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- “美国戏剧研究”专栏
- 抗击新冠肺炎疫情的语言学研究
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学报

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本期主要学术论文英文题目及摘要

How to tell Chinese Story in English by Chinese Students: A Discourse Model Analysis Based on Text Mining

WANG Shun-yu

Abstract: Text mining is the process of analyzing and understanding texts with rich semantic meanings. This paper adopts the methods of document similarity, correspondence analysis, topic modeling, multidimensional scale and feature analysis with the National English Writing Competition corpus as the research subjects and R language and T-lab as analysis tools to investigate the different discourse models of how to tell Chinese story in English by Chinese students, who are classified into five categories based on their English competence. The results indicate that college students present different text types from junior and senior high school students, the document similarity between junior high school and college students is low, while senior high school and college students is high; the percentage of metaphorical construction of Chinese story is 91.1%, while literal construction is 8.9%; the five categories present three thematic clusters with different theme ratios and connotations.

Key words: Chinese story; English writing text; text mining

A Lexicon-based Sentiment Analysis of Chinese English Learners' Writing Texts

QIAN Shen-hua & LIU Jing

Abstract: Sentiment mining refers to the procedure of using natural language processing and computational linguistics techniques to process texts and identify and extract opinions, attitudes and emotions. Sentiment mining provides an effective way for the quantification of sentiments in texts to prevent subjective bias and achieve standardized comparison. This study uses LIWC2015 sentiment lexicon to conduct sentiment mining on more than 700,000 writing texts by English learners in China from five types of institutions. It finds that significant differences in text sentiment orientations between junior and senior high school students and college students. Potential causes for the sentiment differences are then assessed from the dimensions of authenticity and personal drives. The study successfully quantifies and compares the sentiment orientations in writing texts based on hierarchical sentiment lexicon categories, including emotional tone, affective process and drive to demonstrate the feasibility of lexicon-based sentiment mining in analyzing large corpora for both linguistic and foreign language teaching and research.

Key words: sentiment mining; sentiment lexicon; writing text; text corpus

The Critical Discourse Studies of Unconventional Texts Based on Text Mining Technique

LIU Wen-yu & HU Ying

Abstract: Conventional standardized texts and unconventional texts are both major data sources for critical discourse studies. Typical unconventional texts include social media texts, such as Weibo, Tweets, remarks, etc. Because of unconventional texts' characteristics

of short length, large size, real-time, context independence and complex propagation path, traditional critical discourse approaches can hardly efficiently explore their hidden ideology and themes. The present study proposes a synergic approach to unconventional textual analysis by combining topic modeling and semantic network analysis. Specifically, at the macro level, corpus-driven topic modeling is introduced to identify the topics; at the micro level, KH Coder, an unstructured text mining tool, is adopted to perform lexical analysis. In order to verify the operability of this method, the study takes Trump's political discourse regarding China as an example to explore the themes and hidden ideology in unconventional texts. Analytical results suggest that the proposed method can effectively overcome the shortcomings in conventional critical discourse analysis, such as small-size texts and cherry picking, expand research data selection, and help reveal the hidden ideology in unconventional text to contribute to broadening the approaches to critical discourse studies of unconventional texts.

Key words: critical discourse analysis; unconventional text; semantic network analysis; text mining; topic modeling

The Discursive Construction of Information and Communication Technology in Virtual Public Sphere

WANG Jing

Abstract: With the rapid development of new media, the virtual public sphere provides a totally new field for the science communication of information and communications technology (ICT). This paper builds a corpus by data-mining articles popularizing ICT on the web, uses T-LAB software to facilitate the diachronic discourse analyses, reveals the ICT science communication status and presents a mechanism of science communication discourse in virtual public sphere.

Key words: information and communications technology; virtual public sphere; science communication; discourse

The Journey Home: On O'Neill's Dramas' Narrative

WANG Zhan-bin

Abstract: O'Neill, a profound and creative playwright, produces dramas with complex and diverse narrative themes, including root-seeking narrative, ocean narrative, oriental utopia narrative, death narrative and religion narrative, which are constituted into one big theme, i.e. to explore the home of the body and soul. O'Neill attempts to release the painful soul by going back to nature, pursue the identity by coming back to the ancestral culture, seek the liberation in death, and gain the redemption by returning to the faith. With the unique wording of repentance and soul narrative in his dramatic composition, O'Neill examines the individual souls, expresses his deep understanding of human life and recounts the journey of soul sinking and salvation to reflect his strong moral awareness and ethical appeals.

Key words: Eugene O'Neill; theatrical theme; soul narrative; home

The Most Familiar Stranger: Alternative Representation of Literary Classics in the 21st Century Pulitzer-winning Plays

XU Shi-yan

Abstract: In the 21st century, Pulitzer-winning plays present the contemporary life with elements of literary classics in them. However, instead of simple revival or complete subversion, playwrights employ such alternative approaches as sequelizing, implanting and symphonizing to integrate literary classics and original works in multiple levels, recalling

the audience's literary memories and incorporating the contemporary cultural spirit and playwrights' ideas. Thus, literary classics become the most familiar stranger on the stage. The present study aims to provide a new way for the development of Chinese theatre to help literary classics and contemporary drama enhance each other on the Chinese stage.

