



中国语言战略研究中心
THE CHINA CENTER FOR LINGUISTIC AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

国际城市语言学会第二十三届年会
The 23rd Annual Conference of the International
Association of Urban Language Studies
第 23 回国際都市言語学会年次大会

会议手册
(Program)

主办单位 (Organizers)

泰国塔亚武里皇家理工大学

(Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi, Thailand)

国际城市语言学会

(International Association of Urban Language Studies)

南京大学中国语言战略研究中心

(China Centre for Linguistic and Strategic Studies, Nanjing University)

2026 年 8 月 22 日-25 日，泰国·巴吞他尼府塔亚武里市

August 22-25, 2026, Thanyaburi Pathumtani, Thailand

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会议主题 Conference Theme

主题 Theme

城市形态更新与语言文明进步

Urban Morphological Renewal and the Advancement of Linguistic Civilization

分议题 Sub-Themes

(1) 语言、文化与可持续发展

Language, Culture and Sustainable Development

(2) 城市更新中的语言变异与社会变迁

Language Variation and Social Change in Urban Renewal

(3) 城市公共空间的多语服务与包容性设计

Multilingual Services and Inclusive Design in Urban Public Spaces

(4) 城市空间重构中的语言接触与多语生态

Language Contact and Multilingual Ecology in Urban Spatial Reconstruction

(5) 城市语言景观与数字化的应用

Linguistic Landscapes and Application of Digital Technology

(6) 语言教育与青少年语言发展

Language Education and Adolescent Language Development

(7) 语言景观与语言变异

Linguistic Landscape and Linguistic Variation

(8) 语言文化保护与语言教育

Preservation of Dialect Culture and Language Education

(9) 语言文明与语言可持续发展及语言权

Linguistic Civility, Language Maintenance, and Language Rights

会议组委会 Conference Organizing Committee

组长 Chair:

Pakornkiat Sawetmethikul 高海洋 徐大明

副组长 Vice Chair:

包联群 方小兵

成员 Members:

Airreal, Kate Songarin, Nidnoi Khochaporn, Ninew, 包联群, 方小兵, 韩亚文, 高海洋, 高友晗, 日高知惠实, 吴立杰, 徐大明, 岩城裕之, 尹静, 张斌华

联系方式 Conference Contact:

学会官网 Association Website: <https://www.iauls.com>

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会议日程简表 Brief Schedule

日期	时间	内容	地点
8月22日	全天	报到	校长办公楼一层大厅
8月23日	8:30-9:00	报到	校长办公楼一层会议室
	9:00-9:10	全体参会人员合影	
	9:10-9:30	开幕式	
	9:30-10:10	主旨发言（一）	
	10:10-10:50	主旨发言（二）	
	10:50-11:10	茶歇	
	11:10-11:50	主旨发言（三）	
	11:50-12:30	主旨发言（四）	
	12:30-14:00	午餐	
	14:00-17:00	大会平行论坛	技术教育学院一层会议室,四楼 1407,1408,1409,1411,1417,1418
	17:00-17:30	分会场总结报告	校长办公楼一层会议室
	17:30-19:30	晚餐	
	19:30-21:00	国际城市语言学会会员大会	校长办公楼一层会议室
	9:00-9:40	主旨发言（五）	
8月24日	9:40-10:10	优秀论文颁奖仪式 闭幕式	
		文化考察：大皇宫 暹罗天地	
8月25日	全天	离会	

会议日程 Schedule

8 月 23 日 （周日）			
8:30-9:00 报到 Registration 地点：泰国塔亚武里皇家理工大学 校长办公楼一层会议室 ManGaLa Ubon Meeting Room, Office of the President			
9:00-9:10 合影 Group Photo 9:10-9:30 开幕式 Opening Ceremony			
时间 Time	致辞嘉宾 Welcome Speeches		主持人 Chair
9:10-9:15	Assoc. Prof. Dr.Sommai Pivsa-Art (President of RMUTT)		Dr.Pakornkiat Sawetmethikul Gao Haiyang (高海洋)
9:15-9:20	Xu Daming(徐大明), Chair of the Executive Committee of IAULS (国际城市语言学会理事长)		
9:20-9:25	Fang Xiaobing(方小兵), Deputy Director of China Centre for Linguistic and Strategic Studies (中国语言战略研究中心副主任)		
9:25-9:30	Gao Haiyang(高海洋) (Dean, Center for Mahayana Studies, Bodhisastra University Florida)		
9:30-12:30 主旨报告 Keynote Speeches			
时间 Time	发言人 Speaker	发言题目 Title	主持人 Chair
9:30-10:10	Xinren Chen (Nanjing University)	Linguistic Landscape at Catering Sites: Playful Language for Fun?	Xu Daming (徐大明)
10:10-10:50	Dr. Ploywarin Sangsomboon (Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi (RMUTT))	Aviation-Oriented Language for Specific Purposes Education and Multilingual Talent Cultivation	
10:50-11:10 茶歇 Coffee Break			

11:10-11:50	Xu Daming (徐大明)	The Glocalization of Telephone Number Formatting and Dynamics of Linguistic Landscape	Zhang Jingwei (张璟喙)		
11:50-12:30	Chen Shu-chuan (National Tsing Hua University)	Chen Shu-chuan (National Tsing Hua University)			
12:30-14:00 午餐 Lunch					
14:00-17:00 大会平行论坛 Parallel Sessions					
组号 Group No.	论坛主题 Theme	会场 Venue	主持人 Session Chair	评议人 Reviewer	秘书 Secretary
一	语言、文化与可持续发展	技术教育学院一层会议室	吴忠华	张媛媛	黄庆欢
二	城市更新中的语言变异与社会变迁	技术教育学院四楼 1407	峪口有香子	刘巍	刘淼
三	城市公共空间的多语服务与包容性设计	技术教育学院四楼 1408	高友晗	温宏社	段静宜
四	城市空间重构中的语言接触与多语生态	技术教育学院四楼 1409	吴人德司	宋建勇	李璐遥
五	城市语言景观及数字化的应用	技术教育学院四楼 1411	岩城裕之	高扬	劉昊
六	公共文化空间与青少年语言教育	技术教育学院四楼 1411	郭玲丽	李海英	LAN Zhihai
七	城市更新中的地方语言叙事与城市品牌传播	技术教育学院 1417	岸江信介	张斌华	赵凤枝
八	语言文化保护与语言教育	技术教育学院 1417	阿拉坦花	尹静	秦冬雪
九	语言文明, 语言发展及语言权	技术教育学院 1418	GAO Haiyang	WU Lijie	YANG Xin
17:00-17:30 各分会场总结报告 (回到主会场) Summary Reports from Each Parallel Session (Returning to Main Venue)					

17:30-19:30 晚餐 Dinner				
19:30-21:00 国际城市语言学会会员大会 General Assembly of the IAULS				
8 月 24 日 （周一）				
9:00-9:40 主旨报告 Keynote Speeches 地点 Venue: 校长办公楼一层会议室 ManGaLa Ubon Meeting Room, Office of the President				
时间 Time	发言人 Speaker	发言题目 Title	主持人 Chair	工作单位 Affiliation
9:00-9:40	Fumio Inoue (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Meikai University)	Dialect of Urban Speakers: Four Layers of Urban Language	IWAKI Hiroyuki 岩城裕之	高知大学
9:40- 10:20	Dr. Sahattaya Sittivised (Chiang Rai Rajabhat University, (CRRU))	A Comparative Study of Doctoral Curricula in International Chinese Language Education Between China and Thailand——Based on Chiang Rai Rajabhat	高友晗	内蒙古大学
9:40-10:10 闭幕式 Closing Ceremony				
时间 Time	内容 Contents		主持人 Chair	工作单位 Affiliation
10:20- 10:50	优秀论文颁奖仪式 闭幕式		张斌华 包联群	东莞理工 学院
				大分大学
10:50- 11:00	致闭幕辞			
12:20-13:30 午餐 Lunch				

平行论坛日程 Schedule of Parallel Sessions

第一组：语言、文化与可持续发展				
Session 1: Language, Culture and Sustainable Development				
地点 Venue: 技术教育学院一层会议室				
主持人 Chair: 吴忠华				
评议人 Reviewer: 黄庆欢				
小组秘书 Secretary: 张媛媛				
序号 No.	发言时间 Time	姓名 Speaker	题目 Title	工作单位 Affiliation
1	14:00-14:20	黄庆欢 吴忠华	Unveiling the Correlation Between New Media Discourse and the Sustainable Development of Cultural Tourism: A Case Study of Yanji, China	浙大城市学院 外国语学院
2	14:20-14:40	王佳琪	The Recontextualization of Cultural Memory in Lu Xun-Related Semiotic Landscapes	上海外国语大学 语言科学研究院
3	14:40-15:00	冯晓萱 张璟玮	澳門土生葡人的祖語能 力及其傳承現狀 Heritage Language Proficiency and Intergenerational Transmission among the Macanese Community in Macao	澳门大学 人文学院
4	15:00-15:20	张媛媛/张 丽言	澳门公共领域语言使用 的社会差异	河南财经政法大学 (在线 online)
5	15:20-15:40	金沛沛	城市更新视域下语言叙 事对天津城市品牌传播 的构建研究——以上合 组织天津峰会为例	天津中医药大学 文化与健康传播 学院 (在线 online)

6	15:40-16:00	包梅荣/刘乌 日罕	语言接触与蒙古语修辞学考 察	内蒙古民族大学 (在线 online)
7	16:00-16:20	方小兵	从空间更新到文明重 塑: 城市多语生态的机 制重构与语言治理转型	南京大学 文学院 (在线 online)
茶歇 16:20-16:30				
综合 讨论	16:30-17:00	所有发言者 Speakers	小组讨论 Discussion	
第二组: 城市更新中的语言变异与社会变迁 Session 2: Language Variation and Social Change in Urban Renewal				
地点 Venue: 技术教育学院四楼 1407 主持人 Chair: 峪口有香子 评议人 Reviewer: 刘巍 小组秘书 Secretary: 刘淼				
序号 No.	发言时间 Time	姓名 Speaker	题目 Title	工作单位 Affiliation
1	14:00-14:20	刘淼	沖縄における日常的言語 景観の分析—商品パッケ ージにおける方言使用を 中心に一	冲绳国际大学 综合文化学部日 本文化学科
2	14:20-14:40	刘巍	天津话语音特点与城市形 态变迁	唐山师范学院 文学院
3	14:40-15:00	郑熠	日本語「てくる」の変化 アспектに関する研究 —コーパスに基づく年代 別使用傾向の分析—	东京外国语大学
4	15:00-15:20	崔宗旺	互动社会语言学视角下的 商品导购话语研究: 以鞋服 导购事件为例	厦门大学 国际中文教育学 院/海外教育学 院 (在线 online)

5	15:20-15:40	徐富美	台灣桃園航空城的都市化進程與族群多中心語言空間	台灣元智大學
6	15:40-16:00	峪口有香子 (SAKOGUCHI Yukako)	瀬戸内海地域における海路による言語伝播について	四国大学
7	16:00-16:20	周晖雯	城市语言景观中的汉字资源及其国际中文教育价值探析	鲁东大学
茶歇 16:20-16:30				
综合讨论	16:30-17:00	所有发言者	小组讨论 Discussion	
第三组：城市公共空间的多语服务与包容性设计 Session 3: Multilingual Services and Inclusive Design in Urban Public Spaces				
地点 Venue: 技术教育学院四楼 1408 主持人 Chair: 高友晗 评议人 Reviewer: 温宏社 小组秘书 Secretary: 段静宜				
序号 No.	发言时间 Time	姓名 Speaker	题目 Title	工作单位 Affiliation
1	14:00-14:20	温宏社	Digital Interfaces as Third Space: Digital Language Services and Cultural Translation in Smart Urban Renewal	陕西学前师范学院外国语学院
2	14:20-14:40	河原清志	Metrolingualism and Translation as Urban Practice: Rethinking Meaning-Making in Multilingual Cityscapes	拓殖大学 外国語学部

3	14:40-15:00	陈思玮	Translating Linguistic Landscapes in Shanghai: A Translanguaging Perspective	上海外国语大学 高级翻译学院
4	15:50-15:20	Tiancheng CHEN Weizhao Gong	Urban Zoo Linguistic Landscapes from a Translanguaging Perspective: A Case Study of Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo	Nanjing Normal University/University of Warwick
5	15:20-15:40	丁韬 安婧怡	交通服务类语言景观的双语可读性研究及翻译策略——以北京地铁站名为例	中国政法大学 外国语学院
6	15:40-16:00	高友晗	从“供给导向”到“需求适配”：牧区应急语言服务模式重构研究	内蒙古大学 外国语学院
7	16:00-16:20	段静宜	超越对等：语言景观翻译中人际功能传递的定位模型研究	北京第二外国语学院日语学院
茶歇 16:20-16:30				
综合讨论	16:30-17:00	所有发言者 Speakers	小组讨论 Discussion	
第四组：城市空间重构中的语言接触与多语生态 Session 4: Language Contact and Multilingual Ecology in Urban Spatial Reconstruction				
地点 Venue: 技术教育学院四楼 1409 主持人 Chair: 吴人德司 评议人 Reviewer: 宋建勇 小组秘书 Secretary: 李璐遥				
序号	发言时间	姓名	题目	工作单位

No.	Time	Speaker	Title	Affiliation
1	14:00-14:20	包联群 徐大明	口話共同体理論の視点から言語接触に関する考察	大分大学/ 南京大学
2	14:20-14:40	李洁	Affective Regimes in Macao's Multilingual Public Spaces: A Study of Libraries and Tourist Attractions	兰州文理学院 外语学院
3	14:40-15:00	宋建勇	Multilingual Linguistic Landscape and Health Equity in Urban International Medical Facilities: An Empirical Study	湘南学院
4	15:00-15:20	佐藤美奈子	Multilingual Schooling in Bhutanese Refugee Camps and Social Adaptation after Third-Country Resettlement	京都大学 国立民族学博物館
5	15:20-15:40	陈宇堃	Resilient Governance and Linguistic Justice: Dual-embeddedness of Malaysian Chinese Education in Multilingual Urban Spaces	上海外国语大学 语言科学研究院 /中国外语战略 研究中心
6	15:40-16:00	李璐遥	Unfolding Time-Space Ethnographically: The Linguistic Landscape of a Grassroots Museum in Beijing	中央财经大学 外国语学院
7	16:00-16:20	呉人徳司	モンゴル国のモンゴル語に見られる中国語の借用語 — 中国国内のモンゴル語と異なる特徴を中心に —	東京外国語大学 アジア・アフリカ 言語文化研究所
茶歇 16:20-16:30				
综合 讨论	16:30-17:00	所有发言者 Speakers	小组讨论 Discussion	

第五组：城市语言景观及数字技术的应用

Session 5: Urban Linguistic Landscapes and Application of Digital Technology

地点 Venue: 技术教育学院四楼 1411

主持人 Chair: 岩城裕之

评议人 Reviewer: 高扬

小组秘书 Secretary: 劉昊

序号 No.	发言时间 Time	姓名 Speaker	题目 Title	工作单位 Affiliation
1	14:00-14:20	劉昊	Linguistic Landscapes and Migration Regimes: A Diachronic Study of Bangkok' s New Chinatown on Pracha Rat Bamphen Road	早稻田大学国际コミュニケーション研究科
2	14:20-14:40	岩城裕之 (IWAKI Hiroyuki)	高速鉄道の言語景觀と音声景觀：日本の新幹線の分析から	高知大学大学院
3	14:40-15:00	高扬	快速城市化背景下经济发达乡镇公共语言景观的身份建构机制研究	浙江财经大学东方学院
4	15:00-15:20	陈朝阳/ 郭玲丽	多模态视域下中国民族地区语言景观调查研究——以呼和浩特市商圈为例	中央民族大学/ 内蒙古大学 (在线 online)

