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Reason • Romance • Resonance  
外国语学院 2022 年青年学术论坛

- ◆ 时 间：2022 年 5 月 20 日
- ◆ 主会场：浙江大学紫金港校区 启真酒店·启真厅（三楼）
- ◆ 分会场：浙江大学紫金港校区 东六三楼

08:45 - 09:00	浙江大学紫金港校区 启真酒店·启真厅（三楼） 报到	
09:00 - 09:20 主持人：郝田虎	外国语学院院长 董燕萍教授 致辞	
	合影留念	
大会发言		
09:20 - 10:10 主持人：杨 静	Converging Evidence in Empirical Interpreting Studies: Perspectives, Paradigms and Prospects	梁君英
10:10 - 10:20 茶歇		
10:20 - 11:10 主持人：隋红升	论法国地理学家对文学的研究	赵 佳
11:10 - 12:00 主持人：滕 琳	二语互动协同的认知机制及应用：理论与方法	王 敏
13:30 - 17:30	分会发言（具体信息见分会场发言安排）	
	语言学一组 地点：东 6-313	
	主持人： 赵宏明	
	点评专家：邵 斌、滕 琳、宋晨晨	
	报告人： 卜小珂、邵 斌、宋晨晨、李尚泽、戴哲远/周晨亮、潘锦云/滕 琳、李楚楠	
	语言学二组 地点：东 6-314	
主持人： 于梦洋		
点评专家：杨 静、李 航		
报告人： 李 航/姚 瑶、江雨欣、杨 静、楼梦璐/孙培健、于梦洋		

语言学三组 地点：东 6-315
<p>主持人：刘 森</p> <p>点评专家：李文超、潘珣祎</p> <p>报告人： 颜 阁、胡 洁/喻如诗、李文超、亓 达、金 美、杨玲玲</p>
文学一组 地点：东 6-316
<p>主持人：胡文海</p> <p>点评专家：樊艳梅、薛冉冉、张 炼</p> <p>报告人： 孙人哲、樊艳梅、胡文海、薛冉冉、钟凯来、张 炼</p>
文学二组 地点：东 6-317
<p>主持人：任 洁</p> <p>点评专家：高 奋、刘永强、李雅旬</p> <p>报告人： 任 洁、李雅旬、王瑞雪、张鹏飞、刘永强、姜 磊</p>
翻译一组 地点：东 6-319
<p>主持人：冯全功</p> <p>点评专家：卢巧丹、冯全功</p> <p>报告人： 郭洛菲/徐雪英、朱含汐/冯全功、沈 莹/邵 斌、于春丽、祝芳亚</p>
翻译二组 地点：东 6-320
<p>主持人：杜 磊</p> <p>点评专家：郭国良、杜 磊</p> <p>报告人： 杜 磊、吴景颐、朱 焜、周丹丹/徐雪英、杨诗琳</p>
跨文化与区域国别组 地点：东 6-311
<p>主持人：张 芳</p> <p>点评专家：徐雪英、张 芳</p> <p>报告人： 王美清/徐雪英、石亚璃/张慧玉、张慧玉/柯 瑶、宗 雨、郑清颖、陈振铎</p>

## 外国语学院 2022 年青年学术论坛分会场发言安排

语言学一组地点：东 6-313			
<b>主持人：赵宏明</b>  <b>点评专家：邵 斌</b> <b>滕 琳</b> <b>宋晨晨</b>	13:30 - 14:00	Local Instability in Split Topicalization in Chinese	卜小珂
	14:00 - 14:30	英汉名动范畴边界渗透的类型学考察	邵 斌
	14:30 - 15:00	On the semantics of root syntax: challenges and directions	宋晨晨
	15:00 - 15:20	<b>茶歇</b> 东六-321	
	15:20 - 15:50	A cross-linguistic study of split topicalization in German and Chinese	李尚泽
	15:50 - 16:20	Information Compression via Eliding Verb Phrase: a Dependency-Based Study	戴哲远 周晨亮
	16:20 - 16:50	A Cross-cultural Validation of the Achievement Emotions Questionnaire in Online English Learning Environments	潘锦云 滕 琳
	16:50 - 17:20	The Mechanism of Development of Non-constituent Unit <i>Neg-Neg</i> in Chinese	李楚楠
语言学二组地点：东 6-314			
<b>主持人：于梦洋</b>  <b>点评专家：杨 静</b> <b>李 航</b>	13:30 - 14:00	Effects of language background and topic on the use of <i>n-grams</i> in English timed independent argumentative writing	李 航 姚 瑶
	14:00 - 14:30	从认知语义学角度看中日文“红白”的对照研究	江雨欣
	14:30 - 15:00	The role of processing speed in second language listening comprehension of Chinese-English late bilinguals	杨 静
	15:00 - 15:20	<b>茶歇</b> 东六-321	
	15:20 - 15:50	Effects of oral continuation and peer interaction on L2 vocabulary learning in the Chinese EFL context	楼梦璐 孙培健
	15:50 - 16:20	鄂伦春语空间表达研究	于梦洋
语言学三组地点：东 6-315			
<b>主持人：刘 森</b>  <b>点评专家：李文超</b> <b>潘珣祎</b>	13:30 - 14:00	Input and Interaction in Natural and Classroom Settings	颜 阁
	14:00 - 14:30	Influence of instruction quality on students' digital reading performance: A multilevel analysis	胡 洁 喻如诗
	14:30 - 15:00	Morphologic, syntactic, and phonologic distance between Japanese and Altaic, Dravidian, Austronesian, and Korean languages	李文超

	15:00 - 15:20	<b>茶歇</b> 东六-321	
	15:20 - 15:50	Dependency Distance as a Measure of the Cognitive Burdens Associated with Different Discourse Topics, Genders, and Education Levels	亓 达
	15:50 - 16:20	Linking University Students' EMI Attitude to Their Motivation in College English	金 美
	16:20 - 16:50	国内外外语数字叙事教学研究的现状分析和展望	杨玲玲
<b>文学一组地点：东 6-316</b>			
主持人：胡文海 点评专家：樊艳梅 薛冉冉 张 炼	13:30 - 14:00	布尔加科夫对 H. G. 威尔斯的借鉴与改写——以《不祥的蛋》《狗心》为例	孙人哲
	14:00 - 14:30	从“社会新闻”到“短篇小说”——短篇小说集《巡回及其他社会新闻》的创作艺术	樊艳梅
	14:30 - 15:00	芜村“寒山拾得”图考	胡文海
	15:00 - 15:20	<b>茶歇</b> 东六-321	
	15:20 - 15:50	俄罗斯新现实主义小说中的多元叙述交流模式	薛冉冉
	15:50 - 16:20	弥尔顿《失乐园》中混沌与撒旦的关联	钟凯来
	16:20 - 16:50	乔叟的短诗	张 炼
<b>文学二组地点：东 6-317</b>			
主持人：任 洁 点评专家：高 奋 刘永强 李雅甸	13:30 - 14:00	隐喻脑文本的建构机制：论村上春树《寻羊冒险记》中的“羊”	任 洁
	14:00 - 14:30	作为方法的异界——内田百闲《冥途》论	李雅甸
	14:30 - 15:00	古希腊的戏剧产业	王瑞雪
	15:00 - 15:20	<b>茶歇</b> 东六-321	
	15:20 - 15:50	论弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫《达洛维夫人》中的语象叙事	张鹏飞
	15:50 - 16:20	论托马斯·伯恩哈德《历代大师》中的悖谬艺术观	刘永强
	16:20 - 16:50	朝觐与眷念：曼德尔施塔姆与高加索	姜 磊
<b>翻译一组地点：东 6-319</b>			
主持人：冯全功 点评专家：卢巧丹 冯全功	13:30 - 14:00	“课程思政”视角下学生文化自信提升路径探究——以浙江大学翻译硕士专业学位课“基础英汉笔译”课程为例	郭洛菲 徐雪英
	14:00 - 14:30	中华教育文化基金会对民国翻译事业的赞助与推动	朱含汐 冯全功
	14:30 - 15:00	一枚硬币的两面：《鲁拜集》译者的著译互动	沈 莹 邵 斌
	15:00 - 15:20	<b>茶歇</b> 东六-321	
	15:20 - 15:50	从修辞视角看《红楼梦》对联的英译	于春丽

