



中国语言学会
社会语言学分会
Sociolinguistics Division of
the Chinese Language Society



Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University
西交利物浦大学

第 14 届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会

14TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON CHINESE SOCIOLINGUISTICS

会议手册

Conference Information Book

XJTLU

SCHOOL OF
HUMANITIES AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES



中国外语战略研究中心
China Center for Language Planning and Policy Studies

2024.9.20-22 中国苏州 Suzhou, China

第14届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会 14TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHINESE SOCIOLINGUISTICS

2024.9.20~22 苏州 Suzhou

主办单位：中国语言学会社会语言学分会、西交利物浦大学

Organisers: Sociolinguistic Division of the Chinese Language Society, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University (XJTLU)

承办单位：西交利物浦大学应用语言学系、西交利物浦大学文学与翻译系、上海外国语大学中国外语战略研究中心

Hosts: Department of Applied Linguistics (XJTLU), Department of Literary and Translation Studies (XJTLU), China Center for Language Planning and Policy Studies (Shanghai International Studies University)

会议地点：江苏省苏州市苏州工业园区崇文路8号，西交利物浦大学南校区IA楼和HS楼

Conference venue: IA Building & HS Building, Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University South Campus, No 8 Chongwen Road, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou, China

会议时间：2024年9月20日报到，21-22日开会

Conference time: registration opens on September 20th 2024; conference starts on the 21st and completes on the 22nd of September 2024.

<https://www.xjtlu.edu.cn/en/14th-international-conference-on-chinese-sociolinguistics>

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会议主题 Theme

主题 Theme

多语世界中的社会语言学研究 Sociolinguistics in a Multilingual World

分议题 Sub-themes

变异社会语言学 Variationist sociolinguistics

语言政策和规划 Language policy and planning

社会语言学和全球化 Sociolinguistics and globalisation

社会语言学和多语现象 Sociolinguistics and multilingualism

社会语言学和多语习得 Sociolinguistics and second language acquisition

社会语言学和批判话语分析 Sociolinguistics and critical discourse analysis

翻译与社会 Translation and society

翻译和语言政策 Translation and language policy

文化翻译和多语现象 Cultural translation and multilingualism

多语和多元文化语境下的翻译 Translation in multilingual and multicultural contexts

会议组织 Organization

1. 会议顾问 Advisory Board for the Conference:

阮周林 西交利物浦大学

Zhoulin Ruan, Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University

田海龙 中国石油大学（北京）/ 天津外国语大学

Hailong Tian, China University of Petroleum, Beijing / Tianjin Foreign Studies University

2. 会议组委会 Conference Organising Committee:

主席 Chair:

赵蓉晖 上海外国语大学

Ronghui Zhao, Shanghai International Studies University

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Jianxin Ding, Sun Yat-sen University

郭龙生 教育部语言文字应用研究所

Longsheng Guo, Ministry of Education Institute of Applied Linguistics

励松青 澳门大学

Songqing Li, University of Macau

梁云 新疆师范大学

Yun Liang, Xinjiang Normal University

潘海英 吉林大学

Haiying Pan, Jilin University

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Lei Wang, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

赵永峰 四川外国语大学

Yongfeng Zhao, Sichuan International Studies University

西交利物浦大学人文社科学院代表

XJTLU representatives from the School of Humanities and Social Sciences

Luk Van Mensel, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

Penelope Scott, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

胡婉 西交利物浦大学

Wan Hu, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

3. 会务委员会 Conference Affairs Committee:

负责人 Key coordinators:

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Songqing Li, University of Macau

郭龙生 教育部语言文字应用研究所

Longsheng Guo, Ministry of Education Institute of Applied Linguistics

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Yan Zhao, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

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张霄军 西交利物浦大学

Xiaojun Zhang, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

邹斌 西交利物浦大学

Bin Zou, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

会议日程 Conference programme

日期 Date	时间 Time	日程和会议地点 Activities and Locations
9月20日 20 Sept.	15:00-21:00	会前报到（西交利物浦大学南校区IA楼大堂） Registration (Ground floor, IA Building, XJTLU South Campus)
9月21日 21 Sept.	7:30-8:20	会前报到（西交利物浦大学南校区IA楼大堂） Registration (Ground floor, IA Building, XJTLU South Campus)
	8:30-9:10	<p style="text-align: center;">开幕式（IA楼G28） Opening ceremony (G28, IA Building)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">主持人 Chairs: Penelope Scott & 胡婉 Wan HU</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 西交利物浦大学学校领导致欢迎辞 Welcome speech from XJTLU University Leader 2. 中国语言学会社会语言学分会会长赵蓉晖致辞 Speech from Ronghui Zhao—the President of the Sociolinguistics Division of the Chinese Language Society 3. 中国语言学会会长张伯江致辞 Speech from Bojiang ZHANG—the President of the Chinese Language Society 4. 大会合影 Group photo of all conference attendees
	9:15-10:25 (Each keynote 30 min., Q & A 10 mins)	<p style="text-align: center;">主旨报告（IA楼G28） Keynote Speeches (G28, IA Building)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">主持人 Chair: Luk Van Mensel</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 赵蓉晖, 上海外国语大学 Ronghui Zhao, Shanghai International Studies University —— “垂直领域语言模型的社会语言学基础” <i>The Sociolinguistic Foundations of Domain-Specific Modeling Languages</i> 2. Robert Blackwood, University of Liverpool, UK —— <i>A Multilingual Linguistic Landscape? From Code preference to the Digital with Detours along the Way</i> <p>针对两个主旨报告的提问 Q&A for the two keynotes</p>
	10:25-10:55	茶歇（IA楼大堂） Tea break (Ground floor, IA Building)

21 Sept.	10:55-12:40 (Each keynote 30 min., Q & A 15 min.)	<p align="center">主旨报告 (IA楼G28) Keynote Speeches (G28, IA Building)</p> <p align="center">主持人 Chair: 韩亚文 Yawen HAN</p> <p>3. 田海龙, 中国石油大学 (北京) / 天津外国语大学 Hailong Tian, China University of Petroleum, Beijing / Tianjin Foreign Studies University —— “社会语言学的理论进展: 跨学科视角与工具性概念” <i>Theoretical Advances in Sociolinguistics: Interdisciplinary Perspectives and Conceptual Tools</i></p> <p>4. Luk Van Mensel, XJTLU —— <i>Language Practices of Multilingual Families: The Family Repertoire</i></p> <p>5. 丁建新, 中山大学 Jianxin Ding, Sun Yat-sen University —— “人性自足?——韩礼德“社会生物学”思想及其对科学哲学的贡献” <i>The autonomy of human nature?——M.A.K.Halliday’s socio-biological thought and its contribution to science philosophy</i></p> <p>针对三个主旨报告的提问 Q&A for the three keynotes</p>			
	12:40-13:40	<p align="center">午餐 (西交利物浦大学南校区) Lunch (XJTLU South Campus)</p>			
	13:40-14:50	<p align="center">海报展示交流 (IA楼大堂和二楼、西浦隧道) Poster presentation (IA building Ground floor & First floor, XJTLU Tunnel)</p> <p align="center">主持人 Chairs: 陈晨 Chen CHEN, 周茜茜 Qianqian ZHOU, Darcy Sperlich</p>			
	14:50-17:10 (20 min. each: 15 min. PPT presentation + 5 min. Q&A)	<p align="center">中英、多主题平行分会场报告 (西交利物浦大学南校区HS楼)</p> <p align="center">Parallel English and Chinese oral presentation sessions on different themes (HS building, XJTLU South Campus)</p>			
		<p>分会场1.1: 语言变异变迁、语言特征研究 (中文报告) Session 1.1: Language variations and evolvement, language features analysis (Chinese presentations) Room: HS205 主持人 Chair: 邹斌 Bin ZOU 主持人 Chair: 赵芃 Peng ZHAO 1. 《河北邢台方言“哩”的</p>	<p>分会场1.2: 多语多文化下的翻译、社会话语分析研究 (英文报告) Session 1.2: Translation in multilingual and multicultural contexts, social discourse research (English presentations) Room: HS221 主持人 Chair: 刘坦君 Tanjun LIU 主持人 Chair: 李虹 Hong LI 1. <i>Theatre translation of Peking Opera in a multilingual and multicultural context: A field study on the processes of translating and staging</i></p>	<p>分会场1.3: 多语多元文化下的翻译、社会话语分析研究 (中文报告) Session 1.3: Translation in multilingual and multicultural contexts, social discourse research (Chinese presentations) Room: HS223 主持人 Chair: 杜松晏 Songyan DU 主持人 Chair: 曹羽菲 Yufei CAO</p>	<p>分会场1.4: 语言政策、规划、语言与社会 (英文报告) Session 1.4: Language planning, language policy, language and society (English presentations) Room: HS229 主持人 Chair: Kelechukwu Ihemere 主持人 Chair: 廉超群 Chaoqun LIAN 1. “Metaphorical” Language Policy and Language Politics: Lessons from the Arabic-Speaking World –廉超群, 北京大学</p>

21 Sept.	<p>多功能用法及探究》—申玲，北京师范大学</p> <p>2. 《全球化背景下的语言流动——社会语言学研究的新发展》—赵芃，天津商业大学</p> <p>3. 《社会语言学视角下的汉语百年语体演变》—冯莉，黑龙江大学</p> <p>4. 《饮食语言的社会语言学探索：基于词嵌入技术的“辣”与“Spicy”的语义表征与文化负载对比研究》—汪杉，北京师范大学</p> <p>5. 《印尼华语特有词“峇迪(BATIK)”的研究》—SUSI，北京师范大学</p> <p>6. 《地方方言“官民同保”行动结点分析：以山西省大同市为例》—梁皓琳，上海外国语大学</p> <p>7. 《威海区域城市方言的语音变异》—刘倩，山东大学（威海）</p>	<p><i>Peking Opera for the Hawaiian stage</i>—李虹，英国贝尔法斯特女王大学</p> <p>2. <i>Yi Jing (易经)'s diverse interpretations in Spain - an indispensable cross-cultural communication through the global Chinese classic</i>—李虹莹，上海外国语大学贤达经济人文学院</p> <p>3. <i>Reconstructing Lower-class Women in Translation: Intersections of gender, sexuality, and class oppression in the Chinese Translations of Tipping the Velvet</i>—郁仲莉、张琪瑶，宁波诺丁汉大学</p> <p>4. <i>Digital Misinformation and Rumor-Busting: Diverse Portrayals Of 'Beiou Feng' (Nordic Style) on Chinese Social Media</i>—石慧，University of Turku</p> <p>5. <i>Walk and Peck: A Multimodal Corpus for Multilingual Urban Landscape</i>—张霄军，西交利物浦大学</p> <p>6. <i>Digital discourse on singlehood and romantic relationships</i>—黄琛，华南农业大学 & 刘坦君，西交利物浦大学</p> <p>7. <i>Learner identity construction as a resource for critical learning: A longitudinal study of two Chinese emergent multilinguals in an EMI university</i>—殷于书，西交利物浦大学</p>	<p>1. 《西南地区少数民族典籍对外译介与翻译策略研究》—章丽赢，昆明理工大学</p> <p>2. 《西班牙语文化语境下的中国经典故事翻译——以故事标题为例》—曹羽菲，上海外国语大学</p> <p>3. 《语言资源视角下文化翻译中的多语能力：功能、挑战与对策》—冯健高，常州大学</p> <p>4 《基于LDA主题模型的“现代化”概念话语建构研究》—刘熠&于航，辽宁大学</p> <p>5. 《“一带一路”这十年：历时视角下中国主流外宣媒体关于“一带一路”报道的话语传播研究》—蓝越谦，北京航天航空大学</p> <p>6. 《“中国人在线”——消费主义与饭圈时代背景下的以互联网为媒介的中国国族认同的日常话语（再）生产》—王志威，爱丁堡大学</p>	<p>2. <i>Regional Bilingualism in Siberia: The case of Tyva and Khakassia-- Tamara G. Borgoiaakova, Katanov Khakass State University</i></p> <p>3. <i>The Cityscape of Chongqing Based on the Production of Space</i>—巫宏梅，重庆师范大学</p> <p>4. <i>Who are the "foreigners"? Superdiversity and identity in Chinese heritage schools in Italy</i>—Tommaso Pellin & 俞也获，University of Bologna</p> <p>5. <i>Reflecting on Language Shift from a Family Inter-generational Perspective: Language Practices and Attitudes towards Northeastern Dialects and Mandarin</i>—吴清扬 & Kelechukwu Ihemere，西交利物浦大学</p> <p>6. <i>Unpacking the epistemic injustice in English medium instruction: an ethnography of Bangladeshi students' language ideologies in China</i>—韩亚文 & 董娟，东南大学</p> <p>7. <i>Towards an ecosystem of student academic literacy in an EMI university: Focus on social-cultural influences</i>—孙青阳，西交利物浦大学</p>
	17:10-18:10	晚餐（西交利物浦大学南校区） Supper (XJTLU South Campus)		

中英、多主题平行分会场报告（西交利物浦大学南校区HS楼）					
Parallel English and Chinese oral presentation sessions on different themes (HS building, XJTLU South Campus)					
18:20-19:40 (20 min. each: 15 min. PPT presentation + 5 min. Q&A)	<p>分会场2.1: 语言景观（中文报告） Session 2.1: Language landscape, (Chinese presentations)</p> <p><u>Room: HS205</u></p> <p>主持人 Chair: 赵焱 Yan ZHAO 主持人Chair: 余华 Hua YU</p> <p>1. 《社区咖啡馆语言景观的时空体分析》——余华，上海外国语大学</p> <p>2. <i>Institutional discourse in the natural environment: Analysis of linguistic landscape in the Qinling Mountains in China</i>——赵柏铸，清华大学</p> <p>3. 《“中心”与“边缘”：香港不同区域的多语景观建构分析》——张天阳，上海交通大学</p> <p>4. 《基于变异研究方法的历史文化街区语言景观考</p>	<p>分会场2.2: 语言政策、规划（中文报告） Session 2.2: Language planning, language policy (Chinese presentations)</p> <p><u>Room: HS229</u></p> <p>主持人 Chair: 赵凤枝 Fengzhi ZHAO 主持人Chair: 陈林俊 Linjun CHEN</p> <p>1. 《现代国家文明建构视域下的俄罗斯语言政策模式》——赵留，山西大学</p> <p>2. 《复杂动态系统理论视角下三峡库区家庭语言政策研究——于重庆万州区家庭的案例研究》——黄璇，重庆大学</p> <p>3. 《当代日本对外国人语言政策体系及其形成过程》——陈林俊，常州大学</p>	<p>分会场2.3: 语言生态、语言治理规划（中文报告） Session 2.3: Language ecology, language planning, regulation (Chinese presentations)</p> <p><u>Room: HS221</u></p> <p>主持人 Chair: 孙青阳 Qingyang SUN 主持人Chair: 刘瑾轩 Jinxuan LIU</p> <p>1. 《乡村振兴背景下助农电商场域的语言生态初探》——刘瑾轩，中国社会科学院大学</p> <p>2. 《广西罗城仫佬族语言能力及仫佬语的濒危性调查》——龙周娜，苏州大学</p> <p>3. 《凉山彝族家庭语言规划中的儿童多语能力培养研究》——王照禹，西南大学</p> <p>4. 《政策工具视角下语言数据治理试探》——王琪，北京语言大学</p>	<p>分会场2.4: 多语多元文化下的翻译（中文报告） Session 2.4: Translation in multilingual and multicultural contexts (Chinese presentations)</p> <p><u>Room: HS223</u></p> <p>主持人 Chair: 张霄军 Xiaojun ZHANG 主持人Chair: 尹佳 Jia YIN</p> <p>1. 《近10年中华典籍英译研究的国内外趋势》——柴楠、王泽皓，兰州大学</p> <p>2. 《中国外交口译话语实践的国际传播策略研究》——尹佳，天津外国语大学</p> <p>3. 《认知语言学视域下《唐诗三百首》中隐喻的维译研究》——李佳卉，新疆大学</p> <p>4. 《“中国梦”愿景下舆情外宣的译传策略及其效果评估》——牛青青，河南财经政法大学</p>	<p>分会场2.5: 语言与社会（英文报告） Session 2.5: Language and society (English presentations)</p> <p><u>Room: HS123</u></p> <p>主持人 Chair: Kelechukwu Ihemere 主持人 Chair: 励松青 Songqing LI</p> <p>1. <i>Language Socialization from a socio-material perspective: A Multimodal Analysis on Identity Construction of People with Dementia</i>——黎卓斌，中山大学；王晓宇 & 孟玲，华南师范大学；邓炜鹏，华中师范大学</p> <p>2. <i>Language of the new media in fandom construction: the language practices of Chinese film fans on Bilibili</i>——王雅楠，北京师范大学</p> <p>3. <i>Situate scale in language and social justice</i>——励松青，澳门大学</p> <p>4. <i>A linguistic anthropological approach to urbanization: experiencing rural-to-urban transformation and negotiating being urban</i>——李津，国防科技大学</p>

		察》—殷成竹, 北京语言大学					
9月22日 22 Sept.		中英、多主题平行分会场报告（西交利物浦大学南校区HS楼） Parallel English and Chinese oral presentation sessions on different themes (HS building, XJTLU South Campus)					
	8:30-10:10 (20 min. each: 15 min. PPT presentation + 5 min. Q&A)	分会场3.1: 语言教育、语言文化实践（中文报告） Session 3.1: Language acquisition, language and cultural practices (Chinese presentations) <u>Room: HSG02</u> 主持人 Chair: 孙青阳 Qingyang SUN 主持人 Chair: 刘永厚 Yonghou LIU 1. 《早期中文国际传播视角下的《论语》—俞璐, 苏州大学 2. 《海外中文教育非政府组织的语言实践探析》—张晓睿, 北京外国语大学 3. 《中国外语语种需求调查研究》—刘永	分会场3.2: 语篇分析（中文报告） Session 3.2: Language and society, discourse analysis (Chinese presentations) <u>Room: HSG03</u> 主持人 Chair: 赵凤枝 Fengzhi ZHAO 主持人 Chair: 岳曲 Qu YUE 1. 《“矛盾式”网络群体标签的话语建构——以“小镇做题家”为例》—谈欣, 上海外国语大学 2. <i>Nostalgia, modernity and a mediated sense of place in wanghong hotspots in China</i> —岳曲, 上海外国语大学 3. <i>“Dampness enters the body as oil pours into the flour”:</i>	分会场3.3: 语言发展、干预（中文报告） Session 3.3: Language evolvement, interventions (Chinese presentations) <u>Room: HSG23</u> 主持人 Chair: 刘坦君 Tanjun LIU 主持人 Chair: 赵运 Yun ZHAO 1. 《数字化时代下语言功能的适应性与技术干预: 以冰岛语为例》—赵运, 中图科信数智技术有限公司 2. 《数字时代老年群体的语言伦理风险与应对策略》—秦小童, 新华社 3. 《英语简化运动的本土化研究: 以基本	分会场3.4: 语言与社会（中文报告） Session 3.4: Language and Society (Chinese presentations) <u>Room: HSG26</u> 主持人 Chair: 杜松晏 Songyan DU 主持人 Chair: 张京涛 Jingtao ZHANG 1. 《“死亡咖啡馆”活动中的言语行为分布与带领人身份认同研究》—马小琦, 北京大学 2. 《汉英语言学论文摘要中的自称语及作者身份对比》—叶婧, 上海外国语大学 3. <i>Discursive Construction of Chinese Farmers' Images in American Mainstream Media: A Corpus-Based</i>	分会场3.5: 语言政策、多语使用（英文报告） Session 3.5: Language policy, multilingualism (English presentations) <u>Room: HSG19</u> 主持人 Chair: E. Dimitris Kitits 主持人 Chair: Kaplunova Maria 1. <i>The competing role of English and Chinese in the “practiced language policies” for international medical students in a Chinese hospital</i> —李丹, 东南大学 2. <i>Language situation monitoring in multilingualistic states – case of Russia and China – Kaplunova Maria, Russian Academy of Sciences</i>	分会场3.6: 特殊用途语研究、多语使用（英文报告） Session 3.6: Language usage of specific purposes, language and society (English presentations) <u>Room: HS123</u> 主持人 Chair: 赵焱 Yan ZHAO 主持人 Chair: 罗正鹏 Zhengpeng LUO 1. <i>Literacy mediation in online medical consultation</i> —罗正鹏, 北京大学 2. <i>When East meets West in the air: An intercultural comparative analysis of in-flight announcement in English, Chinese, Thai and Korean</i> —Kultida Khammee, University of Phayao; Sunhee Kang, Kyungpook National University; Seongha Rhee, Mahidol University/ Hankuk Univ. of

22 Sept.		<p>厚，北京师范大学</p> <p>4. 《“从儿称谓”的动态视角转换与语用功能——以家庭会话为主》——王楚婷，北京师范大学</p> <p>5. 《民航飞行员的跨文化意识培养-从语言政策到校企培训》——梁砾文，南京航空航天大学</p>	<p><i>Exploring discursive construction of dispelling dampness in Chinese social media</i>——魏爽，中央财经大学</p> <p>4. 《个人、企业与国家——中国式MBA入学面试中的自我呈现》——蒋巧娜，香港大学</p>	<p>英语运动为例》——晁自平，上海外国语大学/中国外语战略研究中心</p> <p>4. 《中文/国家治理与语言安全》——汪启明，西南交通大学</p>	<p><i>Discourse-Historical Analysis</i>——王翌多，中国人民大学</p> <p>4. 《全球化社会语言学视角下的欧盟话语传播策略及启示》——张京涛，河北师范大学</p> <p>5. 《高职外语课堂中教“碎话”研究》——陈思伊，北京电子科技职业学院</p>	<p>3. <i>Language attitudes and speaker types in safeguarding indigenous languages' intergenerational transmission</i> – Svetlana V. Kirilenko, Russian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>4. <i>Multilingualism, scaling, and chronotopic identities: A study of conflictual interactions on YouTube</i> — 刘梦迪，西交利物浦大学</p>	<p>Foreign Studies; 金红莲，广西师范大学</p> <p>3. <i>A multimodal discourse analysis of the Chinese health influencer's videos on TikTok</i>——廖然，香港中文大学</p> <p>4. <i>Research on the Representations of Sichuan Identity of English Creative Writers in Bashu Stories from a Translanguaging Perspective</i> —— 赵雪梅，成都文理学院</p>
	10:10-10:40	茶歇 (IA楼大堂) Tea break (Ground floor, IA Building)					
	10:40-12:25	<p>主旨报告 (IA楼G28) Keynote Speeches (G28, IA Building)</p> <p>主持人 Chairs: 张霄军 Xiaojun ZHANG</p> <p>1. Aysa N. Bitkeeva, Research Center on Ethnic and Language Relations of the Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences —— <i>Prognostic Methods and Scenarios in Language Policy– Multilingual Russia as an Example</i></p> <p>2. Anthony Pym, The University of Melbourne, Australia —— <i>Is There a Future for Professional Translators?</i></p> <p>3. 郭龙生，教育部语言文字应用研究所 Longsheng Guo, Ministry of Education Institute of Applied Linguistics —— “新时代中国语言安全的新思考” <i>New Thoughts on Language Security in China in the New Era</i></p> <p>针对三个主旨报告的提问 Q&A for the three keynotes</p>					
	12:25-13:25	午餐 (西交利物浦大学南校区) Lunch (XJTLU South Campus)					
	13:25-14:30	<p>海报展示交流 (IA楼大堂和二楼、西浦隧道) Poster presentation (IA building Ground floor & First floor, XJTLU Tunnel)</p> <p>主持人 Chairs: 陈晨 Chen CHEN, 周茜茜 Qianqian ZHOU, Darcy Sperlich</p>					