第六组：语言教育与青少年语言发展

Session 6: Language Education and Adolescent Language Development

地点 Venue: 技术教育学院 1411

主持人 Chair: 郭玲丽

评议人 Reviewer: 李海英

小组秘书 Secretary: LAN Zhihai

序号	发言时间	姓名	题目	工作单位
5	15:20-15:40	LAN Zhihai	Exploring Emotional Dynamics in EFL Task-Based Learning: A Q-Methodology Study of Tibetan EFL Learners	School of Education, Xizang University
6	15:40-16:00	李海英 张志伟 周晖雯	基于交互作用论的后 Covid 19 期中国北方官话区城市儿童语言发展风险研究	鲁东大学言语矫治与语言康复研究中心 南京大学中国语言战略研究中心
7	16:00-16:20	尹静	Sign Language Rights of Deaf Children in Inclusive Education: Policy Comparison and Institutional Implications between China and the UK	北京交通大学 外国语与新闻传播学院/巴斯大学教育学院 (在线 online)
茶歇 16:20-16:30				
综合讨论	16:30-17:00	所有发言者 Speakers	小组讨论 Discussion	
第七组：语言景观与语言变异 Session 7: Linguistic Landscape and Linguistic Variation				
地点 Venue: 技术教育学院四楼 1417 主持人 Chair: 岸江信介 评议人 Reviewer: 张斌华 小组秘书 Secretary: 赵凤枝				
序号 No.	发言时间 Time	姓名 Speaker	题目 Title	工作单位 Affiliation
1	14:00-14:20	赵凤枝	The construction and circulation of cosmopolitan identity in 'the New World': A linguistic landscape study	西交利物浦大学

2	14:20-14:40	张斌华	深圳地名语言景观与空间分布特征研究	东莞理工学院
3	14:40-15:00	峪口有香子 SAKOGUCHI Yukako 岸江信介 西尾純二 酒井雅史	近畿地方における無敬語地域の変貌	四国大学 奈良大学 甲南大学 桃山学院大学
第八组：语言文化保护及语言教育 Session 8: Preservation of Dialect Culture and Language Education				
地点 Venue: 技术教育学院 1417 主持人 Chair: 阿拉坦花 评议人 Reviewer: 尹静 小组秘书 Secretary: 秦冬雪				
序号 No.	发言时间 Time	姓名 Speaker	题目 Title	工作单位 Affiliation
4	15:00-15:20	章睿君/尹静	塑造“科技人文主义者”：教育戏剧对理工科学生跨文化城市创新思维与伦理意识的培养研究	北京交通大学 外国语与新闻传播学院 (在线 online)
5	15:20-15:40	秦冬雪	Multilingual Ecologies in Urban Public Educational Spaces: Trilingual Capital Negotiation and Educational Transition among Mongolian Students	University of Bath, UK
6	15:40-16:00	阿拉坦花	言語接触視点におけるフルンボイル地域ホルチン方言の変化と適応研究	呼伦贝尔学院 (在线 online)
7	16:00-16:20	包联群	国际中文教育—以日本大分高校为例	大分大学
茶歇 16:20-16:30				

综合 讨论	16:30-17:00	所有发言者 Speakers	小组讨论 Discussion	
第九组：语言文明，语言发展及语言权 Session 9: Linguistic Civility, Language Maintenance, and Language Rights				
地点 Venue: 技术教育学院 1418 主持人 Chair: GAO Haiyang 评议人 Reviewer: WU Lijie 小组秘书 Secretary: YANG Xin				
序号 No.	发言时间 Time	姓名 Speaker	题目 Title	工作单位 Affiliation
1	14:00-14:20	WU Lijie, GAO Haiyang	The Language of Sustainability and the Sustainability of Language	Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi
2	14:20-14:40	DENG Guodong/ ZHU Jinhai/ LUO Ziwei	Jacaranda, Cherry Blossom, and the Politics of Visibility: Comparing Symbolic Authority in Kunming and Wuhan's Urban Imaginaries	College of Arts and Sciences Kunming
3	14:40-15:00	YANG Xin	Metapragmatic Perspectives on (Im)Politeness in Intercultural Communication: A Multidimensional Study of International Students	Anhui Xinhua University
综合 讨论	15:00-15:30	所有发言者 Speakers	小组讨论 Discussion	

主旨报告 Keynote Speech (1)

Linguistic Landscape at Catering Sites: Playful Language for Fun?

Xinren Chen

(Nanjing University)

Abstract: This presentation investigates the linguistic landscape of catering sites in Nanjing, including pubs, coffee shops, and tea houses, with a focus on the prevalent use of playful language. Drawing on Heller (2010), Shang (2016), Bruzos (2023), and Jaworski and Thurlow's (2010) insights into playful consumer spaces, this study argues that such seemingly entertaining language is essentially an economic practice rather than merely a form of amusement.

Through on-site fieldwork and systematic observation of linguistic practices, the study finds that playful linguistic elements, such as witty slogans, puns, and humorous signage, are calculated economic resources strategically employed to attract potential customers, enhance brand memorability, and stimulate consumption. The analysis reveals how catering businesses leverage language as a marketing tool to create a distinctive atmosphere and establish emotional connections with consumers. The findings suggest that, in the context of urban consumption, playful language operates not as frivolous amusement, but as a critical interface where language, culture, and the economy intersect to drive commercial success.

Bio Information: Xinren Chen is Professor of English and Linguistics at Nanjing



University and Executive Director of the China Research Center for Language Strategies, China. He is (co-)editor of *Studies in Linguistics and Literature*, *East Asian Pragmatics*, and *China Language Strategies*, and Associate Editor of *Pragmatics*. Apart from publishing extensively in Chinese and international journals, he is (co-)author of numerous books, including *Pragmatic Identity: How*

to Do Things with Words of Identity, *Critical Pragmatic Studies on Chinese Public Discourse*, *Exploring Identity Work in Chinese Communication*, *Pragmatics and Foreign Language Teaching*, *Politeness Phenomena across Chinese Genres*, *Metapragmatics and the Chinese Language*, and *East Asian Pragmatics: Commonalities and Variations*. He serves on the Consultation Board of the International Pragmatics Association (IPrA) and the China Pragmatics Association (CPrA), and is also Vice President of the Chinese Society of Logic (CSL), the China Association for Discourse Studies (CADS), and Foreign Languages Curriculum Studies (CAFLCS).

主旨报告 Keynote Speech (2)

A Quantitative Study on Language for Specific Purposes Education in Thai Aviation Management Majors

Dr. Ploywarin Sangsomboon

(Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi (RMUTT), Thailand)

Abstract: With the continuous expansion of regional aviation cooperation and the rapid development of multilingual aviation service industries in Southeast Asia, Language for Specific Purposes (LSP) education has become a core supporting element for talent cultivation in aviation service and management majors. From the perspective of department curriculum construction, this study conducts a quantitative investigation on general language teaching and aviation-specific LSP teaching at the undergraduate, master's, and doctoral levels, taking the Aviation Service and Management programmes of Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi as the research subject. The teaching system covers general English, general Chinese, general Thai language courses, as well as applied aviation-specific Chinese, aviation English, and aviation Thai courses, forming a hierarchical multilingual teaching system for aviation scenarios. The student cohort of the programme is multi-national, including learners from China, Thailand, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and other Southeast Asian countries, which puts forward higher requirements for differentiated and scenario-based LSP curriculum design. In view of the crucial supporting role of language service capabilities in modern aviation services, the department fully integrates industrial demands into curriculum optimization. This study adopts quantitative research methods, including employer interviews and student satisfaction questionnaires, and systematically investigates undergraduate, postgraduate, doctoral students and cooperative aviation enterprises in the past five years. The empirical results demonstrate that multilingual language service competence is a core competitive indicator in aviation service posts, and standardized and professional LSP teaching significantly improves students' post-employment adaptability and comprehensive service quality. Meanwhile, the research also identifies existing problems in the hierarchical setting of multilingual LSP courses at different academic levels, the matching degree between curriculum content and aviation post scenarios, and differentiated teaching for international students. This study verifies the practical value of systematic LSP education in aviation talent cultivation, provides empirical data and optimization paths for the curriculum reform of multilingual specialized language teaching in Thai aviation majors, and offers a reference for the construction of

standardized LSP education systems for international aviation service talents in the ASEAN region.

Keywords: Language for Specific Purposes; aviation service and management; quantitative research; multilingual teaching; hierarchical curriculum; ASEAN international talents

Bio information: Dr. Ploywarin Sangsomboon is currently Head of the Department of



Aviation Service Industry at the Faculty of Liberal Arts, Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi (RMUTT), Thailand, while concurrently serving as Assistant Dean for International Cooperation and Marketing Communications. She earned her Master's and Doctoral degrees in Management Science from Harbin Engineering University, China, a formative scholarly experience that has endowed her with a rare binocular vision of both Chinese and Thai higher education systems and their intersecting trajectories.

Her scholarly pursuits converge at the critical nexus of aviation talent cultivation, encompassing aviation management, airline operational administration, airport service quality evaluation, consumer behavioral analysis, hospitality and tourism management, service and social media marketing, international higher education, and cross-cultural exchange programme design. At the heart of her intellectual contribution lies a distinctive and transformative achievement: her pioneering role in aviation-oriented Language for Specific Purposes (LSP) education. She has systematically designed and delivered an integrated suite of benchmark curricula, covering airline business, aviation operational management, aviation organizational administration, aviation economics, and a progressive Aviation Chinese series calibrated for ground services, cabin crew, and professional career advancement. Through sustained curricular innovation and pedagogical leadership, she has not only shaped a foundational framework for professional Chinese language training but has also elevated bilingual competency as a strategic asset for aviation human resource development across Thailand and the ASEAN region, establishing herself as a leading authority in this emerging interdisciplinary frontier.

Dr. Ploywarin's research output enjoys wide academic circulation, with articles published in Scopus-indexed journals, international peer-reviewed periodicals, and TCI Tier 1 and Tier 2 Thai core journals. She consistently takes the initiative in orchestrating

cross-border academic dialogue and collaborative research ventures, fostering institutional partnerships that bridge Chinese and Southeast Asian scholarly communities. Highly regarded across Southeast Asian academic circles, she is recognized as a preeminent expert championing the synergistic advancement of Sino-Thai aviation education, aviation-specific language pedagogy, and tourism service research. Her enduring scholarly influence continues to reverberate through regional vocational education frameworks and multilingual talent cultivation systems, making her an indispensable voice in the international discourse on aviation education and specialized language training.

主旨报告 Keynote Speech (3)

The Glocalization of Telephone Number Formatting and Dynamics of Linguistic Landscape

Daming XU

(Nanking University/Oita University)

Abstract: The research asks three questions: A) How do different urban communities adopt and modify the international and national standards of telephone number print formats? B) How do linguistic landscapes in different urban centers show local conventions in telephone number formatting? And C) How do the telephone number formatting conventions reflect the role of speech community in a process of glocalization? The significance of the research is to renew the interest in the concept of glocalization, not only as a business strategy to globalization, but also as consequences in the community-based language life in an increasingly connected world fueled by technological advancement and social development. Building on existing studies, the present attempt develops the linguistic landscape method, focusing on the grouping and separator features of number formatting, with expected results showing the differences and similarities of community-level linguistic conventions in multiple urban locations in different countries across three continents. By integrating the Speech Community Theory with the glocalization framework, the multi-city survey results will be analyzed showing the interactions between institutional norms and community norms and between individual agency and social conventionalization. Ultimately, the research may provide insights on the linguistic dimension of social organization of the modern world. How behaviors and attitudes in following or rejecting a print format is governed by a multitude of social and psychological factors, including conformance, creativity, habitus and identity expression. Similarly, how a speech community responds to linguistic globalization is an important issue.

Key words: Glocalization, Telephone number, Print format, Linguistic landscape, Speech community, Group dynamics, Individual agency



Bio information: Daming XU
徐大明，南京大学文学院教授，中国语言战略研究中心研究员，国际城市语言学会理事长，大分大学客座研究员。

《中国语言战略》主编，《语言战略研究》《语言文字应用》《全球中文发展研究》编委；出版有《当代社会语言学》《新加坡华社语言调查》

《社会语言学研究》《社会语言学实验教程》《语言变异与变化》《工业化与中国和欧洲的言语社区重组》《会话策略》等中英文著作。

主旨报告 Keynote Speech (4)

An Exploration of Phonological Change and Koineization in the Guanmiao Dialect: A Real-Time Study Spanning Thirty Years

Chen, Shu-chuan

(National Tsing Hua University)

Abstract: Based on sociolinguistic surveys of the Guanmiao dialect conducted in 1995 and 2025, this study examines phonological changes that have taken place in the dialect over the past thirty years. It represents a rare real-time study spanning a thirty-year interval. The survey results show that the distinctive feature of the Guanmiao dialect whereby the “出” initial merges with the “時” initial has nearly disappeared. The change of the vowel /o/ from a rounded to an unrounded vowel is also close to completion. The change from [ĩɔ̃] to [ĩũ] in the “箱薑_白” category and the change from [dz] to [l] in the “日,” “忍,” and “熱” character categories of the “入入” category are ongoing sound changes. However, the change from [dz] to [g] shows the highest proportion of the [g] variant among middle-aged speakers, and no significant generational differences are found among elderly, middle-aged, and young speakers. Therefore, this change cannot be considered an ongoing sound change. The phonological changes observed in the Guanmiao dialect have been influenced by both the local lingua franca and General Taiwanese. The best-preserved phonological feature of the Guanmiao dialect is the pronunciation of the “箱薑_白” category as [ĩɔ̃]. Because the local lingua franca—the Tainan Zhangzhou-influenced mixed variety—also preserves the pronunciation [ĩɔ̃] in the “箱薑_白” category, this feature has been relatively well maintained in the Guanmiao dialect. Furthermore, because the merger of “出” and “時” is unique to the Guanmiao dialect area in Taiwan, this isolated phonological feature has undergone the most rapid decline. Drawing on sociolinguistic surveys conducted over a 30-year period, this paper examines phonological changes in the Guanmiao dialect, investigates whether the dialect exhibits the characteristic reduction from 15 initials to 13 initials, and analyzes changes that are nearly complete, currently in progress, or no longer progressing. The study also applies the theory of koineization to account for the phonological changes observed in the Guanmiao dialect.

Keywords: koineization, real-time study, language contact, Guanmiao dialect, General Taiwanese



Bio information: Chen Shu-chuan holds a Ph.D. in Chinese Literature from National Taiwan University. She is currently a professor at the Institute of Sinophone Studies at National Tsing Hua University. She has served as Editor-in-Chief and Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Taiwan Language and Literature Studies, as well as President, Vice President, and Board Member of the Taiwan Language and Literature Society. She was also the founding director of the International Bachelor Degree Program at National Tsing Hua

University. She has conducted research visits to the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures at Rutgers University in the United States, the Faculty of Law at Ehime University in Japan, and the School of Asian and African Studies at Humboldt University in Germany. Her representative works from the past five years are as follows:

陳淑娟 2025 〈台灣混合腔閩南語通行語化的探討——漳泉融合的多種樣態〉，《語言暨語言學》。

線上先行 <https://www.jbe-platform.com/content/journals/10.1075/lali.00239.che>

陳淑娟 2025 〈高雄音最接近臺灣普通腔?——聲、韻、調的分析〉，《聲韻論叢》，34:1-30

陳淑娟 2023 〈臺北市閩南語的二次方言變異——社會方言學的調查分析〉，《清華學報》，53.4 765~789。

陳淑娟 2023 〈臺中龍井新漳海腔、老泉中腔的方音差及語音變異〉，《國文學報》，74:251-284。

Chen Shu-chuan 2022 “The language shift of Taiwanese Hokkien and Hakka in Hsinchu County and Hsinchu City, Taiwan: A data comparison of the surveys of 1978 and 2015”, *International Journal of Taiwan Studies* 5: 275-307.

主旨报告 Keynote Speech (5)

Dialect of Urban Speakers: Four Layers of Urban Language

Fumio Inoue

(Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Meikai University)

Abstract: This paper reexamines the linguistic situation of large metropolitan areas, focusing on Tokyo and its surrounding regions, from the perspective of dialectology. It challenges the conventional assumption that “dialects do not exist in cities,” a view grounded in a static and geographically bounded model of dialect distribution. Such a framework is insufficient for explaining contemporary urban language, which is shaped by high mobility, complex social interactions, and layered linguistic resources.

