学术建议中的身份建构

任育新 著

Constructing Identities in Academic Advising Interaction

Ren Yuxin

学术建议中的身份建构

Constructing Identities in Academic Advising Interaction

任育新 著

南开大学出版社 天津

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

学术建议中的身份建构 / 任育新著. 一天津: 南 开大学出版社,2014.1

(《南开话语研究》系列丛书) ISBN 978-7-310-04389-7

I. ①学··· Ⅱ. ①任··· Ⅲ. ①语用学-研究 Ⅳ. ①H03

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 303784 号

版权所有 侵权必究

南开大学出版社出版发行出版人:孙克强

地址:天津市南开区卫津路 94 号 邮政编码:300071 营销部电话:(022)23508339 23500755 营销部传真:(022)23508542 邮购部电话:(022)23502200

> 天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司印刷 全国各地新华书店经销

2014 年 1 月第 1 版 2014 年 1 月第 1 次印刷 230×155 毫米 16 开本 16 印张 2 插页 232 千字 定价:42.00 元

如遇图书印装质量问题,请与本社营销部联系调换,电话:(022)23507125

本书得到以下项目基金资助:

2010年教育部人文社科青年基金项目"学术互动语境中交际者身份建构机制及语用制约因素研究"(编号: 10YJC740087)。

2012年"兰州理工大学红柳青年教师培养计划"项目(编号: Q201205)。

Acknowledgements

This book is largely based on my doctoral dissertation completed at Nanjing University in 2012. During the course of doing this project, many people have offered me all kinds of help. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to them.

First, my heartfelt gratitude is due to my supervisor, Professor Chen Xinren. It is he who guided me into the field of pragmatics when I started to work on my MA project in Nanjing University in 2003. His devotion to and enthusiasm about teaching and research deeply impressed me. Throughout this research, he has constantly provided many brilliant ideas, insightful suggestions and constructive views at every stage. Without his patient page-by-page scrutiny of every draft, the book would not have taken the present shape. What I have learned from him will benefit me throughout my life.

I am also grateful to Professor Wang Haixiao, Professor Wei Xiangqing, Professor Li Zhanzi, Professor Chen Hua, Professor He Ziran, Professor Ma Guanghui, Professor Tian Hailong, Professor Xin Bin and Professor Zhanghui, Professor Ding Yanren and Professor Zhang Ren, who have offered me many insightful suggestions for this research project. I benefits greatly from their constructive views at different stages of writing this book.

My thanks also go to Dr. Laura Wright from the Faculty of English at the University of Cambridge, whose seminar on sociolinguistics provided me with opportunities to present my research proposal and collect valuable suggestions when I was an academic visitor at RCEAL, Cambridge. I wish to thank Ms. Jenifer Spencer, from Heriot-Watt University, who took pains proofreading the manuscripts of the original dissertation.

I would like to thank my doctoral classmates, Mao Yansheng, Li Min, Hu Xuhui, Jing Xiaoping, Yuan Zhoumin, Deng Jing, Yu Rui, Gao Hong, Wang Xueyu, Cao Yanli, Sun Xiaochun, Lu Jiawei, Wu Jue, Qian Yonghong, Chen Juan, Tao Zhu, Pang Jiaguang, Pu Lixin and Li Ying, for all kinds of help they have

provided for me throughout this research project. I also wish to thank all the paricipants in Thesis Seminars for their critical views and valuable suggestions on my research.

I also owe a lot to Mrs. Chen Jing, from Nanjing University, who is always happy to offer me valuable suggestions on how to deal with difficulties in my life and study, and whose optimism, kindheartedness and wisdom have a great influence on me. A special word of thanks also goes to Mrs. Chen Aihua, who is responsible for graduate affairs in the English Department, for her constant help during the years of my stay at Nanjing University.

I also owe my gratitude to my colleagues in Lanzhou University of Technology, Professor Shi Shunliang, Mr. Shui Wudi, Mrs. Liu Pin and Dr. Gao Wei for their help and encouragement. I wish to thank my friends Qiao Xiufeng, Wang Jinan, Li Zhanxi, Wu Jianguo, Zhan Quanwang, Liu Junli, Liao Changyin and some others for their help and kind encouragement when I was at Cambridge.

Last but not least, I want to thank my family for their unfailing support and understanding during the writing of this book.