	14:30-15:40 (Each keynote 30 min., Q & A 10 min.)	<p style="text-align: center;">主旨报告 (IA楼G28) Keynote Speeches (G28, IA Building)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">主持人 Chair: 励松青 Songqing LI</p> <p>4. 胡婉 (Wan Hu), XJTLU —— <i>Navigating Translation in Multilingual and Multicultural Societies: A Descriptive Study</i></p> <p>5. Constadina Charalambous (online 线上), European University Cyprus —— <i>(In)Security & Geopolitical Conflict in Sociolinguistic research: Transdisciplinary encounters</i></p> <p>针对两个主旨报告的提问 Q&A for the two keynotes</p>
	15:40-16:55	<p style="text-align: center;">闭幕式 (IA楼G28) Closing ceremony (G28, IA Building)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">主持人 Chair: 郭龙生 Longsheng GUO</p> <p>1. 所有分会场主持人发表反馈和总结 Summaries and feedback from chairs of all parallel sessions</p> <p>2. 中国语言学会社会语言学分会副会长潘海英致辞 Speech from Haiying PAN—the Deputy President of the Sociolinguistics Division of the Chinese Language Society</p> <p>3. 西交利物浦大学人文社科学院领导闭幕致辞 Closing speech from XJTLU Humanities and Social Sciences school leader</p> <p>4. 下一届会议承办方陕西师范大学代表杜敏、李琼介绍情况 Introduction from Min DU and Qiong LI—representatives from the hosting institution of the next Chinese Sociolinguistics Conference</p>

主旨报告摘要和主旨报告人简介 (排序按照会议日程中的出场顺序)

Keynote speeches and Keynote speakers (ordered in accordance with the conference programme)

垂直领域语言模型的社会语言学基础 *The Sociolinguistic Foundations of Domain-Specific Modeling Languages*

赵蓉晖, 上海外国语大学

Ronghui ZHAO, Shanghai International Studies
University



摘要:

人工智能技术的发展引发了极大的社会关注,也让多学科领域重新审视各自研究的理论与应用价值,社会语言学可为此提供新视角。尤其能对垂直领域语言模型的建构提供有效的理论指导。报告认为,大语言模型的目标是标记预测,面对“异质有序”的人类语言,了解其中的规律、准确把握不同领域和人群的语言使用特征,对现阶段的大语言模型建构更为重要。垂直领域语言模型的本质是语言社会变体的模型。社会语言学有关语言变异、言语社区、社会方言、语库、语域的理论和方法,能够帮助人们理解现实语言使用的规律,深刻把握语料库建设的实质,并有助于解决语言模型建构中的5个核心问题——社会偏见、领域适应、对齐、语言变化、规模。要最大限度地提高语言模型的性能和社会应用价值,精确地定义和区分不同的言语社区、找到适合和能够代表该言语社区语言特征的语料进行训练,是至关重要的因素。我们所倡导的社会语言学视角,不仅能够帮助提高大语言模型的性能和适用性,还能指导创建安全、合乎道德和社会现实的人工智能系统。

关键词: 人工智能, 大语言模型, 垂直领域语言模型, 社会语言学

Abstract:

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) technology has triggered great social concern. It has also made multidisciplinary fields re-examine the theoretical and applied value of their respective research. This is an opportunity for sociolinguistics to provide new perspectives, in particular, Domain-Specific Modeling Languages (DSMLs). The report argues that the objective of Large Language Models (LLMs) is token prediction, and in the face of the ‘heterogeneous and orderly’ human language, it is more important to understand the rules of different linguistic domains. DSMLs are models of language varieties. The theories and methods of sociolinguistics related to language variation, speech communities, social dialects, repertoire and domains can help people understand the rules of real language use and grasp the essence of corpus construction. The sociolinguistic perspective can help to address five basic challenges in LLMs – social bias, domain adaptation, alignment, language change, and scale. To maximize the performance and social application value of a language model, precisely defining and distinguishing between

different speech communities, and finding a corpus for training that is suitable and representative of the linguistic characteristics of that speech community, are crucial factors. The sociolinguistic perspective we advocate can not only help improve the performance and applicability of LLMs, but also guide the creation of safe, ethical, and socially realistic AI systems.

Keywords: artificial intelligence (AI), Large Language Models (LLMs), Domain-Specific Modeling Languages (DSMLs), sociolinguistics

个人简介:

赵蓉晖，上海外国语大学教授，研究领域为社会语言学、语言政策与语言教育、语言及语言学史，聚焦语言与社会的互动关系开展跨学科的语言研究，倡导“立足世界看语言，透过语言看世界”。先后年创建中国外语战略研究中心（2007）、语言政策与语言学科硕博专业（2012）、《语言政策与语言教育》辑刊（2016）、，2016年起主编《世界语言生活状况报告》，2023年起主编《中国社会语言学》。现任国家语委科研基地暨国家语言文字智库“中国外语战略研究中心”执行主任、国家级语言政策与语言教育研究学科创新引智基地主任。主要学术兼职包括中国语言学会社会语言学分会会长、中国语言学会语言政策与语言规划专业委员会副会长、中国语言学会常务理事、中国语文现代化学会常务理事等。

Biography:

Dr Ronghui Zhao is a full professor at Shanghai International Studies University (SISU), with research interests in sociolinguistics, language policy & language education, and history of language and linguistics. She focuses on the interaction between language and society, conducts interdisciplinary language research, and advocates the idea of ‘Study Languages across the World, Understand the World through Languages’. She has founded the China Center for Language Planning and Policy Studies (CCLPPS, 2007), the Master’s and Doctoral Programs of Language Policy and Language Education (LPLE, 2012), the journal of *Language Policy and Language Education* (LPLE, 2016), and has been the editor-in-chief of the annual report *Language Situation Worldwide* (2016-), the editor-in-chief of *The Journal of Chinese Sociolinguistics* (2023-). Currently, she is the Executive Director of the CCLPPS; Director of Overseas Expertise Introduction Center for Discipline Innovation; President of the Sociolinguistics Division of the Chinese Language Society (CLS); and Vice-President of the Language Planning & Policy Division, CLS.

A Multilingual Linguistic Landscape? From Code preference to the Digital with Detours along the Way

Robert Blackwood, University of Liverpool, UK



Abstract:

Since the earliest Linguistic Landscape research, before even scholars coalesced around the term, language in the public (and semi-public) space has explored multilingualism and sought to discern meaning from the seemingly varied ways in which named languages appear together. From early research on multilingual signs in Jerusalem's Old City (Spolsky and Cooper, 1991) to optional multilingualism courtesy of digital affordances (Bruy  l-Olmedo, 2024), the Linguistic Landscape has served as a useful lens through which we can attempt to unpick power relations, historical interdependencies, and stances that play out in the metaphorical town squares of the twenty-first century. Over its three decades of formal existence, Linguistic Landscape research has attended to ideological orientations towards languages, some of which are vigorously sustained whilst others are destabilised. Even the absence of multilingualism in the Linguistic Landscape calls attention to diversity and disparity, to borrow from the conference theme. Drawing on my body of work on France (and its territories in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans) as well as cognate projects in other settings, I intend to explore the sociolinguistic realities of multilingualism in domains ranging from schools to museums, from an arboretum to an airport. As such, this paper contributes to discussions of multilingualism in situated social practices.

Biography:

Robert Blackwood is Professor of French Sociolinguistics at the University of Liverpool, UK, and editor of the journal *Linguistic Landscape* with Elana Shohamy. He is the author of a number of articles and book chapters on language policy and regional language revitalization in France, including on the linguistic landscape. He is the author of *The State, the Activists and the Islanders: Language Policy on Corsica* (Springer, 2008) and co-author with Stefania Tuf   of *The Linguistic Landscape of the Mediterranean: French and Italian Coastal Cities* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2015). He has co-edited a number of volumes dedicated to Linguistic Landscape research, including *Negotiating & Contesting Identities in Linguistic Landscapes* (Bloomsbury, 2016) with Elizabeth Lanza and Hirut Woldemariam; *Multilingual Memories: Monuments, Museums and the Linguistic Landscape* (Bloomsbury, 2020) with John Macalister; and *The Bloomsbury Handbook of Linguistic Landscapes* (Bloomsbury, 2024) with Stefania Tuf   and Will Amos. Robert Blackwood has also worked on questions of digital discourse.

社会语言学的理论进展：跨学科视角与工具性概念
*Theoretical Advances in Sociolinguistics:
Interdisciplinary Perspectives and Conceptual Tools*

田海龙，中国石油大学（北京）/ 天津外国语大学
Hailong TIAN, China University of Petroleum, Beijing /
Tianjin Foreign Studies University



摘要：

社会语言学注重对语言现象的描述，常常被认为是一门基于经验的学问，而且，即使在语言与社会关系方面提出一些见解也不被认为像一般理论那样涵盖普遍原理。这里固然有对“什么是理论”存在认识上的分歧，但也在一定程度上体现出社会语言学在20世纪的理论发展不足。阅读社会语言学在21世纪的重要文献，发现社会语言学在理论上有了长足的进展。这一方面体现在社会语言学与语言人类学、符号学、话语分析等关注语言与社会研究的诸多学科相互借鉴，另一方面也体现在社会语言学在阐释新的社会语言现象过程中提出许多工具性概念。本次发言将在讨论社会语言学跨学科发展的基础上，重点阐述社会语言学提出的一些新概念，包括围绕“指向性”“呈符化”等核心概念的几组新概念，展示这些概念对社会语言现象的阐释力，借此突显社会语言学在21世纪的发展趋势，强调社会语言学对社会科学的贡献。

Abstract:

Sociolinguistics is often considered as an empirical discipline as it emphasizes the description of language use in society. Even if there are new knowledges about the relation between language and society, these knowledges are not considered as universal principles as is with the case of general theories. This, though caused by conflicting beliefs about what is theory, indicates to some extent that there was underdevelopment of theory in the 20th century sociolinguistics. Reading important literature in the 21st century sociolinguistics, I find that sociolinguistics advances prominently in theory building, which on the one hand exhibits in its interdisciplinary endeavour with linguistic anthropology, semiotics and discourse analysis, and on the other in the new conceptual tools proposed for explaining the new sociolinguistic phenomena. Based on this understanding, this talk will focus on the interdisciplinary advances of sociolinguistics and discuss some of the new concepts such as those sets around ‘indexicality’ and ‘rhematization’. I will show how these conceptual tools are useful in accounting for new sociolinguistic phenomena, by which I also intend to show the trend of sociolinguistics in the 21st century and to highlight the contribution of sociolinguistics to the social sciences.

个人简介：

田海龙，博士，教授，天津外国语大学博士生导师。现任中国语言学会社会语言学分

会名誉会长，中国英汉语比较研究会话语研究专业委员会秘书长兼副会长，中国石油大学（北京）特聘教授。集刊《话语研究论丛》主编、国际学术期刊 *Journal of Language and Politics* 编委、*Journal of Sociolinguistics* 编委。

田海龙教授在国内外发表近百篇论文，集中体现了他对社会语言学和话语研究的学术兴趣。出版学术著作包括《当代中国话语与社会变革》（合著，2012，John Benjamins）、《批评话语分析：阐释、思考、应用》（2014，南开大学出版社）、《当代中国的话语、政治、媒体》（合著，2014，John Benjamins）、《社会网络中的话语互动》（2021，天津人民出版社）、《社会语言学新发展研究》（合著，2021，清华大学出版社），出版学术译著包括《语言与全球化》（2021，商务印书馆）。

Biography:

Hailong Tian, PhD, Professor of sociolinguistics and discourse studies, currently serves as PhD supervisor in Tianjin Foreign Studies University, Honorary President of Sociolinguistics Division of China Society of Linguistics, General Secretary and vice-President of Professional Committee of Discourse Studies of CACSEC, as well as Distinguished Professor of China University of Petroleum, Beijing. He also serves as the editor-in-chief of *Discourse Studies Forum*, and board members for international journals like *Journal of Language and Politics* and *Journal of Sociolinguistics*.

He has published up to 100 journal articles and book chapters that address issues of his research interest in sociolinguistics, social semiotics, and discourse studies. His main published monographs include *Discourse and Socio-political Transformations in Contemporary China* (John Benjamins, 2012, with Paul Chilton and Ruth Wodak), *Critical Discourse Analysis: Interpretations, Reflections and Applications* (Nankai University Press, 2014), *Discourse, Politics, and Media in Contemporary China* (John Benjamins, 2014, with Qing Cao and Paul Chilton), *Discursive Interaction in the Social Network* (Tianjin People's Press, 2021), *Sociolinguistics: New Perspectives and Development* (Qinghua University Press, 2021, with Peng Zhao). He has translated Norman Fairclough's *Language and Globalization* into Chinese (2020, Commercial Press).

Language Practices of Multilingual Families: The Family Repertoire

Luk Van Mensel, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University
西交利物浦大学



Abstract:

Scholars working on multilingualism within the family often highlight the dynamic nature of any single family's language use, as well as the active role that both parents and children can play in the evolution of their family language policy and language practices. This presentation examines the language practices of a number of multilingual families from different (linguistic) backgrounds, focusing on instances where both parents and children interactionally negotiate the family's language policy at hand. The existing data illustrate how within those multilingual households, all family members participate in defining the particulars of what can be regarded as a multilingual familylect, i.e. an idiosyncratic, hybrid family language repertoire that is uniquely their own. It will be argued that these shared multilingual language practices play a significant role in creating and maintaining family life.

Biography:

Luk Van Mensel is Associate Professor of Sociolinguistics and Associate Dean for Research at the School for Humanities and Social Sciences of Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University. He obtained his PhD in Linguistics in 2014 at the University of Namur, Belgium. He subsequently worked as a postdoctoral researcher for a joint UCLouvain-UNamur ARC project on CLIL education, and he was a visiting professor at KU Leuven. His research can broadly be subsumed under the header 'language and society', with a specific focus on both individual and societal multilingualism. His work is situated at the crossroads between sociolinguistics, sociology, anthropology, and language acquisition research. He has published on a variety of subjects, including multilingualism in the family, linguistic landscapes, economic aspects of multilingualism, language education policy, socio-affective factors and language learning, and bilingual education (CLIL).

人性自足?——韩礼德“社会生物学”思想及其对科学哲学的贡献

The autonomy of human nature?——M.A.K.Halliday's socio-biological thought and its contribution to science philosophy

丁建新, 中山大学

Jianxin DING, Sun Yat-sen University



摘要:

McKeller (1987: 523) 认为, 直到十九世纪中期, 哲学研究和科学研究都一直在构建一种关于人性自足(autonomy)和独立的理念, 将人区别于其它人(社会自足), 人区别于其它生命形式(生物自足), 人作为心理的“真实自我”区别于人体的自然机制(心理自足)。这种“简约主义”(reductionism)的观点从科学史的角度来看固然清晰有加, 但是它所产生的是许许多多相互不联系、不完整、武断任意的理论和描述碎片。在这些理论中, 世界独立存在、人只是被动的处理者(processor)。人类语言只不过是外部世界一套简单的象征性表征机制, 是外部世界被动理解的物化抽象。从十九世纪下半叶开始, 特别是 Comte, Dilthey, Lewes, Durkheim, Mead, Saussure, Schuts, Wittgenstein 和 John Hughlings Jackson 等的研究中, 关于人性的概念出现了一种激进的、深刻的转型, 其中研究的视野广至语言学、神经心理学、言语病理学和有关语言紊乱的研究。这种转型的要旨在于拒绝以往关于语言研究以及外部世界的静态的、自动的、心理的解释, 取而代之以动态的、进化的、社会生物学的方式来看待语言。这一转型立即改变了人类对自我的认识, 提供了整合人文社会科学和自然科学这一基本原则。

自 M.A.K.Halliday 的《作为社会符号的语言:从社会角度诠释语言与意义》(1978)出版至今, 已有 45 年的时间。我们置社会符号学理论于二十世纪西方思想的视野之中, 重新挖掘这一理论的当代价值。上个世纪下半叶日渐兴起一种基于人类经验与行为、基于整合的社会生物学和功能进化论理念、以主体间性为己任的、建构主义的语言研究途径。这一途径对西方语言学乃至整个人文社科都有十分重大贡献。其要旨在于拒绝以往关于语言研究以及外部世界的静态的、自动的、心理的解释, 取而代之以动态的、进化的、社会生物学的方式来看待语言。正如 McKeller (1987)所言, 这一路径改变了人类对自我的认识, 提供了整合人文社会科学和自然科学这一基本原则, 为人性的重新概念化引入了一种十分重要的视角:社会-人际的视角。而以 M.A.K.Halliday 为代表的社会符号学理论恰恰是这一思潮在语言学领域的杰出代表。

Abstract:

McKeller (1987:523) argues that until the mid-19th century, both philosophical and scientific research were engaged in constructing a concept of human autonomy and independence, distinguishing humans from other humans (social autonomy), humans from other life forms (biological autonomy), and the ‘true self’ as a psychological entity from the natural mechanisms of the human body (psychological autonomy). This ‘reductionist’ perspective, while clear from the perspective of the history of science, has produced numerous disjointed, incomplete, and arbitrary theoretical and descriptive fragments. In these theories, the world exists independently, and humans are merely passive processors. Human language is seen as a simple symbolic representation mechanism of the external world, a materialized abstraction of passive understanding of the external world. Starting from the latter half of the 19th century, particularly through the research of Comte, Dilthey, Lewes, Durkheim, Mead, Saussure, Schattschneider, Wittgenstein, and John Hughlings Jackson, there emerged a radical and profound transformation in the concept of humanity. This transformation broadened the research horizon to include linguistics, neuropsychology, speech pathology, and studies on language disorders. The essence of this transformation lies in rejecting the previous static, automatic, and psychological explanations of language studies and the external world, and instead adopting a dynamic, evolutionary, and socio-biological approach to language. This transformation immediately altered human understanding of the self and provided a fundamental principle for integrating humanities and social sciences with natural sciences.

It has been 45 years since the publication of M.A.K. Halliday’s *Language as Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning* (1978). We place the theory of social semiotics within the context of 20th-century Western thought and re-explore its contemporary value. In the latter half of the last century, there emerged a research approach in linguistics based on human experience and behavior, grounded in integrated socio-biology and functional evolutionary theory, committed to intersubjectivity, and constructive. This approach has made significant contributions to Western linguistics and even the entire field of humanities and social sciences. Its essence lies in rejecting the previous static, automatic, and psychological explanations of language studies and the external world, and instead adopting a dynamic, evolutionary, and socio-biological perspective on language. As McKeller (1987) stated, this approach has altered human understanding of the self, provided a fundamental principle for integrating humanities and social sciences with natural sciences, and introduced a crucial perspective for the re-conceptualization of humanity: the social-interpersonal perspective. The theory of social semiotics, represented by M.A.K. Halliday, is precisely an outstanding representative of this trend in the field of linguistics.

个人简介:

丁建新, 中山大学教授、博士生导师、博士后合作导师、语言研究所所长, 威尔士三一圣大卫大学 (UWTSD) 客座教授、博士生导师。韩礼德语言科学研究院 (M.A.K. Halliday Institute of Linguistic Sciences) 院长。皇家艺术协会 (Royal Society of Arts) 会士 (Fellow)。兼任中山大学南方学院外国语学院创院院长 (双聘)。教育部“新世纪优秀人才”。国际韩礼德语言研究会 (International Association for Hallidayan Linguistics, Sydney & Hong Kong) 会长。广东省外语类教学指导委员会委员(2019—)。入选广东省高校“千百十人才工程”、中山大学人才引进“百人计划”。在世界著名出版社 Springer 出版著作 *Linguistic Prefabrication* (2018)。迄今在国内外重要学术刊物

上发表论文60余篇。主持完成国家哲学社科、教育部及广东省科研项目15项。出版的其它专著或论文集有《批评视野中的语言研究》、《叙事的批评话语分析》、《文化的转向》、《文化研究》、《批评语言学》、《边缘话语分析》等。专著《韩礼德研究》在商务印书馆出版(2022)。译著《语言与性别》在商务印书馆出版(2023)。译著《沃尔夫理论体系》(2024)在中山大学出版社出版。出版学术随笔《那年我离开像朵云彩》(2023, 中山大学出版社)。《批评话语分析的新发展》(2021, 合著, 清华大学出版社)获江苏省第十七届哲学社会科学成果奖二等奖。中国英汉语比较研究会话语研究专业委员会副会长。中国语言学会社会语言学专业委员会副会长。“流溪书院”创建者。粤港澳大湾区应用型高校外语学科学术联盟理事长。

曾在厦门大学外文学院攻读硕士学位(1996-1999)、中山大学外语学院攻读博士学位(1999-2002)。2004年曾到香港城市大学做短期访学。2009年到剑桥大学英语与应用语言学中心做短期学术访问。兼任天津科技大学“海河学者”特聘教授(2009-2012)、江西师范大学“特聘教授”(2011-2013)、湖南城市学院“会龙学者”特聘教授(2012-2014)。广东东软学院客座教授。主持编写全国英语专业“博雅系列”教材(总主编, 共29种)、“南开话语研究系列”(总主编, 10余种)、“外国语言文学新锐丛书”(New Edge Series, 中山大学出版社)。国际期刊《东亚学术研究》(AREA)主编、学术集刊《外国语言文学评论》(Linguistic & Literary Criticism, 中山大学出版社)。主编《流溪论坛》、《红叶集》两本学科论文集。《话语研究论丛》编委。主要研究方向涉及批评语言学、韩礼德语言学、新媒体话语分析、文化研究、学术翻译研究。

其它学术兼职有中山大学教育部人文社科重点研究基地“逻辑与认知研究所”兼职研究员、重庆市人文社会科学重点研究基地西南大学外国语言学与外语教育研究中心兼职研究员、天津市人文社会科学重点研究基地天津外国语大学外国语言文学文化研究中心兼职研究员。

Biography:

Jianxin Ding is a professor and a doctoral supervisor at the Department of English, as well as the Director of the Language Studies Institute at Sun Yat-Sen University (SYSU). He also holds visiting professor and doctoral supervisor positions at the University of Wales Trinity Saint David (UWTSD). Additionally, he serves as Dean of the M.A.K. Halliday Institute of Linguistic Sciences, which collaborates closely with UWTSD and is based in Amoy and Hong Kong. He is a fellow of the Global China Academy and the Royal Society of Arts in the United Kingdom. He concurrently holds a dual appointment as the Founding Dean of the School of Foreign Languages at Nanfang College of Sun Yat-sen University. At present, he is the Vice President of both the China Association for Comparative Studies of English and Chinese and Vice President of the Association of Chinese Sociolinguistics of the Chinese Language Society. Furthermore, he founded Liuxi Academy, and currently holds the position of chairman of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Applied University Alliance for Foreign Language Disciplines. He has been selected as a participant in the Program for New Century Excellent Talents by the Ministry of Education of China and serves as President of the

International Association for Hallidayan Linguistics, based in Sydney and Hong Kong. Since 2019, he has been appointed as a member of Guangdong Provincial Foreign Language Teaching Advisory Board. Besides, he has been selected for talent projects including the “Tens, Hundreds, Thousands Talent Project” in Guangdong Province and the “Hundred Talents Program” of SYSU. He authored the book *Linguistic Prefabrication*, published by the world-renowned publishing house Springer in 2018, and has also published 60 papers in important academic journals both domestically and internationally. He has presided over and completed 15 research projects funded by the National program of Philosophy and Social Science, the Ministry of Education and Guangdong Province. His monographs and collections include *Language Studies in Critical Perspective*, *Critical Discourse Analysis of Narrative*, *Cultural Turn*, *Cultural Studies*, *Critical Linguistics*, and *Marginal Discourse Studies*. His monograph *M.A.K. Halliday Studies* was published by the Commercial Press in 2022. His translated works include *Language and Gender*, published by the Commercial Press in 2023, and *The Whorf Theory Complex*, published by Sun Yat-sen University Press in 2024. His academic essay collection *The Year I Left Like a Cloud* was published by Sun Yat-sen University Press in 2023. He co-authored *New Developments in Critical Discourse Analysis*, published by Tsinghua University Press in 2021, which won the Second Prize of Jiangsu Province 17th Outstanding Achievement Award in Philosophy and Social Science.

