絡語言的飛速發展，“行走的 CD”等新表達不斷在微信、微博等社交網絡平台被人們頻繁使用，進入人們的視野和生活，由此誕生處了“行走的 X”構式。近年來，有學者對“行走的 X”構式從認知語言學角度進行了研究，但只關注到構式中 X 部分的隱轉喻現象，並沒有注意到該構式中的去範疇現象，也未將其與語言的社會性加以結合進行研究。鑑於此，本文從認知語言學與社會語言學視角，基於動態範疇化理論的去範疇化理論，將概念整合、構式壓制、隱轉喻理論以及語言社會性結合在一起，嘗試建立整合-壓制-隱轉喻-社會性模型（Coercion-Blending-Coercion-Metaphor & Metonymy + Sociality Model 簡稱 BCM+模型）以解釋“行走的 X”構式的認知機制，並佐以例句進行定量分析，探究該構式如何在 BCM+模型的作用下去範疇化出新含義。

認識權威立場驅動：獨用副詞“真的”的多功能性及演變分析

田婷 孫雁雁

北京郵電大學

現代漢語口語中，副詞“真的”在獨用時多處于回應話輪之首，表明說話人所言之事為真。通過對真實口語材料的觀察發現，儘管就語義而言，“真的”標示的是言者所言事宜的真實性，但從序列環境來看，該用法既可見于說話人與聽話人立場對立的情況，又可見于二人立場一致的語境中。此外，“真的”也可見于話輪末尾，並帶有序列結束的特徵。

語言形式在語義及功能演變過程中，會經歷多義性的階段，因而對共時層面的多功能研究有重要的意義和價值。綜觀獨用“真的”所處序列環境及其多功能性，我們認為對其立場表達功能的分析，宜分為“評價立場”和“認識立場”兩個維度。儘管從評價立場而言，“真的”有立場一致和立場相悖的不同表達，但不論是標示言聽雙方評價一致/相悖，亦或是標示序列結束，在認識立場層面，“真的”凸顯的都是言者的認識優勢乃至權威立場。而此認識權威立場的表達，是驅動獨用副詞“真的”多功能演變的重要因素。

日語“配慮表達”研究與漢語語用研究

李丹

日本創價大學

日語“配慮表達”是近年來深受日本國內外學者關注的語用現象。如：彭（2004），三宅（2011），野田等（2014），山岡（2019）等的著作或編著都非常具有代表性。各自以日漢對比研究、人際言語行為與文化差異研究、地理及社會變遷的歷史性研究、發話功能及語用功能對比研究為側重點而展開。其中，山岡（2015：318）一文中將“配慮表達”定義為“在語言交際過程中，為力求與對方保持良好的人際關係，經周全思慮後所採用的規約化語言表達方式。”並在山岡（2016：4）一文中進一步指出，“配慮表達”具有規約化特徵。具體表現為，該語言形式在規約化的過程中原語義淡化甚至消失，伴隨規約化程度的加深，話者禮貌動機漸弱，規約化程度具有勾配性。研究成果中所呈現的規約化的語言表達方式也顯示了日語的獨特性，同時也反映了日本人的獨特思維方式。因此，在人際互動中所發揮的語用功能也往往難以直接與其他語言相對應。本文將以在參與“多語種配慮表達數據庫的建設與配慮表達詞典的編纂”課題研究中所遇到的日漢語用功能非對應的問題為契機，圍繞雙語“語用意識”展開討論，並嘗試提出初步的想法，以期能對漢語語用的本土化研究及雙語語用詞典的編纂研究提供些許思考。

三元互動生態位視域下昆蟲漢語俗名的態度意義研究——以瓢蟲、蜚蠊之俗名為例

蔣婷 金上然

重慶大學

昆蟲漢語俗名屬於中國民間的昆蟲指稱語，形成於體驗認知與現實環境的互動之中，常被賦予強烈的感情色彩，反映並建構了昆蟲、人、環境的關聯性。文章聚焦瓢蟲與蜚蠊的漢語俗名，以“現實—認知—語言”的三元互動及語言生態位元為依託，建立三元互動生態位框架，從 BCC 語料庫、詞典、昆蟲著述中搜集瓢蟲俗名共 37 個，蜚蠊俗名共 30 個，從而分析兩者漢語俗名中的隱性態度及其產生的認知理據及環境因數，並挖掘其生態內涵。研究表明，瓢蟲、蜚蠊俗名所引發的態度資源均以鑒賞為主，而俗名的態度極性在認知機制與環境因數的互動中產生並呈現出多樣性，其中瓢蟲俗名以積極、中性為主，蜚蠊以消極、中性為主。究其生態內涵，兩類昆蟲在自然因數影響下的轉喻式俗名表現出“生態中心主義”，社會、文化因數影響下的隱喻及隱轉喻式俗名表現出“人類中心主義”。文章從昆蟲漢語俗名中反思人與昆蟲的關係有利於重構人們對昆蟲的認知並推動命

名的生態化。

設問式標題句的語用功能與信息傳播策略

史維國 赫子銅

黑龍江大學

設問式標題句指由問句和答句兩部分構成的複句標題類型。文章首先對設問式標題句中問句與答句的句式選擇及語義構成進行考察。通過定量統計發現，引發問有使用語調疑問句的傾向，其他疑問形式使用相對較少。不同疑問句式的選擇與新聞信息的性質密切相關，語調問傾向于引出“警告提醒類信息”，其他疑問形式傾向于引出“釋疑解惑類信息”。設問式標題句中“問句”與“答句”之間的語義關係可分為三類，分別是回應型、評論型、解讀型。設問式標題句的語用功能包括：1) 信息增量功能。與常規標句相比，設問式標題句在報道信息真值之外，還附帶有作者對新聞事件的立場和態度，由此擴充了標題信息量；2) 互動關聯功能。設問式標題句在設疑吸引受眾注意的同時，又通過答句釋疑或給出一個可預期的期待，進而增強與受眾之間的關聯性。3) 立場構建功能。通過疑問修辭和語用身份的動態變換構建情感立場與認識立場。設問式標題句信息傳播策略包括：1) 交流性表達。由“告知”到“對話”的轉變使受眾地位得到提升，共聚性加強。2) 雙層話語的整合。信息界限的劃分使標題呈現出“劃重點”式的視覺效果，減輕受眾的閱讀和記憶負擔。3) 信息熵值調控。熵值表示信息源整體不確定性的量，熵值越高，信息源不確定性越強。設問式標題答句中的“冗餘信息”能夠有效降低問句熵值過高所帶來的“標題黨”嫌疑，從而達到設問式標題與正文之間，設問式標題問句與答句之間信息熵值合理調控的效果，保證標題信息的高質量傳遞。

生態價值觀的多模態話語建構

王伊蕾

西安交通大學

生態語言學作為一門交叉的“朝陽”學科,近年來在中國掀起了一股研究熱潮。而作為生態語言學研究的重要組成部分,生態價值觀的構建 (ecological values)成爲生態語言學的主要目的和任務之一。然而,縱觀國內外關於生態話語研究,絕大部分是基于語言語篇的分析,而對多模態語篇中生態哲學觀建構的探討寥寥無幾。在融合媒體時代,視覺圖像與包含各種多模態符號的視頻語篇越來越成爲主要的傳播媒介和價值觀載體。鑒于此,本文借助評價理論,提出將生態價值觀視爲包括性格、能力、品德等維度的態度意義,並提出分析視頻語篇中生態價值觀的多模態理論框架。基于該框架,我們對紀錄片《“象”往雲

南》進行標注，歸納出其生態價值以及多模態資源的使用。本研究發現該紀錄片中所構建出的生態價值觀一方面受到了傳統中國儒家哲學思想、審美情趣的影響，另一方面反映出當代國家建設綠色中國的戰略內涵。研究認為，在當下中國正式走向生態文明發展的新時期，探究中國特色生態價值觀如何以大眾喜聞樂見的文化形式進行全方位傳播對推進美麗中國建設、貫徹綠色發展理念具有積極意義。

詩歌中的虛擬位移

王少茗

澳門大學

語言特區是“可以有條件突破慣常語言規律約束的語言運用特定領域”（徐杰、覃業位，2015），它源于人們在語言表達時追求標新立異的心理，因此追求“陌生感”的詩歌文體成爲了“語言特區”的一個重要類型。以往立足詩歌文體的語言特區研究多考察某一具體的語法創新現象，如粘著語素的自由用法（徐杰等，2016）、“在+NP”介賓狀語後置用法（覃業位，2016）。“虛擬位移”在許多人類語言中都可以找到，如漢語、英語、日語等，詩歌文體的求新求異使得虛擬位移表達進一步突破原本的限制，本文將從位移主體、運動、路徑等角度考察詩歌中虛擬位移表達的特點。

熟語文化學與對外漢語熟語教學：如何將成語循序漸進地融入 A1-B2 水平的教科書中？

陳戀

巴黎塞爾吉大學

成語在“日常使用中無處不在”（Bolly, 2011:19），是民族文化的結晶。它應是長期學習外語過程的一部分（Gonzalez-Rey 2007, Sułkowska 2016, 陳 2021）。在該會議，我將首先介紹我的博士論文就該主題研究分析對外漢語教學大綱（如 HSK 等）和對外漢語教材得出的結論：成語教學在對外漢語教學中並不占主要地位，即零星地出現在 A1-B2 教科書中、突然集中出現在 C1-C2 水平的教科書中。其次，以對法漢語爲例，我將提出一種語內和語際的教學方法：

1) 語內：

- 取決于成語語義透明程度：即比喻義透明的成語被更早地引入初級教學。

- 依據對外漢語教學大綱（如 HSK 等）的詞彙學習建議。

2) 語際：根據建立的中法成語對比類型：完美對等（沒頭沒尾：sans queue ni tête）、部分對等（全心全意：de tout coeur）和不對等（獨占鰲頭），使教師能够在對法漢語教學中逐步地從初

級引進成語:最早引進的並不總是完美對等,它們也可以是部分對等;不對等的成語則不然,它們的困難來自于一門語言翻譯為另一門語言語義或詞匯上的空缺。

通感映射機制

王珊

澳門大學人文學院中國語言文學系

通感廣泛存在於文學作品和日常生活中。目前對通感映射的研究存在三種觀點:認知視角下,通感被認為是一種隱喻,包含著隱喻性的認知和思維過程,因此通感的映射方向遵循隱喻映射規律;神經科學和心理學視角下,通感被視為由生理聯結機制驅動的神經活動,因此通感的映射方向具有跨語言的普遍性;語言學視角下,語言現象中的通感被認為呈現相對的映射方向。為探究通感的映射機制,本文從大規模漢語語料庫中抽取感覺類形容詞的定中關係和主謂關係,人工篩選出正確搭配後,考察是否存在通感以及通感的映射方向,提出了新的通感映射模型并分析了通感的映射機制。

網絡媒介中漢語虛假禮貌的語用機制研究——以陰陽怪氣風氣為例

田鑫月

山東大學

文章依托 Culpeper 的隱性不禮貌模型,結合新浪微博熱搜榜下的評論,嘗試探討網絡媒介中漢語虛假禮貌的類型、基本實現形式、語用功能和社會動因。結果發現:第一,網絡媒介中漢語虛假禮貌由內部錯配和外部錯配兩種構成,其中前者涵蓋多模態錯配和言語公式錯配兩種;多模態錯配主要由符號性表情或圖形宏與言語公式不匹配得以實現,而言語公式錯配則由言語內部指稱語、中心語和輔助語之間的不協調構成;第二,網絡媒介中漢語虛假禮貌的語用功能分析主要跟隨 Culpeper 等人的腳步,從情感性功能、工具性功能和人際性功能三方面展開;第三,就社會動因而言,中國社會文化語境中的“人際和諧”與社交媒體語境中的“情緒感染”等原因管控著網絡媒介中漢語虛假禮貌的走向與結果。本研究通過探討漢語虛假禮貌這一混合旨意概念,一方面展現了當下社交媒體中風靡的一種網絡風氣,另一方面為網絡語言文明管控提供了一定的參考價值。

