

<<中文访谈节目中的礼貌和面子>>

图书基本信息

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前言

I would like to acknowledge the debt I owe to my two supervisors: Professor Andy Kirkpatrick and Dr. Grace Zhang. Prof. Kirkpatrick guided me all through my doctoral studies and I have benefited immensely from his quality supervision, extraordinary efficiency, insightful comments and constant encouragement. Without him, I could not have completed my doctoral thesis. Dr. Grace Zhang generously agreed to take her supervision as my main supervisor at the final stage of my study on a very short notice, for which I am particularly grateful. Her keen conscientiousness, remarkable efficiency, meticulous scholarship and continuous support have been a great inspiration for me.

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内容概要

The purpose of this thesis is to examine the linguistic representations of facework strategies in contemporary Chinese interaction. What is of particular interest in this research is to study the extent to which facework and hierarchy are inextricably linked in interactions between high-ranking government officials and ordinary people.

The research will be conducted by identifying and analysing the linguistic realizations of facework and hierarchy as they occur in selected television interviews. By siting the analysis within the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis , and in particular the three-dimensional framework proposed by Norman Fairclough , the research aims to discover the hierarchical power relations in these interactions and their potential underlying social and cultural causes. Through studying the linguistic realisations of facework strategies as reflected in interactions between power unequals , the research will firstly address the question of whether these provide evidence whether , or the extent to which , hierarchy remains a key feature of Chinese society. The study will also investigate the role social and cultural norms and contexts have played in the development of politeness strategies , especially those that appear uniquely Chinese. Finally , the study will answer the question of whether the identified politeness strategies are indicative of new social phenomena and rules of conduct in transitional China. It is concluded in the research that despite the great economic and social reforms which have taken place in China in the past decades , Chinese social culture remains hierarchical , and that this hierarchy is reflected in the facework strategies employed by high-ranking government officials and ordinary people. It is also shown in this study that Chinese social and cultural norms and contexts have great impact upon people s employment of facework strategies. And the identified strategies also show that change is developing and that this change is characterized by an increasing promotion of self and an increasing respect for individuals and the protection of individual interests and privacy.

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Face is psychological and not physiological. Interesting as the Chinese physiological face is, the psychological face makes a still more fascinating study. It is not a face that can be washed and shaved, but a face that can be "granted" and "lost" and "fought for" and "presented as a gift".... Face cannot be translated or defined. It is like honour and is not honour. It cannot be purchased with money, and gives a man or a woman a material pride. It is hollow and yet is what men fight for and what many women die for. It is invisible and yet by definition exists by being shown to the public. " It is amenable, not to reason but to social convention

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