	15:50 - 16:20	基于情感分析的路遥《人生》海外译介效果研究	祝芳亚
<b>翻译二组地点：东 6-320</b>			
<b>主持人：杜 磊</b>  <b>点评专家：郭国良</b> <b>杜 磊</b>	13:30 - 14:00	向死又何以复生？——芬顿《赵氏孤儿》改编中的“死亡书写”与其伦理解读	杜 磊
	14:00 - 14:30	从译者视野看文学翻译中的改写现象	吴景颐
	14:30 - 15:00	Towards a model for multimodal representation analysis in intermedial translation studies	朱 焜
	15:00 - 15:20	<b>茶歇 东六-321</b>	
	15:20 - 15:50	《射雕英雄传》英译本第一、二卷翻译风格对比研究	周丹丹 徐雪英
	15:50 - 16:20	计量视域下曼德尔施塔姆诗歌多译本风格分析——以《石头》为例	杨诗琳
<b>跨文化与区域国别组地点：东 6-311</b>			
<b>主持人：张 芳</b>  <b>点评专家：徐雪英</b> <b>张 芳</b>	13:30 - 14:00	影响中学生全球胜任力的自身因素探究——基于 PISA 2018 数据分析	王美清 徐雪英
	14:00 - 14:30	Occupational Psychology of Chinese English Language Teachers in Junior High School: A Descriptive Analysis Based on China Education Panel Survey	石亚瑀 张慧玉
	14:30 - 15:00	总部在华国际组织研究：现状、特点及展望	张慧玉 柯 瑶
	15:00 - 15:20	<b>茶歇 东六-321</b>	
	15:20 - 15:50	外籍网红海外传播效力分析与研究——以“歪果仁研究协会” YouTube 评论为例	宗 雨
	15:50 - 16:20	Interpreters' Mediation of Facework in Chinese Premier Press Conferences	郑清颖
	16:20 - 16:50	双生花：法国郊区问题与华人移民的当代融入	陈振铎

## 外国语学院 2022 年青年学术论坛

### 论文摘要

#### ◆ 大会发言

梁君英

#### Converging Evidence in Empirical Interpreting Studies: Perspectives, Paradigms and Prospects

The primary goal of this talk is to present empirical interpreting studies as inclusive yet distinct from general translation studies. We first set out to profile interpreting as a distinct profession and service mediating in an institutional context featuring a set of interactional behaviors and a cognitive processing skill. The major distinctive features of interpreting studies are illustrated by the breadth and complexity of the object of study and its theoretical terrain. Then, we review the contributions in interpreting studies with two major approaches, namely the product-oriented paradigm and the process-oriented paradigm, orientations that are investigated through corpora and behavioral experiments respectively. Finally, we propose prospects for interpreting studies based on converging evidence for understanding interpreting processes and products.

赵 佳

#### 论法国地理学家对文学的研究

20 世纪 70 年代起，法国地理学家对文学的研究预示了法国文学地理学的兴起，为后来的“地理批评”和“地理诗学”派开辟了道路。本文以法国地理学家对文学的研究为例，揭示文学在地理学研究中的价值。文学的价值首先是它的见证功能，作家的地理描绘、对一个区域社会结构的认识为地理学家提供了参考。有些地理学家认为文学的价值不在于描写的准确度，而是作家是否能抓住一个地区的个性。还有地理学家为虚构正名，认为只有在梦幻和无意识中地理现实的心理原型才会显现。其次，地理学家关注文学话语本身，揭示了文



学叙事和语言的地理特性，叙事和语言通过对地理的模拟，呈现和地理相同的结构和形态。最后，地理学家用文学反观地理学话语，揭示地理学可能有的“文学性”。对“文学性”的关注是地理学在走向科学化的过程中对本学科的反思，文学重新将地理学带回对人和日常生活的关注，弥合了地理学和大众的鸿沟。

## 王 敏

### 二语互动协同的认知机制及应用：理论与方法

协同指谈话者通过语言重复实现表征趋同，从而相互理解，实现交际目的的心理过程，是人类会话顺畅进行的关键机制。大量证据表明，协同是自动化的、隐性的社会认知过程，对语言发展亦有促进作用。由于其在语言交际和习得中的重要作用，协同受到心理学、语言学、计算机科学、人工智能等领域的共同关注，成为认知科学研究的新热点。然而，针对二语协同的研究尚处于起步阶段。二语协同的认知机制是什么？协同在二语习得中的作用如何？影响二语协同效应的关键因素有哪些？二语协同是否存在于口头会话之外的模态？如何在外语教学中利用协同效应？等关键问题仍有待破解。报告从互动协同的心理机制出发，以二语写作中的协同效应研究为例，对上述问题进行集中探讨，阐释如何采用跨学科的理论视角和方法开展二语协同研究及其对相关学科领域的启示。

卜小珂

## Local Instability in Split Topicalization in Chinese

**Abstract:** Within the framework of Merge-based grammar with labeling, Ott (2015) proposes a principled explanation for the long-standing puzzle of split topicalization (ST) in German. In Chinese, gapped and gapless ST are traditionally believed to be derived by movement and to be base generated, respectively. This paper seeks to offer a unified analysis of gapped and gapless ST in Chinese. Based on the observation that ST in Chinese shows reconstruction effect and licenses parasitic gaps and that only REM but not TOP, can be definite and be resumed by pronouns, ST in Chinese features an A' dependency and a TOP-REM asymmetry like German. It follows that like in German, TOP and REM in Chinese ST locally merge into a symmetric {XP, YP} configuration, which is locally unstable since no label can be detected by Minimal Search; to break this local symmetry, outward movement of either TOP or REM is necessitated. It is argued that the relationship between TOP and REM in Chinese ST is not constrained to predication as in German, but extend to a more general PART-WHOLE relationship.