To address this limitation, the paper proposes a theoretical framework termed “multi-layered dialect geography.” Within this framework, urban language is understood as comprising four interrelated layers. The first layer consists of stylistic variation across contexts, where speakers adjust their language use according to social situations, levels of formality, and communicative norms. The second layer is the historical-regional stratum, which includes dialect features inherited from earlier stages of the language, such as the traditional distinctions between downtown (*shitamachi*) and uptown (*yamanote*) varieties in Tokyo. The third layer emerges from population mobility and dialect contact, producing mixed forms and new urban dialects through processes of leveling, simplification, and innovation. The fourth layer, which has been largely overlooked in traditional dialectology, is latent dialect competence: linguistic knowledge retained in speakers’ memory that is not typically manifested in everyday speech but can be reactivated under specific conditions.

This multi-layered model allows for a reconceptualization of urban speakers not as users of a single homogeneous standard language, but as agents who manage a repertoire of stratified linguistic resources. In particular, the notion of latent dialect competence provides a key to understanding the hidden diversity of urban language. Even when speakers predominantly use a standardized variety in daily communication, they often retain elements of their regional dialects in memory, which may surface in informal contexts, interactions with co-dialect speakers, or recollective situations. This phenomenon can be interpreted as an individual-level manifestation of “colonial lag,” where older linguistic forms are preserved outside their original speech communities.

The paper also highlights the role of mobility in language change, arguing that migrants and socially mobile speakers play an important role in shaping contemporary urban varieties. This perspective calls for a shift away from the traditional focus on non-

mobile, older, rural males (NORM) toward more dynamic speaker types, such as mobile younger urban females (MYUF). Methodologically, the study emphasizes the usefulness of “memory-time” approaches, including recall-based surveys and interviews, as cost-effective tools for accessing latent linguistic knowledge, particularly in small-scale research contexts.

Based on these considerations, the paper concludes that Tokyo should not be characterized as a dialect-free region. Rather, it is a linguistic space in which dialects persist in multiple, often invisible forms. In this sense, Tokyo is better understood as a place where dialects are not absent but obscured. This reconceptualization has broader implications for dialect theory, suggesting that dialects should be defined not only by geographical distribution but also as dynamic, speaker-internal resources shaped by social practice and memory. The proposed framework is not limited to Tokyo but is applicable to other metropolitan areas in Japan and beyond, offering a general model for the study of language in urban contexts.



Bio information: Fumio Inoue is Professor Emeritus at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Meikai University. He received his MA in Linguistics from the University of Tokyo and his PhD from the University of Tokyo. He has published a number of books and papers, including *Nihongo Watching* [Japanese Watching] (Iwanami Shoten, 1998), *Tohoku hogen no hensen* [Transitions of the Tohoku Dialect] (Akiyama Shoten, 2000), *Keiryoteki Hogen Kukaku* [Quantitative Dialect Classification] (Meiji Shoin, 2001), *Keizaigengogaku Ronko* [Papers on Economic Linguistics] (Meiji Shoin, 2011),

and *Sociolinguistics in Japanese Contexts*, edited with Tetsuya Kunihiro and Daniel Long (Mouton de Gruyter, 1998).

主旨报告 Keynote Speech (6)

A Comparative Study of Doctoral Curricula in International Chinese

Language Education Between China and Thailand

——Based on Chiang Rai Rajabhat

Dr. Sahattaya Sittivised

(Chiang Rai Rajabhat University (CRRU), Thailand)

Abstract: Against the backdrop of in-depth educational integration between China and Thailand, coordinated development of languages and cultures in the ASEAN region, and the localization and high-level transformation of international Chinese language education, the construction of curriculum systems for high-level bilingual Chinese education talents is of great research value. This study takes the doctoral curriculum systems of International Chinese Language Education at Beijing Language and Culture University in China and Chiang Rai Rajabhat University in Thailand as the research objects. Adopting the methods of literature research, curriculum comparison, and field investigation, this paper systematically compares the similarities and differences in curriculum design, linguistic teaching systems, and talent cultivation models between the two universities. The results show that the doctoral curricula of both universities take Chinese ontology linguistics as the core foundation, covering essential domains including Chinese grammar, vocabulary, characters, and pragmatics, with a focus on the cultivation of second language acquisition capabilities and high-level teaching and research competencies. The doctoral curriculum system of Chiang Rai Rajabhat University largely draws on the mature disciplinary framework and talent cultivation paradigm of Beijing Language and Culture University, ensuring the professionalism and standardization of talent training. Meanwhile, rooted in Thailand's local educational context and the developmental needs of the ASEAN region, Chiang Rai Rajabhat University has realized localized innovation and expansion in its curriculum. It has added distinctive modules such as Thai linguistics, comparative linguistics between Chinese and Thai, the history of second language education in Thailand, ASEAN multicultural studies, and Sino-Thai bilingual teaching research, breaking the limitations of monolithic Chinese ontology research and forming a unique curriculum system featuring "Chinese ontology linguistics + cross-linguistic comparison + localized ASEAN educational practice". Since 2022, Chiang Rai Rajabhat University has recruited doctoral students in International Chinese Language Education with a fixed enrollment of 20 students per cohort, and has completed multiple rounds of talent cultivation. Research achievements of the first cohort of graduates focusing on Sino-Thai linguistic comparison, local Chinese second language teaching in Thailand, and innovative Chinese education in ASEAN have provided new insights for the localized

development of international Chinese language education in Southeast Asia. Adopting a three-in-one cultivation model integrating curriculum learning, field research, and educational practice, the university effectively addresses the shortage of high-level Chinese education talents adapted to local demands in Thailand. By clarifying the strengths, differences, and complementarities of the linguistic curricula and cultivation systems of the two universities, this paper identifies the differentiated training paths for high-level international Chinese language education talents in China and Thailand. The findings can provide theoretical references and practical implications for the in-depth development of Sino-Thai bilingual linguistic research, the disciplinary construction of international Chinese language education in Thailand, and the high-quality development of international Chinese language education in the ASEAN region.

Keywords: international Chinese language education; doctoral curriculum; linguistics; Sino-Thai comparison; localized talent cultivation; ASEAN education

Bio information: Dr. Sahattaya Sittivised serves as Vice President of Chiang Rai



Rajabhat University and doctoral supervisor for International Chinese Language Education. She previously held the post of Director of the International Student Management Center, overseeing student administration and academic development for international learners from multiple ASEAN countries. Her core research concentrates on Chinese grammar and Chinese grammar teaching, with abundant high-level academic outputs: she has published numerous rigorous research papers in TCI-indexed journals and international academic conferences, winning wide recognition in regional academic circles. She has supervised more than 30 postgraduate

and doctoral students, cultivating a cohort of high-caliber professionals for Chinese language education. Furthermore, she has presided over multiple national-level research projects dedicated to local Chinese teaching innovation and language talent cultivation system optimization. Appointed as Chinese Language Education Consultant for Chiang Rai Province, she takes part in curriculum design, teacher training and teaching quality supervision for local primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. Meanwhile, she actively promotes Sino-Thai institutional partnerships, academic symposiums and faculty-student exchange programs, establishing herself as a leading authoritative scholar specializing in Chinese teaching research and regional language education development across Northern Thailand.

平行论坛摘要

Abstracts of Parallel Sessions

中文稿件摘要

Abstracts of Chinese Manuscripts

(按姓名音序排列)

国际中文教育—以日本大分高校为例

包联群

(日本·大分大学)

摘要：本研究以“日本大分高校中文教育”为例，探讨国际中文教育中所存在的一些问题为目的。研究依据文献资料和实践经验，并通过问卷调查等方式，分析和解释日本中文教育中存在的各种情况，讨论在其习得过程中日语母语者比其非汉语文化圈母语者占据优势等方面的诸多现象。研究指出日本中文教育要充分发挥了汉字文化圈的优势，注重中日汉字的异同与语言文化间相互影响等问题。揭示了大分县高校中文教育的现状并明确其中文教学模式。同时探讨了大分县各界人士为理解中国文化举行的各种活动与努力。研究认为，对不同国家、不同文化圈要实施因地制宜、多样化的国际中文教育模式，以便更好地促进对中国语言与文化的理解。本文通过文献资料和调查考证，提出在实际操作过程出现的问题与存在过教学方法不得当等情况。并指出“国际中文教育”存在面对来华留学生的汉语教育与国外学生的汉语教育，这两种“教育”的社会文化背景以及语言环境并不完全相同。因此，明确指出要采取不同的教学策略，注重其方式与方法。通过个案解析了日本中文教育的现状，提出日本中文教育与非汉字文化圈不同的一面。注重分析了中日汉字异同与相互影响、人称代词与敬语呼应情况以及个体量词等的异同问题等。并提出日本中文教育不能照搬其他非汉字文化圈的中文教学模式，要从语言本体出发，结合当地的语言与文化特征，归纳总结出规律，考虑采取何种教学方式方法，才能使接纳者更加容易轻松接受，以便达到事半功倍的效果等问题。最后指出日本中文教育要充分利用汉字优势发挥其特征，提升汉语教学质量。

关键词：中文教育；日语；汉字；汉字文化圈；大分

语言接触与蒙古语修辞学考察

包梅荣，刘乌日罕

（内蒙古民族大学蒙古学学院）

摘要：语言接触是社会语言学研究的领域之一，语言接触不仅会引发语言结构系统的语音、词汇、语法变异，更能深刻影响着语言使用者的修辞行为与表达方法。修辞学是语言学的重要分支学科，是蒙古语语言表达体系的重要组成部分。蒙古语作为中国境内使用人口最多的少数民族语言，在长期与汉语、满语、藏语等语言的深度接触中，其修辞体系经历了复杂的调适与重构，形成了独特的接触性修辞现象。本文拟从修辞学视角出发，对语言接触视域下的蒙古语修辞现象进行系统考察，选取内蒙古科尔沁地区前郭尔罗斯、杜尔伯特、扎赉特、扎萨克图、图什业图、博王等六个代表性旗县作为调查点，以不同年龄段、职业、性别为调查对象，通过田野调查、谈话录音、文本采集等方法，系统收集蒙古族日常口语，自然谈话及书面文本中的修辞语料，从修辞行为与社会因素两个维度，系统呈现语言接触视域下蒙古语修辞学的整体情况，为蒙古语修辞拓展提供实证材料与理论依据，同时也为国家通用语言文字推广背景下科学把握蒙古语修辞规范、促进语言和谐发展提供参考。语言接触引发的修辞规范演变及其对蒙古语表达体系的影响，是当前语言研究中的重要议题。在与汉语长期深度接触中，大量汉语借词的融入，形成了独特的表达方式。借用词在比喻、借代、夸张等修辞手法中被灵活运用，为民族语言的活态传承与创新发展提供了内在动力。

关键词：语言接触；修辞学；蒙古语

多模态视域下中国民族地区语言景观调查研究

——以呼和浩特市商圈为例

陈朝阳¹，郭玲丽²

(¹中央民族大学 中国少数民族语言文学学院；²内蒙古大学 文学与新闻传播学院)

摘要：本文以中国呼和浩特市商圈语言景观为研究对象，选取2725个样本，运用多模态视角和定量、定性的研究方法，分析其语言使用、模态分布情况和模态意义表征，透视中国民族地区商圈语言景观折射的语言与社会现象，关注其语言生态、城市经济文化面貌与城市形象，以及铸牢中华民族共同体意识的表现形式和现实路径。研究发现，呼和浩特市商圈语言景观存在的多语使用、语言文化现象和多样化模态特征，反映出追求经济效益、多元文化交流的现代化城市发展进程。汉蒙语码的互动关系，折射出凸显国家通用语言文字主体地位、尊重少数民族语言的和谐语言生态。文字、图像、技术符号等多模态的应用打造了新颖、智能的语言景观，塑造了新时代城市面貌。模态符号的意义建构过程，反映在语言标牌的模态设计与特色文化空间的创设之中，彰显了丰厚的中华文化内涵和内蒙古地区文化交融与民族融合的内涵。呼和浩特市商圈语言景观建设应规范化、和谐化、文明化，改正现存问题，优化多模态语言景观，打造富有文化内涵的语言景观。本文也尝试探索多模态视角下民族地区语言景观调查研究的分析路径，即从语言文字和模态符号两方面出发，利用多模态话语分析等相关理论，深入结合地区经济文化等社会因素进行综合探究。

关键词：语言景观；多模态；民族地区；商圈；文化

互动社会语言学视角下商品导购话语分析

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摘要：本文从互动社会语言学视角出发，以厦门万达广场内一家鞋服连锁店的导购事件为案例，通过匿名观察与自然口语转写，分析导购员与顾客的会话结构。研究发现，连锁店的导购话语属于高度程式化的“精致导购语码”，话轮重叠多发生在接话话轮的 TCU 末尾，导购员在此位置主动发起重叠并接管话轮，以引导话题向消费转化；在 TCU 前和 TCU 中，顾客则可灵活插入争夺话语权。导购员频繁使用专业术语构建专家身份，并在知识不确定时以“有的人”等模糊化元话语调节立场。互动中普遍运用“关联-顺应”策略，将顾客生活习惯与商品建立关联，并在需求偏离时进行话语调整。研究归纳了“需求了解—产品介绍—体验邀请—需求细分—再推介—反馈调整—事件结束”的导购序列组织，揭示了精致导购语码的目的性与在线协商特征，为互动社会语言学的语料积累与理论建设提供了参考。

关键词：互动社会语言学；导购话语；精致导购语码；会话分析；话轮构建单位（TCU）

交通服务类语言景观的双语可读性研究及翻译策略

——以北京地铁站名为例

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摘要：本研究以语言景观理论为基础，结合 SPEAKING 模型分析方法，从可读性维度，分析了交通服务类语言景观在译写、置放、字刻、文体等方面的需求和现状，并通过网格式调查法，实地调研了北京地铁站名英汉双语标识存在的问题。调查共拍摄图片 300 余张，经过整理分类，归纳出具有普遍意义的四类影响可读性的语用及翻译失误现象：1) 错误选择大小写字母、2) 滥用缩略词、3) 错误分词、4) 双语多行混杂排版。此外，本项研究结合语言服务理论及读者反应理论，进一步分析了设置者和读者视角下的交通服务类语言景观，剖析了两者在不同语种语境中的冲突及调和手段。从乘客视角，本文将此类语言景观的可读性分为可见、可辨、可懂三个层次，分析了上述四项错误对可读性的负面影响。针对上述问题，本文提出具有实际指导意义的翻译策略：根据站名的实际含义、信息功能与乘客体验，灵活采用连写或分写、意译或音译、大写或小写、全称或简称等方式；同时在书写与置放时，须严格遵守多语种语言景观在字体与语码设置上的文体规范，从而使得以站名标识为代表的交通服务类语言景观，对英语母语和汉语母语乘客同等实现“景观可见、信息可辨、功能可懂、反应一致”的目标。

关键词：语言景观；可读性；地铁站名；翻译策略；语言服务

超越对等：语言景观翻译中人际功能传递的定位模型研究

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摘要：本文针对当前语言景观翻译研究中普遍忽视人际意义传递的问题，在系统功能语言学与语用学框架下，构建了“人际功能定位模型”，以实现翻译过程中人际功能转换的可视化分析与评估。该模型以“设置者意图”与“受众感知”为二维坐标，通过语气、情态、评价、敬语及词汇隐喻等语言要素，对文本的人际功能进行系统解构与定位。以日汉语言景观翻译为研究对象，本文选取指令性表达与隐喻性表达两类典型语料，实证分析翻译过程中人际功能的“保留”“损耗”“扭曲”与“协商”等现象。研究发现，传统以“形式对等”为核心的翻译标准难以有效解释语言景观中的交际效果差异，而应转向以“功能适切”为导向，即在目标语文化中重新定位源文本的人际功能。具体而言，指令性表达的翻译体现为不同程度的功能位移，而隐喻性表达则表现为跨文化隐喻路径的协商甚至功能创生。研究进一步指出，译者应从“对应词寻找者”转变为“功能协商者”，在具体语境中实现人际关系的重构。同时，该模型不仅具备解释与评估功能，还可为翻译实践提供操作路径。本文在理论上推动语言景观翻译研究由“对等范式”向“定位范式”转型，在实践上有助于优化公共标识翻译质量，提升跨文化交际效果与城市国际形象。