網絡用語“有被x到”的承繼性與背離性研究

楊雅琴

北京語言大學

“有被感動到”“有被萌到”“有被細節到”等在微博、知乎等社交平臺上頻繁出

現，它們往往是由于特殊的語境需要而產生，表示一種特殊的語用含義。這是一種基于“被 xx”流行之後而產生的又一款新“被”字句表達法。基式傳統“被”字句和新興“被 xx”為構式“有被 x 到”的產生提供了句法語義基礎，它們處于一個連續統中，具有家族相似性。傳統“被”字句是典型成員，“被 xx”是對傳統“被”字句在形式和意義上的雙重背離，是非典型成員，雖然構式“有被 x 到”與二者相比處于邊緣位置，但它與傳統“被”字句和“被 xx”是一脈相承的，在它對傳統“被”字句和“被 xx”的承繼和創新以及自身的廣泛傳播方面，具有較大的研究價值。構式“有被 x 到”體現了說話者的主觀態度，是一種合理的宣泄，有時也體現出一種無奈。在 NP1 和 NP2 都不出現的情況下，主觀性很強，可以產生多種理解，極具靈活性，這也正是構式“有被 x 到”能在網絡語言中占有一席之地並被廣泛使用的最大動因，此外，它的使用與傳播也離不開語言的經濟、創新求異和類推機制。

威海方言反復問句的性質與生成

叢冠良

澳門大學

漢語的反復問句有“可 VP”型與“VP 不 VP”型兩種基本類型（朱德熙 1985、1991）。山東半島東部存在一種較為特殊的反復問句格式“可/是+不/沒+VP”，羅福騰（1981、1996）、戚曉杰（1990）、張敏（1990）、黃伯榮（1996）、陳章（2021）都嘗試過對其進行描寫與分析，但這種格式的類屬與生成問題一直沒有得到很好地解決。本文首先在前人基礎上進一步描寫此前未注意到的有關現象。然後對反復問句的兩種基本類型“可 VP”型與“VP 不 VP”型進行區分，指出二者在句法操作的類型和句法分佈上存在差異：“可 VP”型採用“添加”操作，不能對道義模態詞及以上的層級進行提問；“VP 不 VP”型採用“重疊”操作，可以對道義模態詞及以上的層級進行提問；本文認為威海方言反復問句在句法操作的類型上與“可 VP”型保持一致，而在句法分佈上與“VP 不 VP”型保持一致，從而呈現出所謂的“格式雜糅”。最後通過引入陸志軍（2022）對反復問句生成機制的“三分”理論，說明威海方言反復問句的生成也應分為 vP、TP、CP 三類，每類具有不同的顯性句法生成機制以及相同的隱性特徵核查機制。

污名化語言的認知闡釋

劉爽

陝西師範大學

污名是社會對某些個體或群體的貶低性、侮辱性標籤，污名化是指一個群體將人性的

低劣強加在另一個群體之上並加以維持的動態過程，將群體偏向負面的特徵刻板印象化，並由此掩蓋其他特徵。生活中污名化的現象不難發現，對精神疾病、艾滋病、黃種人、猶太人以及女性群體等的污名均由來已久。目前有關污名的研究大多從社會學、心理學及新聞傳播學角度出發，而污名化語言是傳播相關污名化觀念的途徑，揭開污名化現象的面紗不得不從語言的角度出發。本文從認知語言學的識解理論，構式語法，概念隱喻視角出發，對幾類污名化語言現象的形成機制進行解釋；從歷史因果論出發，探究污名中的意義與指稱，以期幫助污名化的進一步研究，促進社會去污名化運動。

無條件構式 “V+疑問代詞+不是V” 解析、演化及其主客觀性

車飛

上海師範大學/達州職業技術學院

構式“V+疑問代詞+不是+V”基本義為無條件讓步，在不同語篇環境中浮現出不在乎、肯定強調、論理勸慰等主觀情態義，構式化路徑為“小句溶合”，機制為省縮、構式壓制和重新分析，動因為效率性動因、創新性動因和互動性動因。其與類同構式在交際中形成功能互補、與相似構式存在主客觀差異，共同形成無條件構式家族和主觀性等級，滿足不同話語表達需求，確保構式保持較強適用性和生命力。

通過以上較為邊緣的無條件讓步格式的探索和辨析，可進一步以小見大地加深對構式語法研究的全域認識：一是形式、意義或功能配對的實質就是構式互動，既要立足于部分還需著眼於整體，方能辨清構件的本質和不同層次的差異；二是既要在現存語料中找規律，又不可過分依賴現有語言事實，還需借助假設演繹、替換歸納淘出那些潛藏的不合語法情況，並從中抽繹出相應規律；三是最小對比有助於完整概括構式義，同時也應把握好基本義與主觀義的關係，不可把語境意義當作構式意義；四是功能互補和主客觀差異是語言的常態，構式也不例外，不同的話語表達需由功能不同的類同構式和主觀性等級不同的相似構式共同來承擔，以便形成一個構式家族，確保構式保持較強適用性和生命力。

新時代城市話語中的考試隱喻研究

楊城

浙江大學

城市話語中的考試隱喻出現頻率越來越高，其相關研究是一種基於修辭問題的城市形象傳播探索。城市話語的隱喻研究可以遵循“兩步五分析”的理論範式，先通過定量和定性兩步識別程式確定具體隱喻條目，再進行隱喻的整合、類型、搭配、動因、功能五項分析。研究發現，考試隱喻作為中國城市話語的特色隱喻使用頻率高於戰爭隱喻，並通過概

念整合的認知機制進入新時代城市話語；考試隱喻的類型固定，搭配豐富；在認知、修辭、文化、形象多種動因下生成了考試隱喻；在新時代城市話語中，起到了語用修辭、形象塑造和共情認知的功能。最後，對待城市話語中的考試隱喻應當利弊兼顧，不斷開拓新的話語隱喻研究路徑。

學術詞表

張琦蔚

澳門大學

英語詞表提取的相關研究已經形成了相對成熟的體系，如醫學、金融學、機械工程學等不同學科有專門的詞表。但類似的研究在漢語領域却顯得相當不足，目前使用較多的漢語詞表還是《新漢語水平考試大綱》、《現代漢語常用詞表》等通用詞表，與英語相比仍存在許多空白有待完善。本文利用統計方法提取語言學學術漢語詞表，並從語料庫覆蓋率方面與其他詞表進行對比，該詞表的建設不僅針對學術詞表提取的方法進行了嘗試，同時對於漢語語言學領域的研究人員也有一定的價值。

語體視角下“V著”的表現及語用功能差異——兼論“著”的語法意義

鄒晗

北京大學

前人對“V著”的研究大多限于對單一語體或混雜語體語料的分析。本文從語體視角出發，自建語料庫，統計並分析“V著”在不同語體中的表現及語用功能差異。研究發現，“V著”在藝術語體中使用頻率最高，而在報道語體中更具多樣性。“著”前動詞在談話、藝術語體中多為單音節，在報道語體中多為雙音節。“V著”僅在藝術語體中呈現出一定的句法依存性傾向，而在談話語體和報道語體中並無此傾向。“V著”中動詞情狀類型在不同語體中分布較為一致，由位置姿勢動詞動態性的取消可得“著”的語法意義為減弱動詞的動態性，使動詞狀態化。“V著”有五種常見的語用功能，各有不同的語體傾向性。陳述功能主要分布于談話語體與藝術語體中，祈使功能與詢問功能僅出現在談話語體中；描摹功能傾向于藝術語體；斷言功能為報道語體中“V著”的主要功能。

與文獻對話的方式：留學生學位論文轉述結構考察

劉銳

北京師範大學

學術寫作中，引用是與已有研究建立聯繫、創建自身研究空間的重要方式（Swales,

1990)。因此需要大量地使用諸如“某某發現/認為……”、“在某某看來，……”這類轉述結構。學術英語（EAP）研究表明，二語學習者在掌握轉述結構上存在相當的困難（Neff et al., 2003；陳建林, 2011）。本研究旨在考察漢語二語者的學位論文中轉述結構的使用情況。

本研究從 CNKI 碩士學位論文庫中隨機選取了 13 篇留學生用漢語撰寫的學位論文作為考察對象。由於引用通常集中地出現在文獻綜述部分，因此考察的重點放在論文的“研究綜述/研究現狀/文獻綜述”部分。我們使用 Liu & Wang（2019）的分類體系對轉述結構進行了標注。結果顯示，留學生學位論文中使用最多的是過程性轉述，其次是話語性轉述，最少是發現性轉述、認知性轉述。對比成熟寫作者的論文（劉銳、黃啟慶、王珊, 2021），留學生過度使用過程性轉述，而發現性轉述、話語性轉述的使用比例偏低。結合不同轉述結構的功能來看，留學生在引用中主要關注的是研究對象、方法，而對結論、成果、作者的觀點缺乏足夠的討論和分析。此外還存在以下問題：轉述語的功能類型、種類單一；（2）轉述語誤用；（3）轉述結構濫用，造成無意義的引用。

粵音聲調在格律詩平仄教學中的實踐應用：以《小學生必背古詩詞 75+80 首》為例

駱海鋒 邱博舜

臺北藝術大學

漢語教學的現代化實踐關係到中華文化永續發展，因此透過教學來傳承國學經典之一的格律詩就顯得尤為重要。但古今發音的差異，尤其是國語中入聲的消失，給今人辨識格律詩平仄造成了很大困難，這不利於格律詩的教學。為了解決這個問題，學者們提出了包括「方言辨識法」在內的多種解決方式，但鮮有學者進一步提出「粵語辨識法」，將粵方言應用與格律詩教學、保存、中小學語文教育相結合。因此，本文以個案研究與表格分析為研究方法，以《小學生必背古詩詞 75+80 首》為載體，探討粵音聲調在格律詩教學中的應用方法，以達到說明粵語有助於格律詩教學的目的。希望本研究，可以為教學中引入「粵語辨識法」提供一個參考，也鼓勵更多民衆使用方言學習格律詩。

再論同音字文章的創作意圖——紀念趙元任先生誕辰 130 周年

趙倬成

復旦大學

趙元任所作的同音字文章歷來被認為與漢字拼音化運動有所關聯。本文以〈施氏食獅史〉及相關研究為主要材料反駁上述觀點。首先，本文詳細梳理了目前所見的對同音字文

章的分析，發現目前的所有討論都只依憑〈施氏食獅史〉的一種文本，沒有進行不同版本之間的對照，且現有討論存在很強的將同音字文章與漢字拼音化相關聯的趨勢。然而，從趙元任本人的著作和他人的整理中可以發掘出〈施氏食獅史〉一文的五種不同版本（其中四種能看到全文）。因此，本文隨後詳細比較了這四種版本，發現這些版本兩兩間均存在文字上的差異，且初版並非趙元任的原創作品，而是由胡明復草擬、趙元任修訂的。因此，討論同音字文章時，應當對這一初始版本的文本與出現的語境予以重視。通過對〈施氏食獅史〉不同版本的比較，可以發現這四個版本之間文字上的出入可以說明趙元任在使用〈施氏食獅史〉一文時，心中並無一個「定本」；趙元任本人在自己的論著中曾三次引用〈施氏食獅史〉一文，但三次引用該文的目的都不相同，且都與漢字拼音化運動無關。最後，聯繫趙元任在漢字拼音運動史上的地位與貢獻，本文認為同音字文章只是趙元任的一種文字遊戲，與漢字拼音化運動的聯繫多是後人的附會。

指稱對比、構式網絡與“人稱代詞+這個 NP”

郭威

陝西師範大學

前人（李文浩 2020）對於現代漢語“人稱代詞+這個 NP”構式的用法和分類存在一些問題，使得結論缺乏預測性和概括性。本文從構式語法框架思考“人稱代詞+這個 NP”構式的功能以及從語法知識網絡視角研究該構式功能和形式特徵的來源。本文認為“人稱代詞+這個 NP”構式是以“人稱代詞”為中心語，“這個 NP”為描寫修飾成分的同位結構，功能是通過對比人稱代詞指稱的某個範疇成員與同類成員之間的差別從而突出人稱代詞的特性，實現句子語義的合理解讀，這個功能可以解釋與此構式相關的一些特點，比如固定語序、“這個”的不可替代性。從構式網絡的視角描寫“人稱代詞+這個 NP”構式與相關構式之間的關係，一方面解釋了該構式在功能和形式上的繼承，另一方面體現了言語者編碼解碼是在不同層次上提取相關形式和功能配對的構式，而不需要在求助于初始範疇與規則。

中國國務院政務微博話語分析

邱哲文

武漢大學

本文以中國國務院發布的政務微博為語料，通過分析得出，在詞匯密度層面，中國國務院發布的政務微博詞匯密度超過 90%，遠遠高于口語語體詞匯密度 40%的標準，屬典型的書面語體；在詞類、詞頻分布層面，政務微博以使用名詞為主，表現為人名、機構名、

