



2022

中国·大连 Dalian·China  
2022.08.25-26

# 东北亚语言文化论坛

**NORTHEAST  
ASIA  
LANGUAGE  
AND  
CULTURE  
FORUM**

主办单位: 中国教育国际交流协会

承办单位: 大连外国语大学

协办单位: 北京外国语大学国家语言能力发展研究中心

上海外国语大学中国外语战略研究中心

郑州大学汉字文明传承传播与教育研究中心

上海市教育科学研究院国家语言文字政策研究中心

指导单位: 教育部语言文字信息管理司

辽宁省教育厅

Hosted by: China Education Association for International Exchange

Organized by: Dalian University of Foreign Languages

Co-organized by: National Research Center for State Language Capacity, BFSU

China Center for Language Planning and Policy Studies, SISU

Research Center for the Inheritance, Dissemination and Education of the  
Chinese Characters Civilization, ZZU

National Research Center for Language Policies, SAES

Supported by: Department of Language Information Management of MOE, PRC

The Educational Department of Liaoning Province, PRC

## 论坛介绍

## INTRODUCTION

2022 东北亚语言文化论坛以“东北亚语言文化多样性与文明交流互鉴”为主题，邀请东北亚国家的政府部门代表、语言文化领域专家学者、驻华使节等，围绕东北亚国家的语言生活与语言政策、语言多样性与语言发展、全球化背景下东北亚区域的语言文化国际传播、后疫情时代语言教育的机遇与挑战、语言文化交流与互鉴等议题进行交流，为语言文化互信、互鉴、互惠提供智慧和方案。同时，进一步推进共建东北亚多元共存的语言文化生态系统、和谐共生的语言文化共同体，为东北亚国家文明互鉴和民心相通注入新活力和新动力，为构建人类命运共同体作出新贡献。

Based on the theme of “Linguistic and Cultural Diversity and Cross-Cultural Exchange in Northeast Asia”, 2022 Northeast Asia Language and Culture Forum will invite government representatives, experts and scholars in the field of language and culture, and ambassadors to China to exchange views on topics such as language life and language policies, linguistic diversity and language development in Northeast Asian countries, international dissemination of language and culture of Northeast Asia in the context of globalization, opportunities and challenges of language education in the post-pandemic era, and exchanges and mutual learning in language and culture, hoping to offer constructive suggestions on mutual trust, mutual learning and mutual benefit in language and culture. The Forum will bring in perspectives and joint efforts to build a language and cultural ecosystem of peaceful coexistence and a language and cultural community of harmonious coexistence in Northeast Asia, injecting new vitality and impetus into mutual learning among civilizations, strengthening bonds among people, and making new contributions to the building of a community of shared future for mankind in Northeast Asia.

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National Research Center for Language Policies, SAES	

## 2022 东北亚语言文化论坛议程

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### PROGRAM

时间:2022年8月25日—26日(周四—周五)  
Date and Time: Thursday and Friday, August 25-26, 2022

地点:大连外国语大学(旅顺校区)图书馆报告厅  
Venue: Dalian University of Foreign Languages  
(Lvshun Campus) | Lecture Hall of library

# 东北亚语言文化多样性与文明交流互鉴

## Linguistic and Cultural Diversity and Cross-Cultural Exchange in Northeast Asia

25/  
Aug

### 开幕致辞 Opening Remarks

主持人：中国教育国际交流协会副会长、秘书长 王永利先生

Chair: WANG Yongli, Vice President and Secretary General of China Education Association for International Exchange

### 致辞嘉宾 Speakers

1. 中国教育部副部长、国家语委主任 田学军先生

TIAN Xuejun, Vice Minister of Education, Chairman of National Language Commission, PRC

2. 中国教育国际交流协会会长 刘利民先生

LIU Limin, President of China Education Association for International Exchange

3. 俄罗斯联邦驻沈阳总领事馆总领事 谢尔盖·契尔年科先生

Sergey V. Chernenko, Consul General of the Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Shenyang

4. 蒙古国驻华大使馆参赞 满都呼先生

MANDAKH Tsogtsaikhan, Counsellor of the Embassy of Mongolia in China

5. 中国辽宁省教育厅厅长 冯守权先生

FENG Shouquan, Director General of the Educational Department of Liaoning Province, PRC

### 主旨发言一 Keynote Speeches I

主持人：中国教育国际交流协会副会长、秘书长 王永利先生

Chair: WANG Yongli, Vice President and Secretary General of China Education Association for International Exchange

### 发言嘉宾 Keynote Speakers

1. 中国教育部语言文字信息管理司司长 田立新女士

TIAN Lixin, Director-General of Department of Language Information Management of MOE, PRC

2. 韩国国立国语院院长 张素媛女士

CHANG Sowon, Director-General of the National Institute of Korean Language, ROK

3. 俄罗斯自然科学院院士 维达·尤欧佐夫娜·米哈尔琴科女士

Vida Yuozovna Mikhailchenko, Academician of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences

14:00  
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14:50

14:50  
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15:45

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标志性成果发布 Release of Representative Achievements

主持人：中国大连外国语大学校长 刘宏女士

Chair: LIU Hong, President of Dalian University of Foreign Languages, PRC

15:45

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16:05

1. 发布东北亚国家动态语言资源库

Release of Northeast Asian Dynamic Language Resource Database

2. 发布《文字学概要》(日文版)

Release of *A Brief Introduction to Philology*(Japanese Version)

(发布人：吉林大学教授 崎川隆先生；中国商务印书馆副总编辑 余桂林先生)  
(SAKIKAWA Takashi, Professor of Jilin University; YU Guilin, Vice Editor in Chief of the Commercial Press, PRC)

16:05

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16:20

茶歇 Tea Break

主旨发言二 Keynote Speeches II

主持人：大连外国语大学韩国籍教师 孙麟淑女士

Chair: SON Insook, Republic of Korea lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

发言嘉宾 Keynote Speakers

16:20

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17:20

1. 蒙古国立大学教授、蒙古国科学院院士 特木尔陶高先生

TUMURTOGOO Domii, Professor of National University of Mongolia, Academician of Mongolian Academy of Sciences

2. 中国北京语言大学教授 李宇明先生

LI Yuming, Professor of Beijing Language and Culture University, PRC

3. 韩国延世大学教授 李圭甲先生

LEE Kyookap, Professor of Yonsei University, ROK

4. 日本名古屋大学教授 丸尾诚先生

MARUO Makoto, Professor of Nagoya University, Japan

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分论坛一 Sub-Forum 1

主持人：中国南京大学教授 陈新仁先生

Chair: CHEN Xinren, Professor of Nanjing University, PRC

议题：东北亚国家的语言生活与语言政策；东北亚国家语言多样性与语言发展

Topics for Discussion: Language Life and Language Policy of Northeast Asian Countries; Language Diversity and Development of Northeast Asian Countries

发言嘉宾 Speakers

1. 韩国高丽大学教授 李宽珪先生

LEE Kwankyu, Professor of Korea University, ROK

2. 中国浙江师范大学教授 曹志耘先生

CAO Zhiyun, Professor of Zhejiang Normal University, PRC

3. 日本名古屋大学教授 杉村泰先生

SUGIMURA Yasushi, Professor of Nagoya University, Japan

4. 中国内蒙古大学教授 图门其其格女士

Tumentsetseg, Professor of Inner Mongolia University, PRC

5. 蒙古国科学院教授 额·普日布扎布先生

E. Purevjav, Professor of Mongolian Academy of Sciences

6. 中国上海市教育科学研究院国家语言文字政策研究中心常务副主任 张日培先生

ZHANG Ripei, Executive Deputy Director of National Research Center for Language Policies of Shanghai Academy of Educational Sciences, PRC

7. 日本国立国语研究所教授 石黑圭先生

ISHIGURO Kei, Professor of National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics, Japan

茶歇 Tea Break

分论坛二 Sub-Forum 2

主持人：大连外国语大学俄罗斯籍教师 亚历山大·亚历山德罗维奇·博奇卡廖夫先生

Chair: Alexander Alexandrovich Bochkarev, Russian lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

议题：全球化背景下东北亚区域的语言文化国际传播；后疫情时代东北亚区域语言教育的机遇与挑战

Topics for Discussion: International Communication of Language and Culture in Northeast Asia in the Context of Globalization; Post-Pandemic Opportunities and Challenges in Language Education in Northeast Asia

发言嘉宾 Speakers

1. 蒙古国教育与培训学院 (IET) 院长 罗布桑旺丹·玛娜尔扎布女士

MANALJAV Luvsanvandan, Director of the Mongolian Institute of Education and Training, Mongolia

08:30

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10:05

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11:30

2. 日本早稻田大学教授 笹原宏之先生

SASAHARA Hiroyuki, Professor of Waseda University, Japan

3. 中国北京外国语大学教授 文秋芳女士

WEN Qiufang, Professor of Beijing Foreign Studies University, PRC

4. 韩国釜山外国语大学教授 宋享根先生

SONG Hyangkeun, Professor of Busan University of Foreign Studies, ROK

5. 俄罗斯符拉迪沃斯托克经济与服务大学副教授 伊丽娜·弗拉基米罗夫娜·安德烈耶娃女士

Irina Vladimirovna Andreeva, Associate Professor of Vladivostok State University of Economics and Services, Russia

### 分论坛三 Sub-Forum 3

主持人：中国传媒大学教授 邹煜先生

Chair: ZOU Yu, Professor of Communication University of China

议题：东北亚区域语言文化交流与文明互鉴；东北亚国家话语的跨学科多维研究

Topics for Discussion: Exchange and Mutual Learning of Language and Culture in Northeast Asia; Interdisciplinary Study of Discourses of Northeast Asian Countries

### 发言嘉宾 Speakers

1. 日本京都大学教授 金文京先生

KIM Moonkyong, Professor of Kyoto University, Japan

2. 中国大连外国语大学教授 刘宏女士

LIU Hong, Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages, PRC

3. 蒙古国立大学教授 吉雅巴特尔先生

ZAYABAATAR Dalai, Professor of the National University of Mongolia, Mongolia

4. 中国南京师范大学教授 辛斌先生

XIN Bin, Professor of Nanjing Normal University, PRC

5. 韩国延世大学教授 韩荣均先生

HAN Younggyun, Professor of Yonsei University, ROK

6. 中国上海外国语大学教授 赵蓉晖女士

ZHAO Ronghui, Professor of Shanghai International Studies University, PRC

7. 俄罗斯乌拉尔国立师范大学教授 阿纳托利·布洛克比耶维奇·丘季诺夫先生

Anatoly Prokopievich Chudinov, Professor of Ural State Normal University, Russia

14:00  
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15:50

茶歇 Tea Break



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Aug

#### 分论坛四 Sub-Forum 4

主持人：日本冈山商科大学教授 渡边宪二先生

Chair: WATANABE Kenji, Professor of Okayama Shoka University, Japan

议题：东北亚区域语言资源库建设及研究；东北亚汉字传播和跨文化交流

Topics for Discussion: Construction of Language Resource Database and its Study in Northeast Asia; Encouraging wider use of Chinese Characters and Cross-Culture Exchange in Northeast Asia

