

# 2023 年外国语学院学术求索论坛

# 会议手册

2023年12月

## 一、会议通知

为深入贯彻落实党的二十大精神,全面贯彻落实习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想,以培根铸魂为思想引领,以三全育人为实践指导,提升外国语学院教师的科研和学科建设水平,推动习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想系统融入外语教学,深化外语+人才培养模式改革,经研究决定举办 2023 年外国语学院学术求索论坛。

1.会议主题:理解当代中国 • 外语学科建设的新使命

议题可涵盖外国语言文学五大学科方向:外国语言研究、外国文学研究、翻译研究、国别与区域研究、比较文学与跨文化研究。

- 2.会议时间: 2023年12月8日(周五)
- 3.会议安排
  - (1)开幕式&大会报告: 12月8日9:00-11:30
  - (2)分组论坛: 12月8日14:00-16:30
- 4.为确保会议效果,请参会人员提前 15 分钟抵达会场,并将手机调整为静音或震动模式。

# 二、会议日程

| 日期              | 时间          | 议程   | 地点          |               |  |
|-----------------|-------------|--|-------------|---------------|--|
|                 |             |  |             |               |  |
| 12月8日上午         | 9:00-9:15   | 1.介绍与会专家<br>2.外国语学院院长马博森致辞,并宣布论坛<br>开幕<br>3.全体参会人员合影留念 | 主持人:<br>李俊敏 |               |  |
|                 |             | 大会报告   |             |               |  |
|                 | 9:15-10:15  | 外语专业课程思政的理念与实践:以《汉英翻译教程》为例<br>主讲人:北京外国语大学/张威教授         | 主持人:<br>卢卫中 | 理科四号楼 117 报告厅 |  |
|                 | 10:15-10:30 | 中场休息   |             |               |  |
|                 | 10:30-11:30 | 另类遗产话语的再生产? 当举国体制遭遇<br>文化遗产<br>主讲人:浙江大学/刘朝晖教授          | 主持人:<br>段 波 |               |  |
|                 | 11:30-14:00 | 工作餐  |             |               |  |
|                 |             | 分会场报告  |             |               |  |
| 12月<br>8日<br>下午 |             | 分会场 I (翻译与文化)  |             | 文一 404        |  |
|                 | 14:00-16:30 | 分会场 II (语言与认知)   |             | 文一 415        |  |
|                 |             | 分会场Ⅲ(文学&教育)  |             | 文一 424        |  |

## 分会场 I (翻译与文化)

地点: 文一404

| 序号 | 负责人                | <b>时间</b><br>(15 分钟汇报,<br>5 分钟点评) | 汇报人         | 汇报题目   |                     |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|
| 1  | 主持人: 沈明霞中 联系人: 黄庆欢 |                                   | 14:00-14:20 | 高鸽   | 中国少数民族文学在德语国家的译介与接受 |
| 2  |                    | 14:20-14:40                       | 黄庆欢         | 魏莉莎京剧舞台指示翻译的 伦理阐释  |                     |
| 3  |                    | 14:40-15:00                       | 卢卫中         | 对外翻译传播的理念与实践<br>——以杭州亚运会企业广告<br>英译审校为例   |                     |
| 4  |                    | 15:00-15:20                       | 沈鸿雁         | 基于互文性的区域文化形象<br>建构研究——以浙江"宋韵<br>文化"为例  |                     |
| 5  |                    | 15:20-15:40                       | 沈明霞         | 基于 Praat 的学生口译流利度对比分析——以全国口译大赛为例   |                     |
| 6  |                    | 15:40-16:00                       | 沈晓鹏         | Consider a Tianxia approach<br>to peace education in Asia:<br>how to build organic<br>solidarity in a binary world<br>system |                     |
| 7  |                    | 16:00-16:20                       | 应远马         | 翻译实践与技术  |                     |
| 8  |                    | 16:20-16:30                       | 总结          |  |                     |