邵斌

## 英汉名动范畴边界渗透的类型学考察

**摘要:** 英汉语的动名兼类现象是长期困扰语言学界的难点问题。近十多年来,有学者提出“英语名动分立,汉语名动包含”假设,动名兼类问题更是成为学界的焦点。本文基于从语料库获得的频率词表数据,借助语言类型学领域的“边界渗透性”概念,考察并对比英汉名动范畴边界渗透现象。研究表明,就考察的两万高频词而言,英汉两种语言的动名兼类词数及占比、名动范畴边界渗透

率都比较高，且较为接近，这表明两种语言在词类方面都属柔性边界语言，研究发现并不支持“英语名动分立，汉语名动包含”的假设。英汉语同属词类柔性边界语言，这是因其在屈折形态方面的共性所致。英语的屈折形态较为贫乏，汉语则缺少屈折变化，因此，英汉语词类较少形态标记，导致其名动词类范畴边界模糊，边界渗透率都较高。从语言类型角度来说，英语在词类边界上接近于以汉语为代表的孤立语。

### 宋晨晨

#### On the semantics of root syntax: challenges and directions

**Abstract:** Since Marantz’ s seminal work in the 1990s (e.g., Marantz 1997), the notion “root” has become widely adopted in generative grammar. More recently, there have been studies further extending root-oriented thinking to the functional domain (e.g., Song 2019). This conceptual extension provides a new angle to formally explain semilexical or semifunctional items. Despite their wide adoption in the area of syntax, however, roots have not had much (if any) influence in the area of semantics. In this paper, I discuss some main challenges root syntax poses for formal semantics and, accordingly, suggest a few possible directions toward a compositional semantics for roots.

Root syntax poses four fundamental challenges for formal semantics, which I summarize in four questions: (i) How to logically represent roots? (ii) How can named sets like  $\{x : x \text{ is a dog}\}$  be reconstructed in a root-based way? (iii) What mode of composition is suitable for root-containing structures? (iv) How can lexical and semifunctional items get a unified treatment in semantics?

To address these challenges, I consider five possible directions, which I respectively designate the conjunctivist approach (P1), the type variable approach (P2), the null denotation approach (P3), the categorical logic approach (P4), and the monadic approach (P5). As I will show, P1 and P2 are undesirable, P3 is more appealing, and its two category-theoretic improvements P4 and P5 are the most promising. In particular, P5 links the current domain of research to that in Asudeh & Giorgolo (2020) and thereby reveals the further generalizability of root-oriented thinking.

### A cross-linguistic study of split topicalization in German and Chinese

**Abstract:** Split topicalization (henceforth ST) has been the subject of intense study in recent years. The present study aims at probing into this phenomenon from a cross-linguistic perspective, by focusing on the comparison between German and Chinese.

Riemsdijk (1989) proposes that ST in German should be analyzed as discontinuous noun phrases, which is the extraction analysis, while Ott (2015) argues against this kind of analysis. Building partly on Fanselow (1988), Ott proposes that ST construction involves two morphosyntactically autonomous nominal constituents, as illustrated below.

(1) *Eine Katze habe ich nur eine ganz kleine gesehen.*

[German]

a cat have I only a very small seen

“As for a cat, I have only seen a very small one.”

In (1), the fronted element *eine Katze* ‘a cat’ and the stranded part *eine ganz kleine* ‘a very small’ should be taken as two autonomous nominal constituents, rather than subparts of a single noun phrase.

Ott adduces empirical evidence in support of this claim, with antecedent-gap mismatch being an important one. Antecedent-gap mismatch can be observed if there are morphosyntactic mismatches between the fronted element (antecedent) and its putative base position (gap). For example, in (1), there is a mismatch between the antecedent *eine Katze* and its gap. The presence of the extra article *eine* in the fronted element is unexplainable based on the extraction analysis. Following the extraction analysis, the antecedent *eine Katze* is extracted from a noun phrase. This putative noun phrase should be the combination of *eine ganz kleine* and *eine Katze*, namely the ungrammatical *eine ganz kleine eine Katze*, contrary to the grammaticality of (1).

While Ott's analysis is illuminating for Chinese, I demonstrate that some empirical observations like antecedent-gap mismatch holding in German cannot be used to argue against the extraction analysis in Chinese, as illustrated below.

(2) *gou wo mei jianzhao yizhi*

[Mandarin

Chinese]

dog I not see one

“As for dogs, I do not see one.”

In (2), the combination of *gou* and *yizhi* (i.e., *yizhi gou*) doesn't give rise to the antecedent–gap mismatch, hence the difference between German and Chinese. Consequently, the antecedent–gap mismatch cannot be taken as forceful evidence against extraction analysis in Chinese. Therefore, in this paper, I investigate the differences between German and Chinese ST in detail.

Aside from variations across different languages, there are variations even within Chinese. I further compare Standard Mandarin with Gaoping Jin in Shanxi province, northern China. The comparison between Standard Mandarin and Gaoping Jin is still unstudied and thus worth exploring. I demonstrate that ST is used much more freely and widely in Gaoping Jin than in Standard Mandarin, as illustrated below.

- (3) a. *mener kaikai* [Gaoping Jin] b. *kaikai mener*  
 [Mandarin Chinese]  
 door open open door  
 “Please open the door.” “Please open the door.”

Examples in (3) show that sometimes topicalization is totally natural in Gaoping Jin but not so in Mandarin. Therefore, the second goal of my paper is to investigate this cross–dialectal microvariation.

戴哲远 / 周晨亮

Information Compression via Eliding Verb Phrase:  
 a Dependency–Based Study

**Abstract:** Verb Phrase Ellipsis (VPE) is an anaphoric construction in which a verb phrase has been elided. It is a common linguistic feature that we use to facilitate effective communication. The current research has adopted a quantitative method which combines the dependency grammar and information theory, trying to figure out the quantitative features of the form–meaning mismatch caused by VPE. The current research found that: (1) VPE simplifies the sentence structure, and the simplification process is demonstrated by the decrease of dependency distance after ellipsis; (2) VPE

facilitates language communication by retaining the information content. Overall, VPE simplifies the language form but not the information to be transmitted, and the effort-saving effect promotes the trade-off between language form and information content. The current research strengthens the idea that the function of VPE is to ease human communication through compressing the information. Together, these results provide important insights into the effect of least-effort principle that though VPE has achieved simplification in dependency structure, language adaptive system nonetheless remain the fidelity of information to be transmitted.

潘锦云 / 滕琳

#### A Cross-cultural Validation of the Achievement Emotions Questionnaire in Online English Learning Environments

**Abstract:** This study was designed to validate a multidimensional structure of achievement emotions in synchronous online English learning contexts. Informed by Control-Value Theory, the Achievement Emotions Questionnaire for Online English Learning (AEQ-OEL) was developed and validated through a series of rigorous validation procedures. Data were collected from 371 undergraduate students in a top-ranking university in mainland China. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and exploratory structural equation modeling (ESEM) were used to explore the dimensionality of achievement emotions in online English learning environments. Model comparisons revealed that Chinese EFL learners' responses to the AEQ-OEL were best represented by a one-order ESEM model, in which the seven achievement emotions are interrelated. The concurrent validity was confirmed by the small to moderate correlations between achievement emotions and self-regulated learning strategies. This study also revealed significant predictive effects of achievement emotions on L2 writing performance.

李楚楠

## The Mechanism of Development of Non-constituent Unit Neg-Neg in Chinese

**Abstract** : The present study investigates the development of “ non-constituent units ” (hereinafter NCU), also known as “transderivational structure” in Chinese. NCU refers to a sequence of elements that are originally adjacent in linear order but lack hierarchical relation and semantic relevance, may cross/delete the constituent boundaries and reanalyze into a unit or an independent word. Researchers have conducted detailed case studies on the change of NCU, and their discussions of its mechanism mostly from functional perspectives, focusing on reanalysis, semantic analogy, phonological factors, etc. The present research aims to incorporate the insights from previous descriptive studies with a generative approach, and use the development of *Neg-Neg* units (e.g., *mobu*, *wubu*, *mofei*, *wufe*) as an example to explore the reanalysis mechanism consisting of rebracketing and relabeling. According to the preliminary research, the earliest use of NCU *mo bu* appears in Pre-Archaic Chinese, *mo* as a negative quantifier and *bu* as a negator adjoined to vP. The appearance of antecedents of *mo*, and complex construction after *bu* promote the rebracketing of NCU *mo-bu* through head movement and m-merger. In the renewed syntactic environment, this unit tends to shift in category and undergoes relabeling as an adverb, interpreted as “all”, during the period of late Archaic Chinese to early Middle Chinese (MC). Then with further reanalysis, lexicalized *mobu* as speculatively adverb emerges in late MC, with relatively stable use in early Modern Chinese.