#### 发言嘉宾 Speakers

1. 俄罗斯莫斯科国立大学教授 维多利亚·弗拉基米罗夫娜·克拉斯内赫女士

Victoria Vladimirovna Krasnykh, Professor of Moscow State University, Russia

2. 中国郑州大学教授 李运富先生

LI Yunfu, Professor of Zhengzhou University, PRC

3. 日本一桥大学教授 庵功雄先生

IORI Isao, Professor of Hitotsubashi University, Japan

4. 蒙古国科学院院士 勒·宝力道先生

BOLD Luvsandorj, Academician of Mongolian Academy of Sciences

5. 俄罗斯圣彼得堡国立大学副教授 阿列克谢·阿纳托利耶维奇·罗季奥诺夫先生

Aleksei Anatolevich Rodionov, Associate Professor of Saint Petersburg State University, Russia

6. 韩国祥明大学教授 赵恒录先生

CHO Hangrok, Professor of Sangmyung University, ROK

15:50

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17:15

#### 闭幕式 Closing Ceremony

主持人：中国教育国际交流协会副秘书长 余有根先生

Chair: YU Yougen, Deputy Secretary General of China Education Association for International Exchange

1. 观看视频，主持人宣读《倡议书》

Watching Video, and Reading out the “Initiative” by the Chair

2. 中国大连外国语大学校务委员会主席 王伟辰先生致辞

Speech by WANG Weichen, Chairman of the University Council of Dalian University of Foreign Languages, PRC

3. 主持人总结发言

Concluding Remarks by the Chair

17:15

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17:45

17:45

论坛结束 The End

## 致辞环节嘉宾介绍

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### SPEAKERS



刘利民  
 LIU Limin

中国教育国际交流协会会长

President of China Education Association for International Exchange

刘利民,教授,博士生导师。现任中国教育国际交流协会会长,欧美同学会副会长、留苏分会会长,第十三届全国政协委员,曾宪梓教育基金会副理事长。历任首都师范大学副校长、党委书记,北京市教育工委副书记、教育委员会主任、教育督导室主任,中国教育部副部长、国家总督学。

长期从事俄语语言学和国情研究,知名俄语学者。现任俄罗斯国际学联第一副主席,曾任中国俄语教学研究会会长、世界俄语学会副会长兼秘书长等职务。因其在俄罗斯语言文学研究推广和中俄人文交流领域的卓越贡献,先后被俄罗斯总统普京亲自授予俄罗斯联邦国家级勋章——友谊勋章和俄罗斯联邦总理金质奖章,荣获俄罗斯语言文学最高奖——普希金奖和“中俄互评人文交流领域十大杰出人物”。

此外,还一直从事基础教育评价与改革、教师队伍建设、教材建设和教学督导等方面的工作,现任第十一届国家总督学顾问、教育部师范类专业认证委员会主任委员、教育部全国汉语国际教育专业研究生教育指导委员会主任委员等。

Dr. LIU Limin is a Professor and Doctoral Supervisor. His current positions include the President of CEAIE, Vice President of Western Returned Scholars Association (Overseas-educated Scholars Association of China), Member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Vice Director of Xianzi Zeng Education Foundation. His previous positions include the Secretary of the CPC Committee of Capital Normal University, Deputy Secretary of Education Committee of Beijing CPC, Director-General of Beijing Municipal Education Commission, Director of the Education Inspectorate Office of Beijing Municipal Government and Vice Minister of Education of China.

Dr. Liu, a well-known scholar of Russian in China, has been engaged in Russian Languages and Literature for a long time. He is the First Vice Chairman of Russian International Union of Students. With his outstanding contribution to the research and promotion of Russian language and literature and Sino-Russian People-to-People Dialogue, he was awarded the Russian Federation State Friendship Medal and the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Gold Medal by Russian President Vladimir Putin in person. He also won the Pushkin Prize, the highest award of Russian language and literature.

Dr. Liu has also devoted himself to research in assessment and improvement of basic education, improvement of teacher's quality, education textbook and inspection on education. His other postings include National Education Inspection Counselor, Chairman of the Professional Accreditation Committee on Normal Category, Chairman of the Steering Committee of Master's Degree in Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages.



谢尔盖·契尔年科  
Sergey V. Chernenko

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俄罗斯联邦驻沈阳总领事馆总领事  
Consul General of the Consulate General of the Russian  
Federation in Shenyang

谢尔盖·契尔年科, 1967年出生于莫斯科, 1990年毕业于莫斯科国际关系学院, 1994年进入俄罗斯外交部。曾就职于俄罗斯外交部和俄罗斯驻外机构。就任俄罗斯驻沈阳总领事前, 曾在俄罗斯联邦外交部领事司任职。

Born in Moscow in 1967, graduated from MGIMO University in 1990, has served in the diplomatic service since 1994. Worked in various positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and its foreign missions. Prior to his appointment as Consul General, worked in the Consular Department of the Russian Foreign Ministry.



满都呼  
MANDAKH Tsogtsaikhan

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蒙古国驻华大使馆参赞  
Counsellor of the Embassy of Mongolia in China

满都呼, 毕业于厦门大学国际法专业, 获法学博士学位。现任蒙古国驻华大使馆参赞, 曾任蒙古国司法总委员会附属司法研究、信息、培训院院长, 外交部国际条约与法律局参赞, 蒙古国立大学法学院兼职讲师。曾在海牙国际私法会议、国际统一私法协会等国际组织从事实习、科研工作。主要研究方向为国际私法、国际公法、司法制度学、国际法与国际关系等。2015年12月, 被长春理工大学法学院聘为客座教授。

MANDAKH Tsogtsaikhan got his bachelor's degree in Law from China and master's degree from Mongolia. Further, he enrolled in Law School of Xiamen University, as a Ph.D. candidate in 2009 and obtained his degree of Doctor of Law majoring in International Law in 2014. During his study, he completed an internship and visiting research programs in 2013 at two prominent international organisations in the field of Private International Law, i.e. Hague Conference on Private International Law in the Netherlands and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law in Rome, Italy.

He worked as a researcher from 2014 to 2015, and then as a director until 2020 at the Judicial Research, Information and Training Institute under the Judicial General Council of Mongolia, which provides research, information and training to judges and court staff, assists judges with professional development, and advises on best practice in administration of justice.

He has worked as a counsellor in the Department of International Treaty and Law of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia from 2020 to 2022, and now serving his duty as a counsellor at the Embassy of Mongolia in China.

In addition to his work, during his stay in Mongolia, he has worked as a part-time teacher in School of Law of the National University of Mongolia, teaching Private International Law.



冯守权  
FENG Shouquan

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中国辽宁省教育厅厅长  
Director General of the Educational Department of Liaoning  
Province, PRC

冯守权,男,汉族,1966年3月出生,中共党员,研究生学历,博士学位,辽宁省教育厅厅长。

FENG Shouquan, male, ethnic Han, born in March 1966, Chinese Communist Party member, Ph.D., the Director General of the Educational Department of Liaoning Province.



王永利  
WANG Yongli

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中国教育国际交流协会副会长、秘书长

Vice President and Secretary General of China Education Association for International Exchange

王永利,长期在教育部国际合作与交流司从事国际教育交流工作,在外交、国际教育交流政策及实践方面有深入研究和丰富经验。曾任驻英使馆公使衔教育参赞、孔子学院总部副总干事、国家汉办副主任、驻新加坡大使馆教育处参赞等职。

毕业于兰州大学,获得新加坡南洋理工大学 MBA 学位。

Mr. WANG Yongli was previously appointed the Minister Counsellor for Education, Chinese Embassy in the UK. Prior to that, he served as the Deputy Director-General of Hanban and the Deputy Chief Executive of the Confucius Institute Headquarters of China. Before joining Hanban, he was the Education Counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Singapore.

Mr. WANG has committed to international exchange and cooperation in education and brought many years of experience in diplomacy, international education policies and educational internationalization. In his various appointments, Mr. WANG has long been engaged in promoting student mobility, joint programs and people-to-people exchanges, etc.

## 主旨发言嘉宾介绍

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## KEYNOTE SPEAKERS





田立新  
TIAN Lixin

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中国教育部语言文字信息管理司司长  
Director-General of Department of Language Information  
Management of MOE, PRC

田立新, 2016 年至今任中国教育部语言文字信息管理司司长。2017 年起, 兼任中国教育国际交流协会第七届理事会常务理事。曾先后在中国教育部国际合作与交流司、中国驻美国大使馆教育处、教育部语言文字应用管理司工作。

TIAN Lixin has been serving as Director-General of Department of Language Information Management of MOE, PRC since 2016. She has been a Standing Member of the 7<sup>th</sup> Council of China Education Association for International Exchange since 2017. Her previous working experiences include working at Department of International Cooperation and Exchanges of MOE, PRC, Education Department of the Chinese Embassy in the United States, and the Department of Language Application and Administration of MOE, PRC.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

### 中国的语言国情和语言文字事业 China's Language Situation and Endeavors in Language Management

中国是一个统一的多民族国家,也是一个多语言、多方言、多文种的国家,共有 56 个民族,使用着 120 多种语言。普通话和规范汉字是中国的国家通用语言文字。根据中国的语言文字方针政策和法律法规,中国推广普及国家通用语言文字,科学保护各民族语言文字,尊重和保障少数民族语言文字的学习和使用。

中国政府历来高度重视语言文字事业的发展。过去十年,中国语言文字事业取得跨越式发展和历史性成就。“十四五”时期,中国将全面提升国家通用语言文字普及水平和质量,提高语言文字规范化标准化信息化水平,加强语言服务能力和服务体系建设,促进中华优秀语言文化传承弘扬和创新发展,构建和谐语言生活,推进语言文字工作治理体系和治理能力现代化,有效服务和推动构建新发展格局,为全面建设社会主义现代化国家提供有力支撑。

东北亚各国在语言文化领域具有良好的合作基础。我们愿同各国同行携手努力,共同推进语言文化领域的全面深度合作,推动文明交流互鉴,服务构建人类命运共同体。

China is a unified yet multi-ethnic country that is the home to diverse languages, dialects, and various written forms. In China, there are altogether 56 ethnic groups who are generally believed to use more than 120 oral languages. Putonghua and standard Chinese characters are the statutory national common language of China. According to relevant laws and policies on Chinese language, China promotes the use of the national common language and protects the languages of all ethnic groups scientifically, meanwhile respects and ensures the learning and using of minority languages.