关键词：语言景观翻译；人际功能；功能定位；跨文化交际；翻译策略

从空间更新到文明重塑：城市多语生态的机制重构与语言治理转型

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摘要：在城市更新由物理空间改造转向高质量治理的新阶段，语言不应仅被视为依附性的符号资源，其深层的社会整合价值与文明建构功能亟待系统阐释。本文突破现有研究局限于单一维度（如语言景观或多语服务）的分析范式，引入“语言文明”这一全新视角，将城市更新界定为语言文明再生产的关键场域。研究构建了“机制—空间”整合分析框架，聚焦公共空间重构、人口结构变迁与数字技术嵌入三大核心驱动力，系统揭示了城市多语生态的演化逻辑。通过提炼意义生成、价值认同与实践实现三大核心机制，本文深入剖析了城市更新进程中语言“可言说性”（expressibility）、“可接受性”（acceptability）与“可实现性”（feasibility）的协同建构机理，阐明了多语服务供给、跨语言接触互动与数字语言空间塑造的内在关联。研究发现，多语服务体系的完善与数字语言景观的演进正形成强大的协同动力，驱动城市语言生态发生结构性变革。基于此，本文提出面向文明型城市的语言治理转型路径，主张将语言作为核心公共资源，通过制度优化与技术创新双轮驱动，实现多语生态系统优化与社会包容性提升的深度融合，最终达成城市治理与语言文明的同向共进。

关键词：语言文明；城市更新；多语生态；语言治理；数字语言空间；社会包容性

澳门土生葡人的祖语能力及其传承现状

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摘要：在澳门特区“三文四语”的语言环境下，土生葡人作为连结欧亚文化的混血社群，其语言生态正面临深刻的语言转用压力。本研究以祖语传承为核心，通过问卷、深度访谈等调查方法以及大量的文献综述系统考察该社群的语言能力及其传承现状。定量研究发现，社群语言能力呈现“英语 > 广东话 > 葡语 > 普通话 > 土生葡语”的阶梯状分布。多元线性回归模型证实，家庭语言实践与教育背景对祖语能力的影响与预测作用极其显著（ $p<.001$ ），而年龄变量的影响未达显著水平（ $p=0.056$ ）。质性分析进一步揭示，土生葡人的语言意识形态在“情感导向”“工具理性”与“身份认同”之间发生分化：老一辈侧重文化责任，中年一代偏向职业工具，而年轻一代则面临心理悖论。受社交场域排斥性压力的影响，年轻人虽对祖语有高度情感认同，但在现实中因主客观原因，其语言产出与传承实践呈现低频态势。研究同时发现，土生葡语虽在日常功能性领域式微，但在戏剧等特定语境中通过“语域翻转”实现了从“交际工具”向“文化符号”的范式转变。本研究的理论贡献在于：第一，挑战了祖语传承中常见的“代际自然消退论”假设，通过实证数据证明了家庭语言规划与制度化教育投入在对抗语言转用中的核心补偿作用；第二，识别出数字时代下祖语传承从“现实生活场域”向“虚拟文化场域”转移的新趋势，为少数族裔语言在数字包容背景下的活化开发提供了操作框架与实证参考。

关键词：澳门土生葡人；祖语传承；语言转用；家庭语言规划

快速城市化背景下经济发达乡镇公共语言景观的身份建构机制研究

高扬

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摘要: 语言景观研究将公共空间可见文字视为兼具信息功能与象征功能的符号资源,用以考察多语实践、空间生产与身份建构。在快速城市化背景下,中国东南沿海经济发达乡镇外来人口持续增长,人口结构的重组使城镇面临明显的身份转型压力:本地居民的文化记忆可能被削弱,新迁入居民的地方归属感亦有待建构。本文以浙江省海宁长安镇为例,采用语言景观民族志路径,通过对老镇区与开发新区路牌、商铺招牌、政府标语等公共标识的系统影像采集与现场观察,并结合新老居民的半结构化深度访谈,借鉴空间生产理论构建“实体—政治—体验”三维分析框架,对语言选择、视觉设计、空间布局及其权力逻辑与主体感知展开综合分析。研究发现,语言景观不仅是信息传递媒介,更是国家权力、市场资本与地方文化互动的符号实践空间,持续塑造居民对“我是谁”“他们是谁”“此地归谁”的理解。带有地方文化符号、历史叙事与在地命名的标识更易唤起集体记忆并增强归属感,而高度同质化、商业化的标识则可能强化疏离感。研究进一步表明,将公共语言景观纳入乡镇层面的文化治理与社会融合实践,即纳入地方政府借助符号资源协调文化表达与社会整合的政策工具箱,有助于在城乡过渡空间中提升社会凝聚力,并为理解中国城市化进程中的地方身份重构提供经验材料。

关键词: 语言景观; 身份认同; 文化治理

从“供给导向”到“需求适配”：牧区应急语言服务模式重构研究

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摘要：牧区多语共存的语言生态与地广人稀的地理特征相互叠加，使语言弱势群体在灾害中面临系统性脆弱。本研究以内蒙古锡林郭勒盟阿巴嘎旗洪格尔高勒镇典型牧区为调查区域，通过半结构式访谈（N=10）考察牧民语言能力与应急服务需求。研究发现：现有服务虽已形成基础框架，但深陷“供给导向”困境——服务设计从供给端便利性出发而非从牧民实际语言能力出发，导致四重错配：其一，服务渠道与语言能力错位，蒙古语单语使用者（占样本 70%）被微信群等文字主导渠道边缘化；其二，产品形态与需求层次错位，双语术语手册、即时翻译工具等基础产品空白；其三，技术赋能与使用门槛错位，微信等工具反而扩大了语言能力强者与弱者的信息差距；其四，功能维度与灾后需求错位，语言抚慰与谣言治理完全空白。研究提出“需求适配”转型框架：理念上确立“语言公平”为核心价值，产品上开发双语术语手册与离线翻译工具，技术上构建“广播优先、微信补充、入户兜底”的融合体系，人才上建设“旗县—苏木乡镇—嘎查”三级志愿者网络，制度上推动地方立法与标准制定。研究认为，牧区应急语言服务需完成从“有什么给什么”到“需要什么给什么”的根本转向，使其真正成为体现语言公平、铸牢中华民族共同体意识的民心工程。

关键词：内蒙古牧区；应急语言服务；供给导向；需求适配

城市更新视域下语言叙事对天津城市品牌传播的构建研究

——以上合组织天津峰会为例

金沛沛

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摘要：本文以 2025 年上海合作组织天津峰会为个案，探讨在城市更新背景下，地方语言叙事如何转化为城市品牌传播的核心资源。研究发现，峰会期间天津通过多语叙事构建了“科技赋能+人文温度”的语言景观，实现了从“工具性服务”向“文化性表达”的转向。具体包括：机器人“小合”的设计，内嵌了天津幽默、亲和的城市性格；多语种书籍矩阵系统梳理了从工业文明到非遗技艺的城市文脉；非遗元素通过游戏、曲艺等多场景融入，实现了传统文化的活态转译与国际传播。这一实践表明，地方语言不仅是沟通工具，更是塑造城市独特身份、构建差异化城市品牌的关键叙事载体。未来城市语言建设需注重长效治理与深度融合，推动城市品牌从“标准遵循者”向“规则贡献者”跃升。

关键词：语言叙事；城市品牌；文化传播；上合组织天津峰会

基于交互作用论的后 Covid 19 期中国北方官话区城市儿童语言发展 风险研究

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摘要: 语言习得的交互作用论融合先天语言能力假说与环境观点, 认为儿童语言的发展是内在机制与外部社会环境动态交互的产物, 生理发育正常前提下, 语言是在有意义、互惠的社交互动中通过使用而获得的。而 Covid 19 限制了互动机会并降低其质量, 很大程度上改变了城市儿童语言发展的基础语境, 从而影响了儿童语言发展的风险概率与制约因素。

以北方官话区为域, 采用便利抽样方法抽取城市幼儿园和小学, 综合运用面对面量表筛查和针对家长与教师的问卷调查两种方法, 对 4-8 岁儿童的言语、语言、认知和互动与沟通能力的发展开展风险筛查与评估, 进一步从语言获得交互作用视角对儿童语言发展风险影响因素进行系统考察, 并提出预警和干预建议。

研究发现, 后 Covid 19 期儿童语言发育潜在风险率整体超过前 Covid 19 期; 各维度发展不均衡, 其中言语维度平均风险率最高, 认知维度最低; 叙事表达风险率最高, 且风险持续存在, 说明叙事能力的发展时间窗口更长, 需要持续关注; 语音能力发展梯级明显, 儿童存在共性构音问题, 反映调查对象儿童整体处于语音习得的关键期。年龄阶段是各项风险的最强预测因子, 但在不同幼儿园和不同项目上表现不一致。

Covid 19 风险提供了一种自然实验的方式, 即在真实世界层面提供了高质量社交互动对儿童语言发展核心作用的实验场域, 因此该研究间接验证了语言习得交互作用论。

关键词: 儿童语言发展筛查; 后 Covid 19 期; 交互作用论; 北方官话区

天津话语音特点与城市形态变迁

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摘要：天津话主要分布于天津中心城区，是典型的城市方言，同时也是冀鲁官话保唐片天津小片的唯一代表。天津话在语音方面与周边其他区域都存在一定差异，可视为城市准方言岛。本文利用天津话历史文献与上世纪八十年代的天津方言调查记录，结合城市发展史，对天津话语音特征的历史层次与产生原因进行分析。

(1) 声调。相比于周边方言，天津话阴平单字调为低降调的特点尤其突出，而其阴阳平在非轻声前字合并的趋势方面，天津话与周边冀鲁官话方言亦有明显差别。这一特点在艾约瑟 1864 年的记录中就曾提及。天津自建卫以来，一直承担着漕运枢纽的任务，且经济实力强于周边。与声韵母、词汇相比，调值因素在交际中影响较小。结合天津建卫历史材料，这一特点可能源于建卫初始的明代南京军事移民，属于早期层次。(2) 知庄章声母。与周边方言相比，天津话知庄章声母特色也很突出。成书于 1889 年的《韵籁》反映了天津话知庄章声母由南京型向昌徐型的过渡。这一转变可能与天津由独立军事单位向普通府城的发展存在密切关系。二十世纪八十年代新派主流型天津话母语者呈现出知庄章组声母非舌尖元音韵母读平舌，舌尖元音韵母大多读翘舌的面貌。此种类型是天津进入现代城市阶段后，在普通话推广的背景下，人们出于强烈的方言别同意识及海河口音的影响而形成的。此种类型不见于传统方言学记录，也显示了传统方言学在城市语言研究中的局限性。

关键词：天津话；城市方言；语音特点；城市形态

台灣桃園航空城的都市化進程與族群多中心語言空間

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摘要：台灣桃園市作為蓬勃發展的「航空城」，不僅是國內外人口遷徙的重要樞紐，更是全台少數人口持續正成長的都會區。伴隨急遽的都市化進程，大量外來人口移入，為這座城市注入了極具張力的多元文化，形塑出豐富且高度動態的語言生態圈。從歷史發展的空間軌跡來看，桃園早期的族群聚落呈現鮮明的三分板塊：北桃園以閩南族群為主，南桃園為客家聚落重鎮，而東南部的復興區則是原住民族泰雅族的傳統生活領域。值得注意的是，北桃園的「閩南族群」實則包含大量原籍中國大陸漳州的客籍移民；他們在長期的語言接觸下，逐漸演變為帶有漳州客家底層特徵的「福佬客」（Holoized Hakka），為當地的語言母體增添了深層的歷史皺褶。1949 年國民政府遷台後，來自中國大陸各省的「外省」族群大量移入，使桃園成為全台眷村密度極高的城市。其中最具代表性的，莫過於當年自滇緬邊境撤退來台的「異域孤軍」及其後代。他們聚居於中壢龍岡地區，在桃園的都會版圖中，嵌定了一個充滿異國風情的滇緬文化聚落。隨著時代變遷與空間重構，部分老舊眷村如今已轉型為文化觀光景點，持續進行著跨世代的記憶傳承。進入 21 世紀，伴隨台灣本土化與語言平權政策的推動，桃園的公共空間展現出高度的語言包容性。在捷運、台鐵及高鐵等大眾運輸系統中，國語、英語、閩南語及客語的多語播音已成常態。身為全台客家人口最多的城市，桃園享有「客家第一庄」的美譽；其公共指標系統（如路牌、公家機關名稱）廣泛標註客語拼音，顯著提升了客語的制度性語言可見度。此外，近三十年來隨著全球化勞動力流動，東南亞新住民與外籍移工大量湧入，桃園躍升為全台移工與新住民密度最高的城市之一。這股龐大的人口不僅支撐了產業發展，更在桃園火車站後站及中壢火車站周邊，催生出熱絡的東南亞商店街，展現了鮮活的跨國草根語言活力。綜上所述，從早期的閩南、客家與傳統泰雅族，到戰後的滇緬眷村，再到近代的東南亞跨國社群，桃園市已然演化為一個高度疊加的「族群多中心語言空間」。這般交錯的多語景觀（Linguistic Landscape, LL），使桃園成為開展城市語言學（Urban Linguistics）的絕佳場域。本文將導入地理資訊系統（GIS）技術，精確標定不同語言空間的地理分佈；透過空間分析的立體化視角，深度解構桃園航空城都市化進程中的族群互動與語言流變。

關鍵詞：都市化進程；語言空間；多中心性；臺灣桃園

深圳地名语言景观与空间分布特征研究

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摘要：地名是城市空间记忆的核心载体，也是解读城市文化认同与发展逻辑的关键切口。深圳作为快速城市化的典型移民城市，其地名系统兼具本土自然特点与现代人文风格，是研究城市化进程中语言景观空间呈现的独特样本。本研究以深圳全域地名为研究对象，共采集 4370 个有效样本，整合社会语言学、人文地理学与 GIS 空间分析方法，从音节构成、高频用字、语义类型三个维度，系统解析深圳地名的语言景观特征与空间分布格局。通过文本统计与空间可视化相结合的分析路径，揭示地名语言特征与城市发展定位、功能布局、历史积淀的内在关联，归纳不同区域地名的空间分异规律。研究为地名文化保护与城市规划提供理论参照与实践依据。

关键词：深圳；地名文化；语言景观；空间分布

塑造“科技人文主义者”：教育戏剧对理工科学生跨文化城市 创新思维与伦理意识的培养研究

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摘要：城市发展正面临技术理性与人文价值、全球范式与地方知识间的深刻张力，亟需超越单一技术理性的“科技人文主义者”。本研究基于面向理工科本科生的“跨文化戏剧美育”课程实践，旨在探究教育戏剧在系统培养此类素养中的关键作用。课程通过角色法及具身表演，引导学生深度浸入两组经典的跨文化伦理困境：中国墨子“兼爱”思想蕴含的功利主义理性，与古希腊《安提戈涅》中基于血缘与神律的传统义务之间的张力；中国《牡丹亭》的“情至”哲学，与莎士比亚《仲夏夜之梦》中“梦”所映射的欲望、幻象与社会规训之间的对话。研究发现，通过角色扮演、视角转换与即时协商，学生不仅得以在安全而冲突的情境中演练价值权衡，更关键的是，此过程能有效打破其固有的工程思维定式，重塑其问题框架：从寻求“唯一最优解”转向理解“情境化伦理”，从关注“技术可行性”转向协同“价值正当性”。这种由教育戏剧激发的跨文化伦理想象力与复杂性思维，正是应对未来城市中如数据隐私、算法公平、遗产活化与社区离散等矛盾时，进行有文化深度与人文关怀的技术创新所必需的基础。因此，以教育戏剧为桥梁的跨文化人文教育，并非理工科教育的点缀，而是培养能引领以人为本、可持续发展的城市未来的关键建设者的核心环节。