李航 / 姚瑶

Effects of language background and topic on the use of *n*-grams in English  
timed independent argumentative writing

**Abstract:** This study examined the use of bigrams and trigrams in English timed independent argumentative writing across three types of language backgrounds and two types of topics. A total of 778 essays on two topics by 210 EFL writers, 79 ESL writers and 100 NS (native speaker) writers were used as data. Thirteen *n*-gram indices, including five bigram indices and eight trigram indices gauging *n*-gram frequency, range, bidirectional association strength and directionality in the essays were analyzed with reference to the *n*-gram use in the academic subcorpus of COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English). Results of a series of mixed-effects regression analyses showed that the topic that was deemed more cognitively demanding and of a more technical nature elicited better performance in *n*-gram use across all language groups. While EFL writers scored lower on most of the indices than both NS writers and ESL writers, ESL writers did not differ much from NS writers in their use of *n*-grams across topics. Furthermore, compared with NS writers, the two L2 groups tended to use more high-frequency bigrams, and underuse less frequent but strongly associated bigrams. Findings of the study offer further empirical support to the Cognition Hypothesis and usage-based theory of language.

江雨欣

从认知语义学角度看中日文“红白”的对照研究

**摘要:** “红白色”是在日本非常常见的词语。比如说“红白结”“红白饼”“红白幕”“NHK红白歌合战”“红白帽”等。虽然“红白”这一词汇在中文中也有出现，其含义和使用方式却和日语中的“红白”有一定差异。具体来说，中文中“红”和“白”分别表示“令人喜悦的，或是庆贺的”和“悲伤的，或



是不好的”意思，一般不会放在一起使用。但是在日文中，这两个字经常被结合在一起，“红白色”在分别表示“红色”和“白色”含义的同时，还含有其他的意义。

本文分别利用现代日语书面语平衡语料库（BCCWJ）和中文的问卷调查，分析了日语和汉语中“红”和“白”的含义，旨在阐明其中的差别。

结果显示，“红”在中文中有庆贺、热闹、女性、婚姻以及作为动词表示流行的含义，在日文中则有表示对抗的含义；“白”在中文中自古以来的负面含义正在逐渐减弱；而日文中常把“红白”这个整体用在对抗以及庆祝的场合。

### 杨 静

#### The role of processing speed in second language listening comprehension of Chinese–English late bilinguals

**Abstract :** The present study examined the predictive role of phonological processing speed and domain–general processing speed in late bilinguals' second language (L2) listening comprehension. Twenty–nine unbalanced Chinese–English bilinguals completed a standardized English listening comprehension test at the beginning and the end of a semester. Further, they completed digit repetition tasks in their first language (L1) and L2, which tapped their L1 and L2 phonological processing speed, respectively. Their domain–general processing speed was measured by a digit symbol substitution task. Our results showed that L1 phonological processing speed, rather than the L2 phonological processing speed, significantly predicts the L2 listening comprehension and short–term improvement in late bilinguals. The domain–general processing speed turns out to be non–significant in L2 listening comprehension. Our study suggests that in unbalanced late bilinguals, L2 listening comprehension performance is constrained by L1 processing speed, which implies the unconscious translation of L1 translation during L2 processing at the discourse level.

楼梦璐 / 孙培健

### Effects of oral continuation and peer interaction on L2 vocabulary learning in the Chinese EFL context

**Abstract:** This study examined the effects of oral continuation (i.e., spoken output after reading input) and peer interaction on English-as-a-foreign-language (L2 English/EFL) learners' L2 vocabulary learning. A total of 100 freshmen from a key Chinese university voluntarily participated in the study. The participants were randomly assigned to four conditions: oral continuation with peer interaction, oral continuation without peer interaction, reading input only, and a control group. Their L2 vocabulary learning outcome was measured through unforewarned immediate and delayed vocabulary posttests. Additionally, the participants' perceptions of oral continuation tasks, task-based peer interaction, and L2 vocabulary learning were retrospectively collected for triangulation. The results indicated that the two oral continuation conditions could significantly facilitate L2 vocabulary learning with both immediate learning and subsequent retention effects on lexical knowledge such as spelling, meaning, and use. The results also suggested that ruling out the effect of reading input task, the oral continuation task on its own had less prominent effects on immediate L2 vocabulary learning but more on retention (especially in terms of meaning retention). Lastly, the results showed that peer interaction arranged before continuation played a positive but limited role in L2 vocabulary learning. This study enriches our understanding of the role of oral continuation tasks in L2 vocabulary learning. That is, the oral continuation component itself (i.e., spoken output part) and task-based peer interaction alone may not necessarily result in greater L2 vocabulary learning if not effectively carried out. Implications for L2 vocabulary teaching concerning the application of oral continuation tasks and learner-learner interaction are also discussed.

于梦洋

## 鄂伦春语空间表达研究

**摘要：**鄂伦春语是一种濒危语言，本文旨在介绍鄂伦春语空间描述的特点，以期为这一濒危语言的描写与分析做出微薄贡献。在本研究中，我们发现鄂伦春语的巧合关系总体上是拓扑的和指示的，这与语言学相关对语义空间类型学的研究结果相吻合。鄂伦春人在他们的空间描述中或多或少地调动了所有的参考系统：内在的、相对的和绝对的。该领域的概念化与环境和文化密切相关。

## 语言学三组

颜 阁

## Input and Interaction in Natural and Classroom Settings

**Abstract:** This paper focuses on the language structure addressed to the L2 learners both by native speakers or non-native speakers in SLA, termed input, in the natural settings, and the classroom settings. Based on the method of literature review, this paper aims to provide an analysis of the input and interaction in different linguistic environments for researches and language teachers who are interested in this topic. The objective is twofold: (1) by reporting on researches that examine the influence of the linguistic environment to input, this paper provides a comprehensive overview of the input and interaction embedded in the two major types of linguistic environments (the natural and classroom settings); and (2) in discussing the comparison of input and interaction in these two linguistic contexts, the author hopes to summarize the pedagogical implications for L2 learning and teaching. This paper first reviews the current consensus of input in second language acquisition. Then, input and interaction would be discussed in the natural settings and the classroom settings respectively, following the comparison between input and interaction in these two linguistic contexts. Finally, suggested implications for language learning and teaching are mentioned and contextualized with the contemporary language learning environments for L2 learners.

胡 洁 / 喻如诗

**Influence of instruction quality on students' digital reading performance: A multilevel analysis**

**摘 要:** Instruction quality has long been recognized as an important criterion for evaluating education effectiveness. High-quality instruction in language classroom motivates students' learning and promotes their digital reading performance, which is essential for their future engagement in the world. Thus, this study systematically examined the effects of instruction quality features, categorized into instructional approaches, classroom management, and supportive climate, on secondary school students' digital reading performance. Data of 223,807 15-year-old students in 29 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries were extracted from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2018 database and three-level hierarchical linear models (HLMs) were constructed. The findings indicated the positive effects of adaption of instruction, teacher's stimulation of reading engagement, disciplinary climate, teacher's interest in teaching, and teacher support, while teacher-directed instruction, learning time of test language lessons, and perceived feedback were negatively correlated to students' digital reading performance. Implications for the improvement of instruction quality are provided.