The Chinese government has made great endeavors for the development of language which has made enormous strides and historic achievements over the past decade. During the construction of the 14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan, the focuses of government work include further advancing the popularization of the national common language, supporting the standardization and informatization of spoken and written languages, strengthening the system of language services provision, promoting the inheritance, promotion and innovative development of China's languages and cultures, and building a harmonious language life in China as a whole. We will modernize and improve the language governance system to effectively serve and promote the construction of a new development pattern and to support the goal of fully building a modern socialist country.

Northeast Asian countries have long good traditions of cooperation in language and culture, and we see extensive space for further cooperation in the future. We are willing to further strengthen such mutual ties, promote exchanges and mutual learning among cultures, and build a closer community with a shared future for mankind.



张素媛  
CHANG Sowon

韩国国立国语院院长

Director-General of the National Institute of Korean Language, ROK

张素媛, 现任韩国国立国语院第12任院长, 博士, 曾担任首尔国立大学韩国语言文学系教授、首尔国立大学语言教育研究所所长、韩国语大会组委会主席、韩国语学会会长、韩国文学翻译研究所理事、首尔国立大学附属学院院长、韩国通信标准委员会广播语言特别委员会委员、韩国国立开放大学教授。

CHANG Sowon is the 12<sup>th</sup> Director-General of the National Institute of Korean Language, Ph.D. She has served as Professor in Department of Korean Language and Literature at Seoul National University, Head of Language Education Institute at Seoul National University, President of the Organizing Committee for the Congress of Korean Language, President of the Society of Korean Linguistics, Board Member of the Literature Translation Institute of Korea, Dean of Extension College of Seoul National University, Member of the Special Committee on Broadcasting Language of Korea Communications Standards Commission, and Professor at Korea National Open University.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 韩国现行语言政策及其挑战 Current Language Policy of Korea and Its Challenges

自20世纪90年代,韩国语言政策就面临着与全球化、社会多元化、信息技术等相关问题前所未有的挑战。无论是在韩国还是海外,学习韩语的需求激增,社会对于学习外语特别是英语的兴趣大幅增加。从20世纪90年代开始,政府一直在推进韩语研究成果的汇编和计算机化。本报告将根据语言环境的变化,介绍韩国语言政策的普遍性和特殊性,并展望未来语言政策的挑战和方向。

Since the 1990s, the language policy of Korea has faced unprecedented and significant issues related to globalization, social diversity, and information technology. There was a surge in demand for learning Korean as a foreign language both in Korea and overseas, and social interest in learning foreign language, especially English, increased greatly. Governmental projects for compiling and computerizing outcomes of Korean language research has continued since the 1990s. This presentation introduces universality and particularity in language policies of Korea depending on the changes in linguistic environment and seeks out future challenges and directions of language policies.



维达·尤欧佐夫娜·米哈尔琴科  
Vida Yuozovna Mikhalchenko

俄罗斯自然科学院院士  
Academician of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences

维达·尤欧佐夫娜·米哈尔琴科, 俄罗斯科学院语言研究所民族语言关系研究中心首席研究员、俄罗斯自然科学院院士、语文学博士、教授; 研究领域包括句法类型学、社会语言学、俄语学、波罗的海语言等, 发表学术论文250余篇, 出版专著《立陶宛语与俄语的相互影响及运用问题》, 合著社会语言学百科全书《世界语言 俄罗斯联邦语言》《俄罗斯少数民族语言数据库》等, 在民族语言政策研究方面成就斐然。

Vida Yuozovna Mikhalchenko is Professor and the Principal Investigator at Research Center of Ethnic and Linguistic Relations of the Institute of Linguistics of Russian Academy of Sciences. She obtained her doctorate in Philology and is an academician of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences. Her research fields include Syntactic Typology, Sociolinguistics, Russian Language, and Baltic Languages. She has published over 250 academic papers, and *Issues of the Co-Influence and Applications between Lithuanian and Russian*. She also co-authored *Encyclopedia of Sociolinguistics*, *World Languages: Languages of Russian Federation*, and *Language Database of Minority Languages of Russia*. She has made remarkable contributions to the studies on ethnic language policy.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 俄罗斯联邦的语言政策 Language Policy of Russian Federation

根据俄罗斯科学院语言学研究所的最新数据,俄罗斯联邦有150多种语言。俄语作为俄罗斯联邦的国语,是国家语言统一的手段。俄罗斯联邦的语言统一水平非常高。同时,国家的复杂构成也决定了语言状况十分复杂。俄罗斯的共和国有自己的宪法与法律,其他某些行政实体也有自己的宪法与法律。语言在功能发展方面多种多样,其发展的不同水平取决于若干社会因素。对于多民族、多语言国家来说,成功的、无冲突的语言政策必须考虑到两种相反的趋势:该国的语言统一与不同语言社区希望保留和发展他们的民族语言与文化。俄罗斯联邦语言政策包括:单语政策模式、双语政策模式、三语政策模式、多语政策模式和差异模式等五种。

According to the latest statistics of the Institute of Linguistics of Russian Academy of Sciences, there are over 150 languages within the Russian Federation. As the national language of the Federation, Russian is the means of the language unity of the country. Russian Federation boasts high level of language unity. At the same time, the complicated composition of the country has determined its very complicated linguistic status quo. The republics of the Russian Federation and in some cases the other administrative entities of the country have their own constitution and laws. Languages vary in terms of functional development, and their different development levels are determined by various social factors. In a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual country, successful and non-conflicting language policy must consider two opposite tendencies: the language unity of the country, and the hopes from different linguistic communities of retaining and developing their ethnic languages and cultures. The language policy of Russia mainly includes five categories: the pattern of monolingual policy, the pattern of bilingual policy, the pattern of trilingual policy, the pattern of multilingual policy, and the differential pattern.



特木尔陶高  
TUMURTOGOO Domii

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蒙古国立大学教授、蒙古国科学院院士  
Professor of Mongolian National University /  
Academician of Mongolian Academy of Sciences

特木尔陶高, 博士, 蒙古国立大学教授, 蒙古国科学院院士。现任国际蒙古学协会名誉会长、蒙古国语言与文学研究所高级研究员。研究领域为蒙古文历史研究、蒙古文碑刻语言学研究, 已出版专著十余部。

TUMURTOGOO Domii, Ph.D., is Professor in Mongolian National University and Academician of Mongolian Academy of Sciences. He is currently the Honorary President of International Association for Mongol Studies and Senior Research Fellow in Institute of Language and Literature. His main research fields include historical study of Mongolian language and linguistic study on the written Mongolian monuments. He is the author of more than ten books.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 世界各地的蒙古文古代碑刻 The Ancient Mongolian Written Monuments Spread over the World

13至16世纪的蒙古木版画、书法和碑文多使用回鹘体蒙古文、八思巴字、中文和阿拉伯文。这些碑刻现在大多不在蒙古国境内,但从史实来看,它们曾属于古代大蒙古国以及元朝、伊儿汗国和金帐汗国统治下的国家。换言之,这些碑文多数不是从蒙古国转移而来,而是仍然保留在原地。还有一些碑文则是由到访过蒙古的西方研究人员、游客和收藏家带走。此外,许多吐鲁番、敦煌以及敖伦苏木古城的古壁刻现多保存在巴黎、莫斯科和东京等地。本研究将就目前已知的蒙古文古代碑刻进行详细讨论。

The Mongolian xylographs, handwritings, and the inscriptions of 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries were written in Uighur Mongolian, Phags-pa, Chinese and Arabic script. Most of those written monuments are kept outside Mongolia. However, according to historical data, those monuments once belonged to the Great Mongol State and the countries ruled by Yuan Dynasty, Ilkhanate and Golden Horde. In other words, most of those written monuments were not transferred from Mongolia, but still kept where they were built. Some of the written monuments were taken by western researchers, travellers, and collectors who visited the land of Mongolia. Besides, many copies of wall inscriptions of Turfan, Dunhuang and Olon sume are now kept in Paris, Moscow and Tokyo. This study will give detailed information of most of the currently known ancient written monuments.





李宇明  
LI Yuming

中国北京语言大学教授

Professor of Beijing Language and Culture University, PRC

北京语言大学教授、享受国务院特殊津贴专家、中国辞书学会会长、中国语言学会语言政策与规划专业委员会会长、国际中国语言学会(2016—2017年)会长、《语言战略研究》主编。主要研究领域为理论语言学、语法学、心理语言学和语言规划学。出版《儿童语言的发展》、《汉语量范畴研究》、《语法研究录》、《中国语言规划论》、《中国语言规划续论》、《中国语言规划三论》、*Language Planning in China*、《当代中国语言学研究》(主编)、《语言学习与教育》、《李宇明语言传播与规划文集》、《人生初年》等著作40余部,发表论文600余篇,被译为蒙、藏、维及日、法、英、俄、韩等多种文字。

LI Yuming is Professor of Beijing Language and Culture University, Expert with Special Government Allowances of the State Council, President of the China Association for Lexicography, Chairman of the Language Policy and Planning Committee of the Chinese Linguistics Society, Chairman of the International Association of Chinese Linguistics (2016—2017), Editor in chief of the *Chinese Journal of Language Policy and Planning*. His main research fields include Theoretical Linguistics, Grammar, Psycholinguistics, and Language Planning. He published over 40 books, including *Language Development in Children*, *A Study on the Quantity Category in Chinese*, *A Study on Grammar*, *A Study on Language Planning in China I*, *A Study on Language Planning in China II*, *A Study on Language Planning in China III*, *Language Planning in China (in English)*, *Contemporary Chinese Linguistics Research (Editor)*, *Language Learning and Education*, *Li Yuming's Collection on Language Circulation and Planning*, *First Years of Life*, and so on. He also published over 600 research papers. His writings have been translated into Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghurian, Japanese, French, English, Russian, and Korean.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 加强东北亚地区语言问题的合作研究 Strengthening the Cooperation in Language Research in Northeast Asia

东北亚是一个地区共同体,有历史、文化、经济、地缘政治及语言等共同关心的问题,应当加强学术上的交流与合作。就语言问题而言,本地区有许多可以合作的课题,比如:拉丁化与本地区的语言规划问题;百年文字改革对本地区文化发展的推动及其负面效应;中日韩汉字研究、教育及国际编码等问题;语言国际传播领域的相互合作;应急语言服务的地区合作;本地区语言及语言生活调查;本地区语言信息化的合作等。希望建立语言问题的学术交流与合作机制,推进东北亚地区的语言研究和语言规划研究,共享语言之利。

As a regional community, Northeast Asian countries have many common concerns in history, culture, economy, geopolitics, and language. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the academic communication and cooperation. In terms of the linguistic research, we can work together on topics such as Latinization and the local language planning, the advantages and disadvantages of the hundred-year-reform of characters on local cultural development, the research, teaching and international coding of Chinese characters in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, cooperation in international circulation of languages, regional cooperation in emergency language services, field research on local languages and language life, cooperation in informatization of local languages. With the academic exchanges and cooperation in linguistics, we could promote the research on language and language planning in Northeast Asia and benefit from the convenience of languages.