关键词：科技人文主义者；教育戏剧；跨文化思维；城市创新；伦理意识；理工科教育

澳门公共领域语言使用的社会差异

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摘要：研究通过对澳门代表高、中、低三个社会阶层的商贸场所进行非介入式匿名观察，深入剖析了澳门公共领域语言使用的社会差异及其背后的多维驱动因素。研究发现，粤语是澳门公共交际中无可争议的基石语言，在所有场合均占据主导地位，尤其在基层社区呈现出绝对主导地位，是维系本土认同和社会运作的核心。在此背景下，本研究的核心贡献在于揭示了英语和普通话两种高声望语言遵循着截然不同的社会分层逻辑，构成了一个独特的“双路径模型”。英语的使用呈现出典型的“文化资本”路径，其使用率与社会阶层呈稳定、线性的正相关，是既有社会经济地位、国际化背景和精英身份的稳定投射。与此相对，普通话的使用则走出了一条“向上流动资本”的路径，精准复现了拉波夫的“矫枉过正现象”（hypercorrection）。其使用率在代表中产阶层的场域达到峰值，深刻揭示了中产阶层为获取与内地融合带来的“机遇资本”，而积极使用普通话作为谋求阶层跃升的社会策略。此外，年龄是驱动澳门语言生态演变的核心引擎。研究发现显著的代际差异：老年群体固守粤语，而青年一代的普通话和英语使用率呈爆炸性增长，揭示了一场由回归后的教育政策及工具性动机共同驱动的“进行中的语言转用”。青年群体正从单一语码转向以粤语为根基的“增量式多语”能力结构。在微观互动层面，研究区分了语言的“内外”功能。普通话和葡语更多被用作群体内部语言，而在跨群体交际中，使用者倾向于“回归”社会通用语粤语。同时，服务人员表现出显著的“言语适应”行为，展现了语言选择作为社会交往工具的灵活性。本研究不仅验证了经典社会语言学理论在澳门这一独特后殖民华人社会的适用性，更通过提出“双路径模型”，为理解全球化与国家化进程如何共同塑造特定地域的语言实践提供了全新视角，描绘了澳门“一主（粤语）两翼（英、普），多元共驱”的语言新格局。

关键词：澳门；非介入式观察；多语；公共领域

城市语言景观中的汉字资源及其国际中文教育价值探析

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摘要: 随着城市更新和公共文化空间建设不断推进,城市语言景观逐渐成为呈现城市文化形象、传播语言信息的重要载体。作为城市语言景观的重要组成部分,汉字广泛存在于公共标识、历史文化街区、博物馆展陈和交通空间等场域中,不仅承担信息传递功能,也体现着丰富的文化内涵。已有语言景观研究主要关注公共空间中的语言选择、符号意义及社会文化功能,而城市语言景观中的汉字资源在国际中文教育中的价值仍有进一步探讨空间。

本文立足国际中文教育视角,探讨城市语言景观中的汉字资源及其教育价值。相关研究表明,城市语言景观具有真实性、情境性和多模态等特点,能够为国际中文学习者提供课堂之外接触汉字和理解中华文化的语言环境。城市公共空间中的汉字呈现与具体社会生活和文化场景相结合,有助于学习者在真实语境中深化对汉字形体、意义及文化内涵的理解。同时,城市语言景观也为国际中文教育拓展了教学资源空间,可与文化体验活动、城市考察课程等相结合,丰富汉字教学与中华文化传播路径。本文认为,应进一步关注城市语言景观中的汉字资源开发价值,加强城市公共文化空间与国际中文教育之间的联系,为国际中文教育资源建设提供新的思路。

关键词: 城市语言景观; 汉字资源; 国际中文教育; 汉字教学; 公共文化空间

英文稿件摘要

Abstracts of English Manuscripts

(按姓名音序排列)

Translating Linguistic Landscapes in Shanghai: A Translanguaging Perspective

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Abstract: As globalization deepens, urban linguistic landscapes present multilingual and multisemiotic hybridity, blurring the boundaries of conventional translation. Drawing on a corpus of public signage from tourist areas in Shanghai, this study employs a translanguaging theoretical framework to examine translation patterns in Shanghai's linguistic landscape and the factors that shape them. The findings reveal several notable patterns: a considerable proportion of signs are either monolingual in a foreign language or present foreign text as the primary language, with Chinese translations reduced in size or rendered visually absent; the degree of semantic correspondence between Chinese and foreign text tends to be low, with Chinese typically serving an explanatory role while foreign text carries shop or brand names; some bilingual signs also exhibit multisemiotic mixing, in which linguistic and non-linguistic signs jointly construct the overall landscape. These findings suggest that translation in linguistic landscapes is not merely a transcoding, but rather a product of the interplay between language policy and translanguaging. Language policy mandates semantic equivalence between Chinese and foreign text with Chinese in the primary position. However, this conventional parallel format cannot meet the globalized demand for expressing or performing heterogeneity. Translanguaging, by contrast, drives foreign texts to carry distinct meanings, assume visual dominance, and, in some cases, replace Chinese altogether. The greater the degree of departure from the source text, the larger the visual proportion of foreign text on the sign, and the more closely it aligns with translanguaging currents. This study proposes that translation practices in Shanghai's tourist areas form a continuum — from exclusively Chinese signs, multilingual signage with Chinese as the primary language, and multilingual balanced signage, to multilingual signage with foreign languages as the primary language, to exclusively foreign-language signs — reflecting the dynamic evolution of urban language ecology under globalization.

Keywords: translanguaging; linguistic landscape; translation; language policy

Urban Zoo Linguistic Landscapes from a Translanguaging Perspective: A Case Study of Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo

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Abstract: Linguistic landscape research examines the social meanings of visible language and signs in public space, including not only information transmission but also the construction of identity, power, and place image (Landry & Bourhis, 1997). Translanguaging emphasizes that meaning-making is not confined to a single linguistic system, but is collaboratively achieved through semiotic resources such as language, images, space, and media (García & Li Wei, 2014). Existing studies on linguistic landscapes have largely focused on urban commercial streets, historical neighborhoods, cultural tourism sites, and online digital media. Previous study has also begun to apply translanguaging to linguistic landscape research (Mu, Ma, & Han, 2026). However, insufficient attention has been paid to the urban zoo as a distinctive public space. Focusing on the physical linguistic landscape of Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo (HSZ for short), this study employs fieldwork, visual data collection, and semi-structured interviews to explore what kinds of translanguaging practices are manifested in the zoo's linguistic landscape and how these practices reshape human-animal relations. The study finds that HSZ coordinates multiple resources, including multilingual texts, hand-drawn fonts, illustrations and hand-drawn images, sound effects, materiality, and layout design. Through these resources, the zoo manages to emphasize the value orientation of harmonious coexistence between humans and nature instead of economic attributes. Its linguistic landscape narrows the spatial and emotional distance between humans and animals through warm and humorous expressions, enabling visitors to perceive animals' living conditions and life narratives in an immersive way and to establish affective connections with them. In this way, HSZ constructs a quasi-companionate yet ecologically bounded human-animal relationship. Through translanguaging practices, it also enhances the intelligibility and communicative reach of animal knowledge, ecological culture, and conservation ideas, while offering affective value and psychological comfort to people living in a fast-paced society.

Keywords: linguistic landscape; translanguaging practices; humans and animals

Resilient Governance and Linguistic Justice: Dual-Embeddedness of Malaysian Chinese Education in Multilingual Urban Spaces

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Abstract: Within the research landscape of language governance in Global South countries, Malaysian Chinese education presents a unique survival and development trajectories. This study focuses on the survival and development of Malaysian Chinese education within multilingual urban contexts since 1957, exploring its adaptive governance mechanism under the framework of urban linguistic renewal and civilization advancement. Adopting critical language policy theory and postcolonial governance analysis, combined with policy discourse analysis and historical institutionalism, this research examines the strategic transformation of Malaysian Chinese education from cultural defense to governance participation, and its construction of resilient governance adapted to urban multilingual ecosystems. The study finds that Malaysian Chinese education has formed a dual-embeddedness mechanism, matching urban multilingual spatial reconstruction: at the ethnic political level, it maintains linguistic rights and institutional autonomy through institutionalized resistance and policy participation, fitting into the inclusive governance of urban multicultural communities; at the globalized economic level, it converts Chinese linguistic and cultural capital into urban development resources, supporting multilingual services and cross-cultural communication in urban public spaces. The independent Chinese secondary school system embodies the active governance strategy of marginalized languages in urban linguistic ecology, while the Malaysian government's attitude has shifted from tolerance to utilization, reflecting the reconstruction of cultural diversity in the linguistic modernization of postcolonial Global South societies. Theoretically, this study proposes the concept of “resilient governance”, enriches the agentic theory of marginalized languages in urban governance, and constructs a dual-embeddedness analytical framework for multilingual urban societies. Practically, it summarizes the Malaysian model of balancing urban linguistic diversity and national unity, providing a reference for multilingual education, linguistic heritage preservation and inclusive linguistic environment construction in urban renewal. This research responds to the needs of urban linguistic renewal and civilization advancement, offering theoretical support and practical paths for the coordinated development of urban spatial reconstruction and multilingual cultural inheritance, and enriches the empirical research of urban linguistics in the Global South Context.

Keywords: linguistic justice; Chinese education; the Global South; Malaysia; dual-embeddedness; language policy

Unveiling the Correlation Between New Media Discourse and the Sustainable Development of Cultural Tourism: A Case Study of Yanji, China

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Abstract: The integration of culture and tourism, known as the cultural tourism industry, has emerged as a pivotal driver of economic growth at both national and local levels. Recent developments have demonstrated that the emergence of new media platforms has significantly contributed to the expansion of this industry in numerous internet famous cities, thereby reshaping the sustainable trajectory of China's cultural tourism sector. The present study aims to investigate the intricate relationship between the growth of the cultural tourism industry and the promotional impact of new media in Yanji, a recently recognized internet-famous city. Based on the analysis of short video data from Rednote, we examine the trending topics and popular content that capture the attention of tourists visiting Yanji, followed by a detailed assessment of associated words reflecting perceptions surrounding the city on new media platforms. It is found that the relentless efforts of the local government, combined with the publicity and promotion through new media, unique local folk culture, and immersive experiences for tourists, have given rise to the emergence and prosperity of Yanji. We also reflect on issues related to the sustainable development of local economies through cultural tourism.

Keywords: New media; Cultural tourism; Ethnic minority tourism; Cultural sustainability; Tourism awareness

Sign Language Rights of Deaf Children in Inclusive Education: Policy Comparison and Institutional Implications between China and the UK

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Abstract: The institutional protection of sign language rights for deaf children represents a fundamental challenge in contemporary language policy as inclusive education systems expand globally. This paper examines educational policies governing deaf children across China and the UK, exposing persistent tensions between policy commitments and implementation realities. Despite China's 2008 designation of sign language as a protected minority language, the national inclusive education framework lacks institutionalized mechanisms to safeguard deaf children's sign language usage rights, with oral language development systematically prioritized in practice. By contrast, the UK's 2014 Children and Families Act established the Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) as a structural guarantee, positioning sign language as a legitimate modality within individualized, multimodal linguistic pathways. While both systems rhetorically endorse deaf children's language rights at the policy level, they diverge significantly in institutional safeguards, assessment protocols, and resource distribution. This analysis argues that China's inclusive education framework requires institutionalized protection mechanisms that shift from de facto accommodation to explicit rights affirmation—a recalibration that carries implications for global special education language policy.

Keywords: deaf children; sign language rights; inclusive education; Sino-UK comparison; institutional protection mechanisms

Metrolingualism and Translation as Urban Practice: Rethinking Meaning-Making in Multilingual Cityscapes

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Abstract: This paper reconceptualizes translation in contemporary urban contexts by foregrounding two key propositions: translation is not a secondary operation, but an embedded urban practice, and what are often perceived as errors should be understood as situated practices—“this is not an error, but a practice.” By drawing on metrolingualism and work on superdiverse semiotic landscapes, the study challenges assumptions in translation studies that rely on bounded languages, stable meanings, and equivalence-based models. It asks how multilingual semiotic resources participate in urban renewal and the reconfiguration of communicative space. Focusing on multilingual semiotic cityscapes in Tokyo, Shanghai, and Bangkok, the paper analyzes public signage and other visible language practices across three dimensions: (1) lexical choice, (2) linguistic and semiotic hybridity, and (3) translational reconfiguration in urban public space. Particular attention is paid to how regimes of mobility, tourism, and governance shape the design of multilingual information and the inclusive (or exclusive) orientation of semiotic landscapes. The analysis shows that multilingual expressions in urban space often depart from normative linguistic standards, yet function effectively within specific sociocultural and spatial contexts. The comparative analysis highlights distinct urban translational styles. In Tokyo, translation tends toward functional simplification oriented to wayfinding, safety, and user navigation, reflecting an emphasis on legibility and risk avoidance in the management of public information. In Shanghai, structural transfer across languages frequently reveals strong source-language influence, indexing both the authority of standardized written Chinese and the rapid integration of English in commercial and institutional domains. In Bangkok, creative, interaction-oriented expressions emerge that prioritize communicative accessibility, playfulness, and hospitality over formal correctness, especially in tourist and leisure zones undergoing intensive urban renewal. Rather than treating these phenomena as deviations from ideal translation, the study argues that they constitute context-sensitive meaning-making practices embedded in everyday urban interaction—“this is not an error, but a practice.” Translation is not a discrete act applied to pre-existing texts but an ongoing process that operates across linguistic and non-linguistic semiotic resources—typography, layout, pictograms, and spatial positioning—within the dynamics of the city. Viewing translation as an urban practice foregrounds multilingual semiotic landscapes as key sites where cultural narratives, institutional priorities, and local forms of expertise are continuously negotiated. By reframing translation as an embedded practice in changing semiotic cityscapes, this paper contributes to urban linguistics, sociolinguistics, and translation studies. It proposes a shift from equivalence to situated meaning-making as a central paradigm and suggests a practice-oriented perspective that can inform the inclusive design of multilingual public signage and other communicative infrastructures in contexts of urban renewal, showing how linguistic and semiotic practices participate in constructing contemporary urban language environments.

Keywords: metrolingualism; translation as practice; multilingual semiotic cityscapes; linguistic and semiotic hybridity; urban semiotics

Exploring Emotional Dynamics in EFL Task-Based Learning: A Q-Methodology Study of Tibetan EFL Learners

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Abstract: This study investigates the emotional dynamics of Tibetan learners of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) within task-based learning environments, employing Q methodology to capture the complexity and subjectivity of learners' affective experiences. Ten undergraduate students from a university in the Xizang Autonomous Region completed Q-sorts across six representative instructional scenarios, using a 34-item emotion set derived from literature and pilot consultation. A total of sixty Q-sorts were analysed through principal components analysis with varimax rotation, resulting in four distinct emotional profiles. Factor 1 represents an anxious-fearful configuration associated with public or semi-public performance tasks, characterised by heightened anxiety, fear, and shame alongside a marked suppression of positive emotions. Factor 2 reflects a cognitively engaged yet tension-laden pattern, where anxiety coexists with curiosity, confusion, and occasional peace of mind, typically emerging in time-pressured individual tasks. Factor 3 captures a disengaged – frustrated profile dominated by boredom, frustration, and hopelessness, linked to low-stimulation and solitary activities. Factor 4 reveals an overwhelmed-distressed pattern characterised by intense anxiety, fear, and lack of relief, often triggered by high-stakes output tasks. Across all factors, “love” emerged as a consensus statement with consistently negative rankings, suggesting a systematic absence of affiliative emotional attachment to EFL learning tasks. The findings demonstrate that learners' emotional experiences are not isolated or static but operate as dynamic, context-sensitive configurations shaped by task characteristics such as visibility, cognitive load, time pressure, and interactivity. Emotions co-occur and interact in complex ways, forming distinct affective systems that are activated by specific instructional conditions. This study contributes to the growing body of research conceptualising second language emotions within a dynamic systems framework and highlights the methodological value of Q methodology in uncovering nuanced emotional patterns. Pedagogically, the findings underscore the need for task designs that balance cognitive challenge with emotional support, mitigate anxiety in evaluative contexts, and foster engagement in low-stimulation tasks.