處所名詞、其他專名等專有名詞術語的大量使用，如“李克強、中國、總理、國務院、經濟、政策”等；政務微博中動詞的使用頻次次于名詞，其中又以判斷動詞（如“是”）的使用為主，表現為判斷句的大量使用；形容詞的使用頻次次于動詞，以褒義形容詞的使用為主，極少出現表貶義的形容詞。中國國務院發布的政務微博基于這些高頻詞匯，形成了一套基本的話語呈現方式，其中名詞“總理”“國務院”“政策”等充當話語主體，動詞“發展”“工作”“合作”“改革”等充當話語行為，形容詞以“新”“大”“安全”“好”及褒義詞等表達話語情緒，反映了中國國務院以政務微博為抓手，通過構建話語行為，達到了幫助宣傳政府相關報告或政策的作用，塑造了是一個正面、積極的政府形象。

中國小說對話文中“請求話語行為”韓語翻譯示例分析研究—— 以巴金小說《家》為中心

郝迪 (HAO DI)

韓國外國語大學

本研究從翻譯學研究角度出發，對中國小說對話文本中出現的請求話語行為的語言表達形式特點進行觀察，並在已出版的韓語翻譯文本中找出與之相對應的話語翻譯文本，與原文本進行語言形式以及語義表達方式兩方面的對比，找出中韓兩種語言下請求話語行為的語言表達差異以及所包含的文化背景差異。最後以相同語言表達形式方法為標準，對韓語翻譯方法進行歸類，最後總結出中韓兩國譯者在處理中文請求話語行為語言表達時可供參考的翻譯方法。

本文從以下三個問題點出發，第一，中文中包含請求話語行為的對話文是否可以韓譯；第二，是否需要一定翻譯出來；第三，如果必須翻譯的情況下，韓國譯者是如何處理的，並且不同的韓國譯者在處理相同的請求語言行為對話文的時候，處理方法有何異同。

本研究第一章詳細分析請求話語行為翻譯示例分析研究的重要性和必要性。第二章對漢語中請求話語行為韓譯的可能性進行討論，並分析整理出漢語請求話語的“適當性條件”以及漢語請求話語行為的語言表達形式特徵；第三章進行實例對比分析，將巴金作品《家》與四個已出版的韓譯本 강계철(1985), 박난영(2006), 최보섭(1985), 해누리(1994) 進行對比分析。第四章得出相應結論。

本研究通過翻譯文本對照分析觀察，首先發現中文小說中的請求話語行為可以進行韓譯處理，其次韓國人譯者在處理此類話語行為時一般都會選擇保留翻譯，很少會出現缺省翻譯現象；結合韓語語言文化提點，無論是直接請求或是間接請求情況，韓國譯者都偏向于處理為委婉請求方式或反問句提問方式，其次，通過稱呼稱謂所表達的請求行為話術情

況，韓國譯者並沒有相對固定的翻譯規律；另外，中文中非習慣性間接請求話術，一般會被處理為包含請求動詞的直接請求行為話術。

中國癌症病患自我身份建構的質性研究——以社交短視頻語料為例

趙越

哈爾濱工程大學

作為特殊群體，癌症病患面臨著身份維度的多重挑戰。本文基於社交短視頻語料，借助身份建構的過程視角，探討了中國癌症患者自我身份建構的類別、質性維度與發展過程，提出中國癌症病患自我身份建構的三個維度：身份覺知、身份關聯以及身份轉型，並從這三個維度出發分析中國癌症病患自我身份建構的特點。結果發現：就身份覺知而言，中國癌症病患的自我身份建構特點較為多樣，並在其質性話語建構中得以彰顯；就身份關聯而言，中國癌症病患的自我身份建構帶有歸化內容，凸顯了這一特殊群體的社會融入趨向；就身份轉型而言，中國癌症病患的自我身份建構表現出對於單一病人身份的超越，實現自我身份從幫助尋求者到幫助給予者的轉型。

中美兩國政府新聞發布會中記者提問對比研究

權立宏

廣東外語外貿大學

本研究採用 2021-2022 年中美兩國政府新冠疫情新聞發布會語料，對記者提問的對抗性進行對比研究。作為言語中的最小臨近序列單位和社會行為，提問普遍存在於人們的自然會話和機構性談話中。近年來在機構性談話中的一個重要領域——新聞訪談和新聞發布會中，關於重大突發事件下政府部門的新聞發布會上記者提問的話輪設計和記者提問的對抗性研究引起越來越多學者的關注，但跨語言的相關對比研究甚少。本研究採用記者對抗性四維度框架（主動性、直接性、斷言性和敵對性，每個維度具有不同的判斷指標）（Clayman, et al. 2006）作為分析框架，採用會話分析和量化分析相結合的方法，來探討以下研究問題：1）中美兩國政府新聞發布會中記者提問模式有何差異？2）中美兩國政府新聞發布會中記者提問在四個維度上有何差異？3）造成差異的原因是什麼？我們從語用學的面子論、會話原則、句法層面以及中美兩國新聞媒體的體制區別等視角分析產生差異的原因。

“Dialecticism” in Chinese skits: Quantitative analysis of the relationship between role’s language and job, as well as personality

Zhisheng Cui, Zhiyin He

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Dialects are often used in Chinese films and television productions, and some Chinese scholars studied the functions of dialects in the film industry. Nie (1990) argued that dialects can create a sense of humor. Besides, in the old Chinese political movies, dialects are used to shape Chinese great people, such as Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, because dialects sound more cordial than Mandarin (Nie, 1990). On the other hand, linguicism, i.e., the discrimination on the basis of which language(s) people spoke or signed, and then those people's social status and personality can be perceived as being inferior and negative (Skutnabb-Kangas, 2015), has been studied in English films. For example, according to Bleichenbacher (2012), most of the characters in Hollywood films who are not American- English speakers tend to be villains. Previous studies of linguicism have focused on European languages, and their researches on linguicism are mostly about the relationship between languages and the morality of characters. Fewer scholars are researching linguicism on Asian languages. To fill the research gap, the current project investigates whether dialecticism (i.e., people speaking dialects possess negative personalities and work in a low-paying jobs) exists in Chinese skits. Specifically, we explore the relationship between the language of a character and their profession and personality traits portrayed in the skits. Our data come from 132 short skits aired in the CCTV New Year's Gala from 2000 to 2022. Each skit is around 15 to 20 minutes, with 535 roles. The language variety (Standard Mandarin, Dialect) of each role in each skit was annotated by two researchers. Our results show that Mandarin-speaking roles have a higher likelihood (38.7%) of being portrayed with a high-paying job (white-collar and self-employed person), compared to dialect-speaking roles (14.3%); in the same vein, dialect-speaking roles have a higher likelihood (38.4%) of being portrayed with low-paying jobs (blue-collar and farmer) than Mandarin-speaking roles (13%). This trend remains unchanged in the Chinese skit from 2000 to 2020. On the other hand, between 2000 and 2008, dialect-speaking roles tend to be associated with more negative personality traits (e.g., dishonest, irritable; 32.2%) than Mandarin-speaking roles (20.5%); but this trend was reversed after 2008, with a higher percentage of Mandarin-speaking roles (34.4%) showing negative personality traits

than dialect-speaking roles (26.1%). To conclude, our results show that the use of language variety (Mandarin vs. dialect) in Chinese skits is strongly associated with social status, but not with morality or personality.

“I have been dreaming about Chinese becoming the number one language in the world”: Chinese language educators’ language ideologies in Myanmar

Tao Xiong

Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

Along with China’s economic development and expanding cultural influence, the Chinese language has attracted an increasing number of learners in Myanmar, a culturally and linguistically diverse country. However, little is known about local Chinese teachers’ language ideologies toward the Chinese language and Chinese language education against the societal, economic, and cultural backdrop in and beyond Myanmar, which constitutes what this study is intended to investigate. Data were collected from semi-structured interviews with 12 Chinese educators in Myanmar, followed by an inductive analysis process. Three themes were identified representing the educator’s positive attitude toward viewing Chinese and Chinese language education as a resource for claiming cultural identity, assessing social capital, and enhancing regional relationships and development. The study yields implications relating to Myanmar’s language and language education policy, the expansion of Chinese language education, and Chinese language educators’ professional development.

“This Is Completely Fake News”: Managing Disagreement at China’s Press Conference

Mengchu Zhang, Debing Feng

Hangzhou Normal University

It has become commonplace for Chinese spokespersons to express disagreement over the question and its adversarial contents raised by biased Western journalists. The issue of disagreement at press conferences has been studied primarily from pragmatic perspectives, particularly in terms of politeness, without paying adequate attention to how disagreement arises and develops during the conferences. This article addresses this question by exploring the local management of disagreements commonly occurring at China’s press conferences in recent years.

The analysis shows that disagreement may arise when journalists ask spokespersons adversarial questions, during which they manage to maintain a neutralistic stance by attributing unfavorable statements to a third-party, prefacing the question with unfavorable information, and/or looking for spokespersons' vulnerabilities. In response, spokespersons express their disagreement and legitimate their argument by delegitimizing or reformulating the unfavorable statements or information and/or appealing to moral legitimation. The findings have implications on the organization of locally managed interactions at press conferences and on diplomatic practices and international relations. The data are 166 video clips of interactions between journalists and Chinese spokespersons downloaded from the official Bilibili account of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**A visual metadiscourse approach to multimodal Chinese discourse:
The case of environmental protection videos**

Yan Xu

Zhejiang Gongshang University

In the new media context, multimodal discourse which involves images, videos, hyperlinks and other semiotic resources has become a basic means of communication, and has brought forth many new forms of visual metadiscourse. Against this backdrop, the present study extends Hyland's (2005) interpersonal metadiscourse model to the visual realm, constructing a systemic analytical framework of interactive visual metadiscourse and interactional visual metadiscourse. The former is used to organize multimodal information effectively, while the latter is used to express attitudes and construct interaction with readers. Our research data are 30 environmental protection videos collected from official WeChat accounts of China's national and local governments. The analysis shows that visual metadiscourse plays an important role in educating the public by presenting environment-related knowledge and engaging with them by frequent interaction. This study not only develops metadiscourse theories by taking the complex visual semiotic resources into account, but also provides a new method for the comprehensive analysis of multimodal discourse by organizing rich visual semiotic resources into a coherent framework. What's more, it can shed light on the effective design of videos for different communicative purposes in the future.

Being Chinese online – Discursive (re)production of internet-mediated Chinese national identity

Zhiwei Wang

University of Edinburgh

My research assesses how Chinese national identity is discursively (re)generated by multifarious socio-political actors (e.g., the state, ordinary users, commercial companies and the journalism) on the Chinese Internet. National(ist) discourses are common on China's web. Nevertheless, much stress has been placed on their political dimension, which neglects other important dimensions constitutive of their discursive nature. A further investigation into how Chinese national(ist) discourses are (re)shaped online on an everyday basis by diverse socio-political actors is crucial, which can contribute to not only deeper understandings of Internet-mediated Chinese national sentiments beyond over-emphasis on their passionate, political-charged facet but also richer insights into the socio-technical ecology of the contemporary Chinese digital (and physical) world. My research questions are:

1) What Chinese national(ist) discourses are quotidianly mediated on Chinese digital platforms?

2) What are the roles of different socio-political actors especially ordinary users in discursively (re)generating Chinese national identity/-ies on the Chinese Internet? To what extent do these actors present differing or even conflicting understandings of the Chinese-ness?

3) What socio-political relations, structures and mechanisms are revealed from the discursive (re)production of Chinese national identity/-ies online? To what degree do they reflect offline realities and developments?

I propose an ethnographic methodology for the empirical investigation. My 'fieldsites' are two China-based digital platforms, Sina Weibo and bilibili. My primary data collection method is virtual ethnographic observation on everyday national(ist) discussions on both sites. Objects for observations on the two 'fieldsites' will be dissimilar because of their differential socio-technical affordances. For Sina Weibo, observations will centre upon targeted discussions on topics/objects that may evoke national sensibilities, whilst for bilibili, emphasis will be located on 'barrage' comments and postings in the comments section attached to specific videos which may elicit national feelings. Keyword-searching will initially be utilised to look for relevant Chinese

national(ist) discussions on the two platforms, with nationally related signifiers like ‘Chinese nation’, ‘Chinese people’ and ‘Chinese civilisation’ as the keywords. With the progress of the research, more diverse nationally related keywords including those not directly containing the word ‘Chinese’ or ‘China’ will be applied to identify more varied Chinese national(ist) discussions online. Afterwards, a snow-ball strategy will be employed through which other online Chinese national(ist) discussions related to those keyword-searching results identified as national(ist) interactions on the two platforms will also be attended to.