李圭甲  
LEE Kyookap

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韩国延世大学教授  
Professor of Yonsei University, ROK

李圭甲, 韩国延世大学资深教授, 曾任中韩人文论坛委员长、韩国中语中文学会会长、世界汉字学会副会长、韩国中国言语学会会长等, 是韩国研究财团选定优秀学者。代表作有《高丽大藏经异体字典》《新编佛经五大音义书汇集》《汉字学教程》《敦煌文献总览》《韩中历代汉字字形表稿》等, 译著有《甲骨文导论》《现代汉字学》等。

LEE Kyookap is a senior Professor at Yonsei University. He was the President of the China-Korea Humanities Forum and the Korean Chinese Society, the Vice President of the World Association of Chinese Characters Society, and the President of the Korean Speech Society of Chinese, etc. He is an outstanding scholar awarded by the Korean Research Foundation. His representative works include *Goryeo Daejeong Sutra Variant Dictionary*, *Collection of Five Great Phonetic Books of the Newly Compiled Buddhist Scriptures*, *Course of Chinese Characters*, *The Overview of Dunhuang Literature*, *List of Chinese Characters Glyphs in the Korean and Chinese Dynasties*, etc. And his translation works include *Introduction to Oracle Bones*, *Modern Chinese Character Studies* and so on.

发言题目及摘要  
Topic & Abstract

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韩国的汉字使用  
The Use of Chinese Characters in Korea

本报告将主要介绍汉字传入韩国的历史时期,并概述汉字当前在韩国的不同使用状况,归纳在韩国的汉字教育机构都有哪些,学校的汉字教育政策发生了怎样的变化,说明韩国不同层次学校教授汉字的情况,并比较其与中国汉字使用的差异。

This presentation will mainly introduce the historical period when Chinese characters were introduced into Korea, and review the different uses of Chinese characters in Korea. It will then summarize the educational institutions of Chinese characters in Korea and the changes in the education policies of Chinese characters in schools. The presentation also illustrates the situation of Chinese characters education in schools at different levels in Korea, and discusses its differences from the use of Chinese characters in China.



丸尾诚  
MARUO Makoto

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日本名古屋大学教授  
Professor of Nagoya University, Japan

丸尾诚, 名古屋大学文学博士, 现为日本国立名古屋大学人文学研究科教授、博士生导师, 主要研究领域为现代汉语语法。任日本中国语教育学会会长(2020年4月—2022年3月)、日本中国语学会副会长(2022年4月—2024年3月)、日中对照语言学会常务理事、日本NHK广播讲座《每日汉语》讲师(2021年4月—2021年9月)。

MARUO Makoto, with a Ph.D. in Literature (Nagoya University), is currently Professor at Nagoya University Graduate School of Humanities and Ph.D. supervisor. His main research field is Modern Chinese Grammar. He is the President of the Japan Association of Chinese Language Education (April 2020—March 2022), Vice President of the Chinese Linguistic Society of Japan (April 2022—March 2024), Standing Council Member of the Association of Japanese Chinese Contrastive Linguistics and also a lecturer of NHK radio program (Chinese) (April 2021—September 2021)

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 日本汉语教学的现状和展望 The Present and Prospect of Chinese Language Teaching in Japan

受国际化的影响,现代社会对英语运用能力的要求越来越高,导致学习英语之外“第二外语”的机会越来越少,日本的大学课程也不例外。我们的疑问是,只学英语是否就能实现国际化。实际上,SDGs(可持续发展目标)也重视多样性。为了真正了解其他国家的现实、尊重其文化习俗,学习该国的语言是必不可少的。报告者将根据大学汉语教学的经验,对“学生学习汉语的意义在哪里?”“教师的任务是什么?”等问题进行探讨。

Under the influence of internationalization, the society poses higher requirement for people's English language ability, resulting in less opportunity to learn a "second foreign language" for language learners. This is also reflected in the university courses in Japan. To this day, our concern is whether learning English alone can achieve the goal of internationalization. As a matter of fact, the SDGs (sustainable development goals) also value diversity. We hold that it is essential to learn the languages of other nations in order to truly understand their realities and respect their cultural practices. In this presentation, based on my experience of teaching Chinese, I will discuss questions like "What is the significance of learning Chinese for students?", "What are the tasks of teachers?", etc.

标志性成果发布嘉宾

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**RELEASE GUESTS OF REPRESENTATIVE  
ACHIEVEMENTS**



崎川隆  
 SAKIKAWA Takashi

吉林大学教授  
 Professor of Jilin University

崎川隆，吉林大学考古学院古籍研究所教授。1999年考取日本庆应义塾大学考古专业博士研究生。2002—2004年在吉林大学考古系进修，2004年考入吉林大学古籍研究所师从吴振武教授攻读博士学位，2009年获得历史学博士学位，同年留校任教。2016年9月—2017年8月，赴美国哥伦比亚大学唐氏早期中国研究中心做访问学者。博士论文获2011年全国优秀博士论文提名奖。主要研究方向为中国古文字学和考古学，所撰专著《宾组甲骨文分类研究》（上海人民出版社，2012年）获教育部2015年社会科学优秀成果奖三等奖。在国内外撰有学术论文三十余篇。与吴振武等合著《吉林大学藏甲骨集》（上海古籍出版社，2021年），与稻畑耕一郎合译裘锡圭《文字学概要》（东方书店，2022年）。

SAKIKAWA Takashi is Professor at Institute for Ancient Documents of School of Archaeology, Jilin University. His main research fields include Chinese Paleography and Archaeology. In 1999, he got the master degree in Archaeology at Keio University, Japan. From 2002 to 2004, he went to Jilin University for further study. After five years' study with professor Wu Zhenwu from Institute for Ancient Documents, he got the doctorate in Historiography in 2009 and stayed working at the university ever after. From September, 2016 to August, 2017, he worked at Tang Center for Early China of Columbia University, USA as a visiting scholar. He was chosen as National Best Doctoral Dissertation Nominee. He has published more than 30 articles on journals and his monograph entitled *A Study on the Classifications of Bin Group's Oracle* (Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2012) was awarded the third prize of 2015 Social Science Outstanding Achievement from Ministry of Education. He co-authored the book entitled *A Collection of Oracle Bones in Jilin University* (Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House) with Professor Wu Zhenwu in 2021. Together with Professor Koichiro Inahata, he co-translated the book *A Brief Introduction to Philology* written by Qiu Xigui (Oriental Publishing House, 2022).





余桂林  
YU Guilin

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中国商务印书馆副总编辑  
Vice Editor in Chief of the Commercial Press, PRC

余桂林, 商务印书馆副总编辑, 编审; 中国辞书学会副秘书长。主要从事汉语辞书编纂和词汇学、社会语言学研究。参与策划编写《全球华语词典》《全球华语大词典》《现代汉语学习词典》《新华新词语词典》等工具书, 担任《现代汉语词典》(第 6 版、第 7 版) 责任编辑; 参加国家语委语言生活绿皮书《中国语言生活状况报告》项目。

YU Guilin is the Vice Editor in Chief, the editor of the Commercial Press, and the Vice Secretary General of China Association for Lexicography. He is engaged in the compilation of dictionaries and the research of Lexicology and Sociolinguistics. He participated in the design and compilation of *Dictionary of Global Chinese Languages*, *Comprehensive Dictionary of Global Chinese Languages*, *Xinhua Dictionary of Chinese Neologisms*, and other dictionaries. He is also the chief editor of *Modern Chinese Dictionary* (the sixth edition and the seventh edition). He participated in “The Report of the Language Situation in China”, the project of Green Paper on Language Situation in China conducted by the National Language Commission of China.

## 发言嘉宾介绍及发言摘要(分论坛一)

(发言人组内排序不分先后)

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## **SPEAKERS AND ABSTRACTS (SUB-FORUM 1)**

(Listed in random order)



李宽珪  
LEE Kwankyu

韩国高丽大学教授  
Professor of Korea University, ROK

李宽珪, 韩国高丽大学教授, 博士生导师。主要研究领域为韩语语言学、韩国教育政策研究、国语教育研究。现任高丽大学韩国语教育研究所所长, 曾任国语教育学会会长、韩国语法教育学会会长、国立国语研究院国语规范委员会委员、文化体育观光部国语审查委员会委员。出版著作近30部, 发表论文130余篇。代表著作有《国语教育语法论》《朝韩语文规范变迁与课题》等。在韩国语教育、韩国语语法、系统功能语言学研究方面成果丰硕。

LEE Kwankyu is Professor at Korea University, Ph.D. supervisor. His main research fields include Korean Linguistics, Korean Educational Policy, and studies of National Language Education. He serves as the Director at Institute of Korean Language Education, University of Korean. He served successively as the Director of the Society of National Education, Director of the Society of Korean Grammar Education, Member of the Committee of National Language Standardization of National Institute of Korean Language, and Member of Language Committee of Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. He published nearly 30 monographs and over 130 academic papers. His representative works include *On National Education Grammar*, *Change and Projects in Korean Language Standardization*, etc. He has written abundantly on Korean Language Education, Korean Grammar and Systemic-Functional Linguistics.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 韩国的国语政策、国语教育、国语运动 National Language Policy, National Language Education and National Language Movement in Korea

随着甲午更张拉开近代化序幕,韩国的国语意识开始觉醒,韩文文字作为唤醒国语意识的重要工具,逐渐成为国语政策、国语教育及国语运动的核心。本报告以韩国开化期(1894-1910)、强占期(1910-1945)、自主期(1945-现在)的时代划分为线,考察韩国国语政策的发展与演变情况,并系统论述与之相应的国语教育和国语运动,分析探讨韩国国语政策与国家意识之间的相互作用和关系。

With the prelude of modernization after Gabo Reform, the awareness of National Language was aroused in Korea. As an important tool to arouse this awareness, Korean literary writings gradually became the core of National Language Policy, National Language Education and National Language Movement. This presentation, following the chronological order of the Period of Initiating (1894-1910), the Period of Occupation (1910-1945) and the Period of Automaticity (1945 till now), investigates the development and change in the National Language Policy in Korea, remarks on the corresponding National Language Education and National Language Movement, and analyzes the interaction and relationship between Korean National Language Policy and the National Consciousness.