Professor Ding obtained his master’s degree from the School of Foreign Languages at Xiamen University (1996-1999), and his doctoral degree from the School of Foreign Languages at Sun Yat-sen University (1999-2002). In 2004, he undertook a short-term academic visit at City University of Hong Kong. In 2009, he conducted a short-term academic visit at the Research Centre for English and Applied Linguistics, University of Cambridge. He has held concurrent positions as a Haihe Scholar (Distinguished Professor) at Tianjin University of Science and Technology (2009-2012), a Distinguished Professor at Jiangxi Normal University (2011-2013), and a Huilong Scholar (Distinguished Professor) at Hunan City University (2012-2014). Currently, he is a Visiting Professor at Neusoft Institute Guangdong. As Chief Editor, he oversaw the compilation of the National Liberal Arts Series for English Majors (29 books), the Nankai Discourse Studies Series (over 10 books), as Chief Editor, and the New Edges Series of Foreign Language and Literature (published by Sun Yat-sen University Press). Now, he serves as Editor-in-Chief for the international journal *Academic Research in East Asian* (AREA) and the academic journal *Linguistic & Literary Criticism* (published by Sun Yat-sen University Press). He also serves as the Chief Editor of the anthologies of academic papers *Liuxi Forum* and *Hongye Collection*, and is also a member of the editorial board for *Discourse Studies Series*. His research focuses on critical linguistics, Hallidayan linguistics, new media discourse analysis, cultural studies, and academic translation studies.

Moreover, Professor Ding assumes adjunct research positions at the Institute of Logic and Cognition in Sun Yat-sen University (a Key Research Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences at Universities), the Foreign Language Linguistics and Foreign Language Education Research Center in Southwest University (a Chongqing Key Research Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences at Universities), and the Foreign Language, Literature & Culture Center in Tianjin Foreign Studies University (a Tianjin Key Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences at Universities).

***Prognostic Methods and Scenarios in Language
Policy– Multilingual Russia as an Example***

Aysa N. Bitkeeva, Research Center on Ethnic
and Language Relations of the Institute of Linguistics
of the Russian Academy of Sciences



Abstract:

Sociolinguistic prognostic methods and models have been research desiderata since the development of language policy and planning. The consideration of the theme highlights the following gaps: the lack of awareness of theoretical and practical significance of language prognosis as an instrument of language policy and planning, the lack of fundamental research works on the prognostic problem due to its interdisciplinary nature, and the underdevelopment of concepts in the language scenario field. The lack of appropriate methods and models is reflected in the hot societal debates about the language policy management.

The research addresses the future of multilingualism in the multinational Russian Federation. The objective is to systematically explore the foundations for prognostic models and methods in selected fields of language policy. We develop an interdisciplinary approach to sociolinguistic prognosis on the basis of the future scenario method and, thus, work out prognostic models and methods in language policy considering their effectiveness in regard to the language policy and planning. Furthermore, demonstrate their applicability on the basis of the language situation of the Russian Federation. In doing so, we elaborate strategies and derive from the prognostic models recommendations for the language policy in the Russian Federation, a country with an unprecedented language diversity on the Eurasian continent.

The use of prognostic models in language policy helps to develop strategies, increases the productivity of the language policy measures and supports language conflict prevention. Thus, such research is of high societal relevance: the development of prognostic methods and models in the language policy of the Russian Federation, taking into account the latest research in this area and the practical experience of other countries, is important for planning public policy and effectively regulating interethnic relations in the Russian Federation.

Biography:

Professor Bitkeeva Aysa is the Head of the Research Center on Ethnic and Language Relations, Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow). Research areas include sociolinguistics, linguistic theory and cross-cultural communication. The author of about 140 articles and 12 monographs.

A.N. Bitkeeva has made a significant contribution to theoretical and applied sociolinguistics, in particular, developed new approaches of study of functional development of ethnic languages of the Russian Federation, sociolinguistic typology of language situations, language policy in Russia and foreign countries, sociolinguistic

prognosis, etc.

A.N. Bitkeeva is the editor-in-chief of the Russian academic journal *Sociolinguistics*, a member of the editorial board of the Chinese academic journal *Language Policy and Language Education*, and other Russian and foreign academic journals. A.N. Bitkeeva is actively involved in teaching in Russian (Professor of Moscow State Pedagogical University, professor of Kalmyk State University, Professor of Oryol State University named after I.S. Turgenev) and foreign universities (Justus Liebig University of Giessen, 2016-2018; University of Tokyo, 2003; Chonbuk University of South Korea, 2008-2013, etc.).

Is There a Future for Professional Translators?

Anthony Pym, The University of Melbourne



Abstract:

Language technologies have democratized translation skills to the point where paid professionals produce a minuscule percentage of all the words translated in the world. This is having far-reaching consequences for not just the translation profession, but more profoundly for the social use of translation as a way of negotiating foreignness. In order to assess this double impact in historical context, a comparative analysis is made of the main translator technologies since the early 1990s, identifying the main decision-making skills required for interaction with rule-based machine translation, translation memories, statistical machine translation, neural machine translation, and generative AI. The increasing complexity of the user interfaces means that only some translation skills have been democratized, leaving others for paid professional activity in high-stakes communication, where humans are trusted more than technologies. The analysis also suggests that unawareness of this complexity can lead to greater long-term danger: that societies will trust the technologies more than humans and therefore no longer learn foreign languages.

Biography:

Anthony Pym is Professor of Translation Studies at the University of Melbourne, Australia, and at the University of Tarragona, Spain. He holds a PhD in sociology from Paris. He has published widely on sociological aspects of translation and is currently working on the impacts of automation.

新时代中国语言安全的新思考
*New Thoughts on Language Security in China in the
New Era*

郭龙生，教育部语言文字应用研究所
Longsheng GUO, Ministry Of Education Institute of
Applied Linguistics



摘要:

文章结合我国现实语言生活实际，从语言安全和国家安全角度论述了在总体国家安全观和全球安全倡议指导下的新时代中国语言安全的新思考。

关键词: 新时代；总体国家安全观；全球安全倡议；中国语言安全；新思考

Abstract:

This talk considers the reality of language usage in China's new era and discusses new thoughts on language security, adopting the perspectives of language security, national security and global security initiatives.

Keywords: new era; a holistic approach to national security; global security initiative; Chinese language security; new thinking

提纲:

一、中国当代语言文字生活现状

二、语言安全与国家安全：（一）语言安全的定义；（二）语言与国家安全：1.国家安全的定义；2.语言与国家安全的关系。

三、总体国家安全观与全球安全倡议：（一）总体国家安全观的提出；（二）全球安全倡议的提出；（三）总体国家安全观与全球安全倡议对语言安全的要求与指导。

四、新时代中国语言安全的新思考：（一）语言生存无虞；（二）语言发展健康；（三）语言功能明确；（四）语言生态和谐：1.国家通用语言文字与少数民族语言文字之间的关系；2.国家通用语言文字、少数民族语言文字与外国语言文字之间的关系：（1）科学处理国家通用语言文字与外国语言文字的关系；（2）制定国家外语战略规划，有意识培养不同语种的人才；（3）建立并完善国家层面的语言规划机构，完善相关政策。3.现实空间与虚拟空间的语言生活双向交流，和谐发展。

五、结语

Talk outline:

1. Current situation of contemporary Chinese language and usage in real life

2. Language security and national security: 2.1 Definition of language security; 2.2 Language and national security: 2.2.1 Definition of national security; 2.2.2 The relationship between language and national security.

3. A holistic national security concept and global security initiative: 3.1 Proposal of a

holistic national security concept; 3.2 Proposal of global security initiative; 3.3 Requirements and guidance for language security under the holistic national security concept and global security initiative.

4. New thoughts on language security in China's new era: 4.1 Language survival without worries; 4.2 Healthy language development; 4.3 Explicit language functions; 4.4 Harmonious language ecology: 4.4.1. Relationship between the national language and the languages and scripts of ethnic minorities; 4.4.2. Relationship between the national language and script, minority languages and scripts, and foreign languages and scripts: 4.4.2.1 Scientifically handling the relationship between the national language and script and foreign languages and scripts; 4.4.2.2 Developing a strategic plan and consciously cultivating talents in different languages; 4.4.2.3 Establishing and improving language planning institutions at the national level, and refining relevant policies. 4.4.3. A two-way communication and harmonious development of language life between reality and virtual space.

5. Conclusion

个人简介:

郭龙生: 男, 博士, 河北省邯郸市人。教育部语言文字应用研究所研究员, 国家级普通话水平测试员; 中国社会科学院大学(研究生院)教授, 博士生导师; 中国语言学会社会语言学分会副会长兼秘书长; 全国人大法工委立法用语规范化专家咨询委员会委员; 外语中文译写规范部际联席会议专家委员会委员; 中国行为法学会医疗健康法治研究专业委员会副会长。

主要研究领域: 应用语言学、社会语言学。研究方向: 语言规划研究、媒体语言研究等。主持或参与国家社科基金重大项目、一般项目, 教育部哲学社会科学重大攻关项目、全国教育科学规划项目、国家语委科研规划委托项目若干项, 出版著作数部, 发表论文数十篇。

Biography:

Longsheng Guo: Male, PhD, from Handan, Hebei Province. He is a Research Fellow at Ministry Of Education Institute of Applied Linguistics. He is also a certified Chinese language examiner at the national level. He is a Professor and PhD supervisor working at the Graduate School of the University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is the Deputy Head and the Secretary General of the Sociolinguistics Branch of the Chinese Language Society. He is a member of the advisory board on the Standardization of Legislative language under the Working Committee of the National People's Congress. He is a member of the Expert Committee of the Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference on Standardization of Chinese Translation and Writing in Foreign Languages. He is Vice Chairman of the Medical and Health regulation of Legal Research Professional Committee under the Chinese Behavioral Law Society.

His main research areas include: Applied Linguistics, Sociolinguistics. Research directions: Language planning research, media language research, etc. He has hosted and participated in several major and general projects of the National Social Science Fund of China, major Philosophical and Social Science Research projects of the Ministry of Education, National Education Science Planning projects, and research projects of the National Language Commission. He has published multiple monographs and dozens of research paper.

Navigating Translation in Multilingual and Multicultural Societies: A Descriptive Study

胡婉，西交利物浦大学

Wan HU, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University



Abstract:

In our increasingly interconnected world, translation plays a pivotal role in bridging various linguistic and cultural gaps, facilitating communication and promoting understanding. This research utilizes a descriptive methodology, enriched with case studies, to offer a comprehensive exploration of translation practices in the multilingual and multicultural contexts. To begin with, the research puts forward the theories and concepts that underpin translation in multilingual and multicultural communities. The key question in argument is how different languages in a multilingual society (e.g., in Singapore) are mediated through translation. Moving forward, the research delves into the role of translation in the globalized, multilingual workplace, with a focus on the complexities of navigating multiculturalism in a global law firm headquartered in London. Through an international arbitration case study, the research investigates how multicultural awareness can enhance the translating process, ensuring that work communication remains accurate and culturally sensitive. The final part of this research examines the European Union as a well functioned multilingual institution, assessing to what extent translation and translators help build the European Union and contribute to its openness and legitimacy. In conclusion, the case studies presented in this research illuminate the interplay between translation, culture and society and underscore the critical role of translation in fostering cross-cultural dialogues in multilingual contexts. It is evident that a culturally aware approach to translation is indispensable for effectively navigating the complexities in multilingual and multicultural societies. The research offers insights into the nuances of translation practices and their broader societal implications.

Key words: multilingualism; translation; multicultural awareness; globalized workplace; European Union

Biography:

Dr Wan Hu is Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Literary and Translation Studies at XJTLU. She is one of the first translation scholars to teach, research and publish on the nexus between academic requirements and translation market needs. Her research interests revolve around translator and interpreter training, curriculum design and development in translation education, business news translation, and higher education policy.

***(In)Security & Geopolitical Conflict in Sociolinguistic
research: Transdisciplinary encounters***

Constadina Charalambous
Department of Education Sciences, European University
Cyprus



Abstract:

This talk will explore the significance of research on (in)securitisation and (in)security as a social and discursive practice for language education and sociolinguistics more broadly, encompassing notions like ‘enemy’, ‘existential threat’ and ‘peacebuilding’. These notions have been increasingly affecting the everyday lives of children in schools, nurseries and playgrounds (see Mc Cluskey & Charalambous 2022) as well as adults in various settings (asylum seekers, migrants etc). Arguing for the need for interdisciplinary approaches to (in)security as lived experience, the presentation will first review some key concepts in security studies including the notion of (in)securitization/deseuritization, and it will outline some of the ways in which these ideas can make a distinctive contribution to mainstream language education policy and practice. In order to better illustrate these points, the presentation will draw on some examples from linguistic ethnographic research in Greek-Cypriot state schools. Taking into account the island’s history of conflict between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities, which results in discourses of animosity and threat, it will look at how interdisciplinary literature can help us revisit concepts relevant to sociolinguistics, and in particular language education, such as ‘intercultural communication’, ‘heritage language’ and ‘translanguaging’, and the impact this has on teaching and learning.

Biography:

Constadina Charalambous is Associate Professor of Language Education & Literacy at European University Cyprus. She holds a PhD in Sociolinguistics & Education (King’s College, 2009). Her main research interests revolve around language education, literacy and multilingualism, in relation to larger cultural and socio-political ideologies and especially in relation to (in)security, peace and conflict. She has also a long-standing interest in teacher professional development and has been involved in many teacher education programmes (topics include: Peace Education, Human Rights Education, Refugee Education, Digital Literacy, etc). She has received funding from Leverhulme Trust, British Academy, Fulbright and European Union, as well as local funding for several projects, working mainly on issues related to migrants, diasporas, refugees and other marginalised groups. Some of the projects she (co)coordinated are: ‘Crossing Languages and Borders: Intercultural language education in a conflict-troubled context’ (Leverhulme Trust), ‘Living Book’ (Erasmus +), ‘Politicization of Identities in Diaspora: cosmopolitanism & Conflict’ (Excellence Hubs). Her work is published in various international journals, edited volumes, and special issues. She is the co-author of *Peace Education in a Conflict-affected Society* (CUP, 2016), and co-edited *Security, Ethnography & Discourse: Transdisciplinary Encounters* (2022, Routledge, together with Emma Mc Cluskey)

口头汇报摘要（按照平行分会场名称代码排序）。譬如，“S1.1——1”指代分会场1.1中的第一个口头汇报。

Abstracts of oral/paper presentations (ordered by the code name of the parallel sessions).
For example, ‘S1.1—1’ refers to the first oral presentation in Session 1.1.

分会场1.1（即S1.1）：语言变异变迁、语言特征研究（中文报告）

Session 1.1 (i.e. S1.1): Language variations and evolvement, language features analysis (Chinese presentations)

S1.1——1. 河北邢台方言“哩”的多功能用法及探究

申玲，北京师范大学

摘要：“哩”在河北邢台方言中常见。其使用频率较高的现象背后蕴含“哩”字的独特话语功能。研究发现：在句法位置方面，河北邢台方言“哩”在对话中的句法位置分布为：动词+哩+（补语）、人称代词+哩、形容词+哩+（补语）、句末“哩”；其中，就动词与形容词来说，“哩”常与光杆动词及单字形容词同现；句法位置的不同呼应“哩”字不同的句法功能。在语法功能方面，“哩”在句中作为虚词标记，其语法功能为承载衔接功能和充当语气助词。在话语标记方面，“哩”在邢台方言会话中充任表态性立场标记、强调性话语标记、非正式语体标记等；话语标记的选择及使用与会话者的社会背景密切相关。

S1.1——2. 全球化背景下的语言流动

——社会语言学研究的新发展

赵芃，天津商业大学

摘要：社会语言学从诞生之日起便始终致力于研究社会生活中的语言问题，这一特点在世界进入21世纪之后仍然得以坚持并越发明显。随着全球化进程的不断深入，社会生活的方方面面都不同程度地受到影响，人们使用的语言也不例外。各种新的语言使用方式层出不穷，这一方面体现为语言的创新，另一方面也体现为语言的杂糅。这些新的语言使用方式，与全球化进程联系起来，与人口的流动联系起来，在一定程度上体现着“语言流动”这个在21世纪非常明显的社会语言学问题。我们将首先讨论全球化的特征和由此产生的语言流动问题，然后结合一些研究案例讨论语言流动的隐形和显性方式、语言流动的复杂性问题，并提出一些研究语言流动的概念性工具。

关键词：语言流动；全球化；概念性工具

S1.1——3. 社会语言学视角下的汉语百年语体演变

冯莉，黑龙江大学

摘要：“语体”二字在汉语史上有若干种不同的概念，此处指的是对应于 style-register 的语言风格类型，如一般理解的书面语体和口语体的区分。已有研究多数是基于语料库进行汉语某语体某个（些）局部特征的描写性统计成果，本文旨在回顾近百年来汉语语体历经种种社会文化历史因素的推动而不断演变的过程，将近百年汉语分为三个阶段进行社会语言学描写与特征分析，包括1.前期文白消长，汉外接触互动，汉语文言成分在消长中仍然保留下来，而外译汉的翻译不但产生了词与句层面的欧化影响，更是在汉语中创造与生发了很多新的语域形式与样式，其影响延续至今，当下依然强势；2.中期白话普及，现代汉语语体逐渐成形，伴随社会生活的发展，语体形式也逐渐稳定下来；3.近期网络语体逐步成形，语体生态繁荣，改革开放之后社会经济文化形态的丰富带来了语体的多样。本文考察材料包括文学作品、政论文献、商务报告、媒体新闻、学术论文以及网络语言。本文观点是，语体是受汉语内在特征和外在社会活动等众多因素制约和影响而形成的结果，近百年汉语语体变化剧烈，但总体来说，不同时期文言、白话以及外来语三者的关系需要梳理和解读，社会语言学视角的分析必能带来语体研究的新空间。

S1.1——4. 饮食语言的社会语言学探索：基于词嵌入技术的“辣”与“Spicy”的语义表征与文化负载对比研究

汪杉，北京师范大学

Abstract: Gustatory perception is one of the most fundamental human experiences, and gustatory words describing this experience are widely present across world languages. Among them, “辣” là represents a unique gustatory sensation that holds a significant position in Chinese food culture. This study employs word embedding techniques to analyze online food review data from 2020-2023 on two major review platforms, Dianping in China and Yelp in the United States. It explores the differences in semantic representations and four cultural dimensions (gender, age, emotion, and health concepts) of the gustatory words “辣” là and “spicy” from a sociolinguistic perspective, revealing underlying differences in social cognition and cultural roots. The findings show that the Chinese gustatory word “辣” là exhibits greater richness and flexibility in word formation and collocation compared to its English counterpart. In terms of gender and age, “辣” là is more strongly associated with Chinese males and younger groups, reflecting the unique gender connotations and age orientation of the “辣” là gustatory sensation in Chinese food culture. In the aspect of emotion associations, “辣” là is more closely linked to positive emotions such as excitement in Chinese food culture, while “spicy” is relatively neutral in English. Furthermore, in terms of health concepts, the study finds that “spicy” is closely

associated with the concept of “unhealthy” in English, while “辣” là in Chinese do not show a significant health-related bias. Overall, the sociolinguistic examination of the gustatory words for “辣” là highlights the profound influence of Chinese and Western food culture differences on language use.

Using the gustatory words for “辣” là as an entry point, this study explores the complex interactions among language, cognition, and culture. Theoretically, it deepens cross-linguistic sociolinguistic research on gustatory words, and practically, it provides linguistic insights for cross-cultural food communication. Moreover, as a novel attempt to apply natural language processing techniques in multilingual sociolinguistic research, this study offers new perspectives for the development of sociolinguistics.