If data obtained from digital ethnographic observations do not suffice to answer my RQs, I will conduct in-depth online qualitative interviews with ‘key actors’ identified from those virtual observations in discursively (re)producing Chinese national identity on each ‘fieldsite’, to complement data gathered by the first method. The criterion for selecting ‘key actors’ is the significance of their contributions to the discursive (re)generation of Chinese national sentiments on a daily basis on Sina Weibo or bilibili. For convenience, I propose to measure the significance of users’ contributions to discussions presenting and disseminating national(ist) emotions on the two sites based on the number of reposts, comments and likes that these national(ist) contributions receive. Critical discourse analysis is employed to analyse data.

Being Local, National and International: The Constructions of Hong Kong in Hong Kong Political Discourse

Ming Liu

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Since Hong Kong’s return to the People’s Republic of China in 1997, Hong Kong has been caught in the constant struggles between identities at different levels, namely, local, national and international. This study gives a corpus-assisted discourse study of the constructions of Hong Kong in the public speeches of the three former Chief Executives in Hong Kong. The primary purpose is to examine how they construct local, national and international identities of Hong Kong in their public speeches and the socio-political factors behind their particular ways of constructing Hong Kong identities. Three large corpora have been built by collecting all the public speeches of three former Chief Executives. A corpus-assisted discourse study of their public speeches finds that the three former Chief Executives vary in their emphases on the different types of identities. The differences can be explained in terms of the changing socio-political context in Hong Kong

and the changing relations between Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland.

Beyond reporting: The communicative functions of social media news during the COVID-19 pandemic

Yuanzheng Wu

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Social media news does not just inform people of what is going on, but performs a wide range of communicative functions. Such multifunctionality has been fully manifested in news reports during the COVID-19 pandemic. To map out the multiple functions of social media news and its discursive features, the present study investigates the short video news related to the COVID-19 pandemic posted by the account of *CCTV News* on TikTok. We adopt a multimodal discourse analysis approach and draw on the theory of register typology to explicate the news' social semiotic activities and the multimodal realisation of these activities. The analysis of 232 news videos shows that apart from the traditional reporting activity, *CCTV News* also conducts sharing, expounding, and recommending activities on social media. With regard to the verbal realisations of these activities, the news is characterised by the informal, emotional, and personalized style in language, indicating a departure from the formal, rigid, and top-down style of the traditional official news. As to the visual realisations, these news videos draw upon the actions and emotions of a wide range of social actors and employ a remarkable amount of close-up and medium shots to get closer to the audience. With the multiple activities and new discursive features, *CCTV News* on TikTok performs the social, political, and educational functions in managing the public health crisis, which serves as a new form of discursive governance in the digital media environment. This new "brand" of Chinese discursive governance is shaped by the affordance of social media on the one hand and the social-cultural context in contemporary China on the other hand.

Blessing or urse? (de)legitimation strategies of the overwork debate in China

Yunqiao Chen

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

In 2019, Chinese programmers mobilized an online protest against the grueling overtime working system named "996" that had been gaining popularity in Internet industry. The

prevalence of the overwork schedule has triggered wide public concerns and discussion in the society, with its legitimacy as a focal point. This article contributes to the growing body of literature on the labor protection, taking a critical discourse aspect on how “996” is construed. It focuses on the competing construction and interpretation of “996” by comparing the discursive (de)legitimation strategies between the entrepreneurs and the Chinese official media during key moments of the debate. Findings have unpacked both quantitatively and qualitatively that the five strategies, alongside with different linguistic paths, help to realize the respective positive representation and negative representation regarding “996” in respective discourses. The entrepreneurs legitimate “996” by blending it with moralities and downplaying the utilitarian benefit that shifts the focus whereas the Chinese official media exposes its exploitative, illegal, and destructive essence. This study also discusses the socio-political background that underlies the strategies used by the two social actors and generate significant implications on struggle between economic power and political power in the transitional stage of contemporary China.

**Categorial and functional evolution of Mandarin
conjunction/discourse marker “*Ranhou*”: A socio-pragmatic
perspective**

Shuyang Ye

University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA)

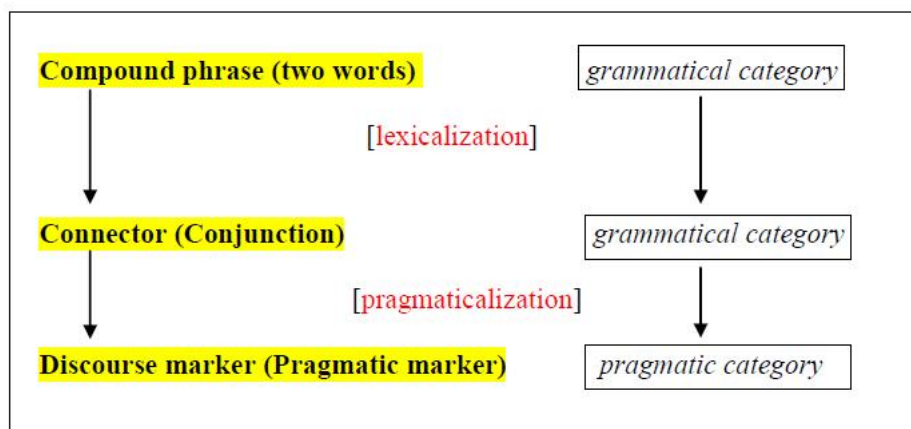
Unlike English language which tends to use explicit cohesive devices, the flexibility of Chinese discourse organization (i.e., parataxis) allows its conjunctions to develop semantically reduced “discourse-marker” usages with various pragmatic-discourse functions.

As one of the most representative and frequently-used Mandarin conjunctions, “*ranhou*” has been widely explored for its classification, discourse functions, and mechanism of grammaticalization in Chinese syntax, pragmatics, and discourse studies. However, these works have not adequately addressed both *categorial evolution* (across different classifications/linguistic categories) and *functional development* (across different layers of pragmatic-discourse functions) of *ranhou*. Also, a socio-pragmatic perspective applied to the diachronic functional analysis of *ranhou* in the context of *language contact and social change* is still lacking. Thus,

this paper aims to contribute to this dearth in the literature by constructing a “unified account” of pragmatic-discourse functions and their corresponding metafunctions (Halliday, 1978) of *ranhou* in accordance with its categorial evolution *from connector to discourse marker*, with special attention to underlying socio-pragmatic motivations for the evolution.

Specifically, a corpus-assisted qualitative/descriptive method of induction is used for the functional analysis of *ranhou* in both synchronic and diachronic dimensions. The corpora are chosen from written and spoken, classical and modern Chinese text types (genres). Such details as the socio-cultural contexts for the change of language use, and the illocutionary functions of relevant utterances are *qualitatively* analyzed in an *interpretive* way following the methodological tradition of *Discourse Analysis*.

For categorial evolution, *ranhou* first evolved from a compound phrase (two independent words “*ran*” and “*hou*”) to a single word/conjunction (i.e., lexicalization), and then developed directly towards the discourse-marker usages within the pragmatic category (i.e., pragmaticalization, *not* grammaticalization). Here, echoed with the longstanding debate, I argue that pragmaticalization is independent of grammaticalization because it reflects the evolution of “discourse markers” (pragmatic category) from “connectors” (grammatical category). In terms of functional evolution, first, within the connector *ranhou*, the *conditional sense* may have been its prototypical function and then this prototype developed into the *temporal relations* which further developed into human’s *cognitive sequence (logical/causalrelations)*; then, within the discourse-marker usages, *information adding, topic shifting, and placeholder/filler* have been placed from the lowest degree of pragmaticalization to the highest.



These processes of evolution can be accounted for by some underlying socio-pragmatic motivations/factors: **(a.)** the influence of pragmaticalization of other similar connectors/discourse markers in Peking dialect such as 完了 *wanle* or 完了以後 *wanle-yihou* ('after that; and then.. .'); **(b.)** the influence of Chinese language contact with English (e.g., frequently used adverbial conjunctions such as “*so, and, then*”) among those Mandarin-English bilingual or multilingual speech communities living in Greater China (Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macau) and Chinese diasporas; **(c.)** the trend of the over-use/over-generalization of *ranhou* as placeholder/filler or even “pet phrase” in the tensions between conversational/communicative strategy, linguistic politeness, and language standardization.

In conclusion, this paper, by closely examining the paths of categorial/functional evolution of *ranhou*, sheds new light on the influence of socio-pragmatic and socio-cultural changes on language use especially the use of conjunctions/discourse markers.

Climate change risks in the Chinese and American newspapers: A corpus-assisted discourse study

Jingyi Huang

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

The concept of risk is increasingly used in the debate of climate change due to the uncertainties concerning the future influenced by the unexpected climatic phenomenon. Previous studies have demonstrated that the risk discourse in the media has ability to manifest the

ideological struggles and the national attitudes towards climate change. This study gives a corpus-assisted discourse study on the media framings of risks of climate change in China Daily (CD) and the New York Times (NYT) (2001-2020) to examine how they are actually used to serve the ideological purposes and legitimize the national climate actions. Drawing upon the analytical tools, Wmatrix 5.0 and WordSmith 7.0, this study focuses on the exploration of the key semantic category DANGER in two corpora, and shows both synchronic trends and diachronic changes in discussing the potential outcomes of climate change. It further investigates the typical tokens risk(s) in this semantic category and shows the preferent ways of these two newspapers in the construction of the risks, especially in terms of the issues of (un)certainly, nature of the risks as well as solutions to the risks. The findings show that the risk frame is more favored in NYT. While CD shows more consensus on the risks, NYT emphasizes the disputes over the risks. CD prefers to frame the risks as globalized and highlights efforts to reduce the risks. It conveys an optimistic attitude towards the risk reduction. NYT prefers to accentuate the risks and emphasizes the potentially negative impacts on US' economy and finance. It tends to show the pessimistic views in facing the threats and thus legitimize the inactions of the US government in the climate control. It is argued that a corpus-assisted discourse study can provide insights into the relations between the risk discourse and the wider socio-political contexts. It is hoped that this study can contribute to the growing literature on climate change, risks and climate change.

Concgrams in empirical research articles: A corpus-driven study

Ling Lin

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

A major focus of corpus linguistics research in Sinclairian tradition is on phraseology, an umbrella term having captured various forms of co-occurrences such as lexical bundles, phrase frames (P-frames) and concgrams. Compared with numerous studies on lexical bundles which represent sequential word co-occurrences, P-frames and concgrams have been far less studied. Concgrams, which have considered both constitutional and positional variations, could better capture phraseological variations than the other two varieties (Cheng and Leung, 2012). Further, the use of concgrams in academic discourse has been rarely studied and the only exception so far is Cheng (2014), which based on Corpus of Research Articles (CRA, <http://rcpce.engl.polyu.edu.hk/RACorpus/default.htm>) has examined 2-word concgrams in RAs

from all 39 disciplines. However, for each discipline, there are only 20 RAs for conogram analysis, which may account for the inadequate generalisability of its findings and some problems related to the extraction of conograms.

To bridge the gaps, the current project examines and compares the use of 2-word conograms and 3-word conograms, which have been most often studied in the literature (e.g., Cheng and Leung, 2012; Cheng, 2014), in two self-compiled multi-million-word corpora comprising 600 empirical research articles from psychology and medical sciences. These 600 empirical RAs were collected from 20 high-impact journals with ten from each of the two disciplines, selected according to Journal Citation Report database and disciplinary insider recommendations.

Based on these two multi-million-word corpora, the study presents interesting cross-disciplinary and cross-sectional similarities and variations in the distribution and functional use of various salient conograms. The findings manifest the contrasting nature and epistemology of the two disciplines and the distinct communicative purposes of various RA part-genres. The study shows that the same high-frequent 2-word conograms used in different part-genres indeed frequently belong to different meaning shift units. Although both disciplines set the experimental research as the focus, medical research articles are inclined to highlight their data analysis methods while psychological articles place more emphasis on the results and phenomena. The presentation concludes with a discussion of the theoretical and pedagogical implications of the study, and by making suggestions for future research.