曹志耘  
CAO Zhiyun

中国浙江师范大学教授  
Professor of Zhejiang Normal University, PRC

曹志耘, 浙江师范大学人文学院教授, 中国方言研究院院长, 国家语委咨询委员会委员, 中国语言资源保护工程首席专家, 中国语言学会副会长、全国汉语方言学会副会长、浙江省语言学会副会长。主要研究领域为汉语方言学、地理语言学、语言资源保护研究, 代表性研究成果《汉语方言地图集》获高等学校科学研究优秀成果奖(人文社会科学)一等奖, 主编出版《中国濒危语言志》《中国语言文化典藏》《中国方言民俗图典》等系列丛书。

CAO Zhiyun is Professor at the College of Humanities of Zhejiang Normal University and the dean of the Academy of Chinese Dialect. He is a Member of the Advisory Committee of the National Language Commission and the Leading Expert of the Project of Protecting Language Resources of China. He is the Vice President of Chinese Linguistics Society, Vice President of National Chinese Dialect Society, and Vice President of Zhejiang Provincial Linguistics Society. His main research fields include Chinese Dialectology, Geographical Linguistics, and the protection of linguistic resources. *Linguistic Atlas of Chinese Dialects*, one of his representative research results, won the first prize of the Outstanding Achievement Award for Scientific Research (Humanities and Social Sciences) of Colleges and Universities, and as the Editor in Chief, he published series of books, such as *Annuals of Chinese Endangered Languages*, *Chinese Language and Culture Archives* and *The Illustrated Book of Chinese Dialect Folklore*.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 中国语言资源保护与语言多样性 Protection of Chinese Language Resources and Language Diversity

本报告在简要介绍中国语言资源保护工程的基础上, 阐述语保工程在保护和促进语言多样性中的作用。一是记录保存濒危语言方言。语保工程调查记录了中国 123 种语言和全部汉语方言, 包括若干种未被调查过的语言和数百种面临消亡的语言方言。二是以保存促保护。语保工程虽然以保存为主要目的, 但保存也能促进保护, 或在一定程度上起到保护作用。三是为世界语保提供借鉴。语保工程是一次重要而成功的实践, 在统筹规划、组织实施、规范标准等方面可为其他国家提供借鉴和参考。

Based on a brief introduction to the Project of Protecting Chinese Language Resources, the roles of the Project in protecting and promoting language diversity are expounded. First, the project helps to record and preserve endangered language dialects. The Project surveyed and recorded 123 languages and all Chinese dialects in China, including several previously uninvestigated languages and hundreds of language dialects facing extinction. Second, the project promotes language protection through language preservation. Although the main purpose of the Project is to preserve language resources, preservation can also promote protection, or play a protective role to a certain extent. Thirdly, the project can provide reference for the protection of language resources in the world. The Project is an important and successful practice, which can provide experience and reference for other countries in the aspects of overall planning, organization and implementation, and standardization, etc.



杉村泰  
SUGIMURA Yasushi

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日本名古屋大学教授  
Professor of Nagoya University, Japan

杉村泰, 名古屋大学大学院人文学研究科教授。2000年12月博士毕业于名古屋大学, 研究兴趣为日本语学、日本语教育。已正式发表学术论文 169 篇, 出版著作10余部, 曾任汉语母语者日语教育研究会会长, 现为日语误用与日语教育学会副会长, 东亚日本学研究会副会长、会刊主编。

SUGIMURA Yasushi, who received his Ph.D. from Nagoya University in December 2000, is currently Professor at the Graduate School of Humanities, Nagoya University. His main research fields include Japanese studies and Japanese Language Education. He has published 169 academic articles and 10 monographs. He was once the President of the Society of Japanese Education for Native Mandarin Speakers, and now serves as the Vice President of the Society of Japanese Misuse and Japanese Education and the Society of East-Asian Japanese Study. He is also the Editor in Chief of the society journal.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

日语自动词、他动词、被动的选择—日语母语者和日语学习者的比较

The Choice of Transitive, Intransitive Verbs and Passives in Japanese:  
A Contrast Between Native Japanese Speakers and Japanese Learners

本研究将围绕例(1)至(5)中的日语自动词、他动词、被动态的选择,比较日语母语者与学习者(中文、韩语、英语、高棉语、马来语、乌兹别克语母语者)的选择倾向。

- (1) 電池が切れて時計(が/を) (止まった/止めた/止められた)。
- (2) 風でドア(が/を)バタンと(開いた/開けた/開けられた)。
- (3) 地震で家(が/を) (壊れた/壊した/壊された)。
- (4) さあ、今日の夕食のメニュー(が/を) (決まった/決めた/決められた)よ。
- (5) コーヒーにミルク(が/を) (入って/入れて/入れられて) 飲む

研究发现,日语母语者在具备动作目的意识的情况下,倾向于选择他动词,否则即使是人为事态,亦倾向于选择自动词。与此相对,日语学习者在自发性事态的情况下易于选择自动词,在受到风力、地震等外力影响的情况下,即使是自然现象,也倾向于选择他动词或被动态。此外,本研究还将比较不同母语学习者之间的差异。

This study will compare the selection tendencies of native Japanese speakers with that of Japanese learners (native speakers of Chinese, Korean, English, Cambodian, Malay, or Uzbek), in terms of the selection of Japanese transitive, intransitive verbs and passives as in examples (1) to (5).

- (1) 電池が切れて時計(が/を) (止まった/止めた/止められた)。
- (2) 風でドア(が/を)バタンと(開いた/開けた/開けられた)。
- (3) 地震で家(が/を) (壊れた/壊した/壊された)。
- (4) さあ、今日の夕食のメニュー(が/を) (決まった/決めた/決められた)よ。
- (5) コーヒーにミルク(が/を) (入って/入れて/入れられて) 飲む

It finds that native Japanese speakers tend to choose transitive verbs when they are aware of the purpose of the action. Otherwise, they tend to use intransitive verbs, even in the case of man-induced events. In contrast, Japanese learners tend to choose intransitive verbs in the case of self-initiated events and transitive verbs or passives when the cases are influenced by external forces such as wind and earthquakes, even if they are natural phenomena. In addition, the study also discusses the differences between learners with different mother tongues.





图门其其格  
Tumentsetseg

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中国内蒙古大学教授

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图门其其格, 内蒙古大学蒙古学学院周边国家研究所原所长, 现任内蒙古大学蒙古国研究中心教授, 硕士生导师, 内蒙古大学满洲里学院蒙古国研究中心名誉主任, 中国蒙古国研究会常务理事, 世界民族学会常务理事, 高校国际政治研究会理事, 中央广播电视总台专家库成员。主要研究方向为蒙古国国别研究、中蒙关系研究。获得内蒙古自治区社科优秀成果三等奖、优秀奖, 教育部社科司优秀调研报告奖, 国家民委优秀调研报告三等奖等多项奖励。多年来, 关注中蒙关系研究、蒙古国语言政策研究。出版专著 1 部、合著 2 部, 在国内外学术刊物发表论文 60 余篇, 完成若干项研究课题。

Professor Tumentsetseg, former Director of the Center of Studying Neighboring Countries in the School of Mongolian Studies of Inner Mongolia University, now works as master's supervisor and Honorary Director at the Center for Studies of Mongolia of Manzhouli College, Inner Mongolia University. She is also the Standing Council Member of China Mongolian Studies Association and the World Ethnology Association, Director of the Collegiate International Political Research Association, and Member of the expert pool of the China Media Group. Her main research fields include Mongolian studies and Sino-Mongolian relations studies. She has won the third prize and excellent prize for Outstanding Achievements in Social Sciences in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the Excellent Research Report Award of the Department of Social Sciences of MOE, and the third prize of the Excellent Research Report of the National Ethnic Affairs Commission and many other awards. Long devoted to the research on Sino-Mongolian relations and Mongolian language policy, she has completed 1 monograph, 2 co-authored works, more than 60 papers in academic journals at home and abroad, and several projects.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 文字改革对蒙古国社会文化的影响 The Impact of Language Reform on Mongolian Social Culture

蒙古国从1946年起废弃传统文字而使用以西里尔字母为基础的西里尔蒙古文。20世纪90年代以来,随着蒙古国内外形势的急剧变化,围绕新旧文字改革的争议日益凸显。蒙古国一直为恢复使用传统文字而努力,但恢复使用传统文字似乎并不容易。为什么当时改革传统文字十分顺利,而现今恢复传统文字却又十分艰难。本报告尝试从社会发展的视角梳理当时蒙古国文字改革所具备的社会条件,进而分析文字改革对蒙古社会变迁所产生的深刻影响,探求文字改革被蒙古社会大众广泛认可的原因。

Since 1946, Mongolia has abandoned traditional language and adopted Cyrillic alphabet-based Cyrillic Mongolian. Since the 1990s, however, with the rapid changes both at home and abroad, disputes over the reform of the old and new characters have become increasingly prominent. Mongolia has been working hard to restore the use of traditional characters, but it does not seem to be easy. Why is it so difficult to restore the traditional writing while the reform of the traditional writing was very easy? This presentation, from the perspective of social development, attempts to sort out the social conditions for the reform of the Mongolian characters at that time, and then analyzes the profound impact of the language reform on Mongolian social changes so as to explore the reasons why the language reform was widely accepted by the Mongolian society.



额·普日布扎布  
E. Purevjav

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蒙古国科学院教授

Professor of Mongolian Academy of Sciences

额·普日布扎布, 蒙古国科学院教授, 博士生导师。主要研究领域为蒙古语言和蒙古语言学发展史。现任蒙古国科学院语言文学研究所语言研究室主任、首席专家。曾任蒙古国科学院语言文学专业学术秘书长, 在日本大阪外国语大学和东京外国语大学担任蒙古语专业客座教授。发表学术研究作品多部, 其中代表作有《蒙古语口语文化研究》、24卷本系列作品《蒙古语言研究》以及蒙古国著名学者传记《大学者、院士一波·仁钦》等, 在蒙古语言学发展史研究方面成果显著。

E. Purevjav is Professor and Ph.D. supervisor of Mongolian Academy of Sciences. His main research fields include Mongolian language and the development history of Mongolian Linguistics. He is now the Director and Chief Expert of the Language Research Office of the Institute of Language and Literature, Mongolian Academy of Sciences. He was the Academic Secretary General of the Institute of Language and Literature, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, and served as a visiting professor of Mongolian at Osaka University of Foreign Studies and Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in Japan. He has published many academic research works, among which his representative works are *Research on Spoken Language Culture of Mongolian*, *Research on Mongolian Language* (24 volume series) and *B. Rinchen: Greatest Scholar and Academician* (Biography of a famous Mongolian scholar). He has made remarkable achievements in the study of the history of Mongolian Linguistics.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 蒙古国的语言政策：蒙古语与母语问题 Mongolian Language Policy: Mongolian and Mother Tongue

学界通常认为，蒙古国语言学与传播学始于1930年代，并开始关注文学语言及其规范问题。尤其是1990年代开始，《蒙古国宪法》《国家安全构想》《蒙古国官方语言法》等法律法规相继推出，旨在保护发展蒙古语言文字，推动强化积极的语言文字政策。此外，蒙古国结合“国际母语日”和“蒙古国母语日”等活动，采取积极态度，确保国家语言文字政策的实施为大众日常生活提供语言规范。本报告回顾蒙古国蒙古语言文字相关学术话语与法律法规，以蒙古文与母语关系为例，试图回答，对于一个民族和国家，语言文字为何如此重要。

It is generally believed that Mongolian Linguistics and Communication studies began in the 1930s and since then scholars began to pay attention to literary language and its norms. Especially since the 1990s, laws and regulations such as *The Constitution of Mongolia*, *National Security Concept*, and *Law of Official Language of Mongolia* have been introduced one after another, aiming to protect and develop the Mongolian language and promote the strengthening of active language policies. In addition, Mongolia has taken a positive attitude in combination with activities such as “International Mother Language Day” and “Mongolian Mother Language Day” to ensure that the implementation of the national language and character policy provides language norms in the daily lives of the public. This presentation first reviews the academic discourse and laws and regulations related to spoken and written Mongolian language in Mongolia, and then, taking the relationship between Mongolian language and mother language as an example, attempts to answer why language is so important for a nation and a country.