Keywords: emotions; EFL task-based learning; Q methodology; Tibetan learners; emotional dynamics

Affective Regimes in Macao's Multilingual Public Spaces: A Study of Libraries and Tourist Attractions

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Abstract: As urban renewal increasingly reshapes the communicative ecologies of contemporary cities, multilingual public signage has become an important site for examining how language contributes to inclusive urban life. Despite growing scholarly attention to linguistic landscapes (LL) in urban contexts, existing research has largely focused on the visibility and distribution of languages, with limited attention to how signage affectively shapes users' experiences of public space. This gap is particularly significant in multilingual cities where language choices in public space carry implications for social recognition, accessibility, and belonging. Situated in Macao, a historically layered city navigating tensions between heritage preservation and tourism-driven development, this study explores how public signs in libraries and tourist attractions construct affective regimes and shape users' experiences of urban space. Drawing on Harmonious Discourse Analysis (HDA) and the concept of affective regime, the study analyzes how multilingual signage organizes relations of regulation, proximity, and conscience across two major types of public spaces. The study draws on a corpus of 540 photographs collected from seven public libraries and two tourist attractions in Macao, systematically coded along three HDA dimensions: Proximity (relational warmth and welcome), Regulation (behavioural guidance and institutional authority), and Conscience (appeals to shared responsibility). The findings reveal that the two site types construct markedly distinct affective orientations. Library signage is dominated by regulatory and service-oriented discourse, foregrounding order, behavioural guidance, and functional clarity, with comparatively limited expression of warmth or relational welcome. By contrast, signage in tourist attractions more frequently foregrounds welcoming tones, symbolic cultural display, and inclusive messaging, reflecting the site's dual function of heritage management and international hospitality. These divergent patterns suggest that multilingual signage does not simply transmit information but actively produces emotionally differentiated urban atmospheres that position users differently depending on the space they inhabit. The study argues that attention to affective regimes in linguistic landscapes can inform how cities approach the design of multilingual public environments. The divergent patterns identified across site types point to the need for more deliberate, user-centred approaches to multilingual signage, attending not only to language choice but also to tone, warmth, and cultural recognition. Multilingual signage should be understood not only as a communicative resource but also as part of the cultural fabric of urban life. The study offers empirical grounding for thinking about how more affectively inclusive language environments might be cultivated in multilingual cities.

Keywords: linguistic landscape; affective regime; harmonious discourse analysis; multilingual public space; urban language environment; Macao

Unfolding Time-Space Ethnographically: A Chronotopic Linguistic

Landscape of a Grassroots Museum in Beijing

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Abstract: Small museums in China have emerged as significant cultural spaces that preserve and communicate local heritage through innovative linguistic and semiotic practices. While growing scholarly attention has been paid to the development of grassroots museums, much of the existing research has focused on their existential challenges, roles within local communities, and curatorial designs (e.g., Vella & Cutajar, 2017; Shi, 2021)—often overlooking the sociolinguistic dimensions of their practices. This study seeks to fill that gap by examining how the strategic deployment and curation of linguistic and semiotic signage in these institutions construct chronotopes rich in historical and cultural significance. Moving beyond the quantitative paradigms that dominate much of linguistic landscape studies (LLS) (e.g., Ben-Rafael et al., 2006; Manan et al., 2015; Han & Wu, 2019; Tang, 2018), this investigation adopts an ethnographic approach (Blommaert & Dong, 2010; Blommaert & Maly, 2015), using the No. 93 Courtyard Museum (hereafter “93CM”) in Beijing as a case study. Team ethnography guided the research design, emphasizing collaboration in fieldwork, data analysis, and meaning making (Erickson & Stull, 1998; Parkin et al., 2021). Six field visits were conducted between November 2024 and February 2025, employing multiple methods including self-narrated walking tours, photographic documentation, interviews, and reflexive journals. Three key findings emerged from the analysis. First, drawing on Bakhtin’s concept of the chronotope (1981), the study reveals that linguistic and semiotic signs are inherently dialogic (Sultana & Dovchin, 2022), producing chronotopic resonance—evoking or responding to other signs across timespaces to form a network of interconnected narratives. Second, time in the museum’s linguistic landscape is not merely represented linearly but is enacted and experienced within the space. Visitors encounter history as a lived presence: time becomes a tangible force shaping spatial experience, while space is infused with historical depth and cultural memory. Third, the museum actively constructs a dynamic and multi-layered timespace, where the “there-and-then” and “here-and-now” intersect, dialogue, and coalesce. These findings suggest that the chronotopic linguistic landscape is not simply an assemblage of public signs, but an active semiotic process through which heritage institutions negotiate, perform, and recontextualize cultural identity. This study contributes to the field of LLS in two ways. Theoretically, it advances a chronotopic perspective that shifts attention from static spatial distributions of signs to the unfolding of timespaces within LLs. Methodologically, it emphasizes the value of ethnographic approaches, which demonstrates how longitudinal, multimodal engagement enables deeper interpretive insight into the historical, cultural, and material dimensions of LL.

**Linguistic Landscapes and Migration Regimes:
A Diachronic Study of Bangkok's New Chinatown on Pracha Rat Bamphen Road**

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Abstract: This study examines how linguistic landscapes are shaped through successive migration regimes over time, drawing on a diachronic ethnographic case study of Pracha Rat Bamphen Road in Bangkok, widely referred to as the city's "New Chinatown." Moving beyond synchronic approaches that treat linguistic landscapes as static representations of multilingual presence, this study conceptualizes them as historically layered semiotic formations produced through shifting configurations of migration, mobility, and capital. By foregrounding temporality, it aims to reconceptualize linguistic landscapes as dynamic sites in which socio-economic transformations are materially and symbolically embedded. The analysis is based on multi-phase fieldwork conducted across three periods between 2023 and 2025, combining photographic documentation, participant observation, video recordings, and semistructured interviews with business owners and local residents. This longitudinal design enables the identification of both continuity and change in the spatial distribution and semiotic organization of public signage. Rather than focusing solely on language presence or frequency, the study examines how different scripts, layouts, and communicative orientations emerge in relation to broader structural conditions. The findings identify three distinct yet overlapping migration regimes that have shaped the development of the linguistic landscape. The first, a settlement-based regime associated with Mae Salong – connected Chinese communities, is characterized by relatively stable bilingual configurations and the use of traditional Chinese, reflecting long-term residence and diasporic social networks. The second, a mobility-driven regime linked to the daigou economy, introduces simplified Chinese alongside more temporary and flexible forms of signage, indexing cross-border consumption, platform-mediated communication, and short-term economic mobility. The third, a capital expansion regime emerging in the post-pandemic period, is marked by the dominance of simplified Chinese in standardized, brand-oriented signage, reflecting longer-term investment, transnational business strategies, and the consolidation of a Chinese-oriented urban space. Importantly, these regimes do not replace one another in a linear fashion. Instead, they coexist as layered semiotic formations within the same spatial environment. Earlier signs persist as visible traces, while newer forms reorganize communicative priorities and spatial meanings. To account for this phenomenon, the study adopts the concept of chronicity, which highlights how linguistic landscapes accumulate, retain, and reconfigure semiotic resources across time. Through this lens, signs are understood not merely as present-day artifacts, but as indexical traces of historically specific migration regimes. Building on these findings, the study argues that linguistic landscapes should be understood not only as shaped by migration, but as constitutive of migration regimes themselves. Public signage actively organizes economic practices, mediates access to transnational networks, and contributes to the production of urban space. By integrating migration regimes and chronicity into linguistic landscape analysis, this study proposes a framework that foregrounds structural change and temporal layering. In doing so, it contributes to ongoing debates in linguistic landscape research by demonstrating how semiotic environments are produced through the interaction of mobility, capital, and spatial transformation in contexts of intensified globalization.

Keywords: linguistic landscape; migration regimes; chronicity; Chinatown; transnational mobility

Multilingual Schooling in Bhutanese Refugee Camps and Social Adaptation after Third-Country Resettlement

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Abstract: This study examines how educational experiences among Bhutanese refugees—particularly language education—shape social integration after third-country resettlement. The focus is on schooling during three phases: before displacement in Bhutan, within refugee camps in eastern Nepal, and in local educational institutions near the camps. By analyzing the formation of the camp-based education system and generational differences in educational trajectories, this research explores how camp schooling influenced later language proficiency, employment opportunities, and patterns of social participation in resettlement contexts. Around 1990, Nepali-speaking residents in southern Bhutan (Lhotshampa) were expelled amid political tensions and citizenship disputes, leading to large-scale displacement into refugee camps in eastern Nepal. In the early 1990s, refugees themselves initiated schooling under unstable conditions, driven by the belief that education would secure the future of the next generation. After UNHCR formally recognized the refugees in 1992 and organized humanitarian assistance, educational institutions were gradually systematized with support from UNHCR and international NGOs. Schooling was established from primary to secondary levels (up to Grade 10). The system developed a two-stage structure: early primary education (Grades 1 – 4) adopted Bhutanese curricula, while upper primary and secondary education (Grades 5 – 10) followed Nepal’s public education system. English was consistently used as the main medium of instruction, alongside Dzongkha (Bhutan’s national language) and Nepali (the refugees’ mother tongue). While the Bhutanese curriculum reflected hopes for eventual repatriation, the Nepalese curriculum aimed to facilitate access to higher education. The education system was also designed with potential third-country resettlement—often to English-speaking countries—in mind, and was reported to have achieved unusually high enrollment rates for a refugee context. To analyze educational disparities, this study categorizes refugee experiences into four generations: (1) those educated in Bhutan prior to displacement; (2) those educated in both Bhutan and the camps; (3) those born and educated in the camps before resettlement; and (4) those born and educated in third countries. Methodologically, this research combines documentary analysis of international materials on camp education development with qualitative interviews conducted among Bhutanese refugees resettled in Australia (February – March 2026). Fieldwork was carried out in major settlement areas including Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Tasmania, involving detailed interviews with 52 families, with particular attention to educational history, language proficiency, employment, and social participation. Findings suggest that refugee camp education—especially English education—provided a critical foundation for integration after resettlement. However, outcomes were uneven: access to education varied across generations and was shaped by pre-displacement socioeconomic inequality, which appears to have re-emerged as stratification in employment opportunities and civic participation. The study argues that refugee education can function as a key mechanism of integration, but its effects must be understood through generational differences and structural inequality.

Keywords: Bhutanese refugees; refugee camp education; language education; English-medium instruction; third-country resettlement; social integration

Multilingual Linguistic Landscape and Health Equity in Urban International Medical Facilities: An Empirical Study

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Abstract: Against the backdrop of rapid globalization, urban international medical facilities have evolved into critical nodes within cross-border health service systems. These institutions provide essential care for a diverse and growing population of expatriates, migrants, and international tourists who often possess limited proficiency in the local language. In these high-stakes environments, the multilingual linguistic landscape (LL)—comprising physical signage, digital interfaces, and clinical documentation—serves as the primary medium through which patients access health information, navigate complex medical spaces, and engage in informed decision-making. As such, the LL directly shapes daily experiences of care and acts as a structural determinant of health equity, patient safety, and the fundamental right to accessible health services. However, uneven language distribution, low-quality translation, and structurally exclusionary practices often create invisible barriers that disproportionately affect linguistically marginalized groups, exacerbating disparities in health outcomes. Despite the growing recognition of language as a social determinant of health, empirical research systematically linking the LL in international medical settings to measurable health equity remains limited. This is particularly evident in rapidly globalizing non-Western cities where multilingual demand is intense, yet institutional support remains fragmented. This study addresses this critical gap by investigating the linguistic composition, translation quality, and spatial distribution of the LL in urban international hospitals. Adopting a convergent parallel mixed-methods design, the research integrates three distinct data streams: a quantitative content analysis of nearly two thousand linguistic artifacts, semi-structured interviews with more than one hundred stakeholders (including patients, medical staff, and administrators), and spatial linguistic mapping to visualize patterns of inequality embedded within the healthcare environment. Findings reveal a deeply hierarchical linguistic order dominated by the local language and English, reflecting a "prestige-driven" rather than "need-driven" language policy. The study identifies widespread translation deficiencies in high-risk clinical materials and a severe pattern of "spatial stratification," where robust multilingual support is concentrated in high-revenue, privileged service areas while being largely absent in emergency and general care zones. These structural inequalities are statistically associated with increased access barriers, reduced health literacy, lower patient satisfaction, and a gradual erosion of trust in the healthcare system. The study concludes that the multilingual LL represents a modifiable structural determinant of health. It proposes a comprehensive, practice-oriented framework for "Linguistic Justice," advocating for standardized translation protocols, inclusive signage design, and policy interventions to ensure that international medical facilities provide truly equitable care in an increasingly mobile world.

Keywords: linguistic landscape; health equity; international medical facilities; multilingualism; language justice

The Recontextualization of Cultural Memory in Lu Xun-Related Semiotic Landscapes

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Abstract: Lu Xun stands as one of the most iconic figures in modern Chinese literary and intellectual history, whose cultural legacy continues to be materialized across urban public spaces in contemporary China. Yet linguistic landscape (LL) research has seldom compared how the same cultural symbol is semiotically constructed across different cities, nor has it adequately theorized the linguistic landscape as a medium for cultural memory. This study addresses these gaps by examining how Lu Xun is semiotically represented in Shaoxing and Shanghai, two cities tied respectively to his formative childhood and his public intellectual career. Drawing on cultural memory theory, this study employs recontextualization and resemiotization as analytical tools to trace how Lu Xun-related signs migrate from their original contexts into contemporary urban memoryscapes. Adopting a linguistic landscape ethnography approach, the study collected and analyzed data across Lu Xun memorial zones and surrounding streets in both cities. The study found that the two cities exhibit markedly divergent semiotic regimes. Shaoxing fragments and commercializes Lu Xun's legacy for everyday consumption while Shanghai preserves its completeness within institutionalized memorial settings, producing divergent recontextualization regimes that correspond to functional memory and storage memory respectively. This study demonstrates that linguistic landscapes operate as active sites of memory production, offering both a recontextualization-grounded analytical toolkit for LL and memory scholarship and practical insights for urban cultural branding and heritage communication.

Keywords: Linguistic landscape, cultural memory, recontextualization, Lu Xun, the dissemination of language and culture

Digital Interfaces as Third Space: Digital Language Services and Cultural Translation in Smart Urban Renewal

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Urban renewal is undergoing a paradigm shift from physical transformation to cultural and socio-spatial reconstruction, yet the role of digital language services in this process remains underexplored. Situated at the intersection of urban studies, sociolinguistics, and digital media research, this study addresses this gap by drawing on Edward Soja's concept of "Thirdspace"—a space that transcends the binary of the physical (Firstspace) and the conceived (Secondspace)—to theorize digital interfaces as a Third Space, where physical environments, digital representations, and lived experiences intersect. In the context of smart urban renewal, such digital Third Space functions as a mediating environment where digital language services connect local cultural heritage with global audiences, facilitating cultural understanding, negotiation, and engagement.

Against this background, this study aims to examine how digital interfaces and embedded language services operate as a Third Space for cultural translation in smart urban renewal contexts. To achieve this aim, this study addresses three interconnected questions: (1) How do digital interfaces function as a Third Space in the context of smart urban renewal? (2) How do the mechanisms of cultural translation operate through these interfaces across linguistic, visual, interactive, spatial, and cultural mediation dimensions? (3) How do digital language services reshape cultural accessibility and intercultural engagement in historically rich cities such as Xi'an?