总序

话语在我们的研究中不仅指语言的运用,而且被认为是社会实践的一种形式,与社会事实存在着塑造和被塑造的辩证关系。在当下社会,新媒体不断在人们生活中渗透,并与控制交际内容和方式的权力交织在一起,更使得话语在构建社会事实中的作用凸显。因此,我们认为,话语是社会科学领域中一个不可忽略的研究课题。

实际情况也是如此。话语成为社会学家、哲学家以及语言学家的 关注所在。诚然,不同领域对话语的关注有所侧重,但是这些侧重也 造成一些偏颇。例如,社会学传统的话语研究缺乏对话语进行细致的 语言学分析,而语言学传统的话语研究则喜欢对话语的内部结构进行 分析,很少将这些分析深入到政治和社会的话语层面。

《南开话语研究》系列丛书提倡对话语的跨学科研究,重视语言学的研究方法(如话语分析、社会语言学、系统功能语言学、语料库语言学、认知语言学)与其它社会科学研究方法的结合(如社会学、哲学、历史、经济、法律、管理等等)。丛书旨在探索话语与社会的复杂关系,特别是认识话语在中国社会政治变革中所起的重要作用。

《南开话语研究》是一个开放的丛书系列,由南开大学出版社出版用中文或英文撰写的专著和主题文集,也出版有助于进行话语研究的读本。我们期待着这个系列丛书能够对话语的跨学科研究有所推动,对中国社会科学的繁荣有所贡献。

丛书主编: 田海龙 丁建新 二〇一二年五月四日

Series Preface

Discourse is seen as an element of social practice, which is not only socially shaped but also socially shaping. The dialectics of discourse and society makes it possible that discourse becomes the replica of reality, and this is all the more salient in the post-modern society where new media works together with power over and control of the ways and sources of communication. Based on this understanding of discourse, we believe that discourse is one of the concerns of social sciences.

And indeed this was the case. Discourse has attracted the attention of sociologists, philosophers, as well as linguists. While it is necessary to note that they have different shades of emphasis, it is important to see the side-effects of these emphases. For example, the sociological tradition of discourse studies lacks detailed linguistic analysis of discourse, and the linguistic tradition often limits the analysis of discourse within the intra-structure of the discourse, rarely relating this linguistic analysis to the discourse facet of politics and society.

Nankai Discourse Studies Series (NDSS) favours an interdisciplinary approach to discourse, that is, it highlights the integration of the linguistic research methodology (e.g. discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, systemic functional linguistics, corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics) with the research methodology of social sciences such as sociology, philosophy, history, economics, law and management. The book series aims to explore the complexity of discourse in relation to society, in particular, to the socio-political transformations in contemporary China.

Nankai Discourse Studies Series (NDSS) is an open book series by Nankai University Press. It publishes both Chinese and English monographs and themed edited volumes. It also publishes introductory textbooks that prepare students for the research on discourse studies. We expect this series to facilitate the interdisciplinary approaches to discourse and to contribute to the prosperity of social sciences.

Series editors: Tian Hailong and Ding Jianxin

《南开话语研究》系列丛书

总主编 田海龙 (天津商业大学) 丁建新 (中山大学)

《南开话语研究》系列从书视话语为社会实践,倡导对话语的跨 学科研究。出版的专著和主题文集探索话语与社会的复杂关系,致力 于认识话语在当代中国社会政治变革中所起的作用。丛书也出版有助 于进行话语研究的读本。

《南开话语研究》顾问委员会

(以姓氏拼音为序横排)

曹 青 (英国杜伦大学)

Paul Chilton (英国兰卡斯特大学) 窦卫霖 (对外经济贸易大学)

杜金榜(广东外语外贸大学)

李 艺(南开大学)

苗兴伟(北京师范大学)

钱毓芳(浙江传媒学院)

王晋军 (云南大学)

王振华(上海交通大学)

吴宗杰 (浙江大学)

尤泽顺(福建师范大学)

陈新仁(南京大学)

纪玉华(厦门大学)

刘承宇 (西南大学)

欧阳护华(广东外语外贸大学)

施 旭(浙江大学)

王 玮 (澳大利亚悉尼大学)

Ruth Wodak (英国兰卡斯特大学)

辛 斌(南京师范大学)

张 青 (美国亚利桑那大学)

Nankai Discourse Studies Series

General Editors:

Tian Hailong (Tianjin University of Commerce)

Ding Jianxin (Sun Yat-sen University)

Nankai Discourse Studies Series (NDSS) views discourse as social practice, and promotes interdisciplinary approaches to discourse. It publishes monographs and themed volumes that explore the complexity of discourse in relation to society, particularly to the socio-political transformations in contemporary China. It also publishes introductory textbooks that prepare students for research on discourse studies.