Discourse Markers and Politeness: A Corpus-based Comparative Study

Yanli Fu

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

As the first phase of the thesis, this study, by using a corpus-based approach and a quantitative method, examines and compares the frequency, patterns, and positions of the three discourse markers (*so*, *and*, *but*) within and across the three corpora, laying the groundwork for the next step. The three corpora are respectively coded as Corpus 1 (two episodes from a Chinese TV talk show), Corpus 2 (two episodes from an American TV talk show), and Corpus 3 (two episodes from a British TV talk show). Results in this pilot study show that the DM *so* occurs the most frequently in Corpus 1; the DM *and* has the highest frequency in Corpus 2, and the DM *but*

ranks the first in Corpus 3. Statistically, significant differences are obtained in the frequency of the DMs (*so*, *and*). Four patterns appear among the three corpora (*and so*, *and but*, *so but*, *but so*), with the combination *and so* being the most frequent. The three DMs have a similar general positional distribution, with the initial position having the highest frequency followed by the medial and final positions, but there are minor variances in terms of the DM *and* (in Corpus 1 & Corpus 2), the DM *but* (in Corpus 2). The study also demonstrates several possible variables (genre, function, contextual factors) that influence the results, but further research with a larger data set is needed to verify the findings. Moreover, the present study serves as a springboard for further research on the association between DMs and politeness.

Discursive construction of *China Daily*'s editorials concerning COVID-19 pandemic from the perspective of post-foundationalism

Lihua Liu

Beihang University

Based on the post-foundational discourse theory, this paper, taking the editorials of fighting against the coronavirus pandemic in *China Daily* as the research data, intends to observe the underlying mechanisms of discursive construction strategies of the editorial discourse in constituting the social reality and the social structure. It is found in this research that the foregrounded discursive construction of editorial discourse of *China Daily* mainly involves the topics such as the name of the virus, the *anti-epidemic* practices of China and the United States. The discursive construction is realized initially by certain linguistic choices on the one hand and on the other by such macro discourse strategies as discourse sedimentation, discourse activation and discourse resistance. The social structure constructed in these editorials which in turn will control and constrain the articulation practice of discourse subjects.

Entextualizing high energy texts: an exploration of modal shift on a Chinese online video-sharing website Bilibili

Man Teng, Hok-Shing Chan

Guangzhou Medical University, University of Macau

Recently, there has been a surging interest in meaning-making processes in Chinese social media. However, most studies focus on the current contexts, ignoring the process of entextualization, that is, how semiotic resources have been decontextualized from the

original/prior contexts and recontextualized in the current Chinese social media context. This paper intends to fill this gap by studying an example of entextualization coupled with modal shift. Specifically, an oral warning – initially a line frequently uttered in a Japanese animation serial – has been reshaped and reused to type comments in various video scenes and for various meanings on a Chinese video-sharing website Bilibili (<https://www.bilibili.com/>). Drawing on selective notions in computer-mediated communication and social semiotic multimodality, this paper analyses a set of these comments, which we call high energy texts, focusing on their multimodal quality and the meaning-making processes involved. We suggest that new possibilities are generated during the modal shift (i.e. from speech to writing); in particular, warning acts carried out through high energy texts have been transformed into a collective social action that is recognized and understood by Bilibili users, the participation of which enables the users to build alignment and enact different identities. Our paper showcases how a social semiotic multimodal perspective can enrich our understanding of the semiosis in Chinese social media.

Identity and legitimation in online visual narrative news: The case of *Lianhuanhua*

Debing Feng

Hangzhou Normal University

Lianhuanhua first appeared in the Phoenix's Finance column (<https://finance.ifeng.com>). It is a new type of online news on the Chinese Internet, and its purpose is to analyze and comment on social hot topics in the form of comic strips or visual narratives. Based on a corpus of *Lianhuanhua* news, this chapter explores the legitimation of journalistic discourse from the perspective of identity construction. The analysis shows that news producers are constructed as reliable commentators/analysts by way of credential attribution, professionalism (referencing to institution), audience-alignment, while participants are represented as legitimate and qualified sources by way of authority-appeal (image and words), witnessing, expert identity (image and words), institution identity (image and words), third-party attribution, and self-involvement. The findings provide a new perspective on the study of online visual narrative news and shed light on the forms and functions of the newly-emerging online news types.

Internet memes and health communication in the time of COVID

Xiaoping Wu, Richard Fitzgerald

BNU-HKBU United International College, University of Macau

This study examines official health communication through internet memes during the COVID 19 through drawing upon a case study in Shenzhen, China. Due to the worst outbreak in two years, Shenzhen, the southern tech hub and one of the most developed cities of China, was locked down for a week to prevent the Omicron flare-up. During the lockdown, Shenzhen Municipal Health Commission communicated health information including memes to its residents through its WeChat public account. The memes drew on both Chinese and local Shenzhen culture to give information and advice through often with wry humor that poked fun at the habits and peculiarities of Shenzhen residents who are known for their high work ethic. In this study we draw on over two thousand memes posted between February 1 and April 1, 2022, to highlight the creative and innovative health communication afforded by social media technology. Through a multimodal discourse analysis, we identify and examine three main discursive themes, fighting against the pandemic, hero figures, and local identity to explore the creative work of public health engagement during a period of lockdown. The research shows how lockdown, local and national culture, and local identity provide rich resources for Chinese official social media account to design locally targeted public health messaging in a humorous and light-hearted manner.

Membership Categorization Device (MCD) as an interactional resource: Flagging “Oldness” in doctor-patient interaction

Ni-Eng Lim

Nanyang Technological University

Conversation Analysis (CA) as the foundation of Interactional Linguistics (IL) is already a well-known discipline in China. However, the communicative apparatus known as Membership Categorization Device (MCD), which is also based in Ethnomethodology is still unfamiliar to most. In this article, we describe how MCD works as a common interpretive mechanism in interactional practice, which is key to constructing the intersubjectivity of interlocutors. To illustrate how MCD works, we focused on the category of “oldness”, and analyze its usage based on video-recordings of authentic medical consultations from a Singapore hospital. Our findings show that “oldness” as a MCD can be used by doctors as justification for medical

recommendations, but can also be used by elderly Chinese patients to reject doctors' recommendations. While such interpretation of "oldness" may seem contradictory, it in fact instantiates an important principle in the operational apparatus of MCD. That is, the same MCD can facilitate different but equally valid trajectories of what Ethnomethodology terms "common-sense reasoning" as an interpretive mechanism. Through detailed CA analysis of the "oldness" MCD in medical interactions, we highlight the value of MCD as an important interactional resource.

Metadiscursive nouns in research abstracts: Cohesion and evaluation by novice and expert writers

Zhi Li, Wenhui Zhou

Beijing Forestry University, Beijing Institute of Technology/Beijing Forestry University

Recent studies have called for attention to the metadiscursive noun for its pedagogical value for novice writers in academic writing. Studies of metadiscursive nouns examine published research writing across time and disciplines (e.g. Jiang & Hyland, 2017, 2021), but give little attention to how novice and student writers employ such nominal rhetorical resources. The paucity of the research raises pedagogical concerns and therefore, this study sets out to compare the use of metadiscursive nouns in research abstracts by Chinese master and doctoral students and expert writers in the field of applied linguistics. The study is based on a self-built corpus that contains 300 abstracts from the three groups of authors. It is found that *Determiner + N* pattern is the most frequently used structure within the five typical structures of metadiscursive nouns, followed by *N to-infinitive clause*, *There be + N*, *N of-prepositional clause*, *N that clause*, and *N + be + complement clause*. Journal articles make significantly more use of *the Determiner + N* pattern, compared to both the Chinese master and doctoral students. As to other lexical-grammatical structures, Chinese doctoral students adopted significantly more *N to-infinitive clause*, *There be + N*, *N of-prepositional clause*, and *N that clause structures*, while Chinese master students use significantly more *There be + N* and *N of-prepositional clause* structure.

Following the expressive classification of the metadiscursive noun by Jiang (2017, 2022), the three groups of authors make different choices to express their stance. Compared to the writers of journal articles, Chinese master students used significantly more *discourse* nouns to express their stance, while Chinese doctoral students adopt rather diverse stance options, expressing their stance

by using *discourse*, *cognition*, *quality*, *manner*, and *status* nouns. By combining the expressive classification with the lexical-grammatical patterns, the three groups of authors also employ various strategies in their use of the metadiscursive noun. Taking the three most commonly used patterns for example, in the pattern *Determiner + N*, all the three groups tend to use *text* and *relation* nouns to elaborate the research objectives and results. However, in the *N to-infinitive clause* pattern, both Chinese graduate and doctoral students share the same use of *manner* and *status* nouns to illustrate research-related methods and conditions, while the authors of journal articles tend to use event and status nouns to express their stance. As to the *There be + N* structure, relation nouns are mainly employed to elaborate writer understandings of the connection in their research within the groups of Chinese graduate and doctoral students. Taken together, these findings suggest an important role for the metadiscursive noun in contributing new understandings of academic discourse and can provide evidence and resources for the teaching activities of academic writing.

Multiculturalism in media representation: Examining news reporting
of Sino-US trade war in *China Daily* and the *South China Morning
Post*

Dan Zhang

Hainan University

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

This study explores the issue of multiculturalism in China's journalism practice through the analysis of news coverage of the Sino-US trade war in *China Daily* (CD) and the *South China Morning Post* (SCMP). A combination of corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis is adopted to identify and compare thematic dimensions as well as recurring semantic patterns associated with them that denote the two newspapers' evaluative positioning and discursive construction of the events and social actors. The two corpora are first analyzed with the use of Leximancer software to generate the themes and topics in the coverage and then the themes serve as the entry point for detailed concordance analysis to compare the patterns of co-selection, focusing on the cumulative effects of meaning construction and evaluative positioning associated with them. It is found that both newspapers' representation of the Sino-US trade war highlights the actions of the two parties, impact on the market and economy, and the resolution of trade conflict

with talks and deals. Nevertheless, much more space in the SCMP is also devoted to such marginalized discourses in CD as foreign officials' complaints about the exchange rate between yuan and dollar and businesses' concerns about the trade war. Moreover, trade war discourses in CD are characterized by an overly positive representation of China's continuous efforts in opening up the market and economic reform, in which China is constructed as a defender of free trade and global responsible power to promote both national and international development in contrast with the negative representation of US as a violator of international rules of trade system and aggressor. In SCMP, apart from emphasizing China's significance in the global market and efforts in economic reform, it also allows the diverging voices articulated that express concerns and doubts about China's economic and trade policy with government support. It is argued that CD's representation seems to be nationalistic-centric by invoking a binary "Us vs Them" opposition, while SCMP tends to adopt a multiculturalist stance by presenting diversified discourses from both self and cultural others, providing spaces to the voices excluded in CD to create a culturally inclusive communication in a decentered democracy. The study concludes by recommending China should be more committed to exploring a multiculturalist approach in tandem with efforts in promoting national development and international influence with a view to spreading China's stories and voices more effectively in the world.

National Image Construction and Discourse Strategies: A Graduation Analysis of COVID-19 External Publicity News from *China Daily*

Yuan Tian

Tianjin University of Finance and Economics

The COVID-19 outbreak at the end of 2019 is a global public health emergency and an international issue that urgently needs to be addressed. Politics, economy, and the people's life have been seriously affected, which is undoubtedly a sudden blow to almost all the countries in the world and even the whole of mankind, and its spread and influence has not died out yet. The measures for the countries to contain the pandemic have also become a deeper understanding of the countries' image and overall national strength. China has chosen to report the facts immediately and transparently, to allow for the world realize the situations in time and take corresponding precautions. Among them, *China Daily*, as an important official mainstream media for China's external publicity, has been playing a crucial role in publicizing and disseminating

what timely and urgent measures China has taken to contain the pandemic. Therefore, it is quite necessary to do research on establishing successfully China's true national image in this pandemic.

This thesis, based on the analysis of statistics results and samples, intends to adopt a combination of quantitative, qualitative, induction and deduction research methods. Based on Martin and White's Appraisal Theory (2003), the COVID-19 news texts published in China Daily from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2021, are analyzed in this thesis. Taking the language form as the basis of discourse analysis, this thesis analyzes the high-frequency words and the distribution of appraisal resources and further explores how the appraisal resources in the news discourse of international public health emergencies construct China's national image from the engagement system, attitude system, and graduation system of language. Thus, it further explains how the media should report rationally when coping with public health emergencies.

To conclude, China serves as the roles of a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development, and a defender of the international order and a civilized country with a strong sense of responsibility in the fight against the pandemic, which contribute greatly to China's diplomatic construction.