## 分会场Ⅱ(语言与认知)

## 文一415

| 序号 | 负责人                 | <b>时间</b><br>(15 分钟汇报,<br>5 分钟点评) | 汇报人 | 汇报题目   |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|--|
| 1  | - 主持人: 王小潞 点评人: 贾 娟 | 14:00-14:20                       | 傅杨  | Start from the beginning:<br>cross-linguistic influences<br>on the rapid formation of<br>memory circuits for<br>second-language word-<br>forms |
| 2  |                     | 14:20-14:40                       | 贾 娟 | Shifts in teacher and parent<br>roles. responsibilities and<br>relationships within the<br>third space of online<br>Chinese EFL learning       |
| 3  |                     | 14:40-15:00                       | 姜淑珍 | On Associated Motion and its Relevant Issues   |
| 4  |                     | 15:00-15:20                       | 李俊敏 | 中国英语学习者对粘着词根的识别加工研究  |
| 5  |                     | 15:20-15:40                       | 刘晓萍 | 不同水平日语学习者的语音通达实证研究   |
| 6  |                     | 15:40-16:00                       | 王慧莉 | 汉语违实句加工的具身认知研究   |
| 7  |                     | 16:00-16:20                       | 王小潞 | 汉语非字面语言认知加工的"规约层级递进模型"   |
| 8  |                     | 16:20-16:30                       | 总结  | ,  |

## 分会场Ⅲ(文学&教育)

## 文一424

| 序号 | 负责人                   | <b>时间</b><br>(15 分钟汇报,<br>10 分钟点评) | 汇报人 | 汇报题目   |
|----|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----|--|
| 1  | 主持人: 段 波升<br>联系人: 张天恩 | 14:00-14:25                        | 段波  | "董贝父子世纪": 狄更斯的<br>英国海权想象   |
| 2  |                       | 14:25-14:50                        | 隋红升 | 菲利普•罗斯小说中的老年疾病<br>书写   |
| 3  |                       | 14:50-15:15                        | 吴忠华 | Understanding College English Teaching for Non-English Majors in China: Insights from the Bibliographic Data |
| 4  |                       | 15:15-15:40                        | 殷小琴 | Chinese college students' health promotion practices: a preliminary study                                    |
| 5  |                       | 15:40-16:05                        | 张天恩 | 从罪因到志士<br>——留日陆军学生胡学伸入狱<br>始末及其影响——  |
| 6  |                       | 16:05-16:30                        | 赵志义 | 世界文学的价值趋向: 由多元到一元  |

# 三、报告专家简介

(按报告顺序)

#### 1.张威

北京外国语大学英语学院教授,博士生导师/博士后导师,主要研究兴趣:翻译认知、翻译教学、语料库翻译研究、中国话语对外译介等。全国百篇优秀博士学位论文获得者,入选教育部"新世纪优秀人才支持计划",国家社科基金重大项目首席专家。

主要学术兼职:中外语言文化比较学会话语译介与传播研究专业委员会会长、中国英汉语比较研究会语料库翻译学专业委员会副会长兼秘书长。曾获北京市高等教育教学成果奖一等奖(2013、2022)、主讲课程获批"国家级一流本科课程",获北京外国语大学"卓越学术带头人"、北京外国语大学"教学名师"。主持国家社科基金项目三项(一般、重点、重大各一项)、教育部、北京市社科基金项目四项。出版专著四部、教材三部,在SSCI、A&HCI、CSSCI期刊发表论文70余篇。

#### 2.刘朝晖

文化人类学博士,浙江大学社会学系教授,博士生导师,浙江大学非物质文化遗产研究中心主任。主要从事文化遗产、村落社会和社区发展等研究。最近主要研究课题为公益性文化场馆,文旅融合下的社区发展以及大运河文化保护等。曾为挪威奥斯陆大学、马来西亚理工大学、美国伊利诺伊大学香槟分校和挪威高等人文研究中心的访问学者。独立主持三项国家社科基金项目、四项国际合作项目,以及11项省部级科研项目。在《民族研究》《思想战线》《开放时代》《浙江大学学报》《CHINA QUTARTERLY》《JOURNAL OF TOURISM AND CULTURAL CHANGE》《INTERNATIONAL JOURNAY OF CULTURAL POLICY》等发表系列论文。