Key words: Pulitzer Prize for Drama; American theatre; Chinese theatre

The Origin, Development and Research Methods of Asian American Drama

ZHOU Wei

Abstract: Asian American drama emerged during the Asian American Movement in 1960s. As the cultural and artistic product of this movement, Asian American drama has experienced three waves of development in over half a century. The early playwrights are mainly Chinese, Japanese and Filipino immigrants and their descendants. They are later joined by Korean American, Vietnamese American and other Asian American playwrights. The early plays are mainly concerned with representations of history, deconstruction of the stereotypes and reconstruction of identity. The subjects later shift to cultural conflicts, generation conflicts and diasporal experiences. Scholars of home and abroad have slightly different focuses in their research. Foreign scholars tend to explore the historic contexts of plays, history of theatre companies and presentations on the stage, whereas Chinese scholars tend to subdivide this research area into Chinese American drama and Japanese American drama with focus on interpretations of the texts guided by postcolonial or deconstruction theories.

Key words: Asian American; Asian American Movement; Asian American drama; deconstruction; stereotypes; ethnic identity

From *The Zoo Story* to *At Home at the Zoo*: On the Narrative Strategy of Edward Albee's Drama

RAN Dong-ping

Abstract: One-act play *The Zoo Story* has been popular in the world for 50 years and was adapted into two-act play *At Home at the Zoo* by playwright Edward Albee. It is undoubtedly an innovative event in the development history of Western drama. As the theater of the absurd, it is different from the narrative styles of Eugene Ionesco, Samuel Beckett, Harold Pinter, etc. The fragmented language and monologue narrative form blocks the communication between characters to lead to a sense of distance in both physical space and psychological space. The reorganization of drama structure increases the social capacity, broadens the horizon of the drama, strengthens the theme of the disillusionment of the American dream of the middle-class, and reflects the turning of American theater of absurd to socio-political intentions and ideology while displaying the absurdity.

Key words: Edward Albee; *At Home at the Zoo*; the narrative strategy

The Proximization Approach to the Expert's Discourse Construction of COVID-19

LI Jun-yi & YOU Ze-shun

Abstract: COVID-19 has become a major infectious disease worldwide in 2020 to cause great fear to the public. Expert's discourse construction and dispelling of epidemic threat is analyzed based on the corpus of experts interviewed by authoritative organizations with the combination of Cap's theory of proximization. It finds that the three construe operations, namely, spacial proximization, temporal proximization and axiological proximization, can enhance the legitimization of the expert's strategy for combating COVID-19, and the proximization approach to the epidemic discourse expands the application scope of the health management discourse to help dispel the public's fear and provide discourse support

strongly for alleviating the negative social effect brought by COVID-19.

Key words: COVID-19; proximization; threat; fear; discourse

The Impact of COVID-19 on Regional Stereotypes: The Psychological Meaning of Wuhan

ZHENG Xuan, FENG Shuo, ZHANG Ze-zhou & XU Tong

Abstract: The study investigates the psychological meaning of “Wuhan” during the initial stage of COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan. Using the associative group analysis (AGA) method, it collects and analyzes free associations of the word “Wuhan” from 263 people in China during January 28 to February 15, 2020. It finds that 40% of the free associations with “Wuhan” are related to COVID-19. There are six meaning categories of the free associations related to the meaning of the city itself and seven meaning categories related to COVID-19. The culture/life, social environment, social enterprise, and geographical environment of the city are interwoven with COVID-19. It discusses the psychological meaning of crisis and its impact on regional stereotypes.

Key words: Wuhan; psychological meaning; COVID-19; regional stereotype; associative group analysis

An Analysis of Chi-chen Wang’s English Translation of Mao Dun’s Novel *Heaven Has Eyes* from the Perspective of Relevance Theory

HUANG Qin & LIU Qian-ru

Abstract: Relevance theory proposed by Sperber and Wilson provides a new perspective for the study of translated texts. Therefore, the exploration of Chi-chen Wang’s translation methods in his English version of Mao Dun’s novel *Heaven Has Eyes* based on relevance theory can help to evaluate it more comprehensively and objectively. Chi-chen Wang’s English translation not only efficiently conveys the original author’s intention, but also takes into account the target language readers’ reading expectation and cognitive environment. Generally, Chi-chen Wang used direct translation to meet the reading expectation of target language readers. Since there are still differences between the cognitive environment of source language readers and target language readers, he used the methods of paraphrasing and adding to translate implicit information, culture-loaded words and logical information in the original text, and deleted some of redundant information, so that target language readers can obtain adequate contextual effects at minimal processing cost to realize the optimal relevance.

Key words: Mao Dun; *Heaven Has Eyes*; relevance theory; Chi-chen Wang; English translation

On the Preface and Postscript to the Chinese Translations of *King Lear*

ZHU An-bo & QIAO Hai-lu

Abstract: As an important information carrier, the paratext is the representation of the source text and author, the embodiment of the translator’s view on translation and reader, and the bridge between the author, translator and reader. As the main part of the paratext, the preface and postscript of the translation contain the author’s experience, creative intention and writing techniques, as well as the translator’s view on translation and reader, with much value as historical records. This paper takes the prefaces and postscripts of 19 Chinese translation versions of *King Lear* as the research object to explore the important role of paratext in translation, so as to deeply understand the social value of the source text and the translator’s view and motivation on translation.

Key words: *King Lear*; preface and postscript; translation studies; paratext

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