李文超

**Morphologic, syntactic, and phonologic distance between Japanese and Altaic, Dravidian, Austronesian, and Korean languages**

**Abstract:** The present study measures the resemblances of Japanese with Altaic languages (Turkic; Tungstic; Mongolic; Nivkh); the Dravidian language Tamil; Austronesian languages (Western Malayo-Polynesian; Malayo-Sumbawan; Central Luzon; Central Malayo-Polynesian), and Korean, in an effort to pin down the genealogy of Japanese. Morphologic, syntactic, and phonologic distance are calculated using data from corpora. The finding brings to light, morphologically, in the light of preferences of causative/inchoative verb alternation patterning and morphemes that convey the alternation, that Japanese and Korean are close for the most part. Syntactically, Altaics and Tamil convey case via suffixes; case in

Austronesian languages is marked by prefixes. Japanese and Korean share a similarity in rendering case with particles. Phonologically, the Tamil and Austronesian languages share a resemblance in the harmony of vowel height. The Korean, Altaic languages, and Austronesian languages show similarities in the harmony of vowel backness. Japanese, the Altaic languages, and the Austronesian language Madurese display vowel–consonant harmony.

## 元 达

### Dependency Distance as a Measure of the Cognitive Burdens Associated with Different Discourse Topics, Genders, and Education Levels

**Abstract :** Since the inception of Cognitive Discourse Analysis, cognitive mechanisms have been studied on the discourse level. However, few investigations have explored whether dialogs with various topics and those produced by people of different genders and education levels require differing degrees of cognitive load, the amount of information that working memory can handle at one time. For example, we might intuitively hypothesize that serious issues (e.g., politics, taxes, and social justice) require more cognitive resources than light–hearted ones (e.g., hobbies, camping, and pets). The present paper then attempted to bridge this gap by employing dependency distance (DD), an essential indicator of cognitive load under dependency grammar, to measure the cognitive burdens associated with different discourse topics, genders, and education levels. Specifically, we analyzed the mean dependency distance (MDD), the mean hierarchical distance (MHD), and the normalized dependency distance (NDD) of all the 200,000 utterances in the Switchboard corpus to draw more precise and reliable results. The results showed that: 1) serious topics and light–hearted ones significantly differ in their MDDs, MHDs, and NDDs — the former enjoys higher values of the three indicators, while the latter has lower ones; 2) the dialogs conducted by female speakers have significantly lower values in the three indicators than those by male speakers; 3) and there exists no significant difference in the dialogs happening between people of differing education levels. With these results obtained, this paper might shed light on the interaction between cognitive resources and discourse topics, genders, and education levels, providing a new perspective for the studies under the paradigm of discourse analysis.

金 美

Linking University Students' EMI Attitude to Their Motivation in College English

**Abstract:** This study explored the role of motivation based on College English class on university students' attitudes to use similar but new learning opportunities, English as a medium of instruction (EMI). Following Eccles' expectancy-value theory, attitude was conceptualized as task value, which has been found to predict task choice and learning strategies in previous studies. China's university students' (N=580) goal orientations developed during College English class as predictors of attitude toward receiving EMI at university have been identified. Performance and mastery-avoidance goal orientation were expected to indirectly promote positive attitudes via current academic self-concept of ability. Conversely, mastery-approach goal orientation was proposed to directly promote positive attitudes. Structural equation modeling (SEM) yielded results consistent with these predictions. The findings suggest a complex interplay between current goal orientation and self-concept of ability underlying one's attitudes toward learning opportunities and emphasize the importance of approach goal orientation and self-concept of ability in College English teaching.

杨玲玲

国内外外语数字叙事教学研究的现状分析和展望

**摘 要:** 近年来, 数字叙事在外语教学中的应用日益受到研究者的关注。本研究以国内外发表的相关论文为研究对象, 从理论基础、研究方法、研究主题等方面总结外语数字叙事教学的研究现状, 分析研究存在的问题及发展趋势。结果显示, 国外相关研究开展较早, 以实践和应用为导向, 以实证研究为主要研究方法, 主题较为多元; 相较之下, 国内外语数字叙事教学研究开展较晚, 以理论讨论和应用介绍为主。本研究结果对我国开展外语数字叙事教学的研究和实践具有一定启示。

## 文学一组

## 孙人哲

## 布尔加科夫对 H. G. 威尔斯的借鉴与改写——以《不祥的蛋》《狗心》为例

**摘要：**1924-1925年，米·布尔加科夫完成了两篇惊动苏联文坛和审查机关的科幻小说：《不祥的蛋》和《狗心》，前者幻想了一种能够使生物迅速生长的“生命之光”，后者则描述了一场人狗换脑手术的荒唐始末。初涉科幻体裁的布尔加科夫，不论是在创意和情节发展上，还是在叙事模式上，都借鉴了当时被苏联尊为科幻文学典范的威尔斯作品。布尔加科夫也不避讳在作品中直接点出威尔斯之名，通过这种方式，作家事实上有意邀请读者关注其文本同威尔斯经典文本的互文性，而倘若比较两种文本，就会发现在内涵意旨层面，布尔加科夫恰恰是改写、颠覆了威尔斯的科技观念和未来预测，从而对推崇威尔斯的苏联官方思想路线提出了隐秘抗议。对威尔斯的继承与改写，构成了《不祥的蛋》《狗心》意义空间的重要部分。

## 樊艳梅

## 从“社会新闻”到“短篇小说”

## ——短篇小说集《巡回及其他社会新闻》的创作艺术

**摘要：**《巡回及其它社会新闻》( *La ronde et d' autres faits divers*, 1982 ) 是法国诺贝尔文学奖获得者勒克莱齐奥 ( Le Clézio ) 创作的第 3 部短篇小说集。小说集的副文本以多种形式揭示了这些小说与新闻体裁“社会新闻”( *le fait divers*, 中文又译作“杂闻”) 的关系。封底出版社所作的介绍性文字也凸显了这一特征：“十一则看上去平淡无奇的‘社会新闻’”。本文以短篇小说集《巡回及其它社会新闻》为研究对象，着重探究作家如何在小说中借用、保留了社会新闻的独特属性，并对之进行加工、改造，实现一种文学写作。勒克莱齐奥把社会新闻与短篇小说结合起来，充分发挥两种体裁的优势，在真实与虚构的游戏中，将对社会现实的关注与对人类共同命运的思考结合起来，实现一种介入性创作。

## 胡文海

### 芜村“寒山拾得”图考

**摘要：**以明和三年（1766）至明和五年春初，暂居于天台宗妙法寺的芜村所绘“寒山拾得”屏风图为主，芜村生平绘作了多幅“寒山拾得图”。然而，这些名作中包含了芜村何种的意向及努力鲜有考究。此外，芜村于俳谐、俳画创作之中也屡次借用寒山拾得的元素来突出诗句和绘画的旨趣。因此，芜村想通过“寒山拾得”寻求到什么，亦或是想实现何种突破，不禁引人深思。本论文则将系统地考察芜村的“寒山拾得”图，分析其俳谐、俳画的创作理念，并进一步探究芜村绘画与诗句的关系。