# 四、大会报告摘要

## 外语专业课程思政的理念与实践: 以《汉英翻译教程》为例 张 威

新时代背景下,培养有家国情怀、有全球视野、有专业本领的复合型人才,服务国家战略需求,助力中国更好走向世界、世界更好了解中国,是中国外语教育的基本原则和核心目标。为此,以《理解当代中国·汉英翻译教程》的教学理念、基本原则与教学建议为例,强调思政教育与翻译能力融合发展,深化时政文献翻译教学改革,强化时政文献翻译技能,推动外语教育在新时代的创新发展,更好服务国家战略。

### 另类遗产话语的再生产? 当举国体制遭遇文化遗产

#### 刘朝晖

本讲座基于中国与当下遗产话语之间的对话,分析举国体制与遗产话语再生产之间的协商过程和权力关系。遗产保护实践中的"举国体制"有两种形式:一种是把它视为威权式国家制度介入遗产保护的政治过程,隐含着文化民族主义的影子,如中国实践;另一个就是日本做法,它包含所有利益攸关方的参与遗产保护全过程式的"举国体制"。

本讲座选择杭州的西湖文化景观(2011)、中国大运河(2014)和良渚考古遗址(2019)三大世界遗产作为研究对象,在方法上,通过对三个申遗文本的话语分析、已有研究文献的评述和田野民族志研究,理论上根基于批判遗产话语,并关联遗产的文化民族主义批判,提出一个观点,那就是:中国式遗产保护实践的"举国体制"不能简单地解读为国家政治制度在遗产领域里的实施,它是一种科层式垂直型的行政动员机制,本质上可以视为一种"不均衡的多元参与主义"。尽管如此,举国体制"介入"遗产话语的再生产也掩盖不了它的雄心:那就是试图重构一个另类(替代性的)遗产话语体系。从表面来看它彰显出强烈的"国家主义叙事",当然,其带来的未曾预期的可能性后果和学理批判,值得进一步观察和反思。

## 五、分会场报告摘要

# 分会场 I (翻译与文化)

#### 中国少数民族文学在德语国家的译介与接受

#### 高 鸽

摘要:中国少数民族文学德语译介历经长期遇冷的起步期、蓬勃发展的高峰期、黯然回落的低潮期,定量分析与定性研究表明,其已构成德译中国现当代文学不可忽视的中坚力量。中国少数民族文学在德语国家的接受亦由单调的猎奇性、争议性解读趋向多元的文学性、审美性研究,在传播与构建中国形象方面发挥着举足轻重的作用。

关键词:中国少数民族文学德语国家译介接受

#### 魏莉莎京剧舞台指示翻译的伦理阐释

#### 黄庆欢

摘要:美国学者魏莉莎基于四十余年的京剧实践与研究形成的戏曲思想决定了其"敬畏京剧、尊重演员、对观众负责"翻译伦理。她认为京剧的艺术魅力主要体现在舞台上,剧本只是京剧舞台艺术的一部分。京剧翻译不应仅是剧本翻译,而应忠实于舞台。翻译内容应包括舞台所有元素,尽可能完整地呈现舞台,才能充分再现中国戏曲区别于西方戏剧的美学特征,这是对京剧与京剧演员的尊重,也是对观众与读者真正的负责,更是京剧译者应尽的责任和义务。因此,她的译文增加了大量舞台指示,内容丰富全面,专业性强,力图以文字形式再现中国戏曲舞台的独特性。