Navigating China's identity in combating COVID-19: A critical discourse analysis of Chinese and Western officials' tweets

Yang Liu

Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

The political discourse on Twitter has become an essential aspect of presenting a country's national identity. With the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Chinese government has seized this opportunity to publicize China's anti-pandemic outcomes on Twitter and tried to construct a positive image in fighting COVID-19. However, some western government officials have committed to shaping public opinions against China and its achievements. Therefore, my study aims to reveal how Chinese officials manage their tweets to construct China's image under this crisis and how do they cope with the skeptical voices from some western countries. From the perspective of critical discourse analysis, the cognitive approach of ideological square (Van Dijk, 1998; 2006) is borrowed as the analytical framework in my study. Furthermore, I provide a reconsideration of the classification of "self/other (US/THEM)" through adding two subcategories

(“affiliative-other(s)”, “affiliated-self”, “affiliated-other(s)” and “unifiable-other(s)”, “unified-self”) into the analytical framework. In order to analyze and summarize the discourse features reflected in Chinese and western officials’ tweets, the attitude system from the appraisal theory is adopted and incorporated within the ideological square. Furthermore, my study will explore the strategies that Chinese and western officials apply in constructing China’s image in fighting COVID-19 and unveil the ideologies and motivations hidden behind these strategies. In my study, I argue that the Chinese officials have constructed an amicable, responsible, cooperative China image in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic mostly through logically organizing the hard facts and evidence into their tweets. They also appeal to emotion to resonate with people. Moreover, they have borrowed voices from others, making their tweets multi-voiced and well-supported. In their twitter discourse, they have presented a positive image of China via strategies like positive self-presentation of China, positive presentation of “affiliative-other”/“unified-self”, and negative-other presentation of the opponents. Meanwhile, some officials in western countries have challenged China’s performance in combating COVID-19 mainly through negative-other presentation and manipulation strategies, such as stigmatization and scapegoating, which are mainly emotional and baseless orientations.

On and beyond “nonstandardness”: The mediation of Cantonese-accented Putonghua since 1980s in China

Jing Huang

South China Agricultural University

The emergence and practice of regional varieties of Putonghua in China on the one hand embody the local implementation of the state language policy, on the other contradict with the ideologies of Putonghua standardization underlying Putonghua Promotion campaign. Hence, observing the ways in which regional varieties of PTH are represented, mediated and regulated would contribute to understanding the complex relationship between the local and the state regarding the management of language ideologies and language practices. Aiming to elaborate the significant role of regional varieties of Putonghua in revealing such intricate interactions from a diachronic perspective, this paper investigates the ideological works on the understudied Cantonese-accented Putonghua in state and local mass media, digital media and social movements in Guangzhou since 1980s.

The main thread of scholarships on the interplay between China's state and regional language ideologies map the relationship onto a control-resistance or hegemony vs. counter-hegemony model, or simplify it along a utilitarian vs. symbolic spectrum. Another line of research working on dialects in mass media questions these "either-or" frames, and unveils a fluid grey zone in which media is permitted to dissent from the policy implementation through screening dialect TV programmes out of commercial interest. Nevertheless, they both indicate there is a clear line between dialects and Putonghua as bounded entities, which very often is not the case in language practices. Such practices have been looked at, though, from structuralist, language planning, language test, and phonics studies since early 1980s. Emergent studies investigate positive reception of regional Putonghua in heavily censored public space such as Weibo and reveal a potential change in challenging the dominance of standard language ideology. However very few studies explore the representation and mediation of regional Putonghua in situated contexts.

This paper examines the use of Cantonese-accented Putonghua in the construction of Guangdong people in *xiaopin* (theatrical comic skits) at annual Spring Festival Gala at Chinese Central Television between 1980s and 2000s, the term 煲冬瓜 used to refer to Cantonese-accented Putonghua and its mediation in a popular Guangzhou local TV comedy, the inter-discursivity and inter-textuality of 煲冬瓜 on banners in 2010 "protecting Cantonese" movement, and the innovative *danmuku* on a video-sharing platform that commented on Hong Kong actors' use of Cantonese-accented Putonghua.

This paper uncovers the correlation established between Cantonese-accented Putonghua and socioeconomically prestigious and occasionally morally deficient users of it in CCTV Spring Festival Gala; the stigmatization of Cantonese-accented Putonghua and normalization of its use in local TV comedy; the semiotic transformation of the term 煲冬瓜 that relate to "locals vs. immigrant" binary in Guangzhou and "nonstandardness"-based solidarity of Guangzhou and Hong Kong; and a wide space for language play and meaning potential of Cantonese-accented Putonghua on digital media. These discussions will contribute to understanding the negotiation of standard language ideology in China and how social, economic and political issues are embed in the mediation and meaning-making of regional Putonghua.

On the specificity and negation of the Mandarin ['One'+Cl+N] noun phrases -- from Zhangsan mai-le yi-ben-shu

Nanxi Bian

City University of Hong Kong

This essay explores the specificity and negation phenomena of Mandarin ['one' + Cl + N] phrases. Classifiers are essential in enabling and explaining the enumerating readings of NumPs in Chinese-- a typical classifier language. Tsai (1996) proposes that, among all Chinese [Num+Cl+N] numeral phrases, the specific referential reading can be derived only if the number is 'one', which indicates the particularity of ['One'+Cl+N] singular NumPs. And the definition of specificity by Hellan (1981) and Ioup (1977) is adopted, which considers an NP specific if there exists a referent of the mentioned individual in the speaker's mind. A typical example of an utterance with a specific ['One'+Cl+N] singular NumP can be Zhangsan mai-le yi-ben-shu, in which yi-ben-shu is of specific interpretation. While when mei(you)- negation is added to the observed data Zhangsan mai-le yi-ben-shu, the specific reading in the negation context Zhangsan mei(you) mai yi-ben-shu (cf: The event that Zhangsan bought books did not happen) seems improper. This triggers the exploration of the interpretation of the specificity of Mandarin ['One'+Cl+N] phrases, and the ungrammaticality of it under negation. This paper intends to interpret the ungrammaticality of the specific reading of Mandarin ['One'+Cl+N] phrases under mei- negation semantically and syntactically, especially when it is in the object position. The interpretation of specificity will be based on Fodor and Sag (1982)'s scope analysis. A comparative analysis of the counterpart phenomenon in English will be conducted to support the interpretation. Herburger (2000)'s proposal on "not" ambiguity will be adopted for the English counterpart phenomenon. For the Mandarin section, this paper follows the analysis of mei as a situation negator and negative existential quantifier in Lee (2016), from the perspective of its focus sensitivity. Finally, it is expected to reach a generalization that the specific reading of Mandarin ['One'+Cl+N] phrases is not available in the object position after negator mei is added, and [Num+Cl+N] requires a prerequisite of Num>1 under mei- negation.

The discovery will help describe the specificity of Mandarin ['one' + Cl + N] form phrases and explain why the co-occurrence of mei- negation and specificity reading unnatural. The explanation of the data will deepen our understanding of the specificity and negation of Mandarin

['one' + Cl + N] phrases, as well as the relationship between specific reading and focus. Pedagogically, the discovery will make the meaning of Mandarin ['one' + Cl + N] phrases in declarative sentences, and the meaning of NP of plural reading in mei- negative sentences clearer for learners with some proper transformation. And the analysis of English counterparts will provide an additional view for us to understand the phenomena in Chinese. Practically, as a cross-linguistic topic, the discussion on specificity can enhance the accuracy of Mandarin ['one' + Cl + N] phrases in Chinese-English translation.

Protest graffiti, social movements and changing participation frameworks: The case of Macao

Hong Zhang

Huaqiao University

As a type of written discourse without guaranteed readership and response, protest graffiti nonetheless projects a participation framework in which protesters address different participants, including not only the government but also other potential 'participants' in the social/cultural/political context. This paper studies a dataset of graffiti associated with a protest movement in Macao, China. A survey of the longitudinal data reveals that the contents and visual representation of the graffiti have changed to reflect evolving participation frameworks which are in response to different stages of social movements. While graffiti in earlier stages tends to be more accusatory and anti-governmental, graffiti in later stages shows a shift of protesters' position more in alignment with patriotism and allegiance to authority. Instead of presenting views competing with mainstream political discourse, our data, with their multimodal resources, draw heavily on Chinese cultural discourses which are supposedly shared among the protesters and addressees in this context.

Reflections on the "shocking" anti-epidemic slogans and construction of legal culture and legal thinking under rule of Law

Qing Zhang

China University of Political Science and Law

Since the outbreak of the epidemic of new-type corona-virus pneumonia (COVID-19), under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government, the whole country has actively cooperated with the epidemic prevention and control work of governments at all

levels, so that COVID-19 has been effectively prevented and controlled in China. In the process of mobilizing social forces to abide by the guidelines for epidemic prevention and control and responding to the policies of the Party Central Committee of China on epidemic prevention and control, social organizations representing public power posted some “shocking” anti-epidemic slogans. Although these slogans have improved the anti-epidemic awareness of ordinary people to a certain extent, they indicate that the penetration of the rule of law culture in the new era needs to be improved among ordinary people, and the rule of law thinking of ordinary people needs to be accurately established. The root of this may lie in the fact that the governance mode of the rule of law by virtue in the new era is still influenced by the ancient culture of “rule by virtue and rule by law”, which is mainly manifested in the misuse of public power, the dislocation of procedural justice and substantive justice, and the wrong governance of good law. In order to further build a “legal, justifiable and reasonable” culture of rule of law, and help ordinary people build a rule of law thinking of “doing things in accordance with law and relying on law”, we should integrate socialist core values into governance, and give full play to the role of mutual accommodation and mutual benefit between rule of law and rule of virtue in the new era.

Risk communication in COVID-19 vaccines: A corpus-assisted discourse study

Ruinan Zhao

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

The COVID-19 vaccine has become the best solution to stem the pandemic and return life to normalcy, but the record speed of vaccine development also incurs public hesitancy. Risk is one of the defining features characterizing the modern society, and it is a manipulative means for different parties to influence the target audience. This study gives a corpus-assisted discourse study of the risk communication of COVID-19 vaccines in three representative newspapers from the US, Hong Kong, and the Chinese mainland: *New York Times* (NYT), *South China Morning Post* (SCMP), and *China Daily* (CD). The analysis is based on the Frame semantics and transitivity system and uses corpus tools LIWC (Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count) and Wordsmith 7.0. A LIWC analysis reveals different distribution patterns of risks in the three newspapers. NYT focuses on the communication of risks after vaccination, while CD discusses more about the risks of vaccines before vaccination. SCMP demonstrates a constant concern of

vaccine risks. The findings of frame analysis also suggest the three newspapers frame the risk of vaccination in different ways. CD underscores the risk of not vaccinating and downplays the risks by using risk as a modifier. SCMP prefers to highlight the risk of vaccinating by embodying risks in relational and actional processes. NYT emphasizes risks of both vaccinating and not vaccinating by framing the risk as an attribute of vaccine.

Semiotic processes of interpreting language ideology: A case study of Beijing hutong

Wei Dai

Tianjin Foreign Studies University

From the perspective of sociolinguistics, this research picks a report collection named *Strange Stones – Dispatches from East and West* written by a famous western reporter Peter Hessler as the main data, explaining the dynamic change of hutong's social meaning in comparison construed by the reporter's language ideology. After analysis of Peter's ideological frameworks, one can establish the inside/outside hutong axis. Based on it, the current research analyzes the three semiotic processes (rhematization, fractal recursivity and erasure) of Beijing *hutong*. The current research finds out locals' lifestyle and people's disposition share the same quality with hutong's building features (through rhematization) when it indexes residence. There are two research results of the ideology of differentiation: (1) Beijing hutong becomes the icon of "old Beijing" through rhematization, (2) the inside/outside hutong axis converges on a higher category after fractal recursivity: the fractal West/East axis.