## 薛冉冉

### 俄罗斯新现实主义小说中的多元叙述交流模式

**摘要：**俄罗斯新现实主义小说作为有着现实主义巨型话语传统的俄罗斯文学在后现代主义小说式微之后的文学形态，其多元叙述交流模式颇能体现现实主义小说之“新”。小说叙事在追求真实性，实现文学语言的交际功能时，常常打破传统现实主义小说的叙述交流模式。首先，这表现在叙事视点在感知视点、观念视点与利益视点之间不断转换，丰富小说的社会深度。其次，小说体裁意义与题材意义动态交叉、书信、日记、童话、寓言等融合在一起，模糊了虚构与非虚构的边界，形成多元的体裁间形态。再者，小说叙事者选择“作家”身份，在具体叙述过程中凸显影视化效果，将内文本层、结构行动层与真实交流层等多层交织在一起或模糊其界限。



## 钟凯来

## 弥尔顿《失乐园》中混沌与撒旦的关联

**摘要：**混沌是弥尔顿史诗《失乐园》中的重要形象，与撒旦的叛变直接关联。作为“上帝的子宫”与“大自然的坟墓”，混沌既是造物之基，又能瓦解万物。探究此悖论，可以从撒旦对混沌的俄狄浦斯情结入手，分析其反叛上帝的心理动机，进而阐明混沌从性善到性恶的质变。本文认为，混沌本是理想、太初、浑然一体的生生之物，被自我意识苏醒的撒旦暴力分离后，投射出堕落生物的精神之恶。

## 张 炼

## 乔叟的短诗

**摘要：**乔叟创作了大量短诗。这些短诗以怨诗为题者众多，在长度、语气和意涵等方面各异。它们回应并强化了诗人主要作品的语言和主题。“宫廷爱情”的用语和惯例在众多短诗里不断重复，或被诗人温和地嘲讽。诗人将爱情、法律和宗教用语与政治意涵相结合，刻意模糊自己的创作意图。它们体现了诗人将个人与政治思量兼顾、目的严肃但语气轻松的典型风格。

## 文学二组

## 任 洁

## 隐喻脑文本的建构机制：论村上春树《寻羊冒险记》中的“羊”

**摘要：**在文学伦理学批评的脑文本认知框架里，解喻、施喻的过程就是建构隐喻脑文本的过程，均表现出鲜明的伦理特性。在解喻活动中，受喻者运用能指脑概念与所指脑概念，在特定伦理语境中对喻体进行解构与重构以获得隐喻意义，隐喻意义作为解喻的结果在人的大脑中存储下来，形成隐喻脑文本，隐喻脑文本具有指导解喻主体实践的作用。在施喻过程中，施喻者将既有脑文本

或脑概念按照隐喻伦理重新组合、编辑和加工生成隐喻脑文本，继而借助语言或文字等方式表达出来，得到隐喻，其目的是向受喻者传递脑文本。在《寻羊冒险记》中，村上春树通过设置“羊”这一隐喻，从受喻与施喻的角度揭示了隐喻主体建构脑文本的伦理机制及基本原则，即建构一种具备开放性且符合理性的脑文本。

### 李雅旬

#### 作为方法的异界——内田百闲《冥途》论

**摘要：**《冥途》是作家内田百闲于日本大正时期创作的短篇小说集。该短篇集荟萃了内田百闲从1917年至1921年期间发表的作品，于1922年2月由位于东京早稻田的稻门堂书店发行，是作者最初的作品集。内田百闲继承并发展了其师夏目漱石的《梦十夜》《永日小品》的创作风格，并加以地方风土气息和德国浪漫主义文学要素，使其作品充满梦幻色彩。这些小品文发表之后，受到了以芥川龙之介、森田草平、佐藤春夫为代表的同时代文人的高度好评。本文聚焦于《冥途》中的异界表现，结合贯穿于各个文本中的第一人称叙事，探究该小说集如何在“忘却”与“记起”、“日常”与“非日常”之间实现了异界的方法化。

### 王瑞雪

#### 古希腊的戏剧产业

**摘要：**公元前五世纪中后期以来，雅典的戏剧因资金投入的多样化而呈现出某种以观众反应为导向的“票房经济”，与此同时，演员的表演也日趋专业化。公元前四世纪，戏剧产业在整个希腊扩张，演出的市场供不应求，雅典和马其顿于此展开了激烈的文化竞争。在接下来的世纪里，希腊化的王国在军事上战胜了雅典，也继承了雅典的戏剧文化遗产。在历史舞台的权力与金钱之消长的背后，人们看戏的热情意指着文明的持存。

## 张鹏飞

## 论弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫《达洛维夫人》中的语象叙事

**摘要：**弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫的《达洛维夫人》反映出语象叙事的两大特征：视觉性和艺术性，其最终目标是表达生命情志。对自然风光色彩、光影的渲染，人物形象与肖像画形成的类比，展现出文字的视觉性，是“再现的形式”。对蒙太奇、多点透视技巧的借鉴，呈现出艺术之间的杂糅，建构起一种空间幻觉，可概括为“有造型的形式”。语对象的情感投射、语与象的心物交游，则揭示语象叙事的最终目标——展露生命情感，体现“有意味的形式”这一观点。以中国诗学视域下王弼的“语象意”观作为参照，有助于深入理解《达洛维夫人》中语象叙事的表征过程，即“出言以尽象，立象以尽意”。

## 刘永强

## 论托马斯·伯恩哈德《历代大师》中的悖谬艺术观

**摘要：**在托马斯·伯恩哈德的小说《历代大师》中，矛盾的艺术观获得了统一：一方面，艺术是抚慰精神、超脱世俗的避风港，使主人公雷格尔能够远离平庸的日常，栖息于纯粹的沉思；另一方面，艺术催生绝望，加重精神世界的负荷，阻碍富有创造力的生活。这种对艺术的矛盾态度将雷格尔与伯恩哈德早期作品中的主人公区分开来。这一人物形象的内在逻辑可以通过形式与生命的相互关系得以解释。当雷格尔不再严肃地对待崇高的艺术，并以幽默与嘲讽的方式看待世界，他最终为自己开辟出一个自由的空间。

姜 磊

## 朝觐与眷念：曼德尔施塔姆与高加索

**摘 要：**奥西普·曼德尔施塔姆一生先后四次造访高加索。他将高加索视为俄罗斯对接“世界文化”的桥梁，是通往古希腊罗马文化的窗口。数次高加索之行不再是单纯的旅行，更是一种发自内心的虔诚朝觐。在高加索，曼德尔施塔姆再次感受到了诗才的悸动，迸发了创作的灵感。《亚美尼亚》（组诗）（*Цикл «Армения»*）和《亚美尼亚旅行记》（*Путешествие в Армению*）是曼德尔施塔姆高加索书写的代表作。通过石头、教堂、六翼公牛、亚拉腊山等一系列意象的书写，诗人塑造了理想中的诗意精神栖居地——亚美尼亚。