关键词:魏莉莎;京剧翻译;舞台指示;伦理

# 对外翻译传播的理念与实践—以杭州亚运会企业广告英译审校为例 卢卫中

摘要:杭州亚运会是传播杭州城市形象乃至中国国家形象的重要窗口。各种亚运文本翻译是保障亚运会顺利召开的重要一环。就亚运会相关材料的翻译而言,内容的忠实传递固然重要,但如何让来杭外国人理解、接受我们意欲传递的思想内容似乎更为重要。有鉴于此,本文根据任文(2023)关于"对外翻译传播"的理论主张,采用自我民族志(autoethnography)的研究方法,就杭州亚运会广告英译的策略及其背后的理据进行了探讨。文章基于作者的广告文本英译审校经历,指出了亚运广告英译过程中存在的三类主要问题——原文信息挖掘不足导致译文不准确、没有借助地道的英语传递原文的含义、没有借助英语修辞优势实现双语之间的修辞平衡,并分析了存在此类问题的原因,指出了相应的解决方案,对于我国文化外译及其对外传播具有一定的启发意义。

# 基于互文性的区域文化形象建构研究——以浙江"宋韵文化"为例 沈鸿雁

摘要:互文性策略赋予了话语新奇灵活的表达方式,一直是话语分析、语言修辞等领域的研究热点之一。几十年来,诸多学者从语言形式、功能、认知视角对互文性进行分类,开展生成机制和功能等方面的探索研究,取得了丰硕的成果。然而,在国内的互文性研究中,文化传播领域中的研究成果相对较少,有关区域文化形象建构和传播的研究更是鲜见。鉴于此,本研究基于互文性理论,从话语分析视角出发对区域主流媒体新闻语篇中的"宋韵文化"进行了研究分析,发现语篇中广泛使用了明显互文、篇际互文和多模态互文三种策略,使抽象概念得以进行专业化、学术化的解读,同时朝大众可知可感的内容转化,从而成功地构建了丰满立体、全面多元的"宋韵文化"这一区域文化形象。本研究充分体现了互文性理论在文化和传播领域话语分析中的强大阐释力,丰富了互文性理论的研究内容,也为地区打造文化名片、建构区域文化形象提供了一些有益的参考。

关键词: 互文性; 区域文化形象建构; 宋韵文化

## 基于 Praat 的学生口译流利度对比分析——以全国口译大赛为例

#### 沈明霞

摘要:本研究运用 Praat 语音分析软件,测算并对比分析全国口译大赛国赛选手和省赛选手的 3 项语速指标和 3 项非流利指标,从而分析两类译员在口译流利度方面的异同。研究发现: 1.无论是英译中还是中译英,国赛选手的各类语速都显著高于省赛选手; 2.在各项非流利指标对比中,两类选手在英译中口译方向均无显著性差异; 在中译英口译方向,国赛选手的无声停顿显著少于省赛选手。通过对比分析,我们认为省赛选手应该在口译过程中提高语速,减少无声停顿的次数,从而提高自身的口译流利度。

## Consider a Tianxia approach to peace education in Asia: how to build

### organic solidarity in a binary world system

#### 沈晓鹏

摘要: It is a matter of great concern for many in Asia that the conflicts between US and China are spreading to various fields, including trade, high-technology, Covid policy, issue of Taiwan and etc. Behind the increasing frictions, there exist the ideological framing between the US-led western imperial order and the legitimate rise of the Chinese nation within the Chinese circle as well as the cold war mentality of the non-liberal communist authoritarian rule V.S. the liberal democratic order within the US and its allies. In face with increasing conflicts and even potential collision between the two systems, it is urgent to critically analyze the binary logic of seeing the geopolitical confrontations, which manifests the legacies of colonial history and cold war mentality. Drawing upon Chen Kuan-Hsing's Asia as method (inter-referencing) and Confucian concept of Tianxia,

this paper suggests a care/emotion based peace education model that prioritizes the common understanding of one planet, peace and diversity and facilitates the compassion-building dialogue in minjian, particularly among universities. The peace project in Asia shall not be conditioned by either the colonial or the cold war mentality; rather, the rich emotional and cultural resources rooted in Asian experiences shall play an important role in building organic solidary and transcending the civilizational clash mentality.

