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[本期要目]

重塑新闻理论? ——行动者网络与新闻研究的STS转向 重构"上下之通":清末新式官报与帝国传播体系的变革 "文化"与"技术":论德布雷媒介学"合二为一"的历史





目录 CONTENTS

本刊特稿

重塑新闻理论?				
一一行动者网络与新闻研究的STS转向 白红	Γ义	曹诗	语	(1)
传播研究与STS如何相遇:以"技术的社会建构"路径为核心的讨论		戴宇	辰	(15)
新闻理论				
新闻透明性: 内涵、逻辑与价值反思 吴	静	陈堂	发	(28)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
新闻史				
	東江	Ţ	挿	(42)
	¥ √⊥-	1	J.C.	(42)
任 極 23				
"文化"与"技术":论德布雷媒介学"合二为一"的历史		马英	俊	(57)
情感政治的底层话语结构及其意识形态				
一一基于美国前总统特朗普推特的元话语分析		罗	敏	(69)
	•••••	••••••	•••••	•••••
新媒体研究				
新冠肺炎疫情中媒介信息特征对信息分享意愿的影响及作用机制研究				
李力	主飞	张国	良	(83)
			•••••	
媒介与文化研究				
"左联"青年在上海:论作为媒介的亭子间		黄	华 (102)

JOURNALISM RESEARCH

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1 Remaking Journalism Theory?Actor-Network Theory and STS Turn in Journalism Studies

· BAI Hong-yi, CAO Shi-yu

[Abstract] With the development and utilization of new technologies, journalism studies nowadays need to bring in fresh research perspectives and theoretical tools. Science and Technology Study (STS) is a paradigm which is increasingly exerting great influence on journalism studies. And among STS, Actor-Network Theory (ANT) is the most favored perspective by journalism researchers. This paper reviews the forming process of ANT and examines how it was introduced into journalism studies. What's more, the deficiency of ANT is put forward.

[Keywords] journalism studies; science and technology study; actor-network theory; digital journalism

15 Bridging Communication Studies and STS: A Path of Social Construction of Technology

• DAI Yu-chen

[Abstract] Whether STS and communication studies can benefit from each other comes into being a hot topic among diversified researchers. Taking departure from STS's path for studying the social construction of technology, this article argues it can contribute to communication studies through three issues, i.e. "turn to users", "turn to media consumption" and "turn to social analysis". In the conclusion part, this article will discuss the particularity of social construction of ICTs compared to other technical artifacts, arguing that the reorientation of communication studies from STS perspective means coming with the term of a "non-media-centric" perspective.

[Keywords] STS; SCOT; communication studies; non-media-centric perspective

28 Journalistic Transparency: Connotation, Logic and the Value Reflection

• WU Jing, CHEN Tang-fa

[Abstract] As a concept with malleable connotation, "transparency" broadens the subject regulated by objectivity and secretly changes the orientation of objectivity. Journalistic transparency based on "visibility" and "comprehensibility" not only includes content transparency but also involves platform transparency and algorithmic transparency in the digital age. Social media and news aggregators will be the main vehicles for improving the transparency and openness of journalism. The evolution of news transparency is driven by three logics: the possibility of journalists to rebuild professional authority, the technological approach of "rule of technology", and the convergence of "fact" and "logic" in epistemology. The issue of "journalistic transparency" also needs to reflect on the relationship with other ethical norms such as openness and fairness. Journalistic transparency should be avoided developing into a new power discipline.

[Keywords] objectivity; transparency; journalistic ethics

42 Reconstruction of Communication between Upper and Lower Classes: New 'Kuan Pao' and the Change of Imperial Communication System in Late Qing

• TANG Hai-jiang, DING Jie

[Abstract] Communication between upper and lower class runs through the whole 2000 years of Chinese history, and forms a main theme of communication study. In Late Qing, the imperial communication system, which took communication between upper and lower class as the core, was hard to cope with the information pressure brought by the dramatic changes at home and abroad. As a response, governments at various levels published their own newspapers (called official newspaper or Kuan Pao). These new official newspapers not only created a crisscrossed information space within the confines of Qing Empire, but also promoted the formation of a more open, diverse and interactive imperial communication system. The establishment of new Kuan Pao was an adjustment to temporal-spatial relations in Late Qing, aiming at dealing with the dangerous situation. It was also a restructuring of the imperial power relations. In short, new Kuan Pao provides a unique media form and media practice in Chinese media history.