## 翻译一组

郭洛菲 / 徐雪英

## “课程思政”视角下学生文化自信提升路径探究

——以浙江大学翻译硕士专业学位课“基础英汉笔译”课程为例<sup>1</sup>

**摘 要：**课程思政建设中，思政元素和专业知识教学有机融合，有效促进课程教学质量和学生综合素养是课程思政建设成功与否的关键。本文以浙江大学校级课程思政示范课程“基础英汉笔译”的教学实践为例，探究了思政元素有机融合教学，树立学生的家国情怀，增强文化自信和使命担当的有效路径。该课程思政最主要的特色是，基于《中国学生发展核心素养》设定的人才培养目标，以三维目标论为教学设计指南开展教学实践，以文化自觉为契入点，从学校、地方、国家三个文化层面丰富课程思政的内涵，为外语类课程思政建设提供了有益的借鉴。

<sup>1</sup> [基金项目] 本文系 1. 许钧教授主持：全国翻译专业学位研究生教育研究重点委托项目“《翻译概论》学研结合教学模式探索（TIJZWWT202001）”；2. 浙江省高等教育“十三五”第二批教学改革项目：“综合性大学学生国际化能力培养的探索与实践”（jg20190019）的阶段研究成果。

朱含汐 / 冯全功

## 中华教育文化基金会对民国翻译事业的赞助与推动

**摘要：**翻译出版事业作为“庚款兴学”的重要组成部分，往往被历史学界和翻译学界共同忽视。本文以美国庚子退款为背景，通过考察民国时期档案、日记和通信等一手材料，发现由胡适主持的中华教育文化基金会之编译委员会对民国翻译事业具有极大的推动作用，具体表现在：1) 胡适“只译名著”和“白话译文”的翻译思想深刻影响着编译委员会的运作模式；2) 翻译重心由自然科学转向人文科学，大量翻译出版文史哲方面的西书；3) 强调翻译修改和审校，严格把控翻译质量；4) 注重译者培养，提携译界新人（包括女性译者），较早实行合作翻译模式；5) 通过提供丰厚译酬来提高译者地位。虽然编译委员会只存在了十五年，但对民国翻译事业的赞助力量与推动作用不容小觑，其成熟的运作模式和前沿的翻译理念对当下翻译实践和翻译研究都具有较大的启发价值。

沈莹 / 邵斌

## 一枚硬币的两面：《鲁拜集》译者的著译互动

**摘要：**诗人的译诗活动有何特殊性，作为译者的诗人其诗作有何特点？前人对同一主体的翻译与其创作之间的关系探讨较少。本文通过对《鲁拜集》的汉译者闻一多、孙毓棠、黄克孙的诗歌创作和翻译活动的描述，从诗歌叙事手法、诗歌形式、诗歌主题与意象等方面探讨了著译活动合一性和互动性，并以此论证诗人译诗的合理性。研究发现：（1）同一主体的创作与翻译并非毫无关联，而是互文互动的关系，它们宛如一枚硬币的两面，具有“合”而“同”的性质。（2）由于统一的诗歌体验基础，每一次的诗歌著译经验的输入都可能转化为诗歌著译输出的基础，这从语言使用和个体心理行为视角解释了著译互动的可能性，也解释了诗人译诗的可行性和有效性。

于春丽

### 从修辞视角看《红楼梦》对联的英译

**摘要:** 对联,作为一种极具中国特色的文学表达形式,形式工整,抑扬顿挫,简洁凝练,内涵丰富,通常蕴含着丰富的美学和哲学思想。此外,对联通常使用大量的修辞格,包括用典、比喻、拟人等,是一种极具美感和艺术底蕴的文学表达形式。学界对诗的可译性与否一直存在争议;同样,对联这种诗化的语言,讲究句式对仗,平仄音韵。因而,要实现对联音形意的完美汉英转换存在着一定的困难。本文从修辞的角度对《红楼梦》中具有代表性的对联进行了探究,同时对比分析了杨宪益&戴乃迭和大卫·霍克思英译本的处理方式,以期对中国文学作品的外译能有所启发。

祝芳亚

### 基于情感分析的路遥《人生》海外译介效果研究

**摘要:** 文本情感分析已逐渐成为自然语言处理的重要内容,并在获取用户情感信息等领域占据了重要地位。本文借助文本情感分析技术,对路遥小说《人生》英译本的海外英文读者评论进行情感分析。研究表明《人生》英译本在西方读者群体中的整体接受度较高,译介效果较好。87.6%的读者持积极的正向态度,3.7%的读者持中性态度,8.7%的读者持消极的负向态度。正向评价主要集中于小说所蕴含的普遍性价值以及对城乡变迁史的兴趣等方面。负向评价主要来源于读者对小说故事发生背景的陌生、对小说有声书质量的质疑以及对小说部分情节的不满等方面。

## 翻译二组

杜 磊

向死又何以复生？

——芬顿《赵氏孤儿》改编中的“死亡书写”与其伦理解读

**摘 要：**芬剧《赵氏孤儿》中，婴孩、屠岸贾与程婴之死不仅构成情节的中心与拐点，更激荡着烈的情感与道德冲突，释放着深刻的伦理意蕴。对本无伦理选择能力的婴孩，芬顿一方面引入母亲重构了程婴的伦理困境，另一方面又在诗歌中呈现了婴孩死亡的叙事与情感进程，使得戏剧的伦理意态朝着抵抗与批判封建父权的方向发展；芬顿以“父爱”在伦理现场中坚守了复仇母题，又通过“暴政”促成了血亲私仇向天道公仇的转变，从而肯定了“弑父”的当代伦理价值；在戏剧设置的伦理考验中，程婴的命运和他如何处理与孤儿的复仇分工有着联动关系，芬顿将其推出杂剧的“肉身安适”而走向死亡，缘于他对婴孩生命权的申张，以及在“赴汤蹈火”的东方中心叙事中重新确立个体与集体精神边界的目的。

吴景颐

从译者视野看文学翻译中的改写现象

**摘 要：**本研究将计量语言学中译者视野这一指标应用在六部文学译作中，探究文学翻译中的改写现象。研究发现，（1）同一译者翻译的小说在译者视野这一指标上相近，说明译者在翻译中极可能有改写行为；（2）在排除结果偶然性并控制相关影响因素后，选取作者、原文作者视野和小说主题都不相同的小说，经同一译者翻译后，两部小说的译者视野仍然相近；（3）译者在翻译中存在改写行为，通过改写使得译本符合目的语文化的审美，达到传播的目的。

朱焜

## Towards a model for multimodal representation analysis in intermedial translation studies

**Abstract:** In recent decades, translation studies has been paying attention to multi-semiotic translation practices, which involve the reconstruction of original meanings through the integration of various modes. However, current theories or frameworks are inadequate to comprehensively analyze multimodal representations in intermedial translation. Under this context, this study constructs a model for multimodal representation analysis by drawing upon such theories as systemic functional grammar and the theory of speech, music, sound. This model outlines how ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings can be constructed in speech, sound, text, space, body, and object modes. Then, as an illustration of the model's application to intermedial translation studies, this study presents a case study of how interpersonal relations in an excerpt of *Fences* are reconstructed in the 2010 Broadway revival by the interaction of various modes.