张日培  
ZHANG Rippei

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张日培,上海市教育科学研究院高等教育研究所副所长,国家语委国家语言文字政策研究中心常务副主任,国家语委科研机构秘书处主任,研究方向为语言政策与规划、语言教育、语言智库建设。国家语委语言生活皮书《中国语言政策研究报告》主编、《中国语言文字事业发展报告》(2017-2021年度)执行主编、《上海语言生活状况报告》联合主编。

ZHANG Rippei is the Vice Director of Higher Education Research Institute of Shanghai Academy of Educational Sciences, Executive Deputy Director of National Research Center for Language Policies of SAES, and the Director of the Secretariat of Research Institution of the National Language Commission. His main research fields include language policy and planning, language education and the development of Language Think Tank. He is the Editor in Chief of *Study of Language Policies in China* by the National Language Commission, the Executive Editor of *Development of Languages and Writing in China* (2017-2021) and joint Editor in Chief of *Language Situation in Shanghai*.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 中国的语言政策：构建和谐语言生活 China's Language Policy: Building a Harmonious Language Life

“和谐”“和合”“和而不同”是中国传统哲学、中华思想文化的核心理念。构建和谐语言生活是新世纪以来中国语言政策的重要目标和任务，反映了中国政府语言规划观的发展与进步。构建和谐语言生活的前提是统筹语言全局，政策路径主要包括科学治理社会语言文字应用、加强对语言生活的观察与研究、提升公民语言能力、引导社会语言意识、服务社会语言应用、重视并发挥好语言的文化功能等。

“Harmony”, “Hehe”, and “harmony in diversity” are core concepts in traditional Chinese philosophy and Chinese thought and culture. Building a harmonious language life has been an important goal and task of China’s language policy since the 21<sup>st</sup> century, reflecting the development and progress of the Chinese government’s concept of language planning. The premise of building a harmonious language life is to coordinate the overall situation of language, and the policy path mainly includes scientific governance of the application of social language and writing, strengthening observation and research on language life, improving citizens’ language proficiency, guiding social language awareness, serving the application of social language, and attaching importance to and giving play to the cultural function of language.



石黑圭  
ISHIGURO Kei

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日本国立国语研究所教授  
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and Linguistics, Japan

石黑圭, 日本国立国语研究所共同利用推进中心主任、教授, 一桥大学联席教授、博士生导师, 兼任日本文化厅文化审议会委员、日本东京都教育厅“学业基础”项目组委员、日本語学会评议员、日本語文法学会评议员、表达学会理事等。主要从事日语语言学和日语教育的研究。出版专著23部、合著19部, 发表论文90余篇。荣获第16届、第20届国立国语研究所“所长奖”、第7届日本語教育学会“奖励奖”、第15届日本語教育学会“学会活动贡献奖”。

ISHIGURO Kei is Professor and Director of Center for the Promotion of Collaborative Research at National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics, Professor and Ph.D. supervisor at Hitotsubashi University, Committee Member of Japan Agency for Cultural Affairs, Committee Member of “Foundation for Learning Project” of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Board of Education, Councillor of The Society for Japanese Linguistics, Councillor of The Society of Japanese Grammar. He mainly researches on Japanese Linguistics and Japanese Language Education, and published 23 monographs, 19 joint monographs, and more than 90 academic papers. He was awarded the 16<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> “Director’s Award” at National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics, the 7<sup>th</sup> “Encouragement Award” at Association of Japanese Language Education, the 15<sup>th</sup> “Award for the Contribution to the Society’s Activities” at Association of Japanese Language Education.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 日本的语言政策——从标准化到多样化 Japanese Language Policy: From Standardization to Diversification

日本的语言政策被称为“国语政策”，自明治时期(1868-1912年)以来在日本持续实施推广，旨在努力改善语言生态环境，以便国民在日常生活中使用标准日语进行交流沟通。然而，以标准日语(国家通用语言)和汉字使用规范(“当用汉字表”和“常用汉字表”)为代表，以标准化为导向的“国语政策”在20世纪已基本完成了使命，使日语成为了日本国内“随时随地可与任何人进行交流”的一种通用语言。本报告主要介绍当前日本语言政策实施的案例，阐明当前瞬息万变、多样化的21世纪日本社会中，语言政策的重心已从语言标准化政策转向为语言多样化政策，旨在努力为人们，尤其是为社会弱势群体，提供相应的语言生态环境。

The Japanese language policy is called “national language policy” and has been continuously implemented since the Meiji period (1868-1912) as an effort to improve the environment for smooth communication in daily life in Japanese language. However, the role of standardization-oriented language policy, represented by the Standard Japanese Language (the national lingua franca) and the limitation of the Chinese character in Japanese (such as Toyo Kanji-hyo, List of Kanji for General Use, and Joyo Kanji-hyo, List of characters for daily use) to enable communication “anytime, anywhere, with anyone” in Japanese language, has largely ended in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This presentation will introduce some examples of how the focus of language policy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century has shifted to a diversification-oriented language policy that aims to create a language environment that supports people, especially the socially vulnerable, in a rapidly changing and diverse Japanese society.



## 发言嘉宾介绍及发言摘要(分论坛二)

(发言人组内排序不分先后)

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## **SPEAKERS AND ABSTRACTS (SUB-FORUM 2)**

(Listed in random order)



罗布桑旺丹·玛娜尔扎布  
MANALJAV Luvsanvandan

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蒙古国教育与培训学院 (IET) 院长

Director of the Mongolian Institute of Education and Training, Mongolia

罗布桑旺丹·玛娜尔扎布, 博士, 教授, 蒙古国教育与培训学院(IET)院长。主要研究领域为汉学研究、普通语言学、比较语言学、外语教学法、蒙古语语言学等, 是蒙古国著名汉学家、语言学家。其代表作有专著《<蒙古秘史>的语音系统》、编著《遍布世界各地的蒙古地名》等9部, 学术论文近70篇。曾赴澳大利亚、德国、中国等多国访学, 熟悉国际高等教育教学体系与教学法, 在汉学、语言学、语言学教学法、翻译理论等领域著有丰富的研究成果。

MANALJAV Luvsanvandan is Ph.D., Professor and Director of the Mongolian Institute of Education and Training (IET). Her main research fields include Sinology studies, General Linguistics, Comparative Linguistics, Foreign Language Teaching, Mongolian Linguistics, etc. She is a distinguished sinologist and linguist in Mongolia. Her representative works include 9 books such as the monograph *The phonetic structure of the language of "The Secret History of Mongols"*, the compilation of *Mongolian Place Names All over the World*, and nearly 70 academic papers. Professor Manaljav has visited many countries such as Australia, Germany and China, and is familiar with the teaching system and pedagogy of international higher education. She has rich research results in the fields of Sinology, Linguistics, Linguistic Pedagogy and Translation Theory.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 古代汉语教材《老乞大》研究 Chinese Version of *Liochida-Noguldai*

自古以来,蒙古人、女真人(后来的满人)、朝鲜人、日本人就在东北亚地区共同生存,他们有时相互交战,有时和平共处。蒙元时期,上述民族相互交融,同时他们也拥有自己古老的文化与文字。《老乞大》是朝鲜李朝时期的汉语教材,由汉语、蒙古语、满语和朝鲜语书写,是东北亚地区民族融合的典型例证。汉语版《老乞大》是其他语言版本的主要母本。因此,《老乞大》作为其他民族学习汉语的“外语教材”,是开展外语教学法类型学研究,以及从语言发展史和翻译学角度开展学术研究的珍贵资料。本报告拟对中文版《老乞大》进行观察性研究。

Since ancient times, Mongols, Jurchis /later Manchus / Koreans, and Japanese people have lived side by side in Northeast Asia. These nations sometimes attacked each other, sometimes were in peace and cooperated. For example, during the Mongolian Yuan Dynasty, these nations were encountering each other, and they had an ancient culture and their own written languages. The *Laochida-Noguldai* textbook created during the Joseon Dynasty of Korea, written in Chinese, Mongolian, Manchu, and Korean languages, is a clear example of the fusion of the above-mentioned peoples. *Laochida* is the Chinese version and the main text of other language versions.

Thus, the foreign language textbook *Laochida* is a very valuable resource for the typological study of foreign language teaching methods and from the historical and translational perspectives of language development.

This presentation will present an observational study of the Chinese version of *Laochida*.



