"Look who's talking" - Transnational Studies and Achieving Higher Language Proficiency

Ms. Mei Xu Assistant Professor of Chinese Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center Hawaii LTD

Cross-cultural competence

Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) 8 skills: http://www.govtilr.org/

- <u>Reading</u>
- Listening
- Speaking
- Writing
- **Translation Performance**
- Interpretation Performance
- <u>Audio Translation Performance</u>
- <u>Competence in Intercultural Communication</u>

Who is speaking for whom for what purpose from where & how

Multi-disciplinary knowledge:

Sociolinguistics, history, sociology, cultural studies, area studies, Foreign relations, political science, economy, geography, anthropology etc...

- Transnational studies: comparative approach identify, analyze, compare, differentiate, apply...

Moving from "between the lines" to "beyond the lines":

Lexicon (words)

word choice - different regions use different terms for the same thing:

People:人民PRC- the masses; 民衆 non-PRC people.

"我黨, 我國, 我國人民" our party CCP, PRC, Chinese people

VS.

天朝 "heaven dynasty" CCP regime, 你囯 your country PRC, "p 民" we Chinese people

Censored words and synonyms:

"river crab" – "harmony"

Ai Weiwei river crab banquet







Falun Dafa

ONJUNE4TH WEWEARBLACK 六●四 我们一起穿黑衫





This is the Falun emblem, the symbol of Falun Dafa. It contains the Tai-chi symbol of the Dao School of cultivation, and the swastika of the Buddha School. This swastika symbol golden, bent left, and positioned flat dates back thousands of years and has been found in ancient relics from China, Greece, India, and Peru. For centuries it has been regarded as a symbol of fortune and been held in high esteem.

Discourse Analysis (DA)

 Discourse Analysis (DA) is a modern discipline of the social sciences that covers a wide variety of different <u>sociolinguistic</u> approaches.

Discourse can be defined in three ways:

- Language beyond the level of a sentence
- Language behaviors linked to social practices
- Language as a system of thought
- Discourse analysts will look at any given text, and this just means anything that communicates a message, and particularly, how that message constructs a social reality or view of the world.

^{*} https://sites.google.com/a/sheffield.ac.uk/all-about-linguistics/branches/discourse-analysis/what-isdiscourse-analysis

Discourse Analysis (DA)

- Syntax (the structure of sentences)
- Discourse analysis:

"Discourse analysis adds a linguistic approach to an understanding of the relationship between language and ideology, exploring the way in which theories of reality and relations of power are encoded in such aspects as the syntax, style and rhetorical devices used in texts." - D. Lupton

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1391155

Rhetorical devices: what and why certain rhetorical devices are employed, and what it can tell us about the writer's situation and background...

i.e. the use of **metonymy** in "Brothers" by Chinese blogger/public intellectual Li Chengpeng: (CHIN4364 Chinese Editorial)

"brothers" – countries / people – fellow Chinese;

"shinning white rice" - China's foreign aid;

"bright young faces" – young Chinese soldiers;



Diaoyutai State Guest House reception/host's facial expression" – China's foreign policy



Analogy: Target language speaking country (China) and the West (U.S.)

Allegory : Literature – fictions *1984, Animal Farm* Pop culture – Martial art novels, Gangster movies: "the boss" – party leader, "turf" - territory, "protection fee" - tax...

Article: "Entertainment Commentary" : movie and novel plot as allegory of real political events i.e. Wang Lijun and Bo Xilai incident

Style, register and cultural references - profiling the author

China's "brothers" – its geopolitical surroundings:

Geopolitical info of China, Modern Chinese history, foreign relations etc. :

"a half million troops got thrown over the river to another country and never come back";

"the brother in the south was so hungry";

"the brother in the east came to ask for food"...



Cultural Studies and Different Word Order in Various Languages

Cultural/regional studies: Chinese word order in complex sentences - address writing in both Chinese & western cultures: Individuals vs. collective

 - inflectional (English) vs. non-inflectional languages (Chinese - 分析語 (Analytic Language))
word order and context

In Mandarin Chinese:

Subject Additional information Verb Object In English:

Subject Verb Object Additional information

* Additional information: Time, place, adverbs, complement etc.

• Influence in sentence structures:

2. Topic + Comment

Logical fallacies

- Logical fallacies vs. common sense & universal values:
 - 偷換概念 Disguised replacement of concept
 - 篡改定義 (Arbitrary) redefinition
 - 假資訊來源 False attribution
 - 匿名權威 Weasel words; Anonymous authority
 - 格言論證 Thought-terminating cliché; Appeal to tradition
 - 訴諸群眾 Argumentum ad populum (appeal to the mass)

Cultural and social comparisons between target country and students' own...

• Who is speaking?

collective / top-down vs. individual / bottom – up lecture/preaching vs. dialogue / conversation



Speaking for whom?



登录 注册 我看过 • 凤凰首页



The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts





电此主题相关图片如下:



thus stirring up disgust among Chinese human rights and democracy activists in the United States.

5 RE





神韻晚會 2015 SHEN YUN

5,000 YEARS OF CIVILIZATION. LIVE ON STAGE!



Idioms: traditional Chinese philosophy and medicine

- 忠肝义胆: loyal liver and chivalrous gall bladder (lit.) loyal and brave
- 古道热肠: ancient way warm intestines ancient way of hospitality
- 铁石心肠: Iron stone heart and intestines cold hearted
- 心猿意马 (word order): heart monkey mind horse – heavily distracted