Keywords: peace education, Tianxia, Confucian humanism, global citizenship education

### 翻译实践与技术

#### 应远马

摘要:随着人工智能的飞速发展,尤其是 Chat GPT 的出现,人们对翻译职业的理解出现了恐慌情绪,甚至是绝望的心态。如何理性看待翻译与技术的关系,构成当下译界、外语学习者乃至普通民众的一种团感。笔者试图通过个人的学习实践和理解,就此提出自己的若干思考。

## 分会场Ⅱ(语言与认知)

# Start from the beginning: cross-linguistic influences on the rapid formation of memory circuits for second-language word-forms

#### 傅 杨

摘要: Cross-writing system variations (L1-L2 orthographic distance) have been found to influence the processing and learning of novel L2 words. However, the temporal course and specific processes constrained by such influence remain unclear. The present eye-tracking study addresses this question by comparing the process of novel word acquisition in L2 (English) in two different groups of bilinguals (Chinese and Spanish). Participants eye movements were monitored during a reading task in which novel words were embedded in stories and repeated (five exposures) in different sentences. Learning outcomes were examined online (first fixation duration, fixation durations, and total durations on novel words) and offline (immediately and on the next day), through recall with a semantic cue, word recognition, lexical decision and semantic prompting tasks. Group differences emerged from the fourth exposure onwards, with a greater reduction of first fixation duration exhibited by Spanish than Chinese bilinguals. Subsequent tasks revealed no difference between groups on the first but on the second day, with Spanish bilinguals showing better consolidation of words than Chinese bilinguals, reflected in higher accuracy and shorter response latencies in these tasks. Interestingly, both groups performed similarly in the semantic prompting task on both days. The present results extend previous findings showing the influence of L1 orthographic background on L2 word learning processes. Particularly, the exposure-byexposure in-depth analysis of eye movements indicates that cross-writing system variations occur over the extraction of orthographic rather than semantic features, thus hindering the formation, consolidation and access of orthographic representations in those bilinguals with distant L1-L2. Keywords: Second language acquisition, Cross-linguistic variation, Visual word learning, Eye tracking, Fixation-related potentials

# Shifts in teacher and parent roles. responsibilities and relationships within the third space of online Chinese EFL learning

#### 贾 娟

摘要: In the pandemic era, online learning has become the standard mode of learning in China where lockdowns remain in place. Williamson et al (2020, p.111) note that recourse to the online learning modes poses a particular challenge not only because it reverses the direction of classroomspace time towards the environment at home but also because it inserts digitized polysynchronous learning into the daily routines of the family. In line with Bhabha's (1994) theorization of the third

space, Brown et al (2021) contend that lockdown learning materializes third spaces between the first space (home environment) and the second space (schools). Research has shown the impact of such reversal of the classroom-space time on the work of the teachers (Marshall, Shannon & Love, 2020) as well as on the families of the learners (Bozkurt & Sharma, 2020). Conventionally home and school are considered to be discrete contexts (Cook, 2005). However, in lockdowns, the roles of parents, teachers and learners transform and change traditionally-accepted responsibilities and roles as well as relationships, thus warranting an examination of the third space of learning and its implications for the stakeholders' learning practices and emotions. A review of literature demonstrates a dearth of research on issues of role and practice shifts and power relations changes within the Chinese online English as Foreign Language (EFL) learning context. Using close ended and open-ended questionnaire data from teachers at Chinese school learners studying English as a foreign language, this study inquiries into the i) changes in roles and emotions of teachers and parents in the third space of learning in the Chinese online learning context, ii) changes in the practices of the teachers, and iii) transformations of power relations between parents and teachers. The findings of the study contribute to literature on emergent online pedagogical practices and the emotions and roles and relationships of key stakeholders, namely teachers and parents in the third space of learning mediated by technology.