This study adopts a qualitative case study approach, drawing on ongoing digital language service practices in Xi'an—an ancient capital undergoing rapid smart urbanization that serves as an exemplary site for examining the tension between heritage preservation and global outreach. Methodologically, the study is guided by a multimodal social semiotic perspective (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2021), which focuses on how meaning is constructed and conveyed across multiple semiotic resources, including linguistic, visual, interactive, and spatial modes. The study conducts multimodal discourse analysis of digital interfaces and their embedded language services across three representative sites—Tang Paradise, Shaanxi History Museum, and Xi'an Metro—representing tourism, heritage education, and public transportation contexts. To capture both the intentions behind language service design and users' lived experiences, the analysis is complemented by semi-structured interviews with service providers and visitors (both domestic and international), together with field observations documenting situated language practices and user interactions in real-world contexts.

The findings reveal that digital interfaces incorporating language services function as a Third Space through the interaction of linguistic, visual, interactive, spatial, and cultural mediation dimensions. First, digital interfaces facilitate cultural translation by integrating multiple semiotic resources rather than relying solely on verbal translation. Second, cultural translation is a process of selective representation and negotiation, shaped by institutional objectives, cultural values, and strategies of heritage communication. Third, interactive digital environments enable users to participate in the construction of cultural meanings, transforming them from passive recipients of translated information into active participants in intercultural engagement. These findings extend Soja's Thirdspace perspective into digital language service research by demonstrating how digital interfaces serve as dynamic socio-spatial sites of cultural mediation. They also provide practical implications for designing culturally sensitive, multilingual, and user-centered digital language services in smart urban renewal contexts.

KWs: Third Space; digital interfaces; digital language services; cultural translation; smart urban renewal

The Construction and Circulation of Cosmopolitan Identity in ‘the New World’: A Linguistic Landscape Study

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Abstract: Aligning with the conference theme, this study examines a representative case of urban renewal through the lens of linguistic landscape (LL) studies. Xintiandi, literally means ‘the New World’, is an upscale commercial district located in the urban core of Shanghai. Unlike the large indoor malls typical in China, Xintiandi is a distinctive pedestrian precinct centered on renovated shikumen (石库门, ‘stone gate’) lane houses. Dating back to the 1860s, shikumen lane houses represent traditional Shanghainese architecture. Along with the city’s regeneration in the 1990s, most shikumen neighborhoods were demolished and replaced by modern buildings, with only a few exceptions including the transformation of an original residential area into ‘the New World’. Recognized as China’s earliest and most influential example of ‘protective development’ featuring active embracing of local histories and cultural heritage (Yu, 2019), Xintiandi created a nostalgic yet cosmopolitan environment through agentive and strategic place-making efforts. Drawing on expanding LL scholarship on assemblage thinking (e.g., Pennycook, 2024), chronotope (e.g., Bock and Stroud, 2018), and affect (e.g., Wee & Goh, 2019), this research investigates the chronotopic management and affective uptake of linguistic, semiotic, and material assemblages in Xintiandi. The empirical data comprise approximately 200 semiotic landscape photographs collected through prolonged engagement with the field from 2018 to 2025, and 12 interviews conducted during a five-month ethnographic fieldwork in 2019. A geo-semiotic analysis of the spatial repertoires demonstrates how selected time-space configurations (i.e., chronotopes, Bakhtin, 1981) are layered and reorganized to curate a cosmopolitan atmosphere that mediates the dialogue between local histories and global flows of linguistic, semiotic, and material resources. In the meantime, discourse analysis of the interview data reveals how this atmosphere yields different meanings and interpretations. Focusing on participants’ stance-taking on both discursive and bodily level as quintessential affective practices, this study examines the social psychological underpinnings of people’s attunement, estrangement, or disenchantment toward the curated cosmopolitan space. Overall, the findings illustrate how cosmopolitan place-identity is resourced and curated through the dialogic interplay of chronotopes in semiotic landscape, and how the cosmopolitan affect circulates and participates in the “surfacing” of subjectivities. In so doing, this research also highlights the analytic value of integrating chronotope and affect in LL studies.

Keywords: linguistic landscape; cosmopolitan identity; ethnography; Shanghai; chronotope; affect

Multilingual Ecologies in Urban Public Educational Spaces: Trilingual Capital Negotiation and Educational Transition among Mongolian Students

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Abstract: Against the backdrop of urban spatial transformation and the development of urban language civilization, schools and universities are not only sites of knowledge transmission. They are also public educational spaces where linguistic cultures are sustained, multilingual resources are negotiated, and young people are socialized into wider urban life. This paper focuses on Mongolian students in Inner Mongolia and takes their transition from a secondary school with a historical connection to Mongolian education into urban university preparatory education as a point of entry. It asks how Mongolian, Putonghua and English are understood, used and evaluated across different urban educational settings.

Theoretically, the study is grounded in Bourdieu's theory of linguistic capital and Darwin and Norton's model of language investment, while drawing on the Douglas Fir Group's multilayered ecological framework. This framework connects macro-level policy discourse, meso-level school language ecology and micro-level student experience. It also allows the study to examine language value not as a fixed property of particular languages, but as something shaped by institutional arrangements, educational trajectories and imagined futures. The study also draws on related research on ethnic minority students' multilingual practices and language policy experiences in China.

Methodologically, the project will combine policy text analysis, campus linguistic landscape observation, teacher interviews, questionnaires and semi-structured interviews with Mongolian preparatory students. It examines how policy discourse, campus space, teachers' language ideologies and students' educational experiences jointly shape the negotiation of trilingual resources.

The paper aims to show that language adaptation among ethnic minority students should not be understood simply as a matter of language proficiency. Rather, it is a process in which language contact, educational transition, identity negotiation and future planning intersect within urban public educational spaces. By bringing together policy, educational space and student experience, the study contributes an empirical case to debates on urban multilingual ecologies, youth language education, minority students' transition into higher education and inclusive multilingual environments.

Keywords: urban public educational space; multilingual ecology; linguistic capital; Mongolian students; educational transition

The Language of Sustainability and the Sustainability of Language

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Abstract: This paper advances a central thesis: sustainable development is fundamentally a linguistic challenge. Despite its centrality to human cognition, social organization, and cultural reproduction, language has been systematically marginalized in sustainability discourse. This marginalization is not merely an oversight but a structural weakness, as the accelerating loss of linguistic diversity, the dominance of environmentally maladaptive language ideologies, and the rupture between linguistic and ecological knowledge systems collectively undermine global capacity to respond to environmental crises. Conversely, sustainability transitions require the deliberate cultivation of language itself as a form of cultural infrastructure.

The argument unfolds across three interconnected dimensions. First, the language of sustainability is not neutral but constitutive: different languages encode distinct ecological perceptions, temporal orientations, and moral frameworks that fundamentally shape how communities understand and respond to environmental challenges. The grammar of modern mainstream languages—linear narratives, growth metaphors, subject-object dualisms—often conflicts with the cyclical, relational, and steady-state thinking that sustainability demands. Second, the sustainability of language is itself a precondition for broader sustainability: linguistic diversity correlates spatially with biodiversity, and language loss entails the loss of place-based ecological knowledge and adaptive strategies. Language revitalization, far from being a peripheral cultural issue, embodies core sustainability principles of resilience, intergenerational justice, and community self-determination. Third, these two dimensions converge in a transdisciplinary call for recognizing language as cultural infrastructure — a foundational enabling condition for knowledge production, value negotiation, and collective action in the service of sustainability.

The paper concludes by proposing a new integrative field — Sustainability Linguistics—that repositions language from a peripheral concern to a core analytical and practical domain within sustainability science. It calls upon linguists, philosophers, and sustainability scholars to develop shared frameworks and methodologies adequate to the complexity of the language-sustainability nexus, and to engage actively in the design of linguistically informed sustainability policies at local, national, and global scales. In doing so, the paper aims to chart a path toward a just, resilient, and sustainable future in which language is recognized as what it has always been: the most fundamental of all human infrastructures.

Keywords: sustainable development; language sustainability; ecolinguistics; language ideology; trans-disciplinary research

Metapragmatic Perspectives on (Im)Politeness in Intercultural Communication: A Multidimensional Study of International Students

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Abstract: Brown and Levinson's Face Theory, encompassing the core concepts of positive and negative politeness, enjoys broad recognition for its cross-cultural applicability, yet it is often noted for its relative neglect of the unique social, cultural, and historical factors that shape localized politeness norms. Cross-cultural pragmatics seeks to clarify differences in linguistic expressions, value orientations and thinking patterns rooted in distinct linguistic and cultural backgrounds, through comparative studies of similarities and discrepancies across multiple cultures. As a vital interdisciplinary area spanning pragmatics and sociology, cross-cultural politeness research focuses on exploring polite behaviors across diverse cultural contexts and their linguistic manifestations. This study employs a mixed-methods, multidimensional approach to examine differences in cross-cultural politeness strategies and their impacts on intercultural communication. In the first phase, students from a Chinese university and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia engaged in a structured cross-cultural politeness-themed exchange via the Padlet platform. The second phase selects a cohort of international university students as research subjects, and systematically investigates their similarities and differences in polite language and behaviors through four core cross-cultural politeness indicators: face-threatening acts, politeness marker usage, the interaction between politeness and social relationships, and the manifestations of impolite speech and behaviors. The third phase analyzes the metapragmatic awareness of participating international students. By examining their polite and impolite language behaviors from a metapragmatic perspective, this study offers fresh insights into politeness and impoliteness within the framework of cross-cultural pragmatics.

Key words: politeness, impoliteness, cross-cultural pragmatics, intercultural communication

Jacaranda, Cherry Blossom, and the Politics of Visibility: Comparing Symbolic Authority in Kunming and Wuhan's Urban Imaginaries

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Urban imaginary is not merely a matter of marketing; it directly shapes the allocation of tourism revenue, the priorities of urban regeneration, and residents' sense of belonging. As short-video platforms increasingly outpace official channels in shaping the urban imaginary through which the public comes to know a city, understanding who actually controls this process — and whether that control operates uniformly across every symbol — has become a pressing question for urban governance in the platform era.

Existing scholarship typically treats a city's online reputation as a single, undifferentiated brand, leaving open whether the authority to define a city's urban imaginary varies by symbol, and with what consequences for whose historical narratives are told or silenced.

To address this, the paper adopts a comparative multimodal critical discourse analysis of two symbols that have already eclipsed Kunming and Wuhan's officially designated city flowers — jacaranda and cherry blossom.

The analysis shows that in Kunming, authority over the jacaranda symbol passed swiftly into a fully institutionalised government-commercial branding apparatus, illustrating a Foucauldian mode of governance in which visibility itself becomes an instrument of power (Foucault, 1980) — local government does not merely react to viral content but actively determines which symbolic resources are permitted to circulate as legitimate knowledge about the city. In Wuhan, the same governmental mechanism is persistently complicated by the cherry blossom's contested wartime origin, which activates historians, student activists, and official memorial signage — actors entirely absent from the Kunming case.

Drawing on Bourdieu's (2001) concept of symbolic violence, the paper argues that the authority to define urban imaginary operates through two linked mechanisms — who controls what becomes visible (Foucault), and whose meaning-making is subsequently naturalised as the city's legitimate identity, at the cost of whose is not (Bourdieu) — a dual dimension that existing place-branding scholarship has not yet articulated together.

Keywords: Urban Imaginary, Digital Place Narratives, Symbolic Authority, Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis

日文稿件摘要

Abstracts of Japanese Manuscripts

言語接触の視点によるフルンボイル地域ホルチン方言の変化と適 応研究

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キーワード：ホルチン方言；言語接触；言語適応

要旨：1. 研究目的。本稿は言語接触の視点から、フルンボイル地域に居住するホルチンモンゴル人の言語使用現状を明らかにし、その言語変化の具体的な様相と言語適応のプロセスを分析することを目的とする。特に、ホルチン方言と多言語が接触することで生じる言語変化の特徴を把握し、地域の言語環境や社会的要因が言語適応に与える影響を考察し、ひいてはホルチンモンゴル人の言語維持と適応のバランスを明らかにする。

2. 研究方法。本稿は主に質的研究を中心に、文献研究法、田野調査法、インタビュー法を組み合わせる実施する。

3. 分析と研究成果。分析では、フルンボイル地域ホルチンモンゴル人の言語使用データを基に、ホルチン方言と多言語の接触による変化及び言語適応状況を検討した。研究成果として、同地域に移住したホルチンモンゴル人のホルチン方言には変化が認められ、特に職場や他者との交流では、ホルチン方言が当地域の方言及び漢語の影響を受け、語彙や表現が入れ替わる現象が見られる。言語適応には明確な代際差があり、若年層は多言語を活用して適応度が高いのに対し、高齢層はホルチン方言を中心に使用している。地域の言語環境、教育水準、職業などが言語適応度に影響を与えることも確認された。

4. 結論。本稿によると、フルンボイル地域ホルチンモンゴル人のホルチン方言は多言語接触の影響で変化し、言語適応には明確な代際差がある。地域の言語環境、教育水準、職業が適応度に影響を与え、ホルチンモンゴル人の言語維持と適応のバランスを明らかにすることができる。

高速鐵道の言語景觀と音聲環境—日本の新幹線の分析から—

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キーワード: 新幹線表示 車内放送 定型化 マナー

要旨: 本発表では日本の新幹線の車内の言語景觀と車内放送(音聲環境)を研究対象とする。列車内の情報提供は表示(言語景觀)と車内放送(音聲環境)の2点で行われるが、具体的には、車内の写真(動画)と車内放送の録音をもとに、その関係性と歴史的な変化を考察するとともに、現代の車内放送の社会的な意味づけを行う。結論として、以下の点を指摘する。

1. 表示と放送の歴史的変遷: 車内の表示(言語景觀)については増加傾向にある。LEDによる表示装置がその多くを担っている。一方の音聲環境では、情報がLEDによる表示で行えるようになったとしても、放送によっても行われる。例えば停車駅の読み上げ、車内の案内など、表示できるようになっても放送では省略されず、車内放送には「定型化した常識」があり、変化が起こりにくい。

2. 注意の多さ: 現在の車内放送は「禁煙」「列車内の不審物」「携帯電話の使用」など、乗客に対するお知らせと注意が長い。内容も安全維持に関することからマナーまで多岐にわたる。日本の新幹線を導入している台湾高鉄は日本よりもシンプルで、注意に関する内容がほとんどない。

3. 多言語対応: 九州新幹線は4言語、そのほかの新幹線は2言語である。実際の外国人住民や観光客との直接の関連とは関係は弱い。また、外国語では注意の一部が放送されない場合もある。つまり、日本の列車の車内放送は、文字でも表示できる停車駅や列車名などの定型情報と、田中(2024)が指摘する日本人の鉄道マナーを維持する方向で行われていると分析できる。さらに、台湾新幹線との比較からも、車内放送で何を伝えるのかという点に文化差がみられることが指摘できる。

近畿地方における無敬語地域の変貌

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キーワード：無敬語 方言区画 世代差 方言敬語

要旨：「近畿地方の敬語」（荻野綱男編（2022）『敬語の事典』）によると、近畿地方の北部は有敬語地域であるのに対して南部は無敬語地域であるとされている。近畿地方の北部と南部とを分ける大阪府、奈良県、三重県各々の北部は有敬語地域であるのに対し、南部は敬語の使用が乏しいことが煤垣実編（1962）『近畿方言の総合的研究』などから明らかになっている。これに加え、全域が南部地域に属する和歌山県は敬語使用の少ないことが早くから報告されており、近畿地方の北部と南部とで、有敬語と無敬語の地域に分かれるという指摘は妥当である。ところが昨今、日本の各地方と同様に近畿地方においても地域社会が大きく変貌してきており、無敬語地域とされてきた近畿地方南部においても敬語が使用始めてきている。標準語と同形の敬語形式の使用のみならず、近畿中央部で使用する敬語形式が南部各地に伝播、拡散される傾向が顕著である。この理由として考えられるのは、地理的な伝播というよりも、地域社会そのものが大きく変貌したことによると言える。とりわけ、地域社会の成員の多くは高学歴化し、共通語に精通していることが大きい。さらに近畿の南部地域から北部地域への移動も交通網が整備されてスムーズになっており、北部地域への通勤、通学する人々が爆発的に増加したこともその一員として考えられる。1940 年以前に誕生した世代（85 歳以上）と 1950 年以後に誕生した世代との間には伝統的な方言敬語の使用に境界があり、有敬語地域の奈良県北部や三重県北部においては世代差が著しい。このことと相俟って、南部無敬語地域においては、かつての無敬語の状況から変化し、有敬語化している実状についてこれまでの調査にもとづき、触れてみたい。