Subtitling as a communication practice: A cultural discourse analysis of song lyrics translation in SINGER 2018

Jia Zhang, Huabin Wang

University of New South Wales, Sun Yat-sen University

The studies of English to Chinese (E-C) subtitle translation have witnessed a transformation from addressing the genuine technicalities to culturally bound phenomena in the past decades, in which translators and/or translation scholars are exposed to intricately delicate occurrences of cultural values and ideologies in the translation process. Meanwhile, as an inevitable instance of (inter)cultural communication, subtitling in the Chinese context can be endowed with two parallel tasks of globalisation and localisation, whose marketability will determine the potential of

prosperous distribution in and out of China (Tang, 2008). The target-oriented translation strategy adopted, on the one hand, ideally enables the foreign audience to have a fresh taste of China's cultural atmosphere in the Chinese to English (C-E) subtitles, while on the other hand, probably introduces to the local recipients a sense of alien qualities in the English to Chinese (E-C) subtitles. Given that the relationship between translation and ideology remains underexplored, there has been a growing concern whether translation scholars should pay more attention to analysing subtitle translation as a social practice and elaborating on the ideological impact exerted on translation problems. One of these relates to the adaptation or even rewriting in the production process of subtitling. Instead of judging adaptation/rewriting as reasonable or not, we argue that they are more of a cultural norm in subtitling, offering a more flexible understanding of how and why it is done. As a case in point, the present research conducts a critical discourse analysis of lyrics translation, i.e., the translation of English songs. The data were collected from the Chinese singing competition show *SINGER 2018*, with non-Chinese singer and performer Jessie J as the designated source text narrators. The study finds that subtitle translation, or contextually speaking, lyrics translation, can be regarded as a communication practice, throughout which target text producers, being audiovisual translators or editors, adjust their translation product guided or even controlled by the underlying cultural ideologies embedded in the Chinese community.

The construction-based account of the Chinese passive/disposal combined-occurrence constructions in contemporary Chinese: A case study of the Bei-Ba constructions

Yue Chen

Nanjing Forestry University

Chinese passive/disposal combined-occurrence constructions (漢語被動/處置共現連用句) are exemplified by sentences like ‘張三被人把腿打傷了 Zhang San's leg was injured by others’ and ‘王五把錢包被人偷了 Wang Wu had his wallet stolen by others’. In these sentences, a passive and a disposal component appear adjacently, and act as the two adverbials of the same predicate. Syntactically, these sentences usually include three arguments, two prepositions, and one complex predicate. Semantically, these sentences often convey that due to the direct influence of the agent on the object of the preposition ‘ba’, the subject is also influenced.

This study investigates the Chinese passive/disposal combined-occurrence constructions from

the framework of Construction Grammar. Specifically, Bei-Ba constructions are explored as a case study because they are most common and typical. The Bei-Ba constructions are schematized as ‘NP1+bei+NP2+ba+NP3’. Based on the existence/nonexistence of NP1, the semantic relation of NP1 and NP3, and the acceptability of deleting ‘bei+(NP2)’, the Bei-Ba constructions are divided into five types. Among the five types, Type I Bei-Ba constructions outnumber the other four types in both token frequency and type frequency; the other four types resemble Type I either in form or semantics. The five types together form a prototype representation of Bei-Ba constructions, with Type I as the center.

This study has unveiled that the relations of NP1, NP2 and NP3 are much complicated than previous studies have shown. Additional six relations have been found in our data and they are: NP3 belongs to NP1 and NP2; NP1 belongs to NP3; NP3 includes NP1 and other objects; NP3 belongs to NP2; NP2 belongs to NP3; NP3 belongs to neither NP1 nor NP2. Besides that, this study has uncovered that the Bei-Ba constructions always express change, which can be roughly classified into three categories: change the patient violently; change the location of the patient; other changes on the patient or the agent. Lastly, compared with other works on Construction Grammar which mainly apply qualitative analysis, this study has focused on analyzing data in actual context both qualitatively and quantitatively. It has shown that when facing raw data, it is better to adopt a loose standard to deal with the form of a construction, since a construction may span across different clauses and certain slot in a construction may omit (e.g., NP1 in Type I, II Bei-Ba constructions may be omitted) or do not exist (e.g., NP1 does not exist in Type III, IV, V Bei-Ba constructions).

The social practices with main melody songs in the mediated China

Xuefei Tang

Tilburg University

In 1992, the Chinese leader Jiang Zeming advocated that “patriotism, socialism, and collectivism should be the main melody of our society”. The concept of main melody, which is a musical term, emerged to be widely used in political practices for the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. It is often interpreted as the theme of the times. Many recent studies have explored the political meaning of main melody with foci on different genres of cultural products such as films and TV series since they have become significant tools for promoting national

ideologies. Their results show the mechanism of main melody as a cultural medium of mobilizing a state-centric, nation-centric, party-centric, or ethnic-centric discourse. It is worthwhile to see that in all these cultural products, music itself is one indispensable element to fulfill them as new genres of main melody discourse. More attention is needed in unraveling how political messages are conveyed in the theme of the current time through the digital practices of main melody songs on social media. In the digitally mediated China, the social configuration has been changed with more diversified and heterogeneous online public spheres. This article investigates how main melody songs have been adapted to/framed in the highly mediated China that is especially featured by social media, and how main melody is embodied and practiced on social media. In specific, this article identified four production and distribution strategies of main melody songs: 1) recontextualization of classic main melody songs; 2) recomposition of new popular songs into main melody songs; 3) co-opting popular cultural formats such as hip-hop; 4) multimodal visualization of the lyrics on social media that helps to transfer main melody songs as mediatized messages. Drawing upon the research framework of discourse analysis, this analysis involves three levels: the intertextuality of main melody songs, the online emplacement of the social practices with main melody songs, and the thematic social context that shapes normative expectations one should orient. Bilibili, Douyin, and Kuaishou as three most popular video platforms in China are the main observatory fields for this ethnographic study.

The use of corrective feedback strategies in the online synchronous one-on-one Chinese as a foreign language (CFL) classroom

Jia Liu

University of Hawaii at Manoa

There are emerging needs for developing online foreign language classrooms including online synchronous one-on-one CFL classrooms, due to the development of technology and a surging need for online learning caused by the restrictions of having in-person classes during the pandemic. However, in online synchronous one-on-one CFL classrooms taught in the target language, how teacher questioning strategies and corrective feedback strategies are used in negotiation for meaning in the target language and how corrective feedback strategies are used to elicit students' modified output needs more empirical research. This research studies video recordings collected from authentic online synchronous one-on-one CFL classrooms to analyze

the student-teacher interaction pattern that uses teacher questioning strategies and corrective feedback strategies in successful negotiation for meaning. Besides, this paper analyzes types of corrective feedback following students' inaccurate forms of Mandarin Chinese and students' production elicited after the corrective feedback. Two types of corrective feedback strategies are studied in this paper, including reformulations that include corrected forms and prompts pushing learners to self-repair. Students and teachers who have participated in the online synchronous CFL classrooms are invited to participate in written surveys and follow-up interviews to study their perceptions of the effectiveness of corrective feedback strategies, the learning goals of online synchronous CFL classrooms, as well as their preferences for giving corrective feedback or receiving corrective feedback in different perceived contexts. Based on the empirical evidence, this study aims to provide pedagogical suggestions for CFL teachers in an online synchronous one-on-one classroom that is taught in the target language to keep meaningful student-teacher communications in the target language and to help to improve the accuracy of students' linguistic forms of the target language.

Transculturality in multimodal Chinese discourse

Dezheng Feng

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

In the globalised world, accelerated interactions between cultures have resulted in the so-called transculturality, where intercultural lines have become gradually blurred (Holliday 2013). Cultural artefacts and practices have passed through classical cultural boundaries and resulted in the hybridisation, mixing, heterogeneity, and complexity of cultures. As a result, "modern societies are multicultural in themselves, encompassing a multitude of varying ways of life and lifestyles" (Welsch 1999: 2), and the Chinese society is no exception. After the reform-and-opening up in 1978, dramatic changes have taken place in all aspects of the Chinese society, such as politics, education, international relations, modes of communication, and people's lifestyle. These changes can be considered as the transcultural negotiation between tradition and modernity, China and the West. Transculturality is manifested in various social and discursive practices that are inherently multimodal. Against this background, this study presents a multimodal framework to explicate the semiotic discursive realization of transculturality. I will introduce several of my previous studies to illustrate the framework and its value in shedding new light on multimodal

Chinese discourse. I will then focus on a case study of a Chinese *wanghong* (micro-celebrity) woman's identity construction as multimodal transcultural discourse. The analysis aims to provide new understanding of the complexity and multiplicity of cultural identity in contemporary China under the influences of traditional Chinese culture and Western postfeminist values. It also forms a component of the larger-scale endeavour of developing Multimodal Chinese Discourse Analysis as a new field of exploration, which is at the intersection of the two growing fields of Multimodal Discourse Analysis and Chinese Discourse Studies.

Translanguaging practices of Macau junior-one students in a remedial class

Hok-Shing, Chan, Ion-Pang, Chou

University of Macau, Instituto Salesiano, Macao SAR

This qualitative study analyzes the use of translanguaging in co-learning activities involving four junior-one students in an English remedial class. The school advocates a policy of English immersion in the regular English class, although students may have difficulty understanding the teachers and interacting with them during the classes. In the remedial class, however, the policy is not strictly enforced, and, hence, students can leverage semiotic resources from their linguistic repertoires without restriction. All four learners constantly engage in translanguaging in interactive, co-learning activities, drawing upon semiotic resources from not only different languages (i.e., English, Cantonese, Japanese, Mandarin) but also non-academic registers (i.e., trendy expressions, internet slang) and non-verbal modes (e.g., body gestures, facial expression). In this particular context, the major purpose of translanguaging is to enable the subjects to take up multiple roles (i.e., as a peer and as a 'little teacher') and enact different relationships with classmates/groupmates (i.e., peer-peer and teacher-student) in the class (i.e., Excerpts 1 and 2). In the case of a low achiever, translanguaging allows him to actively seek help from the other 'little teachers'; moreover, his use of Japanese, in which he takes pride, serves as a face-saving strategy. The preference for particular expressions (e.g., internet slang, trendy expressions, Japanese) reflects the students' hobbies, personal experiences and cultural preferences, thus building their individual image and identity in relation to the teacher and other students.

Zooming in on 使-shǐ-make and 讓-ràng-make in Mandarin: An empirical analysis

Na Liu

Beihang University

Introduction -- Analytic causative constructions with shi and rang, commonly used as [NP₁+shi/rang+NP₂+V], are canonical constructions in Mandarin (Lyu, 1942).

Literature Review & Current Study -- Previous scholarship has rarely attended to the association strength between the two constructions and the verbs co-occur. This study fills this gap by adopting a collocation analysis. The prototypical verbs (cf. Levin, 1993; Levshina et al., 2013), prototypical constructional meanings, distinctive verbs and contextual features are investigated.

Data & Method – Data in this study were extracted from the ToRCH2009 (Xu, 2014) and ToRCH2014 Corpus (Xu, 2017), which are both annotated and balanced corpora of ca. 1 million tokens containing texts from four subject domains: press, general prose, learned and fiction. ToRCH is the acronym of ‘Texts Of Recent CHinese’. 2009 and 2014 represent the year of publication of the texts comprising the corpus. The method used is collocation analysis (Stefanowitsch & Gries, 2003; Gries & Stefanowitsch, 2004a, 2004b, 2005). The G^2 statistic of the log-likelihood test was selected to calculate the collocation strength (cf. Stefanowitsch & Flach, 2020), which was performed using the R package {collocations} (Flach, 2017; R Development Core Team, 2021). The cut-off p -value for attracted collexemes is .05.

Results --

1) The prototypical verbs used in shi-construction are change-of-state (e.g., 達到-*dá dào-achieve*, 充滿-*chōng mǎn-fill...with*, etc.) and change-of-possession (e.g., 得到-*dé dào-get*, 有-*yǒu-own*, etc.) verbs ($p < .00001$), whose constructional meaning refers to the change of NP₂ in quantity or quality under the effect of NP₁; regarding rang-construction, its prototypical verbs are psychological verbs (驚訝-*jīng yà-surprised*, 失望-*shī wàng-disappointed*) and verbs of getting information (看到-*kàn dào-see*, 體會-*tǐ huì-experience*, etc.) ($p < .00001$), and its constructional meaning concerning NP₂'s perception of something under the influence of NP₁;

2) The 17 distinctive verbs of shi-construction are change-of-possession verbs, existential verbs, motion verbs, verbs of phenomenon, change-of-state verbs, verbs of physical manipulation

and creation ($p < .00001 \sim p < .05$); the 14 distinctive verbs of rang-construction are change-of-state verbs, psychological verbs, verbs of getting information, intellectual verbs and change-of-possession verbs ($p < .00001 \sim p < .05$). Although there is overlap in verb categories, the specific verbs are significantly different;

3) In terms of contextual characteristics of the two constructions, there are significant differences in their preferences for genre (e.g., fiction, general prose, press and academic text) distribution ($\chi^2 = 498.02$, $df = 3$, $p < .01$) as well as causative type (e.g., physical, emotional, inducive and volitional causation) distribution ($\chi^2 = 593.09$, $df = 3$, $p < .01$).