#### On Associated Motion and its Relevant Issues

#### 姜淑珍

摘要: This paper introduces the emergent concept of associated motion from a typological perspective and reviews pertinent domestic and international research. Associated Motion is a verbal grammatical category, separate from tense, aspect, mood, and direction, whose function is to associate, in different ways, various kinds of translational motion with a verb event (Guillaume & Koch 2021: 3). It presents a fresh perspective on the expression of motion events. Three typological parameters—the direction of motion, the temporal relationship between motion and verb events, and the argument roles of the mover—are adopted for cross-linguistic comparisons of associated motion. Furthermore, scholars propose additional parameters, encompassing event integration, the vertical dimension, and the dedicated nature of associated motion markers. Moreover, languages differ in terms of the complexity of associated motion markers and their derivational connection to directionals. Globally, associated motion research is in its early stages, yet its undeniable impact on typology is reshaping the study of motion events. And systematically investigating associated motion's constituents and mechanisms in Mandarin Chinese or dialects holds promise for deepening our understanding of Chinese linguistics and contributing to global associated motion studies. At present, the investigation into associated motion in Mandarin Chinese remains in its infancy, and the specific manifestations of associated motion in Chinese await further investigation. Consensus has not yet been reached on whether the structures formed by Purpose VP and the particles "lai/qu" belong to the associated motion system. Expanding associated motion in Chinese can be approached through in-depth corpus analysis and extensive surveys across diverse Chinese dialects. Our investigation, based on CCL corpus, reveals:a heightened frequency of associated motion expressions for purposive actions in spoken Chinese compared to written

discourse; a prominent use of the itive marker over the ventive marker; versatile positioning of markers relative to the associated action; and a temporal preference for preceding motion, though concurrent motion is viable. Initial observations across various Chinese dialects reveal: potential disparities in purposive particles compared to Standard Mandarin; distinct regional distributions of associated motion event formats; and considerable internal variation in how the three dominating Keywords: associated motion; motion event; typology; grammatical category

### 中国英语学习者对粘着词根的识别加工研究

#### 李俊敏

摘要:英语派生词的词根可分为自由词根和粘着词根,前者可独立成词,后者不能。实验采用词汇判断任务,探索汉语为母语的英语学习者是否具有粘着词根意识。实验比较了英语学习者对粘着词根(如,clude)和仅一个字母之差的非词(如,blude)的反应是否不同。实验2旨在探查英语学习者对自由词根与粘着词根的加工是否存在差异。相比无关的非词启动词(如,breffer),含粘着词根的启动非词(如,breclude)是否能促进目标词(如,CONCLUDE)的识别;与自由词根(如,relegal-ILLEGAL)条件相比,两者是否存在差异。两个实验结果均表明英语学习者与母语者相似,存在粘着词根表征,英语学习者对粘着词根的加工与对自由词根的加工没有显著差异。

关键词:英语学习者;词素意识;粘着词根;自由词根;词汇判断任务;单词识别加工

#### 不同水平日语学习者的语音通达实证研究

#### 刘晓萍

摘要:现有双语词汇通达研究主要围绕表音文字之间展开,相关模型也基于表音文字建立,而有关表意文字的双语词汇通达研究较为匮乏。本研究采用音位监测任务,对不同水平的中国日语学习者分别施测,选取近音近义词、异音近义词、近音异义词、异音异义词,近音异形词、异音异形词六类语料作为实验材料。R语言结果分析显示,无论是在近形词组还是异义词组中,高水平日语者加工的正确率都显著高于低水平日语者,体现了语言水平在日语语音通达中的重要作用。同时,无论近形词组还是异义词组,低水平受试对近音词对的加工时间都显著长于异音词对,而高水平受试则未出现加工时间上的差异,这说明低水平受试在语音监测任务中,受母语语音影响较大,而高水平日语者在语音通达过程中受到母语语音的影响较小。本研究可将 RHM 模型拓展到语音层面。