Advisory board (in alphabetic order)

Cao Qing (Durham University, UK)

Chen Xinren (Nanjing University)

Paul Chilton (Lancaster University, UK)

Dou Weilin (University of International Business and Economics)

Du Jinbang (Guangdong University of Foreign Studies)

Ji Yuhua (Xiamen University)

Li Yi (Nankai University)

Liu Chengyu (Southwest University)

Miao Xingwei (Beijing Normal University)

Ouyang Huhua (Guangdong University of Foreign Studies)

Qian Yufang (Zhejiang University of Media and Communications)

Shi-xu (Zhejiang University)

Wang Jinjun (Yunnan University)

Wang Wei (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Wang Zhenhua (Shanghai Jiaotong University)

Ruth Wodak (Lancaster University, UK)

Wu Zongjie (Zhejiang University)

Xin Bin (Nanjing Normal University)

You Zeshun (Fujian Normal University)

Zhang Qing (Arizona University, US)

序

任育新在其博士论文基础上撰写的书稿——《学术建议中的身份建构》——顺利通过了专家审读与评估,被纳入《南开话语研究》系列丛书,即将付梓。这一好消息传来,作为他的导师,我感到由衷的高兴。

身份一直是人文社会科学研究的重要议题之一。近年来,身份建构研究也得到了语用学界的广泛关注,成为语用学研究的热点之一。南京大学外国语言学及应用语言学博士点语用学研究方向目前的一个主攻课题就是身份与交际关系的语用研究,目前已经取得一批成果,任育新的这部新作便是其中之一。从语用学角度研究身份,重点关注身份的有目的的动态建构和调整,考察相关身份的语用-语言表征,探究相关身份建构的语境制约,揭示交际者如何用身份做事。

交际者的身份建构研究有很多切入点。《学术建议中的身份建构》聚焦于学术建议中的专家建议者身份建构。首先,基于实践社区理论(The Community of Practice)和 Richards(2006)的"默认身份(default identities)"概念,该书提出了"变异性(或偏离性)身份"的概念,并通过话语分析方法对学术建议中的这两类身份及其子类别以及专家建议者建构这些身份的语用语言策略进行了详细考察。同时,该书还细致地呈现了学术建议中专家建议者身份建构的动态性,主要包括对默认专家身份的修饰和身份之间的转换。最后,在 Verschueren 的语言顺应论框架下,该书还对专家建议者身份的多样性及其身份建构的动态性进行了系统阐释。作者指出,专家建议者身份建构的多样性和动态性是为了满足学术建议中不同层次的交际需要,包括有效实施建议的首要交际需要和构建和谐人际关系的次要交际需要。作者将面子理论和礼貌原则的相关内容纳入到语言顺应论的宏观框架之下,使其形

成了语言顺应论的具体分析模块。总体来看,《学术建议中的身份建构》 揭示了学术口语互动中交际者身份建构的基本特征及动因,也揭示了 交际者建议行为的实施与其身份建构之间的互动关系,对学术互动研 究、交际者语用身份建构研究和建议话语研究具有重要意义。

回首往昔,我与任育新的师生情谊已有十年之久。他于 2003 年考入南京大学攻读硕士学位,在本人指导下主攻语用学方向;2006 年按期毕业,回到了原工作单位,继续从事英语教学和科研。在随后的三年里,他坚持着自己的学术梦想,并于2009 年考入南京大学攻读博士学位,在本人指导下继续钻研语用学。读书期间,他有幸得到了南京大学许多专家学者的启迪,接受了非常系统的外国语言学及应用语言学的专业训练,熟练地掌握了外国语言学和应用语言学研究方法。同时,他广泛地阅读了语言学的相关著作,具有开阔的学术视野。这些都为他从事本书写作及今后的研究工作打下了良好的基础。呈现在读者面前的这本专著就是其扎实基本功的最好体现。

展望未来,我希望任育新博士能将这本专著的出版作为自己的一个新起点,继续坚持自己的学术梦想。我相信,他在学术研究的道路上一定能走得更远。

是为序。

陈新仁 2013 年 8 月 2 日于南京

前言

言语交际中的身份建构一直受到人们的广泛关注。尽管已有很多研究对此从不同视角进行了深入探讨,但现有机构性互动中的身份建构研究往往将参与者的身份视为是默认不变的,忽略了交际者在动态交际过程中会建构不同身份(包括变异性身份)并在身份之间进行转换。同时,现有机构性互动中的身份建构研究大多聚焦于某一类话语体裁,而较少关注某一类话语体裁下的某一类言语行为,如建议。鉴于此,本书以中国语境下博士论文开题报告会上的专家委员会成员在其建议话语序列中的身份建构为主要研究对象,考察其实施建议时为满足特定交际需要而建构的身份的类型、语言选择以及身份建构的动态性和制约身份建构的语境因素,以了解学术口语互动中交际者身份建构的基本特征及动因。

基于语言顺应论(Verschueren, 1999),本书构建了一个分析框架,包括四个具体分析维度:身份建构是满足交际需要的一种方式;身份建构是一个不断做出选择的过程;身份建构是一个动态的过程;身份建构顺应交际中的各种语境因素。基于从中国语境下5个博士论文开题报告会上收集到的395例建议话语,本书从这四个维度详细考察了专家建议者(即参加博士论文开题报告会的专家委员会成员)在其建议话语序列中的身份建构。分析表明:

第一,专家建议者在其建议话语序列中倾向于建构两大类身份: 默认的专家身份和变异性(或偏离性)身份。其中,建议者默认的专家身份在动态交际中会不断被修饰,以突显专家某一方面的特质,主要包括:知识渊博专家身份、权威专家身份、谦逊专家身份以及亲和专家身份。专家建议者建构的偏离性身份主要包括教师身份、研究者身份、虚拟建议接受者身份、外行身份等。这些身份的建构有一定的 独特性,涉及到不同层面上的语言选择,可归纳为语言形式、语义内容和话语方式三个变量。这三个变量相互联系,但在不同身份建构中的突显程度有所差异。另外,这些身份主要分布在建议前序列和建议实施序列中,这与其在建议序列中的功能直接相关。

第二,专家建议者身份建构的动态性主要体现为:对默认专家身份的修饰和身份之间的转换。前者主要指,在一个建议话语序列中,默认的专家身份会被不断地加以修饰。后者主要指,在一个建议话语序列中,不同身份之间会发生动态转换。身份转换包括三种具体情形:(1)身份之间的转换有非常明晰的顺序,其发生转换的建议话语序列一般都包含建议前序列和(或)建议后序列。(2)在仅由建议实施序列构成的建议话语序列中,专家建议者交替建构专家身份和虚拟建议接受者身份,还交替建构专家身份和同行研究者身份。(3)在仅由建议实施序列构成的建议话语序列中,专家建议者可能会建构两种身份,但其中一种身份的建构嵌置于另一种身份的建构之中。

第三,专家建议者身份建构的多样性和动态性是为了满足学术建议互动语境中的交际需要,包括有效实施建议的首要交际需要(或交际目标)和构建和谐人际关系的次要交际需要。要实现这样的目标,就需要顺应当前交际中的多种语境因素,具体包括社交世界中机构性实践社区、谦逊准则、权势关系以及社会距离,心智世界中的情感和面子因素,以及物理世界中的参与者因素等。专家建议者建构各种身份是顺应各种语境因素的结果。而且,同一种身份的建构可以是对多个语境因素顺应的结果,但其中一种语境因素往往会在当前交际需要之下更加突显。

通过对学术建议话语中专家身份建构的细致考察,本研究具有以下启示:

理论层面上,本研究可以加强人们对偏离性身份的本质特征、身份修饰及身份转换特征及动因的理解,也有助于加深人们对身份建构和言语行为之间互动关系的理解。此外,本研究表明,将一些相关原则和理论纳入到语言顺应论的框架下来作为其具体的分析模块(如实践社区理论、面子理论以及有关身份的一些理论或原则等)可以增强

该理论的可操作性。

实践层面上,本研究的发现有助于学术互动中交际者策略性地建构各种身份以有效实施建议,创建和保持和谐的学术交际环境。专家的建议方式对写作话语中的建议实施也具有重要启示。另外,专家建议者所建构的各种身份及其建构策略有益于参与该学术互动的学生以后在类似的实践社区活动中建构适切的身份。

方法论层面上,本研究将描述学术建议互动中身份建构的话语分析方法具体化为三个维度,即语言形式、话语内容、话语方式。这三个维度为通过话语分析方法考察身份建构提供了具体的操作模块。此外,本研究中甄别和提取建议行为的方法(如微观和宏观视角)可以为机构性互动中的建议行为研究以及语际语用学和跨文化语用学中的建议行为研究提供方法论上的借鉴。

Abbreviations and Transcription Notations

1. Abbreviations

=

:

T: Advice-giver (teacher)

S: PhD student

O: Other participants besides the speaker

Ex.: Example

2. Transcription Notations

The transcription notations used in this study were adapted from Holger Limberg (2010, pp. XII-XIII), with some modifications to meet the objectives of this study.

[...] Square brackets indicate speech overlap. The left bracket marks the beginning and the right bracket

the end of the overlap.

Equals signs refer to contiguous utterances; i.e., those utterances which are immediately latched to each other without any interval between them. The utterances can be produced either by different

speakers or by the same speaker.

A colon indicates an extension of the sound or syllable it follows. If more than one colon is used, it

indicates a prolonged of the stretch of talk.

(1.0) A number in bracket indicates the length of an

interval in the stream of talk during which no talk is produced. For instance, (1.0) means that the length of an interval is one second. This pause can occur

either within or between turns.

(....) Several '.' in brackets denote a stretch of talk which

could not be transcribed due to background noise or

inarticulateness.

An arrow pointing to the right is used to draw attention to a turn or turn constructional unit that is discussed in an excerpt.
 (()) Notes made by the transcriber.
 A period in Chinese.
 A comma in Chinese.
 Ellipsis
 X, XX, XXX
 The names of people, places or institutions.