周丹丹 / 徐雪英

## 《射雕英雄传》英译本第一、二卷翻译风格对比研究

**摘要:** 本文从原文风格再现和译者风格统一的问题着手, 对比分析了《射雕英雄传》英译本卷一、卷二的翻译风格。本文将原文风格总结为以下五点: (1) 动词、数词、拟声词使用频率高; (2) 四字结构使用频率高; (3) 细节描写, 尤其对人物的心理、语言描写丰富; (4) 说书特色鲜明; (5) 谐谑意味浓厚。本文从这五个方面对译文风格进行对比分析, 发现郝译在动词、数词、拟声词、细节描写等方面省略较多, 张译相对删减较少, 强化了原文拟声词使用的特点, 并且将说书人视角融入人物视角中。两位译者都通过头韵和尾韵较好地再现了原文四字结构的音韵美和节奏美, 并且再现了原文的谐谑色彩。另外, 通过语料库分析, 郝译和张译本的标准类符/形符比、平均词长和平均句长均较为相近, 也在一定程度上佐证了, 张译较好地承袭了郝译的翻译风格。



## 杨诗琳

## 计量视域下曼德尔施塔姆诗歌多译本风格分析——以《石头》为例

**摘要：**曼德尔施塔姆是俄国白银时代的著名诗人，他的处女作《石头》在国内传播甚广，译本众多。本文选取《石头》中 14 首诗歌的俄文原文与汪剑钊、智量、王家新的三版译文建立语料库，采用计量与文本解读相结合的方法分析三版译文的翻译风格，最终得出：智量的译文用词丰富，有较为强烈的个人化语言特色与情感；王家新与汪剑钊的译文更简洁、更贴近原文。其中汪剑钊的译文更适合用于学术研究。

## 跨文化与区域别组

## 王美清 / 徐雪英

## 影响中学生全球胜任力的自身因素探究

## ——基于 PISA 2018 数据分析

**摘要：**在全球化浪潮下，全球胜任力成为当代青年人才必备的核心素养之一。基于 Byram (2009) 和 Deardorff (2006) 的跨文化能力理论，本文构建学生自身跨文化因素研究框架，选取国际学生评估项目 (PISA) 2018 中国香港、中国台北和韩国三地来自 532 所学校共 19930 名中学生的全球胜任力测评数据样本，从知识与理解、技能和态度与价值观三个维度探究影响中学生全球胜任力的自身因素，为中国大陆的国际型人才培养提供启示。研究表明：学生自身因素的三个维度之间相互联系；在知识与技能维度，学生对全球问题的理解正向影响其全球胜任力表现；在技能维度，换位思考能力和跨文化交际能力显著促进学生全球胜任力培养；在态度与价值观维度，学生对文化的开放和尊重态度有助于提升其全球胜任力表现。今后，我国应发展全球胜任力本土化策略，学校教育应引导学生学习和理解全球问题知识，培养学生在跨文化情境下多角度思考的能力，与此同时增强学生对世界多元文化的包容度。

石亚瑀 / 张慧玉

### Occupational Psychology of Chinese English Language Teachers in Junior High School: A Descriptive Analysis Based on China Education Panel Survey

**Abstract:** Foreign language teaching is a profession characterized by high levels of stress and burnout. However, in the field of second language teaching, teachers' occupational psychology is still underexplored. This paper aims to describe the stress, job satisfaction, burnout, and turnover intention of Chinese English language teachers in junior high school and investigates whether there are longitudinal changes based on data from China Education Panel Survey. This study reveals that: 1) English language teachers experienced a relatively high level of stress and students' academic performance was the main source of stress, which reflects the pressure of test-based accountability policies. 2) Teachers' general job satisfaction and burnout were close to moderate. They were most satisfied with the school facilities and salary is the most unsatisfied aspect. 3) The turnover intention is not favorable. The intention to leave junior high school is the strongest among the three categories of turnover intention, which may be explained by the imbalance between low income and heavy workload. 4) Occupational psychology remained relatively stable. Nevertheless, stress on students' poor academic records decreased and satisfaction with school facilities increased significantly, which were associated with policies of the Ministry of Education. With all these findings, this study describes the general condition of English language teachers' psychology in junior high school and could provide some suggestions for school managers and policymakers in China.

张慧玉 / 柯 瑶

## 总部在华国际组织研究：现状、特点及展望

**摘 要：**本文基于《国际组织年鉴 2020~2021》中 253 个总部在华国际组织的数据，通过量化与质性相结合的方法，从组织类型、创立年份、总部城市选择、参与成员、语言选择、组织目标等多角度刻画、分析总部在华国际组织的基本特点，发现总部在华国际组织种类繁多，涉及诸多热点议题，覆盖所有联合国可持续发展目标，参与成员遍及六大洲，是我国更好参与国际组织、体现大国担当的重要载体。但部分组织的活跃度有待提高，政府参与度、尤其是发达国家的政府参与度有待加强，经贸、医药、法律类组织数量有限。同时，从城市分布来看，以上国际组织的总部聚集在北上广及沿海地区，我国其他地区丰富的特色资源有待挖掘。这些发现能够为我国改善国际组织参与策略、提高国际影响力带来启示。

宗 雨

## 外籍网红海外传播效力分析与研究

## ——以“歪果仁研究协会” YouTube 评论为例

**摘 要：**随着自媒体的发展，中国各大开放网络平台上涌现出越来越多非中国籍网络红人。外国网红群体在海外市场有着天然的优势，因此成为了传播中国故事的重要纽带。选取外国网红账号“歪果仁研究协会”为案例，通过内容和情感分析法，对其在 YouTube 平台上的非中文有意义评论和传播效力进行分析探讨，结论表明“歪果仁”账号在国外社交媒体平台的传播影响总体积极且极具情感色彩，触及争议话题时情感定位急转弱势；其在近两年的视频在传播力反馈方面优于前两年的视频，体现出越来越多的海外受众有很大兴趣了解真实的中国，并也能够辩证地看待争议性话题。但为保证外籍网红在海外具有更好的传播效力，则需更加系统全面的规划与政策的扶持。

郑清颖

Interpreters' Mediation of Facework in Chinese Premier Press Conferences

**Abstract :** The present study explored whether interpreters played their facilitative roles in facework in Chinese Premier Press Conferences and how they dealt with face-threats at the pragmatic level. An empirical study was conducted out of this purpose, in which seventy-two participants were required to rate the face-threatening degree of the selected questions and their interpretation in the press conferences. A statistical analysis of audience's perception towards interpreters' renditions, and a case analysis of facework and coping strategies employed in dealing with face-threats, generated three findings: 1) Through interpreters' mediation, the face-threatening degree decreased. Interpreters are also more prudent to questions with higher face-threatening degree. 2) Interpreting directionality exerted an impact on interpreters' performance on rendering face-threats. 3) The Attenuation strategy was adopted most by interpreters to mitigate face-threats. Among the Attenuation strategy, a variety of coping strategies were utilized. Through mediating the facework, interpreters have presented advantages in their adaptive nature. The present study contributes to integrating pragmatics into interpreting studies to echo the call for exploring interpreting from social dimensions, and examining the role of interpreters on facework in diplomatic settings.

陈振铎

双生花：法国郊区问题与华人移民的当代融入

**摘要：**自从一战期间华工登陆欧洲后，在法国生成有组织、成规模的华人移民问题，不同时期特征不同。其在法国的经济活动、生活与融入，一方面和在其它西方国家华人移民问题有共性，另一方面，由于法国独特的政治和社会体制、殖民和去殖民化进程、都市化发展，其在融入的过程中出现了不同于其它国家的特征，诸如郊区问题等。近年，随着恐怖主义活动以及欧洲民族主义势力的抬头，以及中法关系的进一步加深，还有中国的经济活动在全球的影响，法国华人移民群体的融入也进一步出现变化。本文基于近年在欧洲进行的田野调查，综述法国华人移民在当代法国社会的融入变迁以及典型问题。

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