モンゴル国のモンゴル語に見られる中国語の借用語—中国国内の モンゴル語と異なる特徴を中心に—

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(日本, 東京外国語大学)

キーワード: モンゴル語、中国語の借用語、モンゴル国、内モンゴル

要旨: モンゴル語には歴史的に密接な関係の原因で、中国語から数多くの語彙が借用されている。研究者の統計によると、モンゴル国のモンゴル語には中国語由来の語彙が 800 以上あり、貿易、文化、行政、食品、野菜、道具など幅広い分野に及んでいる。モンゴル国の中国語由来の借用語の多くが中国領内のモンゴル語の中国語由来の借用語と一致しているが、一部に異なる特徴が見られる。例えば、モンゴル国では中国語の「白菜」が‘bait saa’ と借用されているが、内モンゴルでは‘tsagaannogoo’ というふうに翻訳借用 (Loantranslation) されている。中国語でアイロンを意味する「熨斗」がモンゴル国では‘induu’ という形で借用されているが、一方内モンゴルの多くの方言では中国語の「熨斗」ではなく、‘iluur’ というモンゴル語の固有の語彙が使われている。筆者のこれまでの調査で、モンゴル国のモンゴル語には中国由来の動詞がそのままの形で、またはバイリンガル動詞として、さらに中国語の名詞にモンゴル語の動詞化接辞を付加して派生した動詞という三種類の動詞が 20 以上確認されている。例えば、中国語の「帶」、「攤」がモンゴル語の接辞の付加がなく、そのままの形で借用され使われているが、内モンゴルのモンゴル語の多くの方言にはこの二つの中国語の動詞の借用が見られない。本発表は、文献資料のほかにフィールド調査の手法を用いて収集したデータの分析を行なうものである。研究の結果として、モンゴル国のモンゴル語が中国語との接触により、孤立型の中国語の語彙が接尾辞を多く用いる膠着型のモンゴルに借用され、バイリンガル動詞などが構成されていることが明らかになった。私たちの目的は、言語間の接触による変化とそのメカニズムを研究し、言語学の理論的な研究に貢献することである。

口話共同体理論の視点から言語接触に関する考察

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キーワード：言語接触 言語混合 口話共同体理論 言語使用領域

要旨：グローバル化とデジタル技術の急速な発展に伴い、コミュニケーションの手段が多様化し、異文化・異言語間の接触頻度も大幅に増加している。言語接触は社会言語学の重要な研究テーマとなっている。先行研究は記述やマクロ的な理論的検討に集中しているものの、同様な言語接触環境において、異なる言語共同体の間において言語接触の程度に著しい差が生じる内在的メカニズムを十分に解明できていない。したがって、本発表は口話共同体理論を、言語接触による言語混合現象の研究に応用し、言語共同体内部の働きが言語の形式体系に対する制約、及び調整の役割を解明し、先行研究の理論的枠組の補完を目指す。

本発表は先行研究やフィールド調査及び口話共同体理論の枠組みに基づき、口話共同体の内部組織構造と人々のインタラクティブ関係を総合的にまとめ、分析を行い、異なる社会集団と異なる場面における言語混合の実態とその区別、特徴などを比較し検討する。また、言語混合現象の背景にある社会的コミュニケーションの力学と現実的な制約条件を探る。各言語共同体の内部構造、運営方法、集団間のインタラクティブ方式は、言語混合の多様な発展に寄与する中核的な要因であることがわかった。接触言語の形式系統は、言語共同体と社会環境との双方向インタラクティブによって形成された共同の取り組みの役割を防ぐことができず、言語混合の差異を判断するための参照システムとしてのみ機能する。口話共同体理論は言語接触に関する実証的研究に十分適合し、言語接触によって生じた言語混合の類型化研究を効果的にサポートできる。本発表は事例研究に基づき、言語混合程度の差異と集団間のインタラクティブ行為との内在的関連性を明確にし、「言語は使い方による」という核心的学術理念を実証的に裏付けた。同時に口話共同体理論を言語政策の制定、言語継承及び言語保護に活用し、信頼できる実証的根拠と理論的基盤を提供できる。

日本語「てくる」の変化アスペクトに関する研究—コーパスに 基づく年代別使用傾向の分析

郑熠

(日本, 東京外国語大学)

キーワード: コーパス分析 アスペクト 多義性

要旨: 本研究は、日本語の補助動詞「てくる」が表す変化アスペクトに着目し、その使用傾向を年代別のコーパスデータに基づいて分析することを目的とする。「てくる」は、本来は話者に向かう空間移動を表す方向表現として用いられるが、現代日本語では状態変化や時間的継続を表すアスペクト的意味を担う形式としても広く用いられている。これまでの研究では、「てくる」の意味を移動用法、継続アスペクト、変化アスペクトなどに分類する研究が多く見られるが、その使用傾向を年代別の観点から検討した研究は必ずしも多くない。特に、変化アスペクトの使用がどのような語彙的・意味的環境のもとで広がってきたのかについては、十分に明らかにされていない。本研究では、現代日本語書き言葉均衡コーパス (BCCWJ) を用い、「V+てくる」の用例を収集し、その中から状態や程度の変化を表す変化アスペクトの用例を抽出した。さらに、出版年代別に用例を整理し、共起する動詞および形容詞表現の特徴を分析することで、「てくる」の変化アスペクトの使用傾向の変化を考察した。分析の結果、1970 年代の用例では、「寒くなってくる」「痛くなってくる」など、自然現象や身体感覚に関わる比較的具体的な変化を表す例が多く観察された。一方、1980 年代から 1990 年代にかけては、「人口が増えてくる」「関心が高まってくる」など、社会現象や心理状態などの抽象的变化を表す用例が増加する傾向が見られた。さらに 2000 年代以降では、「重要になってくる」「必要になってくる」など、社会的評価や概念的状態の段階的变化を示す用法が評論文や説明文において顕著に使用されていることが確認された。以上の結果から、「てくる」の変化アスペクトは、具体的な状態変化を表す用法から、より抽象的・概念的な変化を表す用法へと使用領域が拡張している可能性が示唆される。このような傾向は、「てくる」が空間移動表現からアスペクト表現へと機能を拡張してきた過程とも関連しており、日本語におけるアスペクト表現の意味拡張および語用的発展を理解する上で重要な知見を提供するものである。

瀬戸内海地域における海路による言語伝播について

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キーワード: 伝統的方言 方言伝播 地域差 世代差

要旨: 研究では、関西地方の中心部である京都・大阪の方言が瀬戸内海地域を含む中国地方および四国地方へどのように伝播したかに着目し、「陸路」による伝播よりもむしろ「海路」による伝播が頻繁であったという仮説を提示し、これまでに行われた言語調査による結果に基づき、このことを実証する。主として取り上げる言語的な特徴は、京阪式アクセント体系の分布域をはじめとして、京阪方言の典型的な言語形式である、「してはいけない」の「アカン」、否定形式の「ヘン」、コピュラ形式「ヤ」などの文法項目や語彙項目の分布状況を取り上げる。京阪地方から中国地方への陸路を基本とした言語伝播では、両地方の境界となる兵庫・岡山県境で西に広がろうとする伝播現象が食い止められるが、他方、京阪地方から瀬戸内海地方の島々および四国地方への言語伝播は、はるか瀬戸内海の西部や四国地方の愛媛県にまで及んでいる。これらの証拠から京阪地方から西日本各地への言語伝播は、陸路よりも海路によって広がった公算が大きいことについて言及する。なお、今回の研究では、1960年代に瀬戸内海各地の老年層と少年層を対象にして行われた、藤原与一・広島方言研究所(1974)『瀬戸内海言語図巻』の調査結果を掲げるとともにこの調査結果と比較するために発表者らが実施した、瀬戸内海域での調査結果を提示する。

沖縄における日常的言語景観の分析—商品パッケージにおける方言使用を中心に—

劉淼

(沖縄国際大学総合文化学部)

キーワード：日常的言語景観、沖縄方言

要旨：これまでの言語景観研究は、看板や標識などの可視的表示を中心に展開されてきた。包・井上（2024）は、方言景観の拡大として方言みやげを位置づけ、方言の使用が消費者の郷愁と関連する可能性を指摘している。このように、方言に関する言語景観研究は観光空間における商品へと対象を広げつつある。しかしながら、日常生活空間に埋め込まれた言語使用の実態については、相対的に十分な検討がなされていない。本研究は、沖縄をフィールドとし、従来注目されてきた観光地の言語景観や方言みやげに加え、スーパーマーケットやコンビニエンスストア等における商品パッケージに現れる方言表現に着目する点に特徴がある。予備的観察から、野菜、食肉、菓子類などの日常的商品においても、沖縄方言が一定程度使用されていることが確認されている。方言が衰退しつつあるとされる状況においても、沖縄では一定程度その存在が保持されている。しかし、それは必ずしも口語的实践として継承されているわけではない。むしろ、看板や商品パッケージといった言語景観において、象徴的・記号的資源として再文脈化されていると捉えることができる。このような商品パッケージにおける方言使用は、従来の「観光資源としての方言」とは異なり、日常的消費の中に組み込まれた言語実践であり、言語資源のコモディフィケーションの一形態として理解される可能性がある。したがって、本研究では、これらを「日常的言語景観」の一形態として捉え、観光空間中心の言語景観概念を拡張する視点から、その分布・機能・表象の特徴を分析する。さらに、本研究は、こうした日常的言語景観における方言使用が、方言の象徴的価値の再生産および言語資源の再文脈化にいかに関与しているのかを明らかにすることを目的とする。

主办单位简介 Introduction to the Organizers

泰国塔亚武里皇家理工大学

泰国塔亚武里皇家理工大学（Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi，简称 RMUTT）是泰国教育部直属的重点公立大学，也是九所泰国皇家理工大学核心高校。学校历史可以追溯至 1900 年代，前身是皇家科学技术研究院。历经百余年发展，现设有科学技术学院、工程学院、人文艺术学院、工商管理学院、技术教育学院、农业科技学院等 12 个学院，开设 117 个本科专业、60 余个硕士及博士专业，全日制在校生逾 26,000 人，生源覆盖东盟各国及全球多个地区，是一所学科门类齐全、办学层次完备的高水平综合性研究型大学。

RMUTT 获泰国高等教育与科技创新部授予“科学与技术教育旗舰”荣誉称号，于 2022 年入选泰国“高等教育 5.0”示范校，是联合国教科文组织在泰国的唯一科研合作伙伴。学校建有 8 个国家级“卓越研究中心”，在工程技术、材料科学、信息技术等领域科研成果丰硕。同时，RMUTT 是中国教育部首批认证推荐的泰国高校。

学校坐落于泰国巴吞他尼府，毗邻首都曼谷，占地面积 1,800 余亩，交通便利，地铁直通校园。校园环境优美，绿化覆盖率高，现代化教学实验楼群、图书馆、标准体育场、学生公寓等设施一应俱全，为师生提供了优质的教学、科研与生活条件。

RMUTT 高度重视国际合作与学术交流，已与全球 24 个国家的 100 余所高校及科研机构建立合作关系，是中国教育部“中国—东盟千校携手计划”首批成员院校，已与 35 所中国高校签署联合培养协议，积累了丰富的跨国教育合作经验，形成了成熟的双语教学与跨文化管理体系。

RMUTT 诚挚欢迎来自世界各地的专家学者，期待以学术为桥，共话城市语言发展与文化多样性，为全球城市语言研究贡献智慧与力量。

南京大学中国语言战略研究中心

南京大学中国语言战略研究中心于 2007 年 8 月 8 日成立，由教育部语言文字信息管理司与南京大学共建，是中国首个也是世界上首个以国家语言战略研究为重点的专门研究机构。中心主要从事语言规划与语言传承、语言资源与语言服务、语言文明与语言治理等方面的理论与应用研究，开创了语言战略的研究领域，拓展了语言政策与语言规划的研究领域和范围，提出了一系列针对国家需求的语言战略咨政建议。中心工作目标为：一、提出适应当前形势和我国国情的语言规划理论；二、传播语言规划和语言战略的研究成果，推动科研成果的转化和应用；三、针对国内外重大语言问题向国家语言文字工作委员会提出政策建议和战略预案。中心研究队伍由一批多学科背景的研究人员构成，现有在职、兼职研究人员 15 名。

中心成立以来，坚持需求导向、问题导向，按照“一中心、一品牌、一连续任务”的建设要求，聚焦国家语言战略的学理建构与实际运用，特色、锻造自己的特色，取得了丰硕的工作成果。在理论建设方面，中心学者开创并发展了“语言城市化理论”“语言交换理论”“言语社区规划理论”“语言文明理论”等语言战略理论。在政策建议方面，提出面向国家需求的语言政策建议，如“城市语言文明建设”“‘多语共存、和而不同’的中国语言战略”“语言贸易：中国和平发展的国际语言战略”等。在学科建设方面，中心以学位课程、短期培训、合作研究等方式培养了一大批以语言调查、语言规划和语言战略为专长的中青年学者，他们活跃在国内外语言规划和语言战略研究领域。此外，通过学术出版、学术交流活动和社会实践活动，推动了语言规划学的专业教育、基础建设和社会应用，对语言战略的新研究方向进行了探索和创新，产生了良好的影响。

中心不定期举办国家语言战略高峰论坛、城市语言研究国际学术研讨会、国际城市语言学会学术年会等，承办国家语委中青班，牵头成立了“城市语言研究国际联络网”。目前，中心负责编辑、出版双语学术集刊《中国语言战略/China Language Strategies》（CSSCI 收录集刊），连续出版《语言资源与语言规划丛书》与《语言规划经典译丛》两个学科建设丛书，开创《国际语育政策研究前沿蹊径》系列。

International Association of Urban Language Studie (IAULS)

In 2003 at the Sociolinguistics Lab of Nanjing University, Xu Daming held the first of a series of annual scientific meetings on urban language surveys (ULS). The second meeting in 2004 became international with the participation of Richard Van Ness Simmons (Rutgers University, USA). In 2005 the conference was organized for the first time outside Nanjing by Werner Kallmeyer in Mannheim (Germany).

In the same year, the Dutch research council NWO sponsored an internationalization network on Industrialization, Language Contact and Identity Formation in Europe and China (ILCI), led by Marinus van den Berg and Vincent van Heuven from Leiden University. In 2009, Hans Van de Velde and Martin Everaert (both from Utrecht University) successfully applied to extend this network until 2012. ILCI, the China Center for Linguistic and Strategy Studies of Nanjing University (led by Xu Daming) and the support of several Chinese universities played an important role in internationalizing the meetings, as well as bringing many Chinese students and scholars to the Netherlands, resulting in several institutional collaborations in teaching and research. From the beginning, the network established contact with Japanese scholars such as Kenji Tomosada and Bao Lianqun, who took up an active role in developing the network.

In 2008 in Nanjing, the informal organization the International Network of Urban Language Studies (INULS) was established, while the annual meeting kept its original abbreviation (ULS) and was renamed to Urban Language Seminars. Gradually, given the fact that the network was expanding internationally, the need was felt to create an official organization. IAULS, the International Association for Urban Language Studies, was formed and registered with the government of Macau SAR, China, on 22 March 2017. IAULS was founded on the basis of INULS (The International Network of Urban Language Studies). INULS was established in 2008 with the support of the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) in the Netherlands and CCLASS (Nanjing University). So far, IAULS conferences have been held in China, Germany, The Netherlands, Japan, Mongolia and Thailand.

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