

<<中国当代对外政治话语>>

图书基本信息

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## <<中国当代对外政治话语>>

### 内容概要

《中国当代对外政治话语--建构模式与社会变迁(精)》由尤泽顺所著，并以《中国政府工作报告》、中国政要演讲稿、《人民日报》（海外版）及其他官方报纸的相关评论和其他官方文本等构成的“中国当代对外政治话语”为研究对象，以批判性话语分析为主要研究视角，从语言层面揭示话语与社会变迁之间如何形成互动关系等。通过具体话语的分析，将源于西方的理论观点和模式实际运用于我国独特语境和中外政治话语互动语境内，在一定程度上为形成具有中国特色的话语分析和交流理论奠定基础。

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版权页：The activities, unusual and alienated as they may seem to be from the perspective of other cultures, are not carried out for no reason but with in-depth Chinese cultural implications. Traditionally, every member, no matter how far away he is, will try his best to come back to enjoy the family reunion feast on the eve of the new year, eating jiaozi ( in north China ) or niangao ( in south China ) . Eating jiaozi means wealth in the coming year because its shape resembles the Chinese yuanbao ( a kind of money used in ancient times ) ; eating niangao implies being promoted in the following years, for the pronunciation of the food gao is the same as the character "being promoted" in Chinese. In short, the big feast does not simply mean enjoying delicious foods but mean to get reunion and pray for good luck. Besides, people set fireworks and firecrackers and paste red scrolls with complementary poetic couplets ( one line on each side of the gate ) during the festival also as to frighten away a legendary fierce animal called nian, protecting themselves from being attacked, for the animal nian, which is said to go out on the eve of each Chinese new year to attack human beings, is afraid of thunderous sounds and red color. By frightening rather than kill it, Chinese people hope to live peacefully and harmoniously with the animal, and the custom illustrates their strong desire for peace and harmony. People also paste the Chinese character fu on the center of the door to show their great hope for being happy, for fu in Chinese means "good luck" or "happiness". Furthermore, people pay New Year visits to express good wishes to each other. On the first day of the festival younger people salute the elderly by offering good wishes.

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