#### 汉语违实句加工的具身认知研究

#### 王慧莉

摘要:具身语言认知理论认为认知是一种情景化的活动,产生和依赖于身体与环境之间的相互作用。语言的具身语言认知理论认为心理模拟是语言理解的一种手段,主体通过模拟语言

情景,激活语言加工过程中涉及的感知-运动系统及相关经历,来构建语言传达的意义。 本研究采用动作-句子一致性效应(Action-Sentence Compatibility Effect,ACE)范式,旨在探究体认语言学理论是否适用于动作相关的汉语违实语言加工。实验过程中,被试首先听到描述致移动作的事实性或违实性句子; 致移动词呈现后,被试需要用手做出与致移动词方向一致或不一致的按键反应。研究结果表明,在违实性语句和事实性语句的加工过程中,都激活了具身意义。在致移动词意义隐含方向和手部按键方向匹配及不匹配的情况下,被试的反应时存在显著性差异,且当二者方向不匹配时,被试的反应时更短。该实验结果与具身语言认知理论中抑制性 ACE 相吻合,即不匹配优势。被试在加工致移动词时,激活了与致移动词相关的感知-运动系统,且同时需要做出与致移动词方向相关的手部运动。由于语言理解与动作反应间存在资源竞争,因此在构建语言意义时出现了 ACE 的抑制效应。此外,事实句和违实句在出现抑制性 ACE 的时间进程上存在差异。 从汉语违实性语言理解的视角,本研究进一步证实并完善了语言理解的体认语言学理论。虽然违实句表达了与事实相反的信息,但其加工过程也涉及了心理模拟的构建和替人意义的激活,因而为汉语违实性语言的意义构建提供了新的诠释。

### 汉语非字面语言认知加工的"规约层级递进模型"

#### 王小潞

摘要:在非字面语言的理解中,规约度意为某一词语与其某种比喻义之间的关联程度,即约定俗成的程度。以规约度为轴,不同类型的非字面语言形式可以根据其规约层级递进分布在此轴的不同位置上。规约度越高的非字面语言,加工起来越容易,也更能快速通达非字面义;规约度越低的非字面语言,加工时右脑参与越多;熟悉度和语境也在其中起到相互牵制的作用。汉语非字面语言的"规约层级递进模型"在大脑统一的认知框架下,刻画了不同规约度非字面语言类型在该连续统中的位置及加工难度与复杂性,可起到一定的理论指导作用。

# 分会场Ⅲ(文学&教育)

#### "董贝父子世纪": 狄更斯的英国海权想象

#### 段波

摘要:在探讨狄更斯的英国小说传统时,学者们常常忽略狄氏小说与海洋之间的联系,在 19世纪英国海权如日中天的语境下,这似乎有点反常。在《董贝父子》等作品中,狄更斯以现实的或者想象的方式参与了英国的海权建构尤其是英国的海洋贸易霸权的进程:通过塑造英国商人群体或普通人卷入帝国如火如荼的海洋贸易扩张的"华丽"图景,以及通过渲染"巍然挺立"的东印度公司巨厦的"华丽的"图景和繁盛的伦敦金融城的繁华"盛景",狄更斯不仅充分展现了 19世纪大英帝国的海洋贸易霸权的现实,并通过小说撒播了"谁控制了海洋,谁控制了世界贸易,谁就控制了整个世界"的海权思想。

关键词: 查尔斯·狄更斯: 董贝父子: 海权想象: 海洋贸易: 霸权

#### 菲利普•罗斯小说中的老年疾病书写

#### 隋红升

摘要:由疾病导致的痛苦和失能是老年人最难以面对和忍受的生命劫难,给很多本来就苦多欢乐少的人生增添一层悲壮的色彩。然而受西方青春崇拜的文化潮流和资本逻辑的影响,老年人的生存境遇和疾患状态往往处于文学和文化表征的边缘地带。著名的当代美国犹太作家菲利普·罗斯则逆流而上,怀着对生命的敬重和关爱,对老年男性的疾患生活进行了真实的书写和再现。在这个日趋显著的老龄化时代,菲利普·罗斯对老年疾患生活的书写,不仅能够唤起社会对老年人的关爱和帮助,而且有利于个体在青壮年阶段就重视身心健康的问题,对于减少或预防诸多老年疾病的发生有着深远的社会意义。