笹原宏之  
SASAHARA Hiroyuki

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日本早稻田大学教授  
Professor of Waseda University, Japan

笹原宏之,男,1965年出生于日本东京。本科毕业于早稻田大学中文系,硕博毕业于该校日本文学部,被称为日本“国字”研究第一人。现任早稻田大学社会科学研究科教授,博士生导师。兼任日本汉字学会理事,日本語学会评议员,《新明解国语辞典》编委,NHK广播用词委员,常用汉字、人名用汉字、JIS汉字修订委员。出版专著《国字的位相与展开》《日本的汉字》《方言汉字》等。荣获金田一京助博士纪念奖、白川静纪念东洋文字文化奖。

SASAHARA Hiroyuki, male, was born in Tokyo, Japan in 1965. He graduated from Waseda University with a bachelor's degree from its Chinese Department and both a master's and doctorate from its Japanese Literature Department. He is known as the first person to study Japanese "national character". He is currently Professor and Ph.D. supervisor at the Graduate School of Social Sciences of Waseda University. He is also a Council Member of the Japanese Kanji Society, a reviewer of The Society for Japanese Linguistics, an editorial board member of *the New Interpretation Mandarin Dictionary*, a member of the NHK Broadcasting Terms Committee, and also a revision committee member of commonly used Chinese characters, Chinese characters for personal names, and JIS Chinese characters. His published monographs include *The Phase and Development of Chinese Characters*, *Japanese Chinese Characters*, *Dialect Chinese Characters*, etc. He has received the Dr. Kyosuke Kinadaichi Memorial Award and Shirakawa Shizuka Memorial Oriental Character Culture Award.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 日本姓名命名文化及其假名读法政策的现状与课题 The Current Situation and Issues of Japanese Naming Culture and its Kana Pronunciation Policy

日本自古以来在姓名领域,有着与中国不同的命名体系。从使用汉字之初,在日本逐渐呈现出用汉字表记姓名的倾向,并出现了用汉字思考姓与孩子的名字的现象。父母拥有孩子名字的命名权,作为日本汉字与传统用法互相结合的结果,名字中出现了各种各样的汉字读法与表记方式。虽然新奇的名字向来都有,但近年来出现了不少让人产生违和感的新奇名字。本报告概括总结日本惯用的命名文化以及对它的一般认知。与此同时,鉴于本人正在参加今年的“关于对户籍中的所有姓名的标注假名的政策”立法化的法制审议会,因此也将从政策与命名习惯的关系阐述该课题研究的价值和意义。

Japan has had a different naming system from that in China since ancient times. After adopting the Chinese characters, the Japanese gradually tended to employ them to represent names, and began to think about children's surnames and given names based on Chinese characters. Parents have the right to name their children, and as a result of the combination of Japanese kanji and traditional usages, a variety of kanji pronunciations and representations have emerged in names. Although novel names have always existed, in recent years, there have been many novel names that make people feel strange. This presentation provides a general review of the naming culture used in Japan and the general understanding of it. At the same time, since I am participating in this year's legal review meeting for the legislation of the Policy on the Adding Phonetic Characters of All Names in the Household Register, I will also explain the value and significance of this research with reference to the relationship between the policy and naming convention.



文秋芳  
WEN Qiufang

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中国北京外国语大学教授  
Professor of Beijing Foreign Studies University, PRC

文秋芳,北京外国语大学教授,博士生导师,中国外语与教育研究中心专职研究员,北京外国语大学许国璋语言高等研究院院长,国家教材委员会外语学科专家委员会主任,中国英汉语比较研究会副会长,亚洲英语教学研究会副会长。

WEN Qiufang is Professor of Beijing Foreign Studies University, Ph.D. supervisor, full-time researcher at the National Research Center for Foreign Language Education, Dean of the Xu Guozhang Institute for Advanced Studies in Linguistics BFSU, Director of Foreign Language Education Department of the National Textbook Committee, Vice President of the China Association for Comparative Studies of English and Chinese, and Vice President of Asia TEFL.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

### 加强外语教育，促进心灵沟通 Strengthening Foreign Language Education and Promoting Heart-to-Heart Communication

交通的互联互通，能够让具有不同文化背景的人群打破千山万水的阻隔，来到异国亲身体会当地的风土人情；进入网络互联互通的时代，不同文化背景的人群能够足不出户就可以在“云端”欣赏异国风情。然而交通和网络的互联互通难以保证不同文化人群之间的心灵相通。要实现这一目标，人们必须要掌握对方母语这一语言符号工具。鉴于此，为了增强中国人民和东北亚人民的交流，中国政府长期一直非常重视在高校开展东北亚国家官方语言教育。自新中国成立，我国高校开设俄语、日语、朝鲜语和蒙古语本科专业的高校数量一直呈上升趋势，同时我国赴东北亚国家大学留学的学生数也在不断增加。2018年教育部高等教育司组织高等学校教学指导委员会研究制定了《普通高等学校本科专业类教学质量国家标准》。在该国家标准的指引下，俄、日、朝、蒙语言人才的培养质量已有显著提高。这将大大促进东北亚国家人民之间的文化交流和文明互鉴。

The development of transportation enables people of different cultural backgrounds to overcome the barriers of mountains and rivers and to experience the local life in foreign countries. With the advent of the Internet era, these people could virtually enjoy the exotic foreign cultures without ever leaving their rooms. However, the convenience provided by transportation and the Internet does not guarantee heart-to-heart communication among people of different cultures. To achieve this goal, people must master other foreign languages as communicative tools. In view of this, the Chinese government has attached great importance to the launching of the Northeast Asian official language programs in universities and colleges in order to promote the communication between the Chinese people and the people from other parts of Northeast Asia. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the number of Chinese universities and colleges offering undergraduate programs of Russian, Japanese, Korean, and Mongolian languages has been increasing. The same is true of the number of Chinese students studying overseas for college degrees in Northeast Asian countries. In 2018, under the organization of the Department of Higher Education in Chinese Ministry of Education, the Steering Committee for Teaching in Higher Education Institutions compiled *The National Standard for Assessing the Quality of Teaching in Undergraduate Programs Offered by Regular Higher Education Institutions*. Under the guidance of The Standard, the Russian, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian language programs have seen a substantial improvement in the quality of education, which will promote cultural exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations between people of Northeast Asia.



宋享根  
SONG Hyangkeun

韩国釜山外国语大学教授

Professor of Busan University of Foreign Studies, ROK

宋享根, 韩国釜山外国语大学教授, 博士生导师。主要研究领域为韩国语教育政策、对比语言学。韩国语应用语言学会会长, 曾任韩国语学会会长、国际韩国语教育学会会长、韩国文化体育观光部世宗学堂财团理事长。获得韩国文化体育观光部部长表彰奖、韩国总统表彰奖。在韩国及国际上发表核心论文近百篇, 出版著作《韩国语教育研究的理解》《History, Language and Culture in Korea》等多部。在韩国语教育, 尤其是教育政策研究方面颇有建树。

SONG Hyangkeun is Professor at Busan University of Foreign Studies, Ph.D. supervisor. His main research fields include Korean Language Education Policy, and Contrastive Linguistics. He is the President of the International Society of Korean Applied Linguistics, former President of the Society of Korean Language, former President of International Korean Language Education, and former President of the King Sejong Institute Foundation. He has won the 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Prize of Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, and the Prize of the Korean President. He has published nearly 100 academic papers in the core journals in Korea and overseas, and many monographs including *Understanding the Study of Korean Education*, and *History, Language and Culture in Korea*. He is influential in Korean Education, especially on the education policy.



## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

### 新冠疫情时代韩国语教育的发展与未来 The Development and the Future of Korean Language Education in the Era of Pandemic

突如其来的新冠疫情打乱了正常教学节奏,传统的韩语课堂学习迎来困难与挑战。随着疫情常态化防控持续推进,线上教学日渐活跃,与之伴随而来的线上教学效果评价研究成为亟待解决的课题。本报告主要从线上教育的媒介、非面对面时代的线上教育和学习者认识、非面对面时代的韩国语教育政策、非面对面时代韩国语教育的研究动态分析以及后疫情时代韩国语教育的课题五个层面就新冠疫情时代韩国语教育的发展与未来进行详尽论述。

The sudden outbreak of COVID-19 has interrupted the normal tempo of teaching, and the traditional Korean classroom study has encountered difficulties and challenges. With the advancement of regular epidemic prevention and control, online teaching becomes increasingly popular and makes the accompanying studies on the evaluation of online teaching an urgent issue. This presentation will remark in detail on five aspects of the development and future of Korean Language Education: medium of online education, online education and learners' knowledge in non face-to-face era, national language education policy in non face-to-face era, analysis of new research tendencies of Korean Language Education in non face-to-face era, and research projects of Korean Language Education in the post-pandemic era.



伊丽娜·弗拉基米罗夫娜·安德烈耶娃  
 Irina Vladimirovna Andreeva

俄罗斯符拉迪沃斯托克经济与服务大学副教授  
 Associate Professor of Vladivostok State University of  
 Economics and Services, Russia

伊丽娜·弗拉基米罗夫娜·安德烈耶娃，俄罗斯籍，现为天津外国语大学外籍教师，负责俄语口语、俄罗斯通览、俄语国家新闻、媒体语言等课程。2020年天津市线下一流本科建设课程《俄罗斯通览》主要成员。2018年接受“津津有味·外国专家话天津”系列访谈栏目采访。2019年参加中国外交部举办的天津全球推介活动。2020年参与天津外国语大学抗疫短视频宣传片的翻译工作。2021年获天津市“庆祝中国共产党成立100周年国际友人寄语中国”视频征集活动一等奖。2022年作为专家随天津市外办一行前往哈尔滨参加中俄体育嘉年华活动等。

Irina Vladimirovna Andreeva, Associate Professor of Russian affiliated with Tianjin Foreign Studies University, mainly teaches courses such as Russian Speaking, A Survey of Russia, News Readings of Russian Speaking Countries, and Media Language, etc. She is a major member in 2020 Tianjin Offline First-class Undergraduate Course Construction Team “A Survey of Russia”. In 2018, she was interviewed by the talk show series “*Jinjinyouwei: Tianjin in the Eyes of Foreign Experts*”. In 2019, she participated in the event of introducing Tianjin to the world sponsored by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PRC. In 2020, she took on the translating work of the promotional video of fighting the pandemic in Tianjin Foreign Studies University. In 2021, she was awarded the first prize for her video clip “Messages from International Friends to the 100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China”. In 2022, she took part in the Sino-Russia Athletic Fiesta along with representatives from Tianjin Foreign Affairs Office in Harbin.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### “亚太俄语教师联合会” (ATAPRYAL) 主要业务活动 ——亚太地区俄语语言文学的发展与传播

#### Main Activities of ATAPRYAL: Development and Transmission of Russian Language and Literature in the Asia-pacific Region

今年正值“亚太俄语教师联合会”(Asia-Pacific Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, ATAPRYAL) 成立15周年,本报告将阐述其主要业务与活动。作为俄罗斯的瑰宝,俄语是俄罗斯文化乃至世界文化的重要组成部分。亚太俄语教师联合会的组建旨在推广俄语语言文学,同时为俄罗斯境外俄语学习项目提供支持,其活动的重要领域是借助对外俄语教学体系的发展,不断加强俄语在亚太地区的地位。

As this year witnesses the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of Asia-Pacific Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature (ATAPRYAL), the presentation clarifies its main activities. Russian language, as a treasure of Russia, is an indispensable part of both Russian culture and world civilization. The organization of ATAPRYAL aims at promoting Russian language and literature, and providing support for Russian learning program outside Russia. One of its vital activities is to develop Russian teaching system for foreigners, so as to enhance the position of Russian language in Asia-Pacific region.