S1.1——5. 印尼华语特有词“峇迪 (BATIK)”的研究

林明慈 (SUSI), 北京师范大学

摘要: 印度尼西亚华语是东南亚华语的部分, 具有东南亚区域华语的共性也具有自身的特性。同为新加坡、马来西亚以及印尼华语特有词的“峇迪”是源自印尼语和马来语的“BATIK”的音译词, 收入于《全球华语大辞典》以及新马华语特有词词典中。而在印尼华语书面语中, 对译“BATIK”的词形不只是“峇迪”, 还有其他音译词——峇泽、巴泽、巴迪、巴迪克以及意译——蜡染。本文以印尼社会生活中常见、富有地域色彩并具有代表性的文化特有词“峇迪”的原词“BATIK”为研究对象, 考察其对译的词形类别; 以2019~2023年印尼华文报刊《国际日报》和《千岛日报》及印华写作协会网站的印尼华文文学作品为语料, 考察各译词的使用情况并探讨印尼华语特有词与东南亚新马华语圈的共性与个性。关于词形方面, 印尼华语书面语语料中所选用的译词较为多样, 搭配形式更丰富; 在构词上, 除了可作为修饰语以外, 也可作为中心语的成分。相比新马华语较为一致地使用“峇迪”作为对译“BATIK”的词形, 印尼华语更偏向使用音译词后音带有“方言借音”的“峇泽”或“巴泽”, 而意译词“蜡染”也常搭配音译词使用, 使得构词与使用形式呈现出多元化与常变性, 在词组搭配方面也具有语码混搭的表现形式。关于东南亚新、马、印(尼)对“BATIK”文化特有词的共性表现为: 一是其来源同为印尼语和马来语, 二是引进方式主要以音译为主; 三是使用功能主要用于造句和构词, 也渐渐趋向于语素化; 而东南亚三地的个性差异主要表现为音译的特殊译法和使用形式上的差异。其特殊译法在于后音借用了闽方言发音所对应的汉字合成而形成了印尼独创的词形; 另一方面, 相比新马较为固定地使用“峇迪”, 印尼华语书面语中有不同词形的选用以及更为复杂的扩大性使用形式。

关键词: 印尼华语; 特有词; 峇迪; 峇泽; BATIK

S1.1——6. 地方方言“官民同保”行动结点分析：以山西省大同市为例

梁皓琳，上海外国语大学语言研究院/中国外语战略研究中心

摘要：方言是我国宝贵的文化资源，近20年来我国政府和学界都在努力保护方言，尽力减缓方言衰退、解决代际传承断层等问题。为了进一步认识方言保护在实际操作中的具体情况，本文在曹志耘（2019）提出的“官民同保”的基础上，从一个本土研究者的角度出发，对地方方言保护行动进行结点分析（nexus analysis）。研究以山西省大同市为例，将“大同方言保护实践”视作社会行动（social action），以大同市政府、大同方言研究学者和大同市经典书店老板刘先生作为历史个体，通过他们的政府话语（政府官网上的政策文本、政务公开、新闻资讯等）、学者话语（大同方言研究学术论文和专著）和公众话语（半结构式访谈内容），着重分析了在话语空间里三个历史个体对于大同方言博物馆的话语权力互动秩序，验证了官民之间存在的“鸿沟”（曹志耘，2017）：民众在方言保护行动中缺少了解途径和发声渠道，学者和政府相对较难获悉他们的意见和建议；学者群体的工作成果不易下沉到民间，且与民间方言保护者的交流也不足；政府的服务平台不够完善，上传下达通道不畅。本文提出的三者信息共享时的路径障碍对于方言保护、普通话推广等语言政策如何“以人民为中心”进行人类文明新形态的优化有着实地考察的意义。

S1.1——7. 威海区域城市方言的语音变异

刘倩，山东大学（威海）

摘要：在各地汉语方言均受到普通话强烈影响和渗透的背景下，一些大城市的方言如广州话、上海话也和多数方言一样，使用空间迅速收缩，方言语音、词汇、语法特征趋于弱化，方言使用者的方言交际能力也逐渐下降。地处胶东半岛的中等城市威海的方言虽然面临类似的局面，但整体而言，区域内本地人彼此之间使用方言的频率仍旧较高，甚至有相当多的本地人与非威海方言使用者交流时也使用威海话。威海区域包括威海市区、文登区、荣成市，是传统意义的地理方言连续体，而从社会维度上观察，这一区域的城市方言也呈现出语音变异的连续性和复杂性。尽管城市规模不大，中心城市的影响在语音变异中仍然发挥着重要作用。本文基于80份左右样本数据的方言材料，全面系统地介绍威海城市方言声调、声母、韵母等方面语音变异的现状，并结合实验语音学、城市方言学的量化研究方法，重点讨论其中的几个语音问题，包括去声调的变异、精见组声母的变异、新韵母变体 u 的形成等。通过对共时语音变异的观察，可以看到威海城市方言既有向普通话靠拢的一面，又有维持自身方言特征和演化方向的一面。无论哪种形式的变异，语言创新成分扩散的方向和模式都是值得深入探究的问题。共同语影响和中心城市影响在不同语音项目

的变异中发挥着不同的作用，从而导致音变模式的差异，进而促成言语社区内部特定人群口音标识的形成。

关键词: 城市方言; 语音变异; 演化; 口音标识

分会场 1.2 (S1.2) : 多语多文化下的翻译、社会话语分析研究 (英文报告)

Session 1.2 (S1.2): Translation in multilingual and multicultural contexts, social discourse research (English presentations)

S1.2—1. Theatre translation of Peking Opera in a multilingual and multicultural context: A field study on the processes of translating and staging Peking Opera for the Hawaiian stage

Hong LI (李虹), Queen's University Belfast

Abstract: The intricacies of the xiqu form and its different conception of theatre-making engender many difficulties for both the production and reception of the translated xiqu plays in non-Chinese contexts. In great part, of course, this is because the theatre translator's decisions are largely conditioned by the contingency of production and reception in a specific context, so that the stage-worthiness, or the performability, of a translated xiqu play is tested and realised through the collaborative work of the translator and the target non-Chinese production team in order to ensure a meaningful audience experience. The stage translators and production teams constantly negotiate between loss and gain in the process of re-creating the theatrical and aesthetic impacts of the original xiqu forms in the target performance. This study reports my field research into Elizabeth Wichmann-Walczak's 2018 English Peking Opera production for the university stage, with an intention to understand the actual issues of translating and staging Peking Opera in a non-Chinese, multicultural environment. Fieldwork materials, including observations of rehearsal and public performance, interviews, collected paratexts, and audio/video/photograph recordings, are used. It assesses how Wichmann-Walczak deals with the performability of Peking Opera through a collaboration within her multicultural production team and the reactions of the target multicultural actors and audiences. The study shows that Wichmann-Walczak adopts a pedagogical approach to Peking Opera in her practice, building a pedagogical relationship with her multicultural production team and the Hawaiian audience to bring the audience closer to the Peking Opera story and aesthetic world.

S1.2—2. Yi Jing (易经)'s diverse interpretations in Spain - an indispensable cross-cultural communication through the global Chinese classic

李虹莹, 上海外国语大学贤达经济人文学院

Hongying LI, Xianda College of Economics and Humanities Shanghai International Studies University

Abstract: The *Yi Jing*, one of the oldest and most influential Chinese text, has been

introduced to the Western world for over three centuries. Previous studies have shown that different translators have interpreted this classic text from various perspectives, such as a Confucian classic, a repository of wisdom, a manual for divination, a historical document, a psychological aid (see Wu, 2017, pp. 65-80). These interpretations not only have guided its general usage in the Western world but also give it a very different life in scholarship from the traditional Chinese paradigm (Ng, 2021). However, to date, the studies of *Yi Jing*'s dissemination in the Western world mainly focuses on its English and German translations. Although the Spanish-speaking world already has numerous valuable translations, very little scholarly attention has been paid to their reception.

Therefore, this paper examines the paratextual elements of three direct Chinese-Spanish translations of the *Yi Jing* published in Spain. It aims to explore the values conveyed by these translations towards this Chinese classic and their potential impacts. The results reveal differing perspectives on the nature and relevance of the *Yi Jing*: (1) emphasizing the cosmic consciousness of the *Yi Jing* as a repository of wisdom and respecting the commentary of the historical authority Confucius, while deliberately distancing from the practice of divination; (2) valuing its philosophical significance alongside divinatory applications, but considering the former as a prerequisite for the latter; (3) highlighting divination practices while considering historical commentaries as distortions of the original core text. Each version, within its historical and social context, has contributed uniquely to the reception of the *Yi Jing* in Spain. This study broadens our understanding of cross-cultural communication and intellectual discourse surrounding this classic Chinese text on a global scale.

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S1.2—3. Reconstructing Lower-class Women in Translation: Intersections of gender, sexuality, and class oppression in the Chinese Translations of *Tipping the Velvet*

郁仲莉、张琪瑶, 宁波诺丁汉大学

Zhongli YU & Qiyao ZHANG, University of Nottingham Ningbo China

Abstract: This study discusses the reconstruction of lower-class women in two Chinese translations (Lin 2009, Chen 2017) of *Tipping the Velvet* (*TTV*, Waters 1998), examining how the translators represent the oppression against lower-class women in their translations and compare the translation effects through the feminist lens. *TTV* is the debut novel of Sarah Waters. A prominent female writer, Waters is unique in depicting the lives of lower-class women in the Victorian era (O'Callaghan 2017). In *TTV*, Waters explores gender, sexuality, and class, through the personal development and adventures of the protagonist Nancy Astley, a sheltered woman from lower class in the Victorian society. In portraying

the predicament of lower-class women, Waters foregrounds the ways in which lower-class women are exposed to multiple forms of oppression resulted from the intersections of gender, sexuality, and class oppression. By far, two Chinese translations of *TTV* have gained much attention in China, produced respectively by Lin Yuwei (2009) and Chen Xuan (2017). Lin is a male translator from Taiwan, and Chen is a female feminist translator in Mainland China with rich experience in translating feminist literature. There have been criticisms online on Lin's 'stiff' translation and distorted delivery. Chen's translation is generally well received, very popular among readers (Wang 2019). In her translation and online posts, Chen reveals special concerns for lower-class women. The differences between Lin and Chen in translating lower-class women provide an important avenue for feminist scrutinization. In recent years, there has been an intersectional turn in feminist translation studies, which stresses the importance of examining systematic oppression against women in translations (cf. Yu 2015&2023, Castro and Spoturno 2022, Henry-Tierney 2024). How Chen and Lin represent the predicaments of lower-class women in *TTV*, especially those caused by the intersections of gender, sexuality, and class oppression, makes much difference in conveying feminism of *TTV*. An analysis of the multiple intersectional forms of discrimination against women in the two translations shows that Chen utilizes various strategies to reconstruct the sufferings of lower-class women which accentuates a myriad of oppression against lower-class women, while in Lin's translation, the sufferings of lower-class women is often ignored, resulting in the loss of Waters's feminist intention.

Key words: reconstruct, lower-class women, intersections of gender, sexuality, and class oppression, *Tipping the Velvet*, feminist translation analysis

S1.2—4. Digital Misinformation and Rumor-Busting: Diverse Portrayals Of 'Beiou Feng' (Nordic Style) on Chinese Social Media

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Abstract: This research explores the multifaceted digital representations of 'Beiou Feng' (Nordic style) on WeChat public accounts, a prominent social media platform in China. Positioned at the confluence of media language, consumerism, and digital misinformation, this study unpacks how the Nordic Style's hallmarks of minimalism, practicality, and sustainability are propagated or misrepresented through digital narratives. We found a dichotomy through semantic network visualization and sentiment analysis on a corpus composed of 319 articles from WeChat. On the one hand, a prevalent trend of commercial content oversimplifies the Nordic style to monochrome and low-budget concepts while often neglecting its authentic cultural and design intricacies. Conversely, a smaller set of constantly emerging articles seeks to confront these misrepresentations by introducing the vibrant, diverse, and human-centric features of the Nordic style. We address the findings in the context of Chinese commercial media (shangye meiti) and self-published media (zi meiti) through their distinct communication strategies and operational objectives. We suggest that two media-based practices generate the cycle of misinformation and refutation online: digital narratives that aim to influence consumer perceptions and rebuttal dialogues that aim to attract a broader online audience. This study reveals how digital narratives

portray a Western cultural phenomenon on the censored Chinese Internet. It also emphasizes the impact of social media on shaping consumer opinions and international branding strategies. Furthermore, this study also signals the imperative to tackle disinformation in the digital era. Keywords: digital misinformation, Chinese social media, consumerism, media language, corpus linguistics.

S1.2—5. Walk and Peck: A Multimodal Corpus for Multilingual Urban Landscape

张霄军，西交利物浦大学

Xiaojun ZHANG, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

Abstract: A multimodal corpus is a collection of data that incorporates various modalities, such as text, audio, video, and images. This type of corpus typically involves the coordinated collection of data through different communication channels, including speech, gaze, gestures, and body posture. Multimodal corpora have broad applications in linguistics, computer science, artificial intelligence, and other fields, supporting tasks like natural language processing, speech recognition, sentiment analysis, and human-computer interaction. Multilingual urban landscapes refer to the urban environments that feature diverse language elements, including road signs, billboards, shop fronts, and public artworks. These language elements reflect the multicultural and linguistic diversity of a city, constituting an important part of its cultural identity.

Combining multimodal corpora with multilingual urban landscapes can lead to interesting and valuable research. For instance, we can utilize the images and text data in multimodal corpora to conduct a multimodal analysis of urban language landscapes, revealing the distribution and interaction of different language elements. Additionally, we can leverage natural language processing and computer vision techniques to automatically recognize and extract text and image information from language landscapes, further exploring the complexity and diversity of urban culture. Moreover, multimodal corpora can be used to build interactive platforms or systems for multilingual urban landscapes. By integrating various modal data and interactive methods, we can provide users with a richer and more intuitive cultural experience of the city. The combination of multimodal corpora and multilingual urban landscapes offers new perspectives and methods for studying urban culture, enabling us to gain a deeper understanding of its complexity and diversity.

We have conducted three fieldworks on urban landscape surveys in Suzhou Industry Park (SIP). Based on these survey reports, we proposed a to-be-released local standard for public signs translation in Suzhou and developed a WeChat App on public sign translation correction. We intend to extend the research and survey with a multimodal manner, that is, to build a multimodal corpus for multilingual urban landscapes. This paper is to introduce the work plan and prototype platform, the possible outcomes and the significance of this research.

S1.2—6. Digital discourse on singlehood and romantic relationships

黄璟, 华南农业大学 Jing HUANG, South China Agricultural University

刘坦君, 西交利物浦大学 Tanjun LIU, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

Abstract: The rocketing divorce rate and the plummeting marriage rate in mainland China in the past few years evoked public concern about the hardships of not only maintaining a marriage but also getting into a marriage or relationship. Tuodan (literally, to get out of being single) has become “a problem”. Some academics keenly participated in such public discussions, created contents on popular social media, and shared ideas or suggestions. This study focuses on a 10-episode educational collection on the topics of romantic relationships and “stop being single” uploaded on one of the most popular youth-oriented video-sharing platforms in China, Bilibili, by a well-known university sociologist, Shen Yifei. The videos altogether led to more than 40,000 comments and replies and 81,000 danmu (on-screen comments like bullet curtain). Two corpora of these comments and danmu were separately built. Drawing upon a corpus-assisted discourse approach, this study uses #LancsBox v.5.x. (Brezina, Weill-Tessier and McEnery 2020) to analyse these comments and danmu. We focused on key terms such as romantic relationships (恋爱, 谈恋爱), stop being single (脱单), and explored their usage in collocations and contexts, examining how these concepts are constructed. The analysis shows that romantic relationship is commonly described in terms of patterns (模式), and disagreement has occurred on it. Some pursued after idealised or established relationship/love patterns, which is dismissed by some others, who advocate fostering realistic relationships, and engaging in interactions with specific individuals. This debate corresponds to Shen’s suggestion, regarding not imitating the previous generation in following up set relationship patterns. Another frequently occurring collocate of romantic relationship is self (自己). Many viewers emphasised their own needs and preferences over those of the dates, which indicates a self-priority approach to considering entering into a relationship. These strike a stark contrast with the Chinese previous generation, where a functionalistic approach and a couple-as-a-team orientation were predominant. These findings signal an individualistic trend and resonate with the surge of egoism (Yan, 2003) in relationship discourse in current China. This research contributes to understanding the transforming beliefs about love, relationships and dating in China by focusing on the comments and danmu on a youth-oriented video-sharing social platform. It helps clarify the practices involved in co-constructing romantic relationship discourses, particularly in terms of the impact of academic influencers upon audiences as well as the agency of media participants.

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- Keywords: comments and danmu, romantic relationships, youth-oriented video-sharing platform, LancsBox

S1.2—7. Learner identity construction as a resource for critical learning: A longitudinal study of two Chinese emergent multilinguals in an EMI university

殷于书，西交利物浦大学

Yushu YIN, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

Abstract: Identity plays a pivotal role in the critical learning process of emergent multilinguals, influencing their reception and production of learning content. Employing a qualitative approach, this study utilises multiple interviews, think-aloud protocols, and other ethnographic methods to explore the dynamic interplay between learner identity and self-regulated learning (SRL) during different learning trajectories. Grounded in poststructuralist perspectives, particularly Butler's (2004) performative theory and Zimmerman's (2000, 2013) self-regulation theory, the study develops a novel framework that elucidates how emergent multilinguals construct their learner identity through navigating various social, cultural, and academic dimensions in both communities of practice and imagined communities. Through the analysis of two emergent multilinguals' experiences, the study highlights the reciprocal relationship between sociocultural backgrounds and cognitive strategies, underscoring the agency exercised by students in critical learning processes within English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI) environments. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexities of identity formation and learning dynamics among emergent multilinguals, with implications for educational practice and policy.

分会场 1.3 (S1.3)：多语多元文化下的翻译、社会话语分析研究（中文报告）
Session 1.3 (S1.3): Translation in multilingual and multicultural contexts, social discourse research (Chinese presentations)

S1.3——1. 西南地区少数民族典籍对外译介与翻译策略研究

覃丽赢，昆明理工大学

摘要：少数民族典籍是中国文化和中华文明不可分割的一部分，也是世界多元文化的有机组成部分。民族典籍外译具有跨语言、跨学科和跨文化的特点。本文以哈尼族的创世史诗 Oerzar 的英译为例（涉及泰国阿卡文、现行民间国际通用哈尼文、汉语和英语的四语转换过程），阐释译者如何在大翻译框架的指导下，突破由语言差异、思维差异和文化差异带来的翻译障碍，从译者的主体性和译作的传播性对民族典籍的翻译进行过程性研究，针对当前少数民族典籍翻译和传播中存在的问题，提出如何提升我国少数民族典籍翻译的质量，提高民族文化的对外传播，更好地服务于中国形象的建构与文化传播。

关键词：民族典籍翻译；大翻译；译者的主体性；译作的传播性

S1.3——2. 西班牙语文化语境下的中国经典故事翻译 ——以故事标题为例

曹羽菲，上海外国语大学

摘要：中国经典故事的外译应当切合语言对象国的文化语境，也就是要符合译入语的语言文化传统和语言表达习惯，从而提高中国经典故事外译的接受度。本文基于话语顺应理论，将西班牙语版的中国经典故事与其中文蓝本进行对比，考察这些故事在外译过程中标题发生的变化以及应用的话语顺应策略。研究表明，为适应西班牙语文化语境，中国经典故事在西班牙语外译的过程中会根据具体语境，使用趋异、趋同、保持和互补等话语顺应策略，这些策略的应用使得故事的标题表达更加符合对象国语言文化语境，同时能让西班牙语受众更好理解并易于接受，进而提高中国故事外译的接受度，让西班牙语受众读懂中国故事，实现中国文化面向西班牙语国家的精准传播。

S1.3——3. 语言资源视角下文化翻译中的多语能力：功能、挑战与对策

冯健高，常州大学

摘要：随着全球化进程的加速，不同文化间的交流变得日益频繁，文化翻译在此过程中扮演了至关重要的角色，已成为连接不同民族与文化的重要桥梁。多语能力为文化翻译提供了更多的选择和可能性，其重要性在文化翻译领域尤为凸显。然而，传统的翻译研究和实践往往关注于双语能力，对多语能力的探讨相对较少。本文将从语言资源的视角出发，探讨多语能力在文化翻译中的功能，分析其面临的挑战，并提出相应的对策。通过文献综述和案例分析，本研究揭示了多语能力对于提升翻译质量、促进跨文化交流和增强文化适应性的重要性。同时，分析了当前多语翻译实践所面临的语言技能不足、文化理解差异、技术应用限制等挑战，并提出了相应的策略和建议，包括加强多语翻译教育、开发利用先进的语言资源工具、培养跨文化交际能力等。

文化翻译作为跨文化交流的关键环节，其质量直接影响到不同文化间的理解和互动。多语能力是文化翻译中不可或缺的一部分，它不仅能够提升翻译的质量，还能够促进更有效的跨文化交流。面对多语翻译过程中的挑战，需要采取综合性的策略，包括加强多语教育和培训、利用现代技术辅助翻译、以及提高翻译者的跨文化意识。通过这些措施，可以有效提升翻译者的多语能力，进而推动文化翻译实践的发展。

S1.3——4. 基于 LDA 主题模型的“现代化”概念话语建构研究

刘熠、于航，辽宁大学

摘要：中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会报告中进一步明确了中国式现代化的历史使命、中国特色和本质要求，“中国式现代化”概念已成为中国共产党政治话语体系中的核心概念，也是反映当代中国发展道路的中国特色话语。自“现代化”概念传入中国到“中国式现代化”概念的生成，一定程度上反映了中国共产党领导中国人民建设社会主义现代化强国的历史进程，历时视角下我国“现代化”概念的动态话语建构将为解读中国式现代化从哪来、怎么走、何处去做出贡献。本研究以1949年10月~2022年12月期间《人民日报》标题或正文中包含关键词“现代化”的新闻为语料，采用LDA主题建模技术探究新中国成立以来“现代化”相关报道的主题，LDA主题模型可在无监督的情况下对文本数据进行结构化归纳，降低结果的主观性，并在完成主题分析后进一步考察主题关键词的高频搭配词和共现语境，以揭示中国“现代化”概念的话语建构及其演变。研究发现，中国“现代化”概念及相关新闻的主题与时俱进，与所处的社会历史背景息息相关。本研究拟提出将LDA主题模型应用于中国特色概念话语建构的分析框架，以期为中国式现代化概念的解读与传播提供语言学理据。

S1.3——5. “一带一路”这十年：历时视角下中国主流外宣媒体关于“一带一路”报道的话语传播研究

蓝越谦，北京航空航天大学

摘要：随着批评话语研究的不断发展，学界有关“一带一路”话语传播研究逐步深入。本文采用“双层——五步”分析框架，借助“元话语”、“再情景化”等核心概念，以中国主流外宣媒体 China Daily 近十年对“一带一路”倡议的报道为语料，尝试结合语料库工具，拟探讨关于 China Daily “一带一路”话语的以下问题：1) 历时视角下，“一带一路”外宣报道中是否具有元话语？其呈现模式是什么？2) “一带一路”元话语的再情景化体现出何种特征？

本文认为，2017年可视为重要时间节点。研究发现，“合作”、“发展”、“贸易”话语贯穿十年外宣报道，在各阶段均较高频率提及，三个主题为该项目的重点领域。其次，元话语的历时再情景化能体现并引导社会因素变化，构成了垂直化的宣传版块和针对性的报道内容，体现出“变且不变”的规律，符合精准传播的策略要求。同时，本研究也为中国媒体的外宣策略提供了启示。

S1.3——6. “中国人在线”——消费主义与饭圈时代背景下的以互联网为媒介的中国国族认同的日常话语（再）生产

王志威，爱丁堡大学

摘要：此研究探索国族认同如何在中文互联网上被社会政治行动者（尤其是普通用户）加以话语（再）生产。此研究不仅可以使我们跳出对于国族情感的线上表达的政治性的过度关注，并且可以使我们获得对于中国当代线上（及线下）世界的“社会科技生态学”更丰富的见解。此研究采用民族志方法论，其“田野调查点”为新浪微博与哔哩哔哩（B站）。数据收集方法为线上民族志观察法。数据分析方法为批评话语分析法。从2021年11月到2022年12月，我共进行了36周线上民族志观察，据此得到36册田野札记。初步发现：一、新浪微博和B站上的国族/民族主义话语很多样，既有针对“他者”的也有针对“自我”的，既有历史维度上的也有现实维度上的，既会与官方主流话语相符也会相异甚至相斥，既有直抒胸臆的国族认同感的表达也有披着国族/民族主义情感的外衣实际另有它图的表达；二、政府与两个平台虽然在决定更基本的国族表达框架上发挥主导作用，但是用户对于具体国族/民族主义话语的实际解释与调用却取决于他们的主观能动性，而且普通用户不仅互相之间会就对于“国族性”具体成分的解释产生争论甚至争吵，他们也会直接或间接表达出对于官方定义的“主流话语”的一定程度上的异议，虽然他们的表达形式会体现出比较明显的日常性、散漫性与玩乐性；三、新浪微博和B站上的国族认同的话语（再）生产的过程不仅取决于两个平台各自的技术可供性与限制性，且在更大程度上依赖于中国线下世界中既定的一些社会政治机制与框架。

关键词：国族认同；国族/民族主义话语；日常国族性/民族主义；中国民族主义；数字媒体

分会场 1.4 (S1.4): 语言政策、规划、语言与社会（英文报告）

Session 1.4 (S1.4): Language planning, language policy, language and society (English presentations)

S1.4——1. ‘Metaphorical’ Language Policy and Language Politics: Lessons from the Arabic-Speaking World

廉超群，北京大学

Chaoqun LIAN, Beijing University

Abstract: This paper aims to employ well-established understandings of metaphorical mechanisms to examine the interface of language policy and language politics. It contends that language policy is inherently political, and the distinction between language policy and language politics lies in the degree to which language is politicized in the socio-political

sphere. Just as metaphor involves the comparison or association of a target with a vehicle, language can function both as a target that the extra-linguistic stands for and a vehicle that stands for the extra-linguistic. Similarly, just as metaphor also involves the blending of two input spaces, language can also become a blend of both the linguistic and the extra-linguistic. These diverse roles of language in metaphorical or metaphor-like situations correspond to varying degrees of language politicization. This paper presents three cases from the Arabic-speaking world, illustrating three degrees of such politicization.

