

<<元话语>>

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内容概要

本书清晰地界定了元话语这一概念，通过分析商务写作，新闻报道、学术写作和学生论文等文库，提出了一个元话语模式，并以崭新视角审视了语篇生产者和语篇之间、语篇生产者和受众之间的关系，指出元话语对我们理解交际，研究学术写作和写作教学的重要性，并系统阐述了元话语与修辞、语类、文化和话语社区的关系。

本书系由自元话语研究领域的专家Ken Hyland之手，例证翔实，深入浅出，书中叙述的元话语概念对语篇分析和写作教学很有借鉴意义，对从事应用语言学研究的高校师生和学者具有重要参考价值。

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In other words, language is not simply used to convey information about the world. It also acts to present this information through the organization of the text itself (on the autonomous plane and engage readers as to how they should understand it (on the interactive plane). Statements thus, simultaneously, have an orientation to the world outside the text and an orientation to the readers' understanding of that world through the text itself. This is a very different model to the transactional-interactive distinction and, as we shall see in Chapter 3, the fact that writers can refer to, evaluate and otherwise comment on both discourse entities and real-world entities is a defining feature of metadiscourse.

But in the early 1980s, Sinclair was almost alone in emphasizing the importance of interactional aspects of language. At that time, and until recently, research into the ways language is used to negotiate relationships and scaffold interaction was largely left to sociologists and sociolinguists. In fact, work by the sociologists Bateson [1972] and Goffman [1974] on 'frames' was an important early development leading to linguistic conceptions of metadiscourse. The notion of frames refers to our cognitive or conceptual views of particular situations, including the ways we name or characterize what is being said. Of particular interest is what MacLachlan and Reid (1994) call 'intratextual framing', which occurs when we pay attention to the way in which the flow of words within the text is affected by internal organizational devices which guide interpretation. Such framing devices are seen as an effort to limit the reader's interpretive licence and control understandings of a text in competition with alternative framing brought to the text by the reader. Frames are therefore aspects of discourse which allow us to orient to messages and understand the world in particular ways.

Ragan and Hoppers (1981) discussion of 'alignments' similarly helped to bring interactional aspects of discourse into focus.

Showing how language allows users to promote a positive impression of themselves and to negotiate participant roles with the hearer. But it was another sociolinguist working on casual conversation, Debbie Schiffrin (1980), who perhaps struck the biggest blow for metadiscourse in these early days. She helped move the notion of metadiscourse forward by showing how meta-talk such as Tim telling you that and let me give you an example allows speakers to change their role in the discourse by projecting themselves as an animator. But conversationalists commonly move from presenting information to becoming a conscious and explicit producer of the discourse itself by referring to organizational or evaluative aspects of the talk.

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