## 发言嘉宾介绍及发言摘要(分论坛三)

(发言人组内排序不分先后)

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## **SPEAKERS AND ABSTRACTS (SUB-FORUM 3)**

(Listed in random order)



金文京  
KIM Moonkyong

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日本京都大学教授  
Professor of Kyoto University, Japan

金文京, 男, 1952年出生于日本东京, 国籍韩国。曾任庆应义塾大学副教授、京都大学人文科学研究所及鹤见大学日文系教授、日本中国学会理事长, 现已退休。专业为中国古典小说、戏曲。中文著作有《邯郸梦记校注》(合著, 上海古籍出版社, 2004)、《三国演义的世界》(商务印书馆, 2010)、《三国志的世界》(广西师范大学出版社, 2014)、《汉文与东亚世界》(台湾卫城出版, 2022)。

KIM Moonkyong, Korean, male, was born in Tokyo in 1952. He was an Associate Professor at Keio University, a Professor at the Institute of Humanities and Sciences at Kyoto University and the Department of Japanese at Tsurumi University, and the President of the Sinological Society of Japan, and now he has retired. He specializes in Chinese classical novels and dramas. His published Chinese books include *Annotations to The Handan Dream* (co-authored work, published by Shanghai Classics Publishing House, 2004), *The World of Romance of the Three Kingdoms* (The Commercial Press, 2010), *The World of Records of the Three Kingdoms* (Guangxi Normal University Press, 2014), and *Chinese Culture and the East Asian World* (Taiwan Acropolics, 2022).

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 当今“东亚汉字文化圈”的困境 The Current Dilemma of East Asian Chinese Characters Cultural Sphere

汉字文化圈中,目前使用汉字的只有中国与日本,韩国则虽未废止,已罕为使用。而此三国的汉字用法又有诸多分歧,以致沟通上出现障碍。本报告将聚焦其中的字体和固有名词读法问题,具体指出问题所在,略抒浅见,以供与会学者探讨。

In the so-called Chinese characters cultural sphere, only China and Japan are using Chinese characters. While they have not been abolished in Korea, Chinese characters are rarely used. Moreover, there exist many differences in the use of Chinese characters across these three countries, resulting in communication obstacles. This presentation will focus on the issues of Chinese font and pronunciation of proper nouns, and point out the problems therein. Also, some brief personal views will be shared and I look forward to discussing them with the conference participants.



刘 宏  
LIU Hong

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中国大连外国语大学校长  
President of Dalian University of Foreign Languages, PRC

刘宏,大连外国语大学校长,第十三届全国人大代表,国家语委科研机构中国东北亚语言研究中心主任,上合组织大学中方项目院校校长委员会主席,教育部高等学校外国语言文学类专业教学指导委员会副主任委员,俄语教学指导分委员会主任委员,国家教材委员会专家委员会委员。研究方向:俄语语言与文化、国际政治语言学、外语教育。国家级一流本科专业建设点负责人,主持国家级一流本科课程一门,出版专著 4 部、教材 2 部、发表论文 60 余篇,获得国家级教学成果奖二等奖 2 项。

Professor LIU Hong is the President of Dalian University of Foreign Languages, Deputy to the 13<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress, Director of China Research Center for Northeast Asian Languages of State Language Commission, and Chairman of the Committee of Heads of SCO Universities in China, Deputy Chairman of Ministry of Education Guidance Committee for Foreign Languages and Literature Teaching in Higher Education Institutions, Chairman of the Committee of Russian Teaching Guidance Subcommittee, a member of Expert Committee of National Textbook Committee. Her main research fields include Russian Language and Culture, and International Political Linguistics and Foreign Language Teaching. She is the Project Leader for the Construction of First-Class Undergraduate Specialties at the state level and a First-Class Undergraduate Course at the state level. Professor LIU Hong has published 4 monographs, 2 nationally planned textbooks and over 60 academic papers. She won 2 second prizes of National Teaching Achievement Award.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 语言与文化的跨学科研究 Interdisciplinary Studies in Language and Culture

语言与文化之间的关系是语言学各分支学科关注的焦点之一。说话的人与言语行为、人的思维与意识、人的认知过程与结果都在语言中有所体现,语言与文化之间形成双向共变关系。语言与文化的研究应树立跨学科意识,形成以外语教学为目标的语言与文化研究观,应以揭示语言世界图景为重点,以文化观念为术语核心,实现语言与文化关系的阐释;在文学领域和政治语言学领域研究文化观念和政治文化观念,是语言文化学跨学科研究的新路径。

The relationship between language and culture (L&C) has become one of the focal points of all branches of Linguistics. The speaker and the speech act, human thought and consciousness, and human cognitive process and outcome are reflected in languages, and there is a mutual covariant relationship between L&C. An interdisciplinary awareness should be created in L&C research, forming L&C research direction based on foreign language teaching; L&C research should reveal the Language World View, take cultural concepts as the core of terminology, interpret the relationship between L&C. Cultural concepts and political-cultural concepts should be studied in the fields of Literature and Political Linguistics, which is a new approach to interdisciplinary research in Linguistic Culturology.





吉雅巴特尔  
ZAYABAATAR Dalai

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蒙古国立大学教授

Professor of the National University of Mongolia,  
Mongolia

吉雅巴特尔, 语言学博士, 教授, 蒙古国立大学蒙古学研究中心主任、国家蒙古学理事会秘书长、博士生导师, 国际蒙古学学会会员、日本蒙古学学会会员、蒙古国国家科学与技术委员会会员。2004年荣获蒙古国总统命名的“最佳教科书”作者奖。出版学术专著、合著 10 余部, 教科书 20 余部, 学术论文 30 余篇, 代表作品有《13-16世纪蒙古书面文字的语音、词汇研究》《合璧满、蒙、汉、托忒蒙古文字典》等。主要从事语言学研究, 在蒙古语言研究、蒙古文教科编写方面取得卓越成绩, 在蒙古国语言政策方面的研究成果较为突出。

ZAYABAATAR Dalai, Doctor of Linguistics, is a Professor, Ph.D. supervisor and Director of the Institute for Mongolian Studies, the National University of Mongolia, Secretary General of the Mongolian National Council of Mongolian Studies (MNCMS). He is a member of International Association of Mongolian Studies, Japanese Association of Mongolian Studies, and National Science and Technology Commission of Mongolia. In 2004, he won the “Best Textbook” author award named by the President of Mongolia. He has published more than 10 books (monographs and co-authored books), 20 textbooks and 30 academic articles. His representative works are *Phonetics and Vocabulary of Written Mongolian from 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> Century* and *Dictionary of Manchu Language, Mongolian, Chinese and Todo Mongolian*, etc.. His main research field is Linguistics. He has made remarkable achievements in Mongolian language studies and Mongolian textbook compiling. In particular, he has done outstanding research on Mongolian language policy.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 透过土耳其语看古代书面蒙古语的形式特征 Clarifying the Characteristics of Some Ancient Forms of Written Mongolian by the Facts of Turkish

蒙古语通常被认为是阿尔泰语系的语族之一,属于黏着语,词和句子结构的黏着性通常基于形态学原则。换言之,有千年历史的蒙古正字法主要是依靠词根和词缀的黏着性,而词根和词缀的形式始终没有发生改变。

碑刻文献及其文法规则体现蒙古正字法的发展,是研究语言类型的重要依据,对研究原始蒙古语的特征有重要意义。

任何民族都是以口语为基础发展新的文字书写系统,蒙古文字自然也反映当时历史时期的语言和方言特征。然而,不是所有蒙古语形式都能代表原始蒙古语的特征。换句话说,蒙古语的正字法系统不仅与原始蒙古语的特征有关,还与中古蒙古语和当代蒙古语有关。本报告将透过土耳其语来探讨蒙古语在语言历史发展后期的一些书面形式特征。

Mongolian is an agglutinative language which is often classified as a branch of the Altaic language family. The agglutinative word and sentence structures are usually based on the morphological principle. In other words, a systematic principle of Mongolian orthography with a thousand year of history has the feature of agglutinative type that word root and suffixes consistently keep their forms.

The written monuments and rules of script and grammar become important evidence in studying the prototype of any language. Therefore, in order to investigate the characteristics of proto-Mongolian, it is vital to study the development of Mongolian orthography.

Every nation develops a new writing system based on spoken language, and Mongolian writing also naturally reflects the language and dialect characteristics of the historical period at that time. Nevertheless, each form in Mongolian cannot represent the features of proto-Mongolian. In other words, the Mongolian orthographic system related to not only the features of proto-Mongolian also middle Mongolian and contemporary Mongolian. This presentation deals with the characteristics of some ancient forms of written Mongolian in late period of historical development of the language by using the facts of Turkish.



辛 斌  
XIN Bin

中国南京师范大学教授  
Professor of Nanjing Normal University, PRC

南京师范大学外国语学院教授, 博士生导师, 外国语学院英语语言文学专业(江苏省重点学科)带头人, 江苏省教学名师, 国家级精品课主持人。兼任江苏省外国语言学会会长、江苏教育学会外语教学专业委员会理事长、中国英汉语比较研究会话语分析研究专业委员会会长、中国英汉语比较研究会认知语言专业委员会副会长等。主要研究方向包括语用学、篇章语言学、批评语言学、外语教学理论。出版学术专著 6 部, 发表学术论文 130 余篇, 主持完成国家社会科学基金项目 3 项, 两次获得江苏省哲学社会科学优秀成果一等奖。

Professor XIN Bin, is Ph.D. supervisor, leader of English Language and Literature (Jiangsu Province's key discipline) of the School of Foreign Languages, Nanjing Normal University. He is also the Outstanding Teacher of Jiangsu Province and the leader of the national excellent course. He also shoulders important roles in national and provincial research institutions and academic societies, such as the Chairman of Foreign Languages Association of Jiangsu Province, the Director General of Education of Foreign Language Teaching Professional Commission of Jiangsu Province, the Chairman of the Discourse Studies Professional Committee of China Association for Comparative Studies of English and Chinese and the Vice Chairman of the Cognitive Studies Professional Committee of China Association for Comparative Studies of English and Chinese. Professor XIN Bin's main research fields include Pragmatics, Text Linguistics, Critical Linguistics and theories of Foreign Language Teaching. His academic achievements consist of 6 academic monographs, over 130 academic papers, 3 National Social Science Foundation projects, and twice first prize Winner of Outstanding Scientific Research Achievements in Philosophy and Social Sciences of Jiangsu Province.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 操纵性话语的认知心理基础 The Cognitive and Psychological Basis of Manipulative Discourse

进化心理学试图从人类对自然环境和社会环境适应性进化的角度解释其思维方式和行为模式。Chilton (2004) 在 Grice (1975, 1989) 语用学和 Sperber & Wilson (1986) 的关联理论框架内将进化心理学的一些研究发现应用于批评话语分析。Hart (2007, 2008, 2010, 2014) 提出的认知