In the first case, language serves as a target of metaphor and a refraction of politics. Discussions on Arabic diglossia within language policy compare standard and colloquial varieties of Arabic to living organisms, subject to the same natural forces and patterns of interrelations. While these discussions are centered on language, they also refract extra-linguistic socio-political considerations regarding state building and pan-Arab solidarity.

In the second case, language can be viewed as a vehicle of metaphor and a proxy for politics. A comprehensive survey of language policy discussions in the Arabic-speaking world over an extended period demonstrates how these discussions associate political “predicaments” with language “problems” and propose to address the former by resolving the latter, as if the linguistic could symbolize the political akin to the vehicle representing the target in metaphor. Language ceases to be the primary object of language policy; instead, the socio-political realm takes precedence. Consequently, language serves as a proxy for extra-linguistic causes.

In the third case, language is integrated into a blend where it becomes challenging to distinguish between linguistic and political domains. Political struggles over language in the Arabic-speaking world, both in conflictual and mundane situations, are analyzed to elucidate how language becomes an integral component of politics within the language-politics blend.

All the above degrees of language politicization operate through a mechanism of language symbolism (Suleiman 2011, 2013; Lian 2020), projecting what happens in the social world onto language, so languages and language varieties become symbols that stand for social agents, groups and institutions, and intra- and inter-language relations become symbols that stand for power relations between agents, groups and institutions. This intricate interplay underscores the profound entanglement of language and politics within the sociolinguistic landscape of the Arabic-speaking world.

S1.4—2. Regional Bilingualism in Siberia: The case of Tyva and Khakassia

Tamara G. Borgoiakova, Katanov Khakass State University

Abstract: In accordance with the language legislation of the Russian Federation, its titular languages received official status within the respective republics, recognizing the value of multilingualism. An analysis of the regional bilingual situations is based on statistical data from the latest All-Russian Population Census (2020) and data of sociolinguistic surveys and interviews (2020-2022). Confirmation was received that a high level of practical proficiency in Russian is differentiated by types of speech activity and correlates with its perception as the language of civil identity and the first language of the majority at a higher level - within the entire state, which determines its strong position in bilingual spaces under study. According to academic classification of languages of Russia republican titular

languages belong to the category of the “majority languages”. However, as it has been revealed, belonging to majority or minority languages does not always determine their communicative weight or communicative suitability at the regional level (Riera-Gil). The development of regional bilingualism in Tuva is characterized as “atypical” version with the younger generation’s poor command of the Russian language (Alpatov) with Tuvan as the L1 for the majority of the adult Tuvan population in the conditions of the Russian language dominance in the “high” official spheres of the republic. For native speakers of the Tuvan language, their mother tongue still retains not only the value of ethnic identity, but also the instrumental value and benefit, which also affects its digital vitality. Bilingualism in Khakassia is different –with evident transition of the titular language into the category of a functionally second language at the best, and shift to Russian monolingualism as the second option with preservation of high level of positive attitude towards the native language. A predictable gradual increase in the proportion of Tuvan and Khakass bilinguals with their native languages as L2 is preferable to switching to Russian monolinguals at the cost of abandoning the native languages. Different subjects of language policy should prioritize the empowerment of native speakers of minority languages because existing laws and policies have proven inadequate to ensure nondiscrimination in their contemporary usage (Carpenter).

S1.4—3. The Cityscape of Chongqing Based on the Production of Space

巫宏梅，重庆师范大学

Hongmei WU, Chongqing Normal University

摘要：在全球化的进程中，各国家和民族之间的联系与交流日益增加。与此同时，全球性的语言冲突和问题也凸显出来。强势语言的迅速传播并占领霸权地位，而弱势语言，如少数民族语言、方言则面临濒危和消亡（刘汝山，王美玲，2007）。语言资源、话语权力等意识逐渐觉醒，语言多样性，语言规划与管理受到高度重视。重庆市城市语言景观的多样性，空间分布的差异性充分体现全球化与本土化的碰撞与融合。以 Lefebvre（1991）的空间概念（The Production of Space）框架为理论基础，借鉴 Trumper-Hecht（2010）的探究方法，本研究从空间实践（物理）、构想空间（政治）和生活空间（体验）三个维度考察重庆市语言景观，采集官方与民间文本、标牌及口语语料，探究外语（英语）、普通话、方言及少数民族语言的生态与规划建设。本研究采用文献资料分析法，田野调查，访谈问卷，案例研究等方法，选取重庆市主城九区及重要交通港口为调查研究对象，全方位、立体化探究重庆市城市语言景观，其隐性语言政策，及语言生态建设现状。其研究结果有助于城市语言景观信息功能（information function）的完善与改进，而其象征功能（symbolic function）的探索可为隐性语言政策与规划提供思路和智力支持。

关键词：三维空间理论；重庆市语言景观；语言政策与规划

S1.4—4. Who are the ‘foreigners’? Superdiversity and identity in Chinese heritage schools in Italy

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Abstract: Sociolinguistics has long accepted the particular point of view provided by the notion of ‘superdiversity’, first introduced by Vertovec (2007). In order to study phenomena of migration and the resulting societies, the superdiversity which contemporary, mainly urban communities feature imposes to avoid merely relying on the concept of ethnicity, but imposes to take into account other, innumerable social, economic, cultural variables. Nonetheless, one of the main elements of ethnicity, language (Vertovec 2007, 1049), was touched by the ‘superdiversity’ wave as well: ‘Superdiversity, thus, seems to add layer upon layer of complexity to sociolinguistic issues’ (Blommaert 2013, 8).

On the other hand, there exists a place attended by migrants and especially by second-generation children of migrants, whose goal seems to be the reduction of the complexity of their own cultural and linguistic conditions: heritage language schools. As several scholars involved in language socialization and heritage language studies (such as Li and Zhu (2014), Leeman (2015), He (2017), Guardado (2018) maintain, heritage language schools are the place in which a novice is socialized into her/his heritage community and is attributed a well-shaped identity.

The present contribution aims at shedding a light on Italy-based Chinese heritage schools. Interviews with parents of children attending these schools, as well as with presidents and teachers, will be analysed. The goal is to assess the negotiation between their will to have the children taught Chinese and the complex linguistic situation in which they and their children live. The results shown will come from the interviews conducted within the Italy-funded project *ECCO-Italy: Education of Children of Chinese Origin in Italy on Chinese heritage schools*.

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S1.4—5. Reflecting on Language Shift from a Family Inter-generational Perspective: Language Practices and Attitudes towards Northeastern Dialects and Mandarin

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西交利物浦大学 Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

Abstract: As a regional communication tool, dialect is the variety of language that is unique to a certain region or community, and it shifts and develops through various degrees of language contact. Studies in China on the interaction between Putonghua (Mandarin) and regional dialects have increasingly gained attention in academia and become a topic of interest in sociolinguistics. However, many previous studies have focused on dialects such as Cantonese, Hakka, and the Wu dialect (Fang, 2014; Yaling et al., 2019; Zou, 2020), while little attention has been paid to the interaction between Northeastern dialects and Mandarin. Based on this, this study takes one Northeastern family as a case study, from an inter-generational perspective, and analyzes the specific language practices and language shift within families. This study also delves into the attitudes and language identity of Northeastern people towards their dialects. The research methods contain two aspects: first, recording and observing language interactions among family members (comprising three generations), and analyzing their language practices from the perspectives of phonology, lexicon, and code-switching. Besides, the research also investigates people's attitudes towards Northeastern dialects through collecting data via questionnaires and semi-structured interviews with participants. Additionally, this research also used Verbal-Guise test to explain the implicit attitudes towards the assessed varieties. Analysis of the obtained data seem to indicate that the main reasons for the ongoing inter-generational language shift are related to language environment, family language policy, and the interlocutors' language attitudes. It further reveals that the future development of Northeastern dialects is not encouraging under the intense pressure from parents for their children to master the standard variety and the overwhelming social prestige associated with this variety. Thus, this study contributes to our understanding of the ongoing language shift involving Northeastern dialects, broadens the horizon of Mandarin-dialect contact research, and adds both theoretically and methodologically to the literature on Chinese sociolinguistics.

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S1.4—6. Unpacking the epistemic injustice in English medium instruction: an ethnography of Bangladeshi students' language ideologies in China

韩亚文、董娟, 东南大学

Yawen HAN & Juan DONG, Southeast University

Abstract: Despite extensive EMI research worldwide, few studies focus on stakeholders' EMI experiences through the lens of epistemological stance. Informed by 'epistemic injustice', this study examines the epistemic nature of EMI policy by examining Bangladeshi students' language ideologies to understand whose languages, knowledge, and voices are (mis)recognised and (de)legitimised in an EMI programme. Drawing upon an ethnographic study, data were collected through classroom observations, semi-structured interviews and relevant policy documents at a university in Southwest China. The findings revealed that the implementation of EMI policy shaped and influenced Bangladeshi students' language ideologies of English monolingual ideology and native-speaker ideology, thus reinforcing and contributing to epistemic injustice. The results demonstrate the necessity to consider the epistemological nature of social (in)justice in policy formulation and implementation, and how it is manifested by shaping the language ideologies of micro-level stakeholders. The findings provide insights into understanding EMI policy from a social justice perspective with implications for decolonial EMI policymaking and curriculum. By identifying and challenging the dominance of English and Western epistemologies in EMI education, the study provides insight into developing and embracing more inclusive and diverse learning environments that better reflect the needs and perspectives of students from various linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

Key words: Epistemic injustice; English medium instruction; Bangladeshi students; English monolingual ideology; native-speaker ideology

S1.4—7. Towards an ecosystem of student academic literacy in an EMI university: Focus on social-cultural influences

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Qingyang SUN, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

Abstract: English Medium instruction in non-English-speaking countries has become an expanding global phenomenon. A key activity for EMI stakeholders is assessments for subject courses, and for social sciences assessments are often through writing or speaking. The concept 'academic literacy' can thus be defined broadly as reading and writing a range of texts in university (Spack, 1997), and recently it is said to also include oral skills. Students speaking English as a foreign language in EMI settings need a certain level of academic literacy to succeed in their study, which include not only language skills but also content knowledge and socialization into the academic community. Traditionally, the term 'academic literacy' tends to be defined in western countries and conceived of as using English language; such a legacy may have some influence on the infrastructure of transnational EMI universities. This presentation will first discuss how the term academic

literacy may take a western bearing, and then focus on a research study about instructors' and students' perceptions of academic literacy in an EMI university. Through participants' ratings of perceived importance of literacy components and interviews, their beliefs of multilingual use and Chinese VS English academic conventions were analysed. A mainly English-dominant ideology was found among some participants, but the ideology was also reconciled with multilingual practices in reality. Factors behind beliefs will be discussed. It is suggested that stakeholders should develop a holistic understanding of academic literacy in EMI contexts and the complex multicultural ecosystem surrounding literacy development.

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分会场 2.1 (S2.1) : 语言景观 (中文报告)

Session 2.1 (S2.1): Language landscape, (Chinese presentations)

S2.1——1. 社区咖啡馆语言景观的时空体分析：本土全球化的日常实践

余 华，上海外国语大学语言研究院

摘要：全球化背景下人和物在不同的时间和空间流动，让日常生活的语言符号具有了跨越时间和空间的指向性，这对语言景观的内容和呈现方式都产生了深刻的影响，不断生发出新的语言资源和空间资源。本文运用线上与线下民族志研究方法，以杭州一家社区咖啡馆的语言景观为研究对象，从时空体的理论视角来探讨物的全球流动带来语言符号的全球流动，而人的全球流动，特别是海外求学或旅行的经历让在全球流动的语言符号资源在当地被再语境化，沉淀为本土日常多语语言景观。而短暂时空体则基于节庆与对社区居民需求的观察和回应，互动主体的创造力、沟通力和关爱心是语言景观呈现和消失的关键。

关键词：社区咖啡馆；全球流动；日常多语；语言景观；时空体

S2.1——2. Institutional Discourse in the Natural Environment: An Analysis of Linguistic Landscape in the Qinling Mountains in China

赵柏铸，清华大学

Abstract: This paper investigates the linguistic landscape (LL) in the Qinling Mountains, an east-to-west mountain range in central China. Public LL signs produced by official institutions in China serve as a significant channel for promulgating the official discourse. Some LL signs in the mountainous areas remind or alert people to protect waters, plants and their lives, while others directly present contents of laws and policies. The semiotic

representation of natural space and resources on LL signs in mountainous areas demonstrates Chinese institutional attention to natural space and resources as well as institutions' relationship with human beings. Therefore, this paper addresses the LL in one of the most important mountain ranges in China, the Qinling Mountains, exploring the motivation behind the making of LL signs, the function and significance of LL signs in the natural environment. This LL study is part of a ten-months ethnographic project, during which I visited the field several times and conduct the LL documentation and participant observation. In this paper, I examined five examples of LL signs in the Qinling Mountains based on the "Ethnographic Linguistic Landscape Analysis (ELLA)", a theoretical framework for qualitative LL studies proposed by Blommaert and Maly (2015). The results show that, for one thing, LL signs in the Qinling Mountains are indexes of multiple institutions and used to promote government policies. The signs appear indiscreetly and the institutional discourse are recurring in the mountains, resulting in the mountainous area as a space for publicity of laws and policies. LL signs become a governance tool for governments to take control of the mountainous areas and allege their authority there. The abstract space created by the legal discourse is connected with its associated natural space through LL signs. LL signs became a material law that existed in reality. For another thing, LL signs are placed in line with the characteristics of mountainous areas, such as "fire prevention" signs in the bushes and the "source water protection" signs placed near the reservoir. LL signs demarcate the natural environment and allocate varying importance to the divided mountainous area, highlighting the legal status of the mountains and facilitating the governance of the Qinling Mountains. To summarize, the LL signs facilitate communication between governments and people and achieve the unity of human and natural resource protection.

S2.1——3. “中心”与“边缘”：香港不同区域的多语景观建构分析

张天阳，上海交通大学

摘要：本研究对香港中环、西营盘和深水埗三个区域的多语景观进行了实地考察，共拍摄了1947个语言景观样本，并基于框架分析理论和地理符号学中的指示性概念建立了分析模型，以探讨香港不同区域的多语景观建构问题。本研究主要有以下发现：首先，三个区域的多语景观表征差异极大，呈现出不同的语言层级。其次，框架分析有助于探讨语言景观建构所涉及的权力协商、语言商品化、语言创新和身份认同等问题：权力框架通过规约性力量对语言景观进行了整体塑造与限制，然而部分语言景观中包含着与语言规范化和标准化相对抗的语言意识形态，彰显了特定群体在公共空间中捍卫个人生活经验、争取话语权利的期望。商品化框架下的语言景观创设揭示了全球化背景下的语言作为一种符号资源所具备的流动性，以及英语在发达的商品经济时代所具备的象征性符号价值。不同区域语言景观的英语文本在建构方式上的差异体现了全球性与本土性话语资源的碰撞与融合。创造性框架强调了方言和本土意识在语言景观创设中的呈现，在跨文化语境中，语言景观中的不同语言文本、图像其他表意符号能够以多样化的方式对话语资源和物质空间进行重塑，

在拓展标牌意义的内涵与外延时，通过语境化和再语境化进行身份构建，并在语言创新的过程中表征全球性与地方性。最后，在社会语言学的视域中，“中心”与“边缘”是一组相对的概念，多中心性和动态性是社会语言空间的两个基本特征。

S2.1——4. 基于变异研究方法的历史文化街区语言景观考察

殷成竹，北京语言大学

摘要：本研究采取了 Amos 和 Soukup（2020）所倡导的语言景观变异研究路径（VaLLS），通过量化研究的方法对北京市三条主要历史文化街区（南锣鼓巷、烟袋斜街与前门大街）的商业店铺的招牌进行了分析。本研究以店铺招牌文字的语码取向（code preference）为因变量进行了有序多分类 Logistic 回归分析，自变量包括店铺的行业类型、连锁店性质、文化属性、标牌模态、现代性五类。研究发现，尽管整体的语言景观在语码取向上汉语语码处于绝对优势地位，上述自变量与具体标牌的语码取向也有着显著关联。国际化、流行文化因素在历史文化街区空间中与传统文化因素相互融合，构成了历史文化街区独特的语言景观。本研究探索了变异研究方法在语言景观研究中的可能性，并从量的视角探讨了语言景观符号与文化因素的指向关系。

分会场 2.2（S2.2）：语言政策、规划（中文报告）

Session 2.2 (S2.2): Language planning, language policy (Chinese presentations)

S2.2——1. 现代国家文明建构视域下的俄罗斯语言政策模式

赵留，山西大学

摘要：在文明框架中理解现代国家的语言政策，系统挖掘语言及语言政策在文明建构中的时代价值，为新时代语言政策研究提供了新视角和新路径。语言既可以作为文明的本体和载体，成为语言政策的规划对象，也可以作为文明的建构工具，被视为语言政策话语。本文从上述两方面入手，分析俄罗斯现代俄语政策如何建构国家文明的过程。本研究提供了一个代表除西方文明之外的世界其他文明的现代国家语言政策案例，为我国语言政策助力现代文明建设提供了参考。

S2.2——2. 复杂动态系统理论视角下三峡库区家庭语言政策研究

——基于重庆万州区家庭的案例研究

黄璇，重庆大学

摘要：本研究从复杂动态系统理论视角下探讨三峡库区移民搬迁中家庭语言政策的变化，以此管中窥豹分析在三峡库区移民搬迁的巨大社会变化中，受到家庭和社会双重影响，库区家庭的家庭语言使用与发展情况。本研究采用回溯性半结构化访谈，以 Spolsky 语言管理理论为访谈框架，调查了居住在万州祖孙三代同堂的五组家庭，探讨了这些家庭的基本信息、语言意识、语言管理和语言实践等情况。本研究发现：（1）三代家庭从模糊的语言概念和意识逐步发展到初步形成清晰的语言意识。（2）延续以方言为主的家庭语言实践。（3）家庭正逐步形成计划性的语言干预。本研究旨在深入了解重庆三峡库区家庭语言使用情况，为该地区相关语言机构组织调查三峡库区语言发展现状提供参考，推动区域语言良性发展。

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S2.2——3. 当代日本对外国人语言政策体系及其形成过程

陈林俊，常州大学

摘要：文章基于近 20 年日本对外国人主要政策，考察了其语言政策的基本体系及形成过程。主要考察的政策文本包括：《生活外国人综合对策》（2006）、《日裔定居外国人政策》（2010）、《外国人才引进与共生综合对策》（2018）、《实现与外国人共生社会路线图》（2022）。研究发现：当今日本对外国人语言政策内容覆盖全面，涉及语言教育、语言服务、语言使用、语言本体等多方面；政策目的的多维度，既有构建“多元文化共生社会”的意图，也有引进游客与外国人才的现实考虑；政策实施范围广泛，涉及教育、行政、防灾、医疗、交通、观光等各领域。丰富多元的政策体系同时也呈现出清晰的主体特征：提供、强化与完善日语教育是最核心内容，日语是语言教育与语言服务的中心语言，政府驱动的自上而下政策路径是其主线，国家战略与利益是政策根本目的。

分会场 2.3 (S2.3)：语言生态、语言治理规划（中文报告）

Session 2.3 (S2.3): Language ecology, language planning, regulation (Chinese presentations)

S2.3——1. 乡村振兴背景下助农电商场域的语言生态初探

刘瑾轩，中国社会科学院大学

摘要：数字技术、数字经济影响延伸到农业农村领域，与农业农村经济深度融合，尤其是对农产品交易的环境重构和价值实现产生了深刻影响。乡村语言的功能逐渐转型而使乡村语言生活面临新语境、新需求和新服务。乡村振兴背景下的语言生态

建设的视角主要聚焦在传统的非数字乡村语言生活和以家庭、社区为核心的场域中。本文尝试引入语言生态理论框架,梳理助农电商场域的语言要素、语用要素及环境特征要素等语言生态研究现状,为后续调查研究提供依据和基础。