Zoom操作指南

會前準備：

- 請提前下載並安裝 Zoom 用戶端 (<https://zoom.us>)

會前測試

- 測試時間：2022 年 12 月 8 日下午 14:00-18:00
- 測試會議號：與所在分會場一致，詳見前文會議議程
- 測試內容：聲音、視頻、共享屏幕、虛擬背景設置等
 - 提前設置麥克風及揚聲器（點擊“解除靜音”右側的箭頭），在“選擇麥克風”和“選擇揚聲器”下都選擇與您的電腦系統一致的選項，否則可能聽不到聲音



- 請提前將本節研討會的虛擬背景添加到 Zoom（進入虛擬背景後，點擊右側“加號”添加事先保存好的背景圖片）



參會期間：

- 請確保身處安靜的環境
- 輸入相應的會議 ID 及密碼
- 請以實名方式（“姓名+單位+參會代表”或者“姓名+單位+旁聽”）進入本次研討會
- 除提問、報告外，請保持靜音、攝像頭關閉（如下圖所示，“解除靜音”和“開啟視頻”處於關閉狀態）



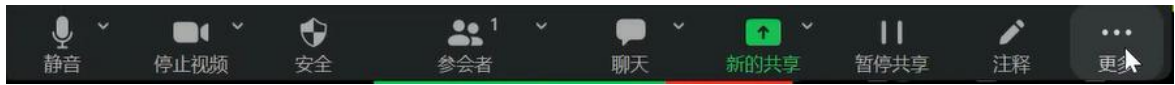
- 報告、雲合影時，請開啟視頻（點擊 Zoom 控制面板左側的“開啟視頻”）



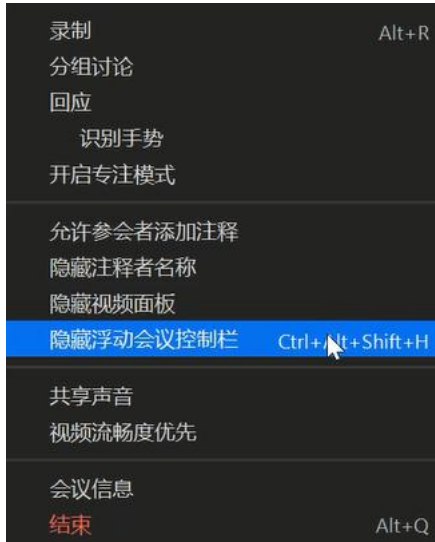
- 報告時，請共享屏幕（點擊 Zoom 控制面板中間的“共享屏幕”），彈出設置共享的頁面，請選擇共享桌面（圖中的“Desktop1”，位於設置頁面的左上方第一個）
如果您選擇共享某一個軟件（如圖中第二欄的“WPS Office”），當您切換其他頁面，觀眾就看不到您原本共享的內容，所以我們強烈建議您直接共享整個桌面



- 當您共享屏幕時，會議控制欄、視頻面板可能會遮擋 PPT 上的文字，請點擊控制欄（此時位於屏幕上方）右側的“更多”



- 選擇您想要隱藏的部分即可



- 報告結束時，務必請點擊屏幕上方的“停止共享”，否則下一位報告人無法分享屏幕



- 如果有問題想問主持人、志願者或其他參會代表，可點擊“聊天”



騰訊會議轉播觀眾請注意：

- 在收看開幕式、閉幕式時，請保持音頻、視頻關閉，如有問題，請在“聊天”留言，時間允許的情況下，現場志願者會向嘉賓和主持人轉達您的問題
- 由於網絡穩定性等不可抗因素，目前很難肯定會議當日一定能呈現完美的直播效果，望請見諒

聯繫方式

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姓名	單位名稱	郵箱
白超博	墨爾本大學	chaobob@student.unimelb.edu.au
車飛	上海師範大學/達州職業技術學院	290966331@qq.com
車萬翔	哈爾濱工業大學	car@ir.hit.edu.cn
陳戀	巴黎塞爾吉大學	loselychen@gmail.com
陳雙雙	復旦大學	chen_ss@fudan.edu.cn
陳新仁	南京大學	cxr3354182@163.com
陳衍宏	復旦大學	3027586297@qq.com
陳章	澳門大學	yb97709@umac.mo
唐儀	澳門大學	yc27724@um.edu.mo
陳忠	澳門大學	zhongchen@um.edu.mo
叢冠良	澳門大學	yc27731@um.edu.mo
崔玉珍	中國政法大學	cuiyuzhen@gmail.com
董莎莎	杭州師範大學	dss19528638960@163.com
馮德兵	杭州師範大學	debingfeng@hznu.edu.cn
杜靜	中國科學院大學	dujing@ucas.ac.cn
樊響	北京語言大學	echofx@163.com
馮德兵	杭州師範大學	debingfeng@hznu.edu.cn
馮德正	香港理工大學	will.feng@polyu.edu.hk
付艷麗	香港理工大學	yan-li.fu@connect.polyu.hk
郭威	陝西師範大學	mozartguo2011@sina.com
郝迪	韓國外國語大學	ryanpanda1124@naver.com
黃靖怡	上海交通大學	jennyhuangjy@sjtu.edu.cn
黃秀國	山東大學	Xiuguohuang@126.com
蔣婷	重慶大學	37262497@qq.com
金上然	重慶大學	1766133932@qq.com
金朝煒	上海外國語大學	jinchaowei@shisu.edu.cn
李楚成	香港理工大學	david.cs.li@polyu.edu.hk
李丹	日本創價大學	lidan@soka.ac.jp
李慧	華東師範大學	18704613417@163.com
李凱玥	內蒙古工業大學	3271263430@qq.com
李欣	北京語言大學	janet_lx@163.com
李怡祺	上海師範大學	llyq1006@163.com
李真真	上海外國語大學	sisulizhenzhen@163.com
梁慧敏	香港理工大學	wai-mun.leung@polyu.edu.hk
林爾嶸	南洋理工大學	nelim@ntu.edu.sg
林禮揚 (Edy Jantono)	達國新雅學院, 雅加達	edy.professional@outlook.com
徐曉羽	復旦大學	xuxiaoyu@fudan.edu.cn
劉立華	北京航空航天大學	llihua08@163.com
劉明	香港理工大學	mingl.liu@polyu.edu.hk

劉榮艷	澳門科技大學	1324758404@qq.com
劉銳	北京師範大學	liuruixmu@foxmail.com
劉爽	陝西師範大學	1334316991@qq.com
陸鏡光	南洋理工大學	kkluke@ntu.edu.sg
陸小飛	賓夕法尼亞州立大學	xxl13@psu.edu
駱海鋒	臺北藝術大學	454769336@qq.com
邱博舜	臺北藝術大學	bschiou@arcsv.tnua.edu.tw
孟慧玲	香港教育大學	huiling0402@163.com
聶思成	廣東外語外貿大學	lambjohn@163.com
邱哲文	武漢大學	18813033380@163.com
權立宏	廣東外語外貿大學南國商學院	sallyquanli@126.com
冉永平	廣東外語外貿大學	ranyongping@hotmail.com
石紫軒	上海師範大學	1000496643@smail.shnu.edu.cn
史維國	黑龍江大學	fruit_swg@yeah.net
赫子銅	黑龍江大學	hzt0724@163.com
孫婉	武漢大學/香港城市大學	sunwan@whu.edu.cn
張延成	武漢大學	zyc@whu.edu.cn
陶紅印	加州大學洛杉磯分校	tao@humnet.ucla.edu
田婷	北京郵電大學	tingt@bupt.edu.cn
孫雁雁	北京郵電大學	yanyan2009@bupt.edu.cn
田鑫月	山東大學	tianxinyue2019@163.com
塗炎琰	澳門大學	mc14143@umac.mo
王珊	澳門大學	shanwang@um.edu.mo
王少茗	澳門大學	yb97708@umac.mo
王伊蕾	西安交通大學	yilei.wang@xjtu.edu.cn
王宇嬰	澳門理工大學	wangyy@mpu.edu.mo
魏城璧	香港理工大學	cindy.sb.ngai@polyu.edu.hk
吳長安	東北師範大學/澳門大學	wuca206@nenu.edu.cn
吳曉萍	BNU-HKBU United International College	xiaopingwu@uic.edu.cn
Richard Fitzgerald	University of Macau	RFitzgerald@um.edu.mo
邢清清	香港科技大學(廣州)	claireqqxing@ust.hk
安倩	北京理工大學	anqian27@163.com
徐杰	澳門大學	jiexu@um.edu.mo
徐筱帆	中國人民大學	765989746@qq.com
楊城	浙江大學	yangchengyanmu@zju.edu.cn
楊文江	澳門大學	wenjiangyang@um.edu.mo
楊旭	武漢大學	yangxu1216@foxmail.com
楊雅琴	北京語言大學	3177974832@qq.com
易紅	湖北民族大學	yihongbetty@163.com
尹雪璐	阿威羅大學	yinxuelu@hotmail.com

袁毓林	澳門大學	yulinyuan@um.edu.mo
張丹	海南大學	alice-dan.zhang@connect.polyu.hk
張帆	澳門大學	zhangfan93@outlook.com
張紅	華僑大學	hongzhang@hqu.edu.cn
張麗梅	武漢大學	2021101110009@whu.edu.cn
張夢楚	杭州師範大學	844597359@qq.com
馮德兵	杭州師範大學	debingfeng@hznu.edu.cn
張綺蔚	澳門大學	mc15555@umac.mo
張秀松	江蘇師範大學/澳門大學	zxs199691@163.com
張雪	澳門科技大學	anne.edappilly@gmail.com
張雨涵	澳門科技大學	zhangyuhangaxa2019@163.com
趙瑞楠	香港理工大學	20095906G@connect.polyu.hk
趙越	哈爾濱工程大學	yuelee_z@163.com
趙倬成	復旦大學	zczhao19@fudan.edu.cn
周潔	澳門大學	yc07721@umac.mo
祝克懿	復旦大學	kyzhu@fudan.edu.cn
鄒晗	北京大學	zouhan@stu.pku.edu.cn
BIAN Nanxi	City University of Hong Kong	nancynanxibian@gmail.com
CHAN Hok-Shing, Brian CHOU Ion-Pang, Chris	University of Macau Instituto Salesiano	bhschan@um.edu.mo
CHEN Yue	Nanjing Forestry University	chenyue@njfu.edu.cn
CHEN Yunqiao	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	20097718g@connect.polyu.hk
CUI Zhisheng HE Zhiyin	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	eddie.cui@connect.polyu.hk 21097945d@connect.polyu.hk
DAI Wei	Tianjin Foreign Studies University	957150978@qq.com
FENG Dezheng	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	will.feng@polyu.edu.hk
HUANG Jing	South China Agricultural University	hjtddy@sina.com
LI Zhi ZHOU Wenhui	Beijing Forestry University Beijing Institute of Technology/Beijing Forestry University	bfsulizhi@126.com zhouwh96@163.com
LIN Ling, Kathy	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	kathyll@sjtu.edu.cn
LIU Jia	University of Hawaii at Manoa	liujia@hawaii.edu
LIU Na	Beihang University	liuna0317@foxmail.com
LIU Yang	Guangdong University of Foreign Studies	2973606943@qq.com
TANG Xuefei	Tilburg University	x.tang@tilburguniversity.edu
TENG Man CHAN Hok-Shing, Brian	Guangzhou Medical University University of Macau	tengman@126.com bhschan@um.edu.mo
TIAN Yuan	Tianjin University of Finance and Economics	TY0322@163.com
WANG Zhiwei	University of Edinburgh	Z.Wang-196@sms.ed.ac.uk
WU Yuanzheng	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	yuanzheng.wu@connect.polyu.hk
XIONG Tao	Guangdong University of Foreign Studies	txiong@gdufs.edu.cn
XU Yan	Zhejiang Gongshang University	carriexuyan@163.com

YE Shuyang	University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA)	sye47@wisc.edu
ZHANG Jia WANG Huabin	University of New South Wales Sun Yat-sen University	jia.zhang2@unsw.edu.au whuab@mail.sysu.edu.cn
ZHANG Qing	China University of Political Science and Law	qingzh@cupl.edu.cn

籌備委員會聯繫方式

郵箱：

6thiscld@gmail.com

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