[Keywords] new official newspaper(kuan pao); Late Qing; imperial communication system; history of media

57 On Debray's Médiologie: from Christianity to "Materialism"

• MA Ying-jun

[Abstract] Christianity, which is considered as the necessary entrance of Médiologie, has a prominent position in Debray's Médiologie. However, this point has not been fully understood and explained by Chinese scholars. Christianity is not only an example in Médiologie, but also the original matrix of it. It is through the dimension of "mediator" in Christianity that Debray realized his "materialism" in Médiologie. Of course, the transition from Christianity to materialism is not achieved suddenly, and the twists and turns in this process are exactly the issues to be discussed in this paper. This paper aims to provide a new perspective to understand Debray's Médiologie and, at the same time, hope to play a positive role in re-understanding the core concepts, such as "media" and "technology", which have attracted the attention of us.

[Keywords] Debray; Médiologie; Christianity; materialism

69 From Description to Interpretation: A Metadiscourse Analysis: Metadiscourse Analysis of the Tweets of ex-President Trump

• LUO Min

[Abstract] Adopting metadiscourse analysis—a mythology in linguistics—this paper calculated the interactive metadiscourse and interactive metadiscourse of Trump's tweets and investigated rhetoric features and ideological functions of using them. Then, the paper further revealed the discourse structure (weakening rational appeals and strengthening affective appeals) of those tweets and explained the populist ideology behind them. In addition, rethinking metadiscourse analysis (which based on descriptive discourse analysis) from a critical perspective is another goal, which means to shift from "thin" research to "thick" research by connecting metadiscourse with both text context and social context and offer us a chance to see the relationship between power and discourse at a new sight.

[Keywords] metadiscourse; Trump; discourse analysis; Twitter

83 The Influence of Media Message Features on Information Sharing Willingness and its Mechanism in the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic

· LI Long-fei, ZHANG Guo-liang

[Abstract] Social media not only shows the ability to carry out disaster relief in emergencies, but also transmits a lot of false information. The uncertainty of social media field makes the public's risk perception more and more obvious. In order to understand the causes and effects of risk perception, this article takes the COVID-19 pandemic as an example, collects 4106 samples by questionnaire survey, and constructs a model of media information cues, risk perception and information sharing willingness. The research shows that the social media use and the credibility of official media information positively affect the information sharing willingness. In addition, both the social media use and the credibility of official media information can influence the willingness to share information through risk perception, which plays a mediating role. Finally, the information attention bias of the public will also affect the relationship between the social media use, the credibility of official media information and the risk perception, which plays a moderating role in two aspects.

[Keywords] social media use; information credibility; risk perception; information sharing willingness; COVID-19

102 Tingzijian as the Media: The Youth of the Left-wing Writers' League in Shanghai

• HUANG Hua

[Abstract] In recent years, the Communication studies on space have been abundant. Space is not stationary and silent, but vital. Space is not also objective and innocent, which is full of scheme on different benefits. Social relations produce space, and at the same time space produces social relations. This paper focuses on the young people of the Leftwing Writers' League who arrived in Shanghai around 1930s from the space perspective, discusses how the combination of Tingzijian and literati basing on the mediation of

Tingzijian, the rich connotations of Tingzijian. Tingzijian regulated the similar feelings, the routine of writing and revolutionary actions, assembled the young people scattering in different Tingzijian to form "shared practices". Tingzijian was the vague shadow in the urban city, which could not be defined accurately. It symbolized the awkward situation of the young people. Tingzijian was ambiguous, which considered as radicalism in Shanghai and backward power in Yan'an. The political appraisals of Tingzijian connected with the political fate of the literati. So Tingzijian always accompanied with the literati, undergoing the flow of history.

[Keywords] space; Tingzijian; media; urban experience; the youth of the left-wing writers' league

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