关键词: 助农; 电商; 乡村振兴; 语言生态

S2.3——2. 广西罗城仫佬族语言能力及仫佬语的濒危性调查

龙周娜, 苏州大学

摘要: 仫佬族主要分布在广西罗城仫佬族自治县, 罗城是全国唯一的仫佬族自治县, 也曾是国家扶贫开发工作重点县和广西深度贫困县, 于2020年底实现脱贫。随着罗城县社会经济的发展、脱贫攻坚工作的推进, 仫佬族群众的生活水平不断提高, 他们与外界的语言接触日益密切, 仫佬族的语言能力正悄然发生改变, 其语言生活随之发生变化。

在此背景之下, 本文考察罗城仫佬族的“语言能力”, 即言语活动的主要方式, 涉及听、说、读、写四个方面的能力。包括少数民族的通用语言文字能力、少数民族的母语语言能力和非母语语言能力; 其中, 非母语语言能力又包括其他民族语言能力、当地主要方言能力和当地次要方言能力。对2925名仫佬族进行调查发现, 当前仫佬语的使用人数低于普通话和桂柳话; 普通话普及率很高, 其中将近半数的仫佬族人普通话能力较强。在具备其他少数民族语言能力的仫佬族人中, 掌握人数最多依次是壮语、诶话、毛南语, 其中壮语的掌握程度较高, 诶话和毛南语掌握程度较低。另外, 一些乡镇的仫佬族人还高频使用土拐话(平话)和客家话。仫佬族大多为多语者, 其中占比最高的语言类型是三语者中的“普通话-桂柳话-仫佬语”型。仫佬族的语言能力多样性显著, 其语言能力多样性与代际、第一语言、语言使用频率具有显著相关性, 这些因素共同构成了仫佬族独特的语言生活面貌。

S2.3——3. 凉山彝族家庭语言规划中的动态语言管理个案研究

王照禹, 西南大学

摘要: Spolsky认为家庭语言规划包括对家庭成员的语言意识形态、语言实践、语言管理三个方面的研究, 语言管理是个人或群体为了修正他人的语言实践或语言意识形态所做的努力。家庭语言管理是家长有意识地对子女进行语言引导和教育, 体现了父母的语言意识形态, 对儿童的语言发展有重要影响。国内现有语言管理研究对国际组织、教育领域的语言管理关注较多, 对家庭内部的语言管理虽然也有涉及, 但缺少对家庭语言管理的历时研究和深入分析。本研究采用民族志方法, 通过访谈、录音、参与式观察、田野记录等手段, 对凉山彝族家庭两个小孩(一个5岁, 一个13岁)成长轨迹中家庭语言管理的变化进行个案研究, 具体描述了家长在不同

时期的语言管理重心从彝语—普通话—彝语的转变过程，表明了家庭语言管理在社区语言环境、学校语言政策、家长语言意识形态等多因素影响下展现出的动态性和复杂性，刻画了彝族家庭为了提高儿童的多语能力，在儿童的不同成长阶段对学习国家通用语和传承民族语言进行调配，让儿童在学好国家通用语的同时，传承民族语言。该个案分析有助于深化家庭语言管理研究，对其他少数民族家庭儿童多语能力培养也有一定的启示作用。

S2.3——4. 政策工具视角下语言数据治理试探

王琪，北京语言大学

摘要：完善语言数据政策体系是加强语言数据治理制度保障的必要前提。从2015年国务院办公厅发布《促进大数据发展行动纲要》起，国家和政府部门迅速意识到数据对政务治理、经济发展的重要作用，始终紧跟技术发展趋势，是世界上较早关注人工智能、生成式人工智能治理的国家。而目前国家对语言数据的重视度尚且不足，有关语言数据治理的政策零散分布于各领域数据治理政策之中，且学界又缺少对相关政策的整体分析研究。因而文章致力于分析我国现有数据治理政策的现状，以期为语言数据治理政策和制度提供制定思路借鉴，提高国家语言治理能力，并在全社会树立语言数据意识。本文借鉴公共管理学、政策科学的政策工具理论，构建了政策工具维度和以数据治理安全伦理与数据全生命周期为核心概念的数据治理维度的二维政策分析框架，运用内容分析法，通过Nvivo14质性分析软件对筛选出的44份政策文件进行编码。研究发现，我国目前数据治理政策存在不同政策工具涵盖的基本政策内容分布差距较大，政策存在环境型政策工具过溢、需求型政策工具应用不足、政策工具组合结构欠佳，以及政策执行目标定位不足、内部执行要素不够协调、外部环境衔接不强等问题，并尝试从政策工具与政策网络、政策文本与政策主体、政策执行者与政策受众、政策文本与社会现实四个层面协同运行的角度提出语言数据治理的技术路径。

分会场 2.4 (S2.4)：多语多元文化下的翻译（中文报告）

Session 2.4 (S2.4): Translation in multilingual and multicultural contexts (Chinese presentations)

S2.4——1. 近 10 年中华典籍英译研究的国内外趋势

柴橹、王泽皓 兰州大学

摘要：随着中国文化“走出去”战略的深入推进，汉英翻译成为讲述中国故事、传播中国声音的重要方式，相关研究也呈现繁荣活跃的态势。本文以 CSSCI 和 Web of

Science 2013 年至 2022 年发表中华典籍英译研究的期刊文章为对象,运用可视化软件 CiteSpace 分析国内外发表相关文章的数量、时间、期刊、关键词和被引文献等数据,研究发现国内外研究热点存在较多重合。在微观层面,学者不仅聚焦中华典籍译本的正文本,还将视野拓展到副文本,探讨副文本在翻译活动中发挥的作用。另有学者借助语料库分析译本,以提高结论的客观性和公正性。在宏观层面,译本在目标语国家的传播、出版和接受等情况也是学者关注的焦点。基于汉英翻译研究现状,未来应继续扩大汉英翻译研究范围,给予其他类典籍更多关注;创新研究理论、方法和视角,拓宽研究深度和广度;打破学科界限,加强跨学科研究和翻译研究团队建设。

S2.4——2. 中国外交口译话语实践的国际传播策略研究

尹佳, 天津外国语大学

摘要: 在当今全球化和多边主义的背景下,外交口译作为一种特殊的跨文化交际方式,在国际关系的构建和国家形象的塑造中扮演着至关重要的角色。本研究以福柯的话语与权力关系理论为基础,深入探讨了中国外交口译话语实践的国际传播策略。研究发现,影响外交口译国际传播的主要因素包括文化差异、语言转换误差及政治敏感性等。针对这些问题,研究提出了一系列外交口译话语实践的国际传播策略,如加强外交口译人才的跨文化交际能力培养;利用数据驱动方式提高外交口译效率和质量,拓展其传播渠道;通过外宣翻译语言文化景观的建构积极推广中国的国家形象,传播中国的文化价值观念等,以期提升中国在全球化进程中的国际传播效能提供新的思路与方法。

关键词: 外交口译; 话语实践; 国际传播

S2.4——3. 认知语言学视域下《唐诗三百首》中隐喻的维译研究

李佳卉, 新疆大学

摘要: 唐诗是中华文化中不可或缺的组成部分,是古人认知世界、认知自我、求智索美等在语言上的集中体现。诗歌是隐喻的海洋,作为中国古典诗歌巅峰的唐诗更是包含了大量的隐喻。从认知语言学视域出发,对唐诗中隐喻翻译的研究从传统的修辞观转向认知观,这对唐诗的维译研究具有极大意义和推动作用。本文选取《唐诗三百首》的一个原文,即 2015 年中华书局出版的《唐诗三百首》,和两个维吾尔语译本,即亚森·阿瓦孜翻译,由民族出版社 2005 年出版的《唐诗三百首》(维吾尔版)和阿力木江·阿扎提翻译,由新疆青少年出版社 2021 年出版的《唐诗三百首》(汉维对照)编译本作为研究对象,采取观察—描写—解释的研究路径,从概念隐喻的三大类别,即方位隐喻、结构隐喻和实体隐喻出发,在此基础上对《唐诗三百

首》中所出现的隐喻进行识别、细化分类和描写，同时对比两个维译本中对隐喻的翻译结果，分别从保留原隐喻、转换原隐喻、释义原隐喻以及保留原隐喻与加注相结合等几种翻译情况总结出唐诗隐喻的维译方法。在文化润疆和筑牢中华民族共同体意识大背景下，从译语读者的文化背景、认知过程及体验观出发，尝试得出符合译语读者体验及认知的翻译策略，在提高诗歌维译水平与翻译质量的同时，使译语读者能够更全面深入地了解《唐诗三百首》，了解和体悟中华优秀传统文化，这是新时代赋予语言翻译的新使命新任务，上述研究成果也将会对汉语和维吾尔语互译、第二语言教与学都具有一定的积极指导意义。

S2.4——4. “中国梦”愿景下舆情外宣的译传策略及其效果评估

牛青青，河南财经政法大学

摘要：在“中国梦”愿景下如何将国内舆情正确地向国外译传，从而更有效地提升我国的国际话语权，是当前我国新传译介工作者面临的艰巨任务。本文选择在“中国梦”愿景下从国内舆情对国外译传的视角探讨一些合适的外宣策略。首先，在译传理论方面，文中厘清了舆情概念的历时演绎，接着以其为上义概念，更具体地对以民意和舆论体现“中国梦”的译传策略进行分型阐述。其次，在译传实践方面，文中从新闻采集、译介修辞和媒介配置三方面剖析了在传播环节中的优化整合策略，继而又阐释了译介的多语种传播策略。最后从政治、经济和跨文化交流层面评估了译介的传播效力。

分会场 2.5 (S2.5)：语言与社会（英文报告）

Session 2.5 (S2.5): Language and society (English presentations)

S2.5—1. Language Socialization from a socio-material perspective: A Multimodal Analysis on Identity Construction of People with Dementia

孟玲 Ling MENG 王晓宇 Xiaoyu WANG 黎卓斌 Zhuobin LI 邓炜鹏 Weipeng DENG
华南师范大学 中山大学 华中师范大学
South China Normal University Sun Yat-sen University Central China Normal University

Abstract : The study of language socialization within diverse contexts has received considerable scholarly attention. However, scant research exists on the bi-directional ecological socialization concerning people with dementia. This facet pertains to understanding how people with dementia are socialized in environments, and how they socialize/organize their environment to fulfill their needs. Drawing upon positioning theory (Bamberg, 1997), this study delves into the ecological dimensions of socialization as portrayed in the narratives of three people with dementia. Findings illuminate their adaptive responses to environmental stimuli, manifesting in proactive adjustments and modifications. Within these reciprocal processes of socialization, they constructed

multifaceted identities, portraying themselves as (a) social contributors including: (1) members of the restaurant, (2) initiators for Alzheimers' empowerment who voiced for the people with dementia and raised the awareness about dementia issues, as (b) advocate for inter-generational connections, and as (c) stereotype-breakers that challenged the societal norm and demonstrated that they are not less able than those without cognitive impairment. The study contributed to a more comprehensive understanding of the lived experiences of people with dementia, highlighting their role as active agents in the socialization process. It also reinforced the importance of supportive environments that acknowledge and cater to the evolving needs and identities of individuals in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease.

Keywords: people with dementia; socialization; identity; multimodal analysis

S2.5—2. Language of the new media in fandom construction: The language practices of Chinese film fans on Bilibili

王雅楠, 北京师范大学

Yanan WANG Beijing Normal University

摘要: 网络 2.0 的参与性和互动性使得拥有多元文化背景的人们能够选择和使用多种语言和变体、表情符号等表意资源进行语言实践、构建网络社群。本研究采取线上民族志调研方法, 收集新浪微博中带有“#沙丘梗图”井号主题标签的热门微博, 从话语实践的互文特征维度, 结合新媒体网络社群的社会语言学理论, 探究中国影迷建立、共享数字多语符资源, 开展嬉戏性话语实践的过程和策略, 以及网络社群的特征。首先, 影迷综合运用语内、语际和符际等多语符资源实现话语实践的互文性: (1) 在显性互文方面, 溯源互文体现为引用经典影视剧台词, 如电影《真爱至上》、《星球大战》等。(2) 在篇际互文方面, 语用互文体现为对多种社会活动的仿拟, 如影院观影、家庭聚会、交通出行、饮食文化和校园生活等; 体裁互文表现为广告语篇与电影语篇、书面语和口头语、严肃和活泼等多种体裁、语域和风格的融合。作为语篇策略的互文性体现了影迷对全球流行文化和典型本土社会文化生活的巧妙融合, 构建多层次、流动的文化认同。第二, 基于话语实践的互文性, 影迷在创作、分享跨语符语篇的过程中使用了共同关注、易识别的语符内容或形式, 用以扩充数字多语符资源库, 构建以兴趣为导向、参与式、嬉戏玩乐的网络社群, 具有亲和小组、轻共同体的特征。最后, 影迷用幽默玩乐的互动风格进行话语实践, 将全球流行文化与本土社会文化糅合, 使得嬉戏性跨语符实践的社会指向意义兼具全球性和地方性, 具有超文化属性。

关键词: 跨语符实践; 互文性; 超文化; 网络社群

S2.5—3. Situating scale in language and social justice

励松青, 澳门大学

Songqing LI, University of Macau

Abstract: This article argues for a critical engagement with scale as a theoretical lens and focus of inquiry for addressing social justice, which has been absent in research on language and social justice but certainly pertains to epistemological paradigms. Drawing upon the insights of scale as a category of practice, the article illustrates this argument through a case study of grassroots netizens’ (meta) commentary on Chinese English accent (CEA), by way of examining how scales are mobilized in the metapragmatic conceptualization netizens make of CEA in cyberspace. English accents worldwide have come to be an object for a matter of discussion of social justice. Across various social contexts, the available studies of English accents, however, open themselves up to accusation either of the conformity to colonial epistemologies or of the epistemic exclusion of under-represented groups. Differentiated from data collected through sociolinguistic surveys, the reliability and validity of whose responses are often interrogated, the self-conscious linguistic performance of social media-generated (meta) commentary is most appropriate for examining how grassroots netizens metapragmatically conceptualize their own interpretation and knowledge of CEA, which is meaningful and beneficial to themselves and the communities to which they belong. Emerge from the analysis are various scalar practices—scaling up, scalar comparison, dissolving boundaries of scale, shuttling between scales, and scaling back—working independently or collaboratively for epistemological diversity and relativity of norms, and for reconstituting the metadiscursive regimes of English accent to include CEA as a valuable accent for learning and teaching. This study thus demonstrates how critically engaging with scale mobilized to frame and define CEA and thereby construct and organize the dynamics of global English can develop a new angle on epistemological positionalities shaping social justice and thus enhance understandings of grassroots struggles over social justice in knowledge-making of global English.

S2.5—4. A linguistic anthropological approach to urbanization: Experiencing rural-to-urban transformation and negotiating being urban

李津，国防科技大学

Jing LI, National University of Defense Technology

Abstract: This paper seeks to understand urbanization as a discursive process. Within this framework, the rural-to-urban transformation is elucidated through the discursive (re) production of rural-urban distinctions. Moreover, the study explores resettled villagers’ negotiation of the meanings of their experiences during rural-to-urban transition. Drawing on the notion of “qualia” (Chumley, 2017; Chumley and Harkness, 2013; Gal, 2013; Harkness 2015, 2020), which is understood as “experiences of sensuous qualities and feelings” (Chumley and Harkness, 2013: 3) and “indexes that materialize phenomenally as sensuous qualities” (Harkness, 2015: 574), I attend to both the discursive and material dimensions of urban life. I examine how resettled villagers navigate the process of transformation by exploring the cross-modal semiotic resources—the qualia of speech and living environment. As individuals undergo urbanization, they are confronted with the complexities of rural and urban qualities. Rather than treating “urban quality” as fixed and

standardized, my analysis highlights the active and discursive engagement of villagers in shaping the meaning of the qualities of their speech and living environment. Specifically, this paper explores the abstract qualities of (un) naturalness and disappointment as experienced through the qualia of resettled villagers' speech and their urban living environment respectively. Specifically, the paper delves into the construction of ban-zidong and zang-laun-cha as qualia and explores how resettled villagers employ these metasemiotic labels and discourse to negotiate the value of urban living. Through their interactions with the community, fellow urbanites, the local government, and the nation-state, resettled villagers strategically position themselves and employ scaling practices to challenge stereotypical rural-urban distinctions. In doing so, they exhibit resilience against aspects of the entrenched rural-urban divide. This paper aims to provide an approach to urbanization as a dynamic sociocultural process in which new subjectivities are formed.

分会场 3.1 (S3.1) : 语言教育、语言文化实践 (中文报告)

Session 3.1 (S3.1): Language acquisition, language and cultural practices (Chinese presentations)

S3.1——1. 早期中文国际传播视角下的《论语》

俞璐, 苏州大学

摘要: 随着中国文化“走出去”战略的深入推进, 汉英翻译成为讲述中国故事、传播中国声音的重要方式, 相关研究也呈现繁荣活跃的态势。本文以 CSSCI 和 Web of Science 2013 年至 2022 年发表中华典籍英译研究的期刊文章为对象, 运用可视化软件 CiteSpace 分析国内外发表相关文章的数量、时间、期刊、关键词和被引文献等数据, 研究发现国内外研究热点存在较多重合。在微观层面, 学者不仅聚焦中华典籍译本的正文本, 还将视野拓展到副文本, 探讨副文本在翻译活动中发挥的作用。另有学者借助语料库分析译本, 以提高结论的客观性和公正性。在宏观层面, 译本在目标语国家的传播、出版和接受等情况也是学者关注的焦点。基于汉英翻译研究现状, 未来应继续扩大汉英翻译研究范围, 给予其他类典籍更多关注; 创新研究理论、方法和视角, 拓宽研究深度和广度; 打破学科界限, 加强跨学科研究和翻译研究团队建设。

S3.1——2. 海外中文教育非政府组织的多语实践探析

张晓睿, 北京外国语大学

摘要: 海外中文教育非政府组织是指海外本土组织的, 以推动中文教育为主要职能的非营利性、自愿的公民团体。作为中文国际化的推动机构, 中文教育非政府组织理应发挥垂范作用, 积极搭建平台, 不断提升中文在海外各领域的应用价值。当前海外相关组织的语言实践情况如何, 如何在复杂的语言环境中实现上述目标, 值得

研究和关注。为探究此问题，本文聚焦英国、美国、澳大利亚、加拿大等英语国家中的63个中文教学非政府组织，结合系统功能语言学理论，以组织语言实践的主要语域——官方网站和出版物作为研究对象，对其多语实践进行探究。

根据公开程度，可将组织官方网站和各类出版物分为封闭、半开放和开放三种语域，出版物根据与组织职能的相关度又可分为直接相关和间接相关两类。研究结果显示，中文和英文是中文教育非政府组织使用的主要语言，中文书写系统简体和繁体两种形式并存。大多数组织对多语使用持开放态度，分别有93.65%和78.37%的官方网站和公开文件使用了中英两种语言，不过中文在使用频率和篇幅比例上均不及英文。中文书写形式方面，简体字的总体使用频率高于繁体字，但篇幅比例则小于繁体字，常作为嵌入语使用。语域公开程度能够显著影响组织的多语实践，公开程度越高，组织使用多语的频率就越高，同时越倾向于使用英文传递信息，中文的象征价值增强而实用价值减弱；中文简体字在直接相关语域出版物中使用多，而在间接相关出版物中使用少。此外，被管理者的能动性与上位语言教育政策也是影响组织语言实践的关键因素。

基于上述研究，我们为中文教育非政府组织的多语实践提出以下建议：首先，应增强中文使用意识，拓展中文应用场景；其次，充分发挥组织的语言规划功能，促进中文规范化使用；最后，根据不同的语域类型优化多语策略，吸收和培育更多中文语言资源。中国大陆机构宜参照上述几方面，对海外中文教育非政府组织提供更多人员、智力及出版支持。

关键词：非政府组织；国际中文教育；语言实践；语言规划

S3.1——3. 中国外语语种需求调查研究

刘永厚，北京师范大学

摘要：外语教育的语种规划是国家外语能力建设最为直接和显性的任务之一，它是保证国家语言能力提升与国家积极参与全球治理的重要支撑。我国的外语教育事业过去取得了有目共睹的成就，但当前外语语种规划依然不理想，外语语种结构和数量并不合理，关于我国外语人才供求关系的实证调查太少，外语语种规划严重缺乏基础数据。基于此，本研究通过使用问卷和访谈的抽样调查方式，对当前中国社会主要行业领域（如政治外交、经济领域、媒体传播、国防安全、文化交流、公共服务）的外语语种和外语人才需求情况进行调查，全面了解用人单位对外语人才数量和质量方面的需求和评价，并概括出各个领域外语需求的共性和特性，制定我国优先发展外语名单，为我国制定中、长期外语教育语种规划和科学改革外语人才培养模式提供决策参考。

S3.1——4. “从儿称谓”的动态视角转换与语用功能 ——以家庭会话为主

王楚婷，北京师范大学

摘要：“从儿称谓”（tecknonymy）是世界语言中广泛存在的语言现象，因身份降级、背离自我中心，而具有独特的社交语用价值。在汉语中，这种称谓方式大量存在，但是却没有引起充分的重视。本文以汉语普通话中的“从儿称谓”为研究对象，以家庭会话为主要场景，聚焦“从儿称谓”中涉及的视角转换，探究其语用功能。文章首先对“从儿称谓”现象进行分类，描述“从儿称谓”中视角的转换轨迹，并通过图示来展示其中视角的动态性。在分类讨论的基础上，文章从视角转换的角度，阐释“从儿称谓”在语言互动中的社交动因，探寻其特殊的语用功能。文章提出：“从儿称谓”是（重新）定位说话人与听话人社交关系的一种称谓手段，通过转换视角，以称谓参照点（“儿”）来重新定位言者与听者间的社交关系，实现言者的身份降级，建立新的知识关系。“从儿称谓”通过参照“与儿关系”，对指称对象的身份进行定位，凸显指称对象作为孩子特定亲属的角色，进而指示听说双方之间的社交关系。在视角切换的过程中，说话人与听话人之间的交互主观性（intersubjectivity）起了重要作用，即更加注重对听话人的设计（recipient design）。最后，文章对视角、身份定位与指示功能三者之间的关系进行了归纳和概论，并引申到社会称谓中“视角从儿”的语言现象。

S3.1——5. 民航飞行员的跨文化意识培养-从语言政策到校企培训

梁砾文，南京航空航天大学

Abstract: By its very nature, aviation is a cross-cultural endeavor. Raising cross-cultural awareness is also an integral part of English proficiency requirements for aviation personnel. However, this factor is still underestimated both in language policy and pedagogical practices.

Language Policies for aviation personnel developed at various levels, serve as a guide for pedagogical practices. The Language Proficiency Requirements (LPRs), the language policy for pilots and air traffic controllers (ATC) is developed by ICAO as a standard at international air routes. However, the language policy for ground and cabin staffs are developed and implemented in a more flexible manner by civil aviation administration of China and even aviation enterprises.

