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Linguistic Realization of Commentary Stance:
Evidence from Chinese Table Tennis Programmes

解说立场的语言体现： 以中文乒乓球电视直播节目为例

沈三山 著



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解构立场的解构体现： 以中文国际电视频道直播节目为例

袁 建 刚



中国人民大学出版社
RENMIN DA XUE CHUBAN SHE

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前 言

本书旨在进一步理解“解说立场”这个概念以及解说立场在乒乓球现场直播节目中的语言体现形式。作为体育播音员的话语之一，乒乓球解说，尤其是汉语的乒乓球解说迄今为止尚未有人从语篇分析的角度加以研究。

本书收集并转写了从1987年到2002年乒乓球比赛的部分录音录像，这些比赛由中央电视台不同的解说员加以解说。这一研究素材涵盖了数个国际比赛，包括十多个小时的录音录像，10万余字的转写材料。数据库的性质和大小使本研究能够对解说立场的体现形式作一个较为完整的分析研究。作为初步的研究，本书进行了两个具有一定深度的调查。

第一个调查通过一场中外乒乓球选手之间的比赛，调查解说轮次的分布情况，因为解说轮次是中文乒乓球解说的基本语篇单位。为此，笔者专门选择了一场比分非常接近的比赛。首先对这场比赛中比赛双方各自的轮番技击进行转写。有这一转写作为客观和技术层面的参照，中文乒乓球现场解说中主观和态度的层面得以统算出来。同时，借助这一转写对解说轮次进行客观的切分。其后，根据比赛中的得分和失分，检查各个比赛轮次的解说是如何分配给比赛双方的。这一依据击技技术分析的客观调查发现：在一场竞赛表现非常相同的比赛中，解说轮次在中外比赛双方的分布不是均匀的。

基于第一个调查，第二个调查通过调查言语行为在一场比赛中两个选手之间的分布，了解中文乒乓球现场解说中言语行为是如何体现解说立场的。依据塞尔言语行为的执行条件以及中国人中文语感的调查，在中文乒乓球现场解说中发现并定义了八种常用的言语行为。它们分别是“叫好、叹惜、表扬、批评、建议、担忧、找理由和期待”。调查素材加注上述言语行为后进行计算处理，以便观察言语行为在中外球手之间有无分布差异。结果发现，分布的差异具有统计上的显著意义。

根据上述两个调查得出的结论是：中央电视台解说员通常会动用各种语言手段，显示他倾向中国运动员而不是中立的解说立场。

Abstract

The present study aims to advance our understanding of the concept of “stance” and the linguistic realization of stance in connection with the discourse of live Chinese table tennis commentary (henceforth CTTC). Table tennis commentary, especially Chinese ones, as a kind of Sports Announcer Talk, has not been studied from the point of view of discourse analysis.

Video recordings of table tennis matches with commentaries by different CCTV sport commentators from 1987 to 2002 were collected and transcribed. Covering several international table tennis events, this database contains 10 hours of transcripts with 100,000 Chinese characters. The nature and size of the database makes it possible to carry out a comprehensive investigation into stance in sports commentary. As a preliminary attempt, two in-depth investigations were carried out in the present study.

The first investigation was on the distribution of “commentary stages” (the basic units of CTTC) with regards to the Chinese player and the overseas player in one particular game. A very close game between a Chinese player and an overseas player was chosen for this purpose. The game was transcribed in terms of alternate strokes from two players. The alternate stroke transcription serves as an objective and technical reference on the basis of which subjective and attitudinal aspects of a CTTC can be gauged. Meanwhile, this transcription was also used to help segment the commentary into stages. The relative distribution of the commentary stages was then examined through coding the stages allocated to the two players of a game relative to their winning and losing points. The result of this investigation

shows that the commentary stages were not evenly distributed between the Chinese player and the overseas player in spite of very close performance in terms of technical stroke analysis.

Based on the first study, the second investigation was carried out to examine the distribution of speech acts with regard to the two players of a game in order to understand the function of speech acts for stance realization in a CTTC. Based on Searle's felicity conditions (1969) and my own survey on Chinese speakers' intuition, eight categories of speech acts that are often used in a CTTC were recognized and defined within the context of a live table tennis programme. They are HAILING, WAILING, PRAISING, CRITICIZING, SUGGESTING, WORRYING, EXCUSE-FINDING, and EXPECTING. The sample of CTTC under investigation was then tagged with these speech acts and processed to see whether there is a distribution difference with regard to the Chinese player and the overseas player. The result shows that the difference is statistically significant.

To conclude from the findings of the above two investigations, the CCTV commentator usually makes use of a range of linguistic means to signal his stance, which is not neutral but favouring the Chinese players.

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