

<<语篇对话性的理论及应用>>

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内容概要

从文学及社会批评理论汲取营养，借助语言学提供的微观分析手段，整合出有效的分析框架并用以对非文学语篇进行批评性读解，是批评性语篇分析的主流方法。该专著在对巴赫金超语言学理论进行系统阐述的基础上，将其置于系统功能语言学理论视角之下进行重新语境化，提出了一个用于揭示语篇对话性的有效分析框架，并将该框架用于分析书面新闻语篇。分析与以虚构为主要特征的文学语篇相对的、以“事实性”与“客观性”为基本诉求的新闻语篇，一来检验该分析框架的有效性和探索新闻语篇的本质特征，二来有助于从语篇层面上探讨阅读的认知机制。

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获南京师大第八届青年教师教学大赛“教学十佳”称号。
研究方向为篇章语言学、句法学。
发表论文十余篇，出版专著1部（第二作者）。
代表作有《语篇对话性与英语书面新闻语篇分析》、《语篇分析中的互文性与对话性》和《POSS-ing结构的句法分析》。
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Language is the greatest source of power because it resides in its organization as a huge network of interrelated paradigmatic choices; the system of language is thus this huge network of choices, theorized as meaning potential. The complexity of language also lies in the fact that it is a layered system; the relationship between the different layers or strata is theorized as realization. For instance, meanings are realized as wordings, and wordings realized as sound (or soundings). The interstratal realization ensures the connection between the top order meaning system and the bottom order physical system. Among the strata of systems, the emergence of the stratum of lexicogrammar is crucial not only from a phylogenetic perspective but also from an ontogenetic one (Halliday, 2002a: 355-60). [2] It supplies the space in which meanings could be organized in their own terms. At this stratum, the syntagmatic composition, which forms the major concern of Saussurean structure, is fundamental. And the structure of clause rank is central because it carries the main burden of integrating the various kinds of meanings—that is, the selections in the various meaning systems—into a single frame. Thus, it can be accepted that the clause rank and its compositional structure provide a point at which Halliday's system dovetails with Saussurean structural linguistics. But it is necessary to note at this juncture that in Halliday's view, syntagmatic composition is the simplest and most accessible form of organization for any system whether material or semiotic, not just for the syntactic system.

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