Cultural awareness in the field of civil aviation involves both native speakers of English (NSs) and Non-native speakers of English (NNSs). Hazrti (2015:250) argued,

“ Attempts should be made to include intercultural communicative competence requirements instead of the sole language proficiency criterion in LPRs to ensure that the standards are properly met ” Besides, As Baker (2011) highlights the urgency for

intercultural awareness so that the interlocutors may adjust and align themselves to different communicative systems and cooperate in communication.

The research was a preliminary attempt to explore developing cross-cultural awareness in civil aviation from China's perspective. First, the research would address the policy issue by interviewing Chinese pilots, ATCs, ground and cabin personnel on the language policy issues addressing cross-cultural awareness. Specifically, the research interviewed Chinese pilots and ATCs idea about the global survey of the effectiveness of ATC-pilot radio communication around the world carried out by ICAEA. Then the study would detail the pedagogical practices to promote cross-cultural awareness in a Chinese air company.

The implication of the research was two folds. On the one hand, the research voiced Chinese civil aviation personnel's attitudes towards raising cross-cultural awareness in developing language policies for effective communication. On the other hand, the research provided pedagogical solutions by taking advantage of real-world experience in cooperation between university and Airline Company.

分会场 3.2 (S3.2) : 语篇分析 (中文报告)

Session 3.2 (S3.2): Discourse analysis (Chinese presentations)

S3.2——1. “矛盾式”网络群体标签的话语建构 ——以“小镇做题家”为例

谈欣, 上海外国语大学

摘要: 近年来, 网络场域中自发产生的标签化行为层出不穷, 这种网络标签往往表征着某一特定的群体类别并承载着一定的社会功能与意义。兼具悖反式修辞与隐形内涵的“矛盾式”网络群体标签, 即为当下青年群体在变局时代中的创造, 意在以矛盾式表达解构自身身份与现实世界存在的冲突与痛点, 借助互联网场域进行自我展演以及表达内心的繁杂情感诉求。基于对“985 废物引进计划”豆瓣小组这一平台的互联网田野调查发现, “小镇做题家”这一“矛盾式”标签的生成与扩散, 表征着转型期青年群体的身份区隔与认同危机, 背后涉及复杂的话语建构过程。本文依托费尔克拉夫的三维话语分析框架, 分别从“文本”“话语实践”“社会实践”三个向度考察“小镇做题家”的话语建构与扩散过程, 力求勾勒出“矛盾式”标签这类话语与社会文化等互动中的呈现与表达。在文本叙事结构上, 该话语围绕在场与缺席的三组复合概念展开——“小镇与城市”“题海战术与素质教育”和“专家与常人”。在话语传播实践上, 通过圈层话语的形成与出圈扩散实现了话语公共化, 由媒介报道实现话题公共化, 进一步与社会议题接合产生复杂的意义变迁。在社会文化实践上, 一方面, 话语源于社会现实, 展现了小镇青年教育竞争困境与群体焦虑意识; 另一方面, 话语建构社会现实, 这一标签式话语作为一种软性话语反抗镜像再现了小镇青年的日常生活实践, 影响和改变着当下的社会文化生产。

S3.2——2. Nostalgia, modernity and a mediated sense of place in wanghong hotspots in China

岳曲，上海外国语大学

Abstract : In the era of globalization and digitization, social media has profoundly changed and enriched the way places are perceived and experienced and has introduced a more varied and novel concept of place: a mediated sense of place to understand the formation of human-place relationships. In the context of China, social media has given rise to many wanghong hotspots, greatly reshaping public perceptions of places. Adopting a multimodal semiotic analysis, this study investigates how social media constructs a sense of place for a new type of wanghong hotspot: the guofeng markets in China. By examining the digital representations of 23 guofeng markets in Hangzhou, this research reveals that multimodal semiotic systems produce and communicate a distinct sense of place that harmoniously intertwines with nostalgia and modernity. These semiotic mechanisms portray markets as internet-famous, “must-see” destinations characterized by dual identities: these places are simultaneously perceived as traditional and trendy. The combination of China’s economic policies and the technological affordances of social media together transform unknown marketplaces into identifiable, valuable hotspots.

S3.2——3. “Dampness enters the body as oil pours into the flour”: Exploring discursive construction of dispelling dampness in Chinese social media

魏爽，中央财经大学

Abstract: This study examines the discursive construction of dispelling dampness in Chinese social media. As a core concept in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), dampness (Shiqi/Damp-Qi) is regarded as the root cause of numerous diseases, as the old saying goes “It is easy to get rid of coldness, but it is difficult to dispel dampness” (千寒易除，一湿难去). Although it is widely acknowledged that dispelling dampness plays a prominent role in maintaining one’s health in the medical philosophy of TCM, its treatment varies among TCM doctors. Similarly, Chinese patients discursively recontextualize the causes, symptoms, and treatments of dispelling dampness based on their medical history and personal experience. Ontologically, health is about being-in-the-world (Zook, 1994). In this sense, one’s bodily experience is the key to understanding one’s health. Patient’s health stories are often discursively constructed on platforms of social media (Hu & Gu, 2023) where it is convenient to examine how personal experiences are embodied, embedded, enacted, extended, and emoted in the digital era (Ott, 2017). Accordingly, this study aims to investigate the patient’s discursive construction on dampness in RED (Xiaohongshu; an Instagram-like social platform in China), with the help of Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) Topic Modeling, a language model to generate or extract topics and themes (Hou & Li, 2023). By systematically analyzing the TRANSITIVITY SYSTEM (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004) of the selected posts in RED, this study tentatively demonstrates how the patients share their personal experiences and values (socio-semiotic process) and thus

construct their identity as MEANERS in healthcare communication (Matthiessen, 2013). It is also hoped that this study will deepen the understanding of TCM from a patient-centered perspective and show how patients integrate their personal experiences into the holistic treatment of TCM (Wei & Mao, 2023).

Keywords: Dampness; Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM); TRANSITIVITY SYSTEM; Discursive construction; Personal Experience

S3.2——4. 个人、企业与国家——中国式 MBA 入学面试中的自我呈现

蒋巧娜，香港大学

摘要：中国式工商管理硕士（MBA）教育是我国现代化管理体制发展，乃至中国式现代化发展过程中不可或缺的一部分。MBA 入学面试具有互动筛选和预先教育两大功能，其话语特征或许与我国的社会经济体制之间存在紧密的协同关系，值得深入探究。本研究采用了戈夫曼的拟剧论（Dramaturgy）作为理论框架，聚焦于中国式 MBA 入学面试中面试者的自我呈现（self-presentation），对模拟面试中 33 位面试者的自我介绍部分进行了系统的话语分析。研究致力于解决以下问题：首先，成功的中国式 MBA 自我呈现是怎样的？包含哪些话语特征和角色？其次，这些话语特征和角色与我国的社会经济体制存在怎样的关系？研究发现，成功的中国式 MBA 自我呈现往往包含个人、企业、国家三种话语特征和 MBA 候选人、企业管理者、中国特色社会主义事业建设者三种角色。这一自我呈现形式与我国的社会主义政治体制、多元经济发展模式以及中国传统儒家文化等因素相关。成功的 MBA 面试者通过个人、企业、国家相结合的多维叙事，将自我经历融入国家发展历程，将自我命运与国家命运紧密联系，并在与面试人员的沟通中明确了自我对于 MBA 学科、企业管理、中国特色社会主义经济制度、中国传统文化的了解。作为首例关于中国式 MBA 面试的社会语言学研究，本研究的发现可为中国式 MBA 面试技能提升和相关院校面试话语机制建设提供一定的参考，并且也可在一定程度上增进学界和社会各界对于中国特色社会主义经济体制话语的理解。

分会场 3.3 (S3.3)：语言发展、干预（中文报告）

Session 3.3 (S3.3): Language evolvement, interventions (Chinese presentations)

S3.3——1. 数字化时代下语言功能的适应性与技术干预 ——以冰岛语为例

赵运，中图科信数智技术（北京）有限公司

摘要：冰岛语作为冰岛的官方语言，尽管使用人口有限，却因其独特的文化价值和

历史连续性而备受关注。然而，随着英语在互联网上的主导地位不断增强，冰岛语面临着“数字化灭绝”的挑战。为此，冰岛政府开展了一系列语言信息化、数字化行动，包括制定语言法规、设立语言现代化机构，建设数字化基础设施，在国内、欧洲以及国际社会推动冰岛语成为各类智能化系统、应用、服务的默认语言等等。2022年以来，以ChatGPT为代表的人工智能技术应用受到广泛关注，冰岛政府与OpenAI达成合作，利用GPT-4模型开展冰岛语的保存、保护和振兴，以保证冰岛语在智能化时代依然能够发挥功能。冰岛政府的系列举措，在结构上强化了冰岛语在社会中的地位，功能上增强了冰岛语的实用性和现代性。冰岛政府的做法为其他非通用语种国家提供了可借鉴的思路，展示了如何通过结构性改革和功能性增强，使语言适应数字化时代，同时保持其文化特色和社区凝聚力。

S3.3——2. 数字时代老年群体的语言伦理风险与应对策略

秦小童，新华社

摘要：在数字技术不断进步的今天，老年人群体在使用这些技术时遭遇了多种语言伦理风险。本研究旨在探讨这些风险，包括语言障碍、信息安全和隐私保护等，并提出有效的解决策略。

通过文献回顾和实地调查，本研究揭示了老年人在数字时代遇到的主要挑战。研究发现，老年人普遍缺乏必要的数字技能，信息识别能力较弱，容易受到网络诈骗的影响，且语言能力有所下降。这些问题严重影响了他们的沟通效率和生活质量。

为应对这些挑战，研究提出了一系列策略。首先，建议开展针对老年人的数字技能培训，提升他们对信息的识别和处理能力。其次，建议政府和社会组织提供更多支持，包括建立专门的服务平台和开展网络安全教育。同时，家庭成员的支持对老年人的数字生活至关重要，鼓励家庭成员积极参与，为他们提供帮助。

此外，研究还强调了在数字产品设计中考虑老年人需求的重要性，如简化操作界面和提供多模态交互方式。社区在防范老年群体语言问题中也扮演着重要角色，促进家庭中跨代沟通的重要意义，鼓励年轻一代与老年人共同参与数字活动，增进代际间的理解和融合。

本研究的成果旨在为老年人创建一个更加安全、友好的数字环境，确保他们在享受数字化带来的便利的同时，也能得到应有的尊重和保护。这不仅对老年人的福祉具有重要意义，也对构建和谐社会和推动数字包容性发展产生深远影响。

关键词：数字时代；老年群体；语言伦理风险；应对策略；多代沟通

S3.3——3. 英语简化运动的本土化研究：以基本英语运动为例

晁自平，上海外国语大学语言研究院/中国外语战略研究中心

摘要：在当代多语世界中，尊重语言多样性与追求统一的共通语这两股思潮既对立又同时并存。作为事实上的世界通用语，英语因受历史和现实因素的共同影响，存在复杂的语言变异现象，而这让英语的学习与传播变得更加困难。因此，提倡英语简化的运动应运而生。然而，现有研究很少讨论这些英语简化语言运动在世界各地的动态推广过程。本研究以发生在20世纪的基本英语运动为例，借鉴社会运动和语言规划的相关理论，对收集的历史资料进行类属分析和话语分析，探讨基本英语运动在中国的本土化传播情况，具体考察基本英语运动传入中国后运动动机、语言主张的变化以及在中国的推广结果。研究发现，运动动机发生了显著变化，由促进世界和平转变为促进中国学习者快速习得英语。而语言主张则基本保持不变，中国提倡者仅做出了少部分实用性导向的调整。基本英语运动在中国的推广效果不仅受中国的政治和社会背景影响，也与世界局势、时代思潮息息相关。本研究为更深入地理解语言运动的全球本土化过程提供一定借鉴意义。

关键词：基本英语运动；本土化；英语简化运动

S3.3——4. 中文/国家治理与语言安全

汪启明，西南交通大学

摘要：国家治理是一个多维度、复杂而庞大的系统工程，涉及政治、经济、文化、社会等多个领域。在这其中，语言安全作为一个重要的组成部分，对于国家治理的顺利进行具有深远的影响。本文将从语言安全的定义出发，探讨国家治理与语言安全之间的紧密关系。1.语言是国家统一的纽带。语言统一是国家统一的前提和条件。语言具有教化作用，又是思想统一的基础。如中国历史上的书同文。2.语言的裂变会形成不同的民族，影响国家的统一。3.语言的混乱会引起人们思想的混乱，进而会导致国家管理的混乱。4.语言的濒危相伴而生的是民族消解，进而极大地影响国家治理。5.各国之间的文化交流日益频繁，外来语言和文化的冲击不可避免。在这种情况下，保护和发展本民族语言，维护语言安全，对于保持国家文化的独立性和多样性，推动国家治理的现代化具有重要意义。6.语言安全的维护需要国家治理的支持和引导。通过制定和实施相关政策法规，国家治理可以为语言安全的维护提供有力的支持和保障。7.国家治理离不开语言的治理，可以通过制定政策法规、加强语言教育和文化传承、促进语言多样性和谐发展以及强化语言安全监管和应急处置能力等。8.现代国家治理已经进入网络时代，网络的语言管理与思想的纯洁密不可分。因此，为纯洁的祖国语言而尽力，是事关国家稳定，是“国之大者”。

分会场 3.4 (S3.4) : 语言与社会 (中文报告)

Session 3.4 (S3.4): Language and society (Chinese presentations)

S3.4——1. “死亡咖啡馆”活动中的言语行为分布与带领人身份认同研究

马小琦, 北京大学

摘要: 死亡咖啡馆由瑞士社会学家伯纳德·克瑞塔兹 (Bernard Crettaz) 2004 年第一次提出概念。英国人 Jon Underwood 于 2011 年在伦敦自己家中地下室创办了第一场死亡咖啡馆。此后, 这个活动形式传递全球。死亡咖啡馆活动旨在增加人们对死亡的认知, 帮助人们充分地把握他们有限生命, 是一项团体话语实践活动。在我国, 死亡咖啡馆活动是死亡教育中的新语类, 一般由一位或者两位带领人带领, 参与者按场次招募, 人数 3~20 人不等, 活动一般进行 3 个小时左右, 所有参与人共同探讨死亡, 直接且开放, 其话题常常围绕死亡、临终、哀伤等展开但不局限于此。本研究基于 6 场真实死亡咖啡馆的语料, 考察带领人的主要言语行为和频率分布, 并在此基础上基于认同行为视角, 分析带领人的多种身份认同。分析初步呈现了开场, 自由发言及收场的基本结构及各阶段的细化的言语行为及其频率分布, 并由此概括出如下几种身份认同: 抛砖引玉的提问者、多元声音的协调者、从不评判的倾听者、死亡教育的先行者。

关键词: 死亡咖啡馆; 带领人; 言语行为; 身份认同

S3.4——2. 汉英语言学期论文摘要中的自称语及作者身份对比

叶婧, 上海外国语大学

摘要: 本文以汉、英语言学期刊《中国语文》和《Linguistic Inquiry》为例, 梳理其中近三年 (2021~2023) 的所有理论文章, 选取摘要部分, 分别建立汉英学术论文摘要语料库 (汉语语料库共 140 篇文章, 34905 字; 英语语料库共 56 篇文章, 8432 字), 对比中英文作者在学术论文中使用的自称语类型, 及其所建构的作者身份。中文作者对自称语的使用倾向是: 抽象名词>第一人称复数代词>第三人称>第一人称单数代词; 英文作者对自称语的使用倾向是: 第一人称复数代词>第一人称单数代词>抽象名词>第三人称。结合自称语后的动词来看, 中文作者对作者身份的建构倾向是: 研究者>话语建构者>观点持有者; 英文作者对作者身份的建构倾向是: 观点持有者>研究者>话语建构者。这与中、英文使用者对礼貌策略的应用习惯有关, 受到中西方民族集体主义与个人主义的文化传统影响。集体主义文化使得汉语作者偏爱积极礼貌策略, 满足受话人的面子要求, 以接近为基础, 强调群内参与关系, 反对强调作者身份的语言特征的运用; 个人主义文化更倾向消极礼貌策略, 以回避为基础, 维护受话人的私人领域和自我决策的权利。

S3.4——3. Discursive Construction of Chinese Farmers' Images in American Mainstream Media: A Corpus-Based Discourse-Historical Analysis

王翌多，中国人民大学

Abstract: In the age of globalization, the media is crucial for sharing information and influencing public opinion, shaping perceptions of other countries and social groups. As China and the United States grow more interconnected, studying how American mainstream media depicts Chinese farmers is essential for understanding cultural differences and identifying potential biases and misinformation.

This study delves into the intricate portrayal of Chinese farmers in American mainstream media, specifically examining coverage between October 2017 and December 2022 from The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, CNN, and FOX concerning the Chinese farmer, agriculture and rural areas. Through a meticulous analysis of a comprehensive corpus comprising 104,588 tokens, this research employs a robust blend of corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis techniques using the AntConc tool. By meticulously scrutinizing prevalent themes, unraveling intertextual relationships, dissecting nuanced linguistic strategies, and illuminating the intricacies of constructed images of Chinese farmers in media narratives, this research uncovers multifaceted insights into the complex dynamics of media representations.

Based on the analysis of the selected corpus, it is found that Chinese farmers are portrayed in a disproportionately negative manner. Specifically, they are demonstrated as victims struggling with poverty and unfavorable external conditions and facing significant threats and difficulties. To shape the multifaceted images of the Chinese farmers, five main linguistic means, nomination, predication, argumentation, perspectivization, intensification or mitigation are drawn upon.

Overall, the findings of this study not only enrich the comprehension of how Chinese farmers are framed in American media discourse but also offer valuable implications for media studies, cross-cultural communication, and the broader understanding of marginalized groups in media representations.

S3.4——4. 全球化社会语言学视角下的欧盟话语传播策略及启示

张京涛，河北师范大学

摘要: 本文从全球化社会语言学的“超多元性”、“语言的层级秩序”等关键核心概念入手，结合全球化社会语言学的表现及特征，以欧盟多语政策话语、语言教育政策话语等为分析语料，探究欧盟话语体系及其传播策略。本文探析欧盟超国家层面语言生活的欧盟话语体系，以及在相应宏观语言生活影响下发展出来的欧盟基于话语类型的传播策略，探讨对于加强和改进我国话语传播的有益启示。

S3.4——5. 高职外语课堂中教师“碎话”研究

陈思伊, 北京电子科技职业学院

摘要: 在日常课堂教学过程当中,除了常规的教学相关语言之外,教师还会有意无意夹杂一些非正式的“碎话”。通常这类“碎话”具有调侃、幽默性质,并具有随机性和随意性,例如在面向班级讲话过程中突然与个别学生开一句玩笑、在点名提问时故意叫学生的昵称、在讲解过程中引用一句网络流行语等。这类教师的“碎话”是正常教学语言之外的言语,与教学语言的正式、严谨的特点形成鲜明对比,在公开课、教学比赛展示等正式教学场合,这种言语现象甚至是授课教师会尽量回避的,然而在真实日常课堂中却是极其普遍的言语现象。高职院校学生外语基础弱、外语学习动机不强,外语教师如何在课堂中同时做到调动学生积极性、维护课堂规则并完成教学任务是高职英语教师的一个难题。在高职外语课堂中,“碎话”是许多经验丰富的教师的课堂中经常出现的一种言语现象。本文以北京电子科技职业学院英语课堂中教师的“碎话”现象展开研究,通过课堂观察,结合教师访谈和学生问卷调查等方式,研究分析这一言语现象的特征、功能和影响,重点就“碎话”在师生互动过程中体现的教师身份认同问题展开分析。通过“碎话”,教师在师生互动中实现了身份立场的细微转变,在教师权威与师生关系中寻找平衡,又通过“碎话”与教学语言之间的语码转换,有效维持了课堂教学主线和节奏。“碎话”体现了教师课堂言语的多样性和人类语言的丰富性,恰当的“碎话”对课堂教学、师生互动起到积极作用。

分会场 3.5 (S3.5): 语言政策、多语使用 (英文报告)

Session 3.5 (S3.5): Language policy, multilingualism (English presentations)

S3.5—1. The competing role of English and Chinese in the “practiced language policies” for international medical students in a Chinese hospital

李丹, 东南大学

Dan LI, Southeast University

Abstract: Informed by Bonacina-Pugh’s concept of ‘practiced language policy’ (2012) and Spolsky’s notion of ‘language practices’ (2014), the study investigates the language practices of English-medium Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) programs for international students, focusing on the interactional norms across different spaces in a Chinese hospital where international students are interned. Adopting critical sociolinguistic ethnography, we obtained data through participant observation, audio recordings, policy documents, and interviews with 15 international medical students and clinical supervisors over the period of one year. A conversation analysis of the data revealed that practiced language policies are far more diverse and complicated than those

prescribed in the national policy documents in the context of interactions with multiple interlocutors at the target hospital. One salient feature identified in the actually practiced language policies was the pervasive competition of English versus Chinese for international medical education in China, despite the fact that English is designated as a medium of instruction in MBBS programs. The study offers implications for international medical education and the promotion of an inclusive language environment.

Key words: practiced language policy, international medical students, Chinese hospital

S3.5—2. Language situation monitoring in multilingual states – case of Russia and China

Kaplunova Maria, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract: Language situation monitoring in multilingual states is one of the important means for developing a strategy for state national policy, including the appropriate decisions concerning the legal framework regarding the linguistic life of the country.

Russia and China are striking examples of multiethnic and multilingual countries; a comparative analysis of the means of monitoring linguistic life of which is of particular interest to sociolinguists. Using the example of project activities of the Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences and leading research centers in China, this report compares approaches to implementing this monitoring on their territories, identifies similarities and differences taking into account the differences in the linguistic situations of these countries, and also analyzes the prospects for international cooperation and the possibility of exchanging experience in this areas.

S3.5—3. Language attitudes and speaker types in safeguarding indigenous languages' intergenerational transmission

Svetlana V. Kirilenko, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract: Instrumental and integrative language attitudes hold significant importance and require detailed examination, as they are essential for understanding the future trends in languages' viability. Persistent attitudes among speakers can profoundly influence the language policy decisions, education curriculum, social interactions, and the overall future functionality of languages. Language attitudes have a lasting effect on the language prestige and, consequently, language competence, ultimately influencing the distribution of the types of speakers in a community.

The distribution of speaker types based on language competence:

- high and average level of language competence: fluent speakers and semi-speakers;
- average and low level of language competence: passive bilinguals, rememberers, neo-speakers, new speakers;
- low level of language competence: ghost speakers, terminal speakers, partial speakers;
- varying level of language competence: hereditary speakers, asymmetrical bilinguals, early

bilinguals.

The aim of the study is to examine the existing instrumental and integrative language attitudes of five languages of the Russian Federation, identifying the factors that might aid in estimating the security of the transmission of studied languages across generations.