关键词: 菲利普·罗斯, 青春崇拜,疾病书写,老年关怀

### **Understanding College English Teaching for Non- English Majors in**

#### China: Insights from the Bibliographic Data

#### 吴忠华

摘要: This talk reviews developments and challenges of college English teaching in China, with an explicit focus on English language education for non-English majors by drawing on the analysis of bibliographic data. It consists of events and issues related to English education from 1862 to the present. Despite twists and turns, college English teaching in China has made numerous achievements including improvement of teacher quality, reform of syllabus design, upgrading of textbooks, combination of multiple teaching approaches, diversified means of education, and

standardization of English tests, etc. There is a reasonable prospect that English continues to play a significant role in China, and that reforms in college English teaching helps students improve their learning outcomes. Meanwhile, I will share some thoughts on how to align the secondary and tertiary English teaching based on my teaching reform project.

Keywords: college English education; developments; challenges; bibliographic data; China

#### Chinese college students' health promotion practices:

#### a preliminary study

#### 殷小琴

摘要: Along with rapid economical development, China has experienced a lifestyle shift, which is leading to a higher prevalence of behavior-related, non-communicable diseases. Examining and addressing people's behaviors have long been adopted as strategies to improve the health status of a nation. The purpose of this study was to examine the health behaviors of college students through a cross-sectional survey using the Health Promotion Lifestyle Profile II instrument. Three hundred and forty-nine students participated in the study and 333 completed and returned the survey, for a response rate of 95.4%. The results indicated that this particular sample of college students did not pay equal attention to the different dimensions of health, gender differences were found for many health-promotion practices, and practices varied by students who reported excellent and very good health versus those who reported fair and poor health. These findings provide important information for university health professionals as they respond to the changing health needs of students.

Keywords: health-promotion practice; health behavior; college students; China

## 从罪因到志士

### ——留日陆军学生胡学伸入狱始末及其影响——

#### 张天恩

摘要:庚子事变以后,清廷欲振兴武备,派遣军事留学生赴日学习。军事留学生一腔热血想要钻研军事技术,以报效祖国;然而日本军官学校设置诸多障碍,不让中国军事留学生与闻军事秘密。留学生热心于军事研究,难免付诸激烈手段。日本陆军士官学校第六期毕业生胡学伸为研究日本军事制度,窃取日本军事机密文书,以致身陷囹圄。事件发生后,在日留学生群情激奋,认为日本冤枉胡学伸,胡学伸系遭人陷害。胡学伸被捕后,虽有中国驻日使馆竭力营救,仍被处以六年重监禁。民族情绪在媒体上蔓延,胡学伸被称为"志士",更进一步激发了民族情绪。本文探讨胡学伸入狱事件的前因后果及其在中国留日学生界引起的反响,考察胡学伸及其他陆军留学生的在日生活状况、盗窃日本军事机密文书的动机,分析胡学伸由罪囚转变为志士的过程,分析该事件对中国的民族情绪的影响。

## 世界文学的价值趋向: 由多元到一元

#### 赵志义

摘要: 歌德最初提出世界文学的概念,是在资本主义全球市场发展的 19 世纪初。因此,世界文学在某种程度上从一开始就与世界经济贸易密切相关,文学作品的翻译、出版乃至流通成为依附在书籍上的利益链条,在图书贸易的过程中,世界文学逐渐形成了以英美文学为"核心"的文学与中国文学等"边缘"地区的文学之间的不平等贸易关系。从而在占主导地位的语言、意识形态和文化贸易中实现话语霸权,并在全球范围内形成一元"同质化"趋势。