The study was performed on the material of the questionnaire survey which was conducted among the speakers of the five languages: Ingush, Kalmyk, Tatar, Chechen and Yakut languages, with the answers grouped into two age categories.

The primary purpose of the research was to identify the differences in responses on the studied parameters between two age groups of respondents, which could potentially lead to changes in the current intergenerational transmission of the languages under study. To achieve this, the age groups selected were those aged 30 to 65 years (the older group) and those younger than 30 years (the younger group). A second objective of the study was to make a prognosis on the possible changes in the speaker types within the communities.

S3.5——4. Multilingualism, scaling, and chronotopic identities: A study of conflictual interactions on YouTube

Background. Online conflict informs new social facts in cyberspace and beyond. The analysis of discursive construction of online conflicts offers valuable perspectives on the intricate relationships between language, identity, and power dynamics in society. It elucidates the interconnected nature of online and offline social spaces and sheds light on the evolving dynamics of human interactions in the digital age.

Aim. With scaling analysis, this study aims to investigate the discursive construction of polylogal conflictual interactions, chronotopic identities, and the underexplored role of multilingualism therein. Differing from the existent interactionist and traditional critical discourse analysis approaches, scaling enables both interactional and critical perspectives on conflict, language, and identity, unveiling the complexity, polycentricity, and dynamics.

Sample. Popular comments on two controversial videos from Li Ziqi's YouTube channel that sparked and contributed to the ongoing cultural spats regarding the origin and ownership of a spicy cabbage.

Method. Screen-based data were collected through observation and archiving as cyberethnographic approaches. Upscaling, downscaling, and outscaling practices were manually coded. Special attention was paid to multilingual practices and metalinguistic comments.

Results. It is found that the participants strategically downscale, upscale, or outscale in the initiation, unfolding, and termination of online conflictual interactions. By scaling chronotopic resources, participants anchor (de)authenticity, (il)legitimacy, and (im)morality, navigate conflicts, and construct identities of “us” and “them” at various levels. Multilingual practices work as scaling strategies with multiple functions. Multilingualism in new forms works as an upscaling strategy to increase the comprehensibility, visibility, and mobility of comments while it could also be downscaled for further disassociation and power negotiation. The mitigation endeavors problematize a simple polarization of ingroup and outgroup, unveiling the the granulation and layers of

identities.

Conclusion. Participants exhibit a high degree of flexibility in utilizing linguistic resources and scaling strategies to navigate and negotiate positions and identities within online conflicts. Rather than conforming to a simplistic "us" versus "them" dichotomy prevalent in conflict literature, their interactions are characterized by complexity and dynamism. This highlights the internet as a distinct arena for conflict, where ethnolinguistic ideologies are prominently displayed, effectively extending offline geopolitical tensions into the digital realm. Notably, the creative and critical use of multilingual practices intended to construct and reinforce ethnolinguistic identities also blur the desired construction of such boundaries.

分会场 3.6 (S3.6) : 特殊用途用语研究、多语使用 (英文报告)

Session 3.6 (S3.6): Language usage of specific purposes, language and society (English presentations)

S3.6—1. Literacy mediation in online medical consultation

罗正鹏, 北京大学

Zhengpeng LUO, Beijing University

Abstract: The emergence of online medical consultations has expanded public access to healthcare. However, this mediated form of healthcare provision requires adequate levels of digital and health literacy, which are premised on individuals' ability to read, write, and engage in linguistic communication. In text-based online medical consultations, the linguistic dimension becomes particularly salient as participants rely predominantly on written language to communicate their health concerns, given the reduced availability of spoken, visual, and material modes of communication. These literacy demands potentially create barriers for users who wish to access online healthcare, especially for people with limited digital and health literacy skills (e.g., the elderly and children). This can broaden the health divide between people of more or less-advantaged social groups.

The aim of this study is to explore the role of 'literacy mediation' (Papen, 2009) in dismantling health barriers and expanding access to digital healthcare. Drawing on an extensive corpus of online medical consultations in China, I investigate how individuals or literacy mediators (Papen and Thériault, 2016) represent their family members, who typically have limited digital and health literacy, in accessing and receiving online medical consultations. Taking a social practice view of literacy (Barton and Hamilton, 2012), I explore the linguistic and communicative strategies employed by literacy mediators to navigate the digital health system, mediate the illness experiences of their family members, and facilitate the management of their health. By investigating literacy mediation as a means of advancing inclusion and empowering marginalized groups to access and benefit from digital health, this study foregrounds (mediated) linguistic equity as an important pathway to achieving health equity.

S3.6—2. When East meets West in the air: An intercultural comparative analysis of in-flight announcement in English, Chinese, Thai and Korean

^{1,2}Seongha Rhee, ³Kultida Khammee, ⁴Sunhee Kang & ⁵Honglian Jin

¹Faculty of Liberal Arts, Mahidol University, Thailand, ²Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea, ³University of Phayao, Thailand, ⁴Kyungpook National University, Korea, ⁵Guangxi Normal University, China

Abstract:

[Background] Language and culture are inseparable (Agar 1994, Halliday & Hasan 1991[1985]). It is a truism that language reflects the culture of the speech community and, further, linguistic differences may be coextensive to cultural differences. English and Asian languages are different as much as the English-speaking culture and Asian cultures are different. In-flight public announcements (PAs) constitute a unique genre because they are highly purposeful, communicating information critical for the safety of passengers. Multilingual PAs are expected to convey comparable messages but also manifest distinctive features due to the discourse-pragmatic conventions of the respective cultures. Their significance and promise for meaningful observations notwithstanding, a comparative analysis of PA texts from the perspectives of intercultural communication and cultural linguistics has not yet been attempted. This study intends to fill this research gap.

[Objectives and methods] This study explores in-flight PAs in three Asian languages, i.e., Chinese, Thai and Korean, in comparison with English, and attempts to identify the linguistic, discourse-pragmatic and rhetorical differences. These differences between Asian languages and English are investigated and discussed from intercultural and crosslinguistic perspectives. The data are a selection of bilingual PA texts used by the airlines in the three countries.

[Findings] English PAs in the three countries are remarkably similar, but a comparative analysis of English and Asian language texts reveals a number of noteworthy aspects carrying theoretical significance. For instance, all Asian language PAs, in contrast with English, exhibit a strong tendency towards the use of (i) the distancing strategies for formality, deference and politeness ('negative politeness', Brown & Levinson 1987) vis-à-vis neutral, egalitarian language; (ii) the communication frame of commercial transaction between the service providers and their valued clientele, vis-à-vis the frame of cooperative performance of a task in English; (iii) decorative, affect-oriented language vis-à-vis unembellished, information-oriented language ('feelers' vs. 'thinkers', Rhee 2023); (iv) collectivist language, backgrounding the speakers and addressees vis-à-vis individualist language, foregrounding the speakers and addressees; (v) language often involving redundant expressions vis-à-vis terse and succinct language without logically redundant and situationally superfluous expressions. Further, as part of typological characteristics, all Asian languages exhibit a high level of topic-prominence and argument omission, sharply contrasting with agentive subject-prominence and non-elliptical sentential structures in English. There are also varying degrees of differences in the observed linguistic manifestations among the three Asian languages. Overall, the degrees of affinities to English in terms of discourse-pragmatics are Chinese, Thai and Korean in descending order.

keywords: intercultural communication, cultural linguistics, in-flight announcement,

comparative analysis, English, Asian languages

S3.6—3. A multimodal discourse analysis of the Chinese health influencer's videos on TikTok

廖然，香港中文大学

Ran LIAO, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Abstract: In recent years, with the popularization of social media, China is undergoing a digital healthcare transformation. Affected by the lockdown policy during the COVID-19 pandemic in China, many Chinese people tend to access the internet and social media to search health information and get medical help. TikTok, a burgeoning social media platform in China, newly emerged a group of popular health influencers. Making an engaging health popularization video is not easy, challenged by the knowledge gap between health professionals and the lay public. Besides, the shorter length of TikTok, compared with other longer videos, may also pose some challenges to video making. So, it's assumed that strategies maybe particularly rich in these popular short videos where the popular healthcare popularizers exploit a range of semiotic and linguistic resources to attract and maintain the audiences. The current study aims to explore how the top health influencer on TikTok employs multimodal resources in their videos to strategically disseminate health information and maintain virtual relationship with the public. The data is composed of the top 30 most popular short videos produced by the most popular dermatologist influencer, 仙鹤大叔张文鹤 “Uncle Crane Zhang Wenhe” on TikTok. Multimodal critical discourse analytical approach is adopted to describe the linguistic and semiotic resources employed in the videos, and then to analyze the social meanings and justifications behind the use of these multimodal strategies, further uncovering the power dynamics and identity construction embedded within the discourse. The preliminary findings uncover a variety of linguistic and semiotic resources, including discourse level (e.g. plain language, simplification, humor, narratives), lexical level (e.g. internet buzzwords, interjections, inclusive pronouns, pseudo-kinship address terms), rhetoric strategies (e.g. metaphor, hypophora, parallelism, rhetorical questions) and non-verbal resources (e.g. upbeat background music, casual clothing, emoji, medium close-up shot, direct gaze). The analysis reveals that the multimodal resources are blended to: (1) make health information more understandable and persuasive; (2) negotiate power relations and create intimate connections with audiences; (3) construct a professional, approachable, authentic, playful, trendy and altruistic online persona. Hopefully, the findings will offer some pedagogical implications for those potential medical workers who intend to popularize healthcare information on social media and reach the public. It will also overturn the stereotypes about physician being an introvert and serious specialist constructed in media.

Keywords: multimodal strategies, health communication, social media, multimodal critical discourse analysis, TikTok

S3.6—4. Research on the Representations of Sichuan Identity of English Creative Writers in Bashu Stories from a Translanguaging Perspective

Abstract: This study explores how creative writers in Sichuan deploy translanguaging to represent their local identities in BaShu story creative writing. Audio recordings of thinking-aloud activities and interviews with two creative writers were collected, and discourse analysis of the audio transcripts and student writing was then conducted. I examined the processes through which the two creative writers deployed their L1 and L2 resources to negotiate and affirm their identities. The findings suggest the following two trends. Firstly, they deploy translanguaging and perform as “creators of new expressions of Bashu culture,” seeing Chinese (Sichuan dialects) and English as equal languages for communication and strategically blending Chinese and English linguistic resources, multimodal elements, and Bashu sociocultural knowledge to create innovative forms of expression with Sichuan characteristics. Secondly, creative writers deploy translanguaging and perform as both “Sichuan cultural insiders and disseminators,” taking advantage of linguistic and multimodal resources as explanations, attracting and compelling readers to engage with Sichuan culture and meaning negotiation. The study contends that L2 users can employ translanguaging practices in creative writing as a self-empowering tool, thereby constructing their identities and offering insights into writer identity construction in multilingual settings.

key words: Sichuan creative writers, translanguaging, Sichuan identities, Bashu culture

地图、交通及酒店信息 Map, travel and accommodation information

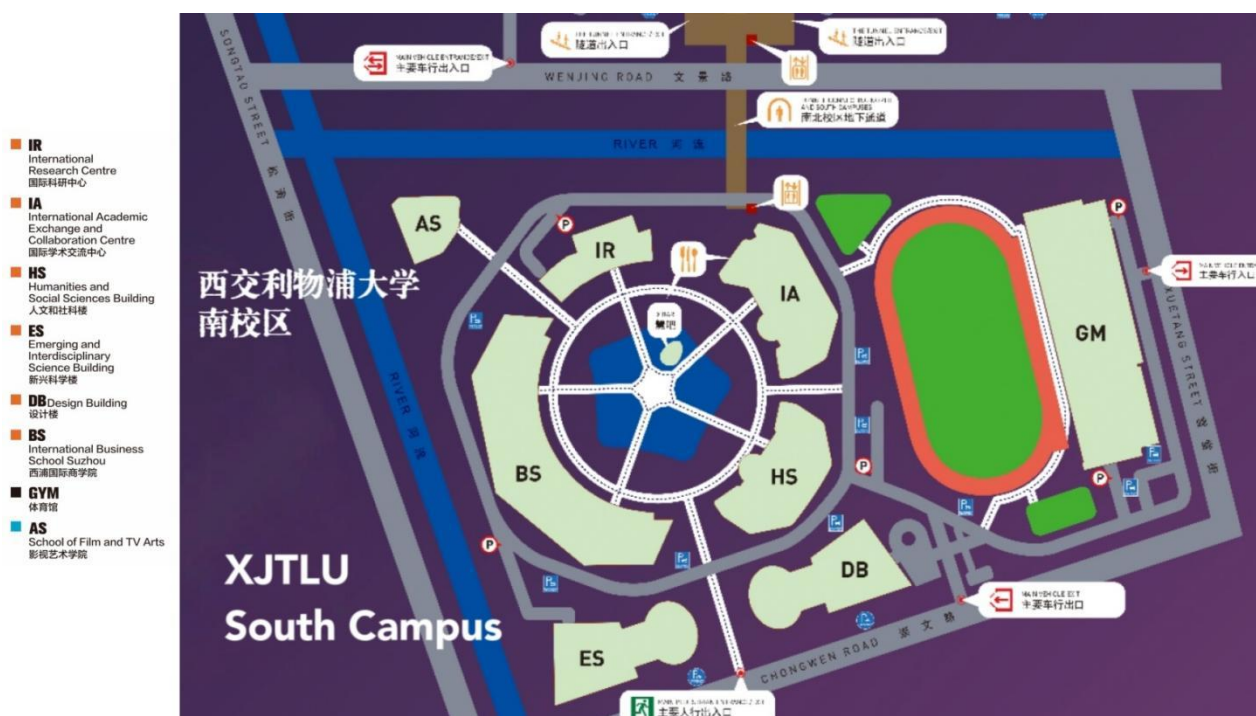
1. 地址和地图 Address and Map:

地址：江苏省苏州市工业园区独墅湖科教创新区崇文路8号西交利物浦大学南校区

Address: South Campus of Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, 8 Chongwen Road, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, P. R. China, 215123

Suzhou is only 24 minutes due west from Shanghai on the fastest high-speed train. The University's nearest train station is the high-speed Suzhou Industrial Park Station 苏州园区站 although Suzhou Station 苏州站 and Suzhou North Station 苏州北站 have more regular services from other cities around China. You can easily get a taxi from these train stations to our campus. Information in English about train times, and how to purchase tickets, can be found on the Ctrip website.

地图：Map



*图中有两处为车行出口，一处是崇文路，一处是雪堂街体育馆入口。

*There are two major vehicle entrances, one is located on Chongwen Road, and another is on Xutang Street where the Gym entrance is.

2. 乘坐公交车-西交大站 Getting here by bus

从苏州火车站站出发：乘坐178路公交车或快线2号公交车。

From Suzhou Train Station: Bus No. 178 or Express Line No. 2 (快线2号).

从苏州园区高铁站出发：乘坐115路公交车。

From Suzhou Industrial Park Train Station: Bus No. 115

从苏州长途汽车南站出发：乘坐 16 路公交车。

From Suzhou South Long Distance Bus Station: Bus No. 16.

从苏州长途汽车北站出发：乘坐 812 路公交车或快线 2 号公交车。

From Suzhou North Long Distance Bus Station: Bus No. 812 or Express Line No. 2 快线 2 号.

3. 乘坐地铁 Getting here by metro

地铁二号线，松涛街站下车，步行 300 米左右。

Suzhou Metro Line No.2, Song Tao Street Station, then about 10-minute walking to campus.

4. 从机场出发 Getting here from local airports

We are 45km away from Wuxi Shuofang International Airport, 80km away from Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport, and 120km from Shanghai Pudong International Airport.

乘坐机场大巴 By airport shuttle

苏州前往周边机场的机场巴士有：Shuttle buses operate between Suzhou and some nearby airports:

机场 Airport	时长 Duration	价格 (元) Price (estimated)	乘车地点 Boarding location
无锡硕放国际机场 Wuxi Shuofang Airport	1 小时 1 hour	30 RMB 30	机场出口 Airport Exit
上海虹桥国际机场 Shanghai Hongqiao Airport	1.5-2 小时 1.5-2 hours	53 RMB 53	航站楼出口对面停车场东部 East of the parking area opposite the exit of the airport building
上海浦东国际机场 Shanghai Pudong Airport	2.5-3 小时 2.5-3 hours	84 RMB 84	航站楼 2 层停车场出口 Exit of the bus parking area on second floor of airport building

乘坐出租车 Getting here by taxi

Taxis in Suzhou are plentiful, relatively cheap and represent the easiest way to get to our campus from most of the transport hubs in Suzhou (fare will be somewhere in the region of RMB 50-100). You can show the taxi driver the following text to make getting here simple:

请带我去西交利物浦大学南校区崇文路 8 号。

Urban taxis are always metered. When you take a taxi in a city, make sure the driver starts the meter when you get in and that it has reset to zero.

5. 酒店信息 Hotels around

- 西交利物浦国际会议中心 XJTLU International Conference Centre

地址 Address: 苏州工业园区仁爱路 99 号 99 Ren'ai Road, Suzhou Industrial Park

电话 Phone: 0512-86665466

- 苏州奥克伍德国际酒店公寓 Oakwood Hotel & Residence Suzhou

- 地址 Address: 苏州工业园区月亮湾路6号 No.6 Moon Bay Road ,Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou
电话 Phone: 0512-69990099
- **苏州书香世家酒店(苏州月亮湾纳米科技园店) Scholars Hotel (Suzhou Moon Bay Nano Technology Park)**
地址 Address: 苏州工业园区若水路398号 No.398 Ruoshui Road ,Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou
电话 Phone: 0512-67956777 0512-67956888
 - **全季酒店 (苏州独墅湖店) All Season Hotel (Suzhou Dushu Lake)**
地址 Address: 苏州工业园区独墅湖高教区启月街288号
No.288 Qiyue Street , Dushu Lake Higher Education Town, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou
电话 Phone: 0512-62804999
 - **锦江之星风尚 (苏州园区独墅湖高教区店) Jinjiang Inn (SIP Dushu Lake Higher Education Town)**
地址 Address: 苏州工业园区雪堂街8号 No.8 Xuetao Street ,Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou
电话 Phone: 0512-62804999
 - **桔子酒店 (苏州园区独墅湖高教区店) Orange Hotel (SIP Dushu Lake Higher Education Town)**
地址 Address: 苏州工业园区林泉街文荟广场366号
No.366 Wenhui Square, Linquan Street, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou
电话 Phone: 0512-69562588
 - **苏州独墅湖大道翰林邻里中心亚朵酒店 Atour Hotel (Hanlin Neighbourhood Centre)**
地址 Address: 苏州工业园区林泉街598号翰林邻里中心2号楼
Building 2 of Hanlin Neighbourhood Centre, No.598 Linquan Street, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou
电话 Phone: 0512-62923999
 - **麗枫酒店(苏州独墅湖高教区店) Lavande Hotel (SIP Dushu Lake Higher Education Town)**
地址 Address: 苏州工业园区翰林路1号11幢
Building 11, No.1 Hanlin Road, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou
电话 Phone: 0512-62985918

历届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会（2002～2024）

International conferences on Chinese sociolinguistics (2002-2024)

会议名称	时间	地点	会议主题	主办单位	承办单位
第一届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2002 年 9 月	北京	中国社会语言学的理论建设与实证研究	北京语言大学、香港中文大学	北京语言大学
第二届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2003 年 11 月	中国澳门	社会语言学一般理论、语言生活与语言政策、港澳台社会语言现象	澳门语言学会、中国社会语言学会、澳门理工学院	澳门理工学院
第三届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2004 年 12 月	江苏南京	言语社区理论	中国社会语言学会、南京大学、新加坡国立大学、北京语言大学	南京大学
第四届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2005 年 12 月	广东广州	社会语言学与语言教学、语言交际	中国社会语言学会、广东外语外贸大学、香港理工大学、新加坡国立大学	广东外语外贸大学
第五届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会暨第五届全国社会语言学学术研讨会	2006 年 12 月	北京	语言与认同、领域语言研究	中国社会语言学会、北京大学、墨尔本大学、教育部语言文字应用研究所	北京大学
第六届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2008 年 3 月	中国香港	数字化时代的语言接触、语言规划和语言发展	中国社会语言学会、香港理工大学中文及双语学系	香港理工大学
第七届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2009 年 7 月	青海西宁	语言的多样性	中国社会语言学会、青海民族大学	青海民族大学
第八届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2012 年 9 月	天津	全球化生活背景下的中国语言生活	中国社会语言学会、天津商业大学	天津商业大学
第九届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会暨第五届全国教育教材语言研讨会	2014 年 7 月	新疆乌鲁木齐	语言教育的多学科研究	中国社会语言学会、新疆师范大学、厦门大学	新疆师范大学

第十届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2016 年 11 月	江西 南昌	语言与文化的多视角研究	中国社会语言学会、南昌大学	南昌大学
第十一届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2018 年 7 月	吉林 长春	全球化时代的中国社会语言学：机遇与挑战	中国社会语言学会、吉林大学	吉林大学
第十二届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2020 年 12 月	广东 广州 在线	语法、话语、社会与批评	中国语言学会社会语言学分会、中山大学、国际韩礼德语言学研究会	中山大学南方学院
第十三届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2022 年 12 月	重庆 在线	新时代的社会语言学研究	中国语言学会社会语言学分会、四川外国语大学	四川外国语大学
第十四届中国社会语言学国际学术研讨会	2024 年 9 月	江苏 苏州	多语世界中的社会语言学研究	中国语言学会社会语言学分会、西交利物浦大学	西交利物浦大学

历届社会语言学高端/高峰论坛（2017~2023）

International conferences on Chinese sociolinguistics (2002-2024)

会议名称	时间	地点	会议主题	主办单位	承办单位
中国社会语言学 会首届高峰论坛	2017 年 5 月	广东 东莞	社会语言学不同研究 传统的相互借鉴与协 同创新	中国社会语言学会	中山大学新华 学院外国语学院
首届社会语言学 高端国际论坛	2019 年 9 月	上海	新时代社会语言学的 发展趋势与前沿问题	中国语言学会社会 语言学分会	上海外国语大 学中国外语战 略研究中心
第二届社会语言 学高端国际论坛	2020 年 10 月	天津 线上	跨国别跨学科的社会 语言学前沿探索与新 时代语言创新	中国语言学会社会 语言学分会	天津外国语大 学翻译与跨文 化传播研究院
第三届社会语言 学高端国际论坛	2021 年 7 月	重庆	社会语言学研究传统 的继承与创新	中国语言学会社会 语言学分会	西南大学外国 语学院
第四届中国社会 语言学高端论坛	2022 年 12 月	江西 南昌	社会语言学跨学科发 展研究	中国语言学会社会 语言学分会	江西师范大学 外国语学院
第五届中国社会 语言学高端论坛	2023 年 12 月	浙江 杭州	数智时代的社会语言 生活	中国语言学会社会 语言学分会	浙江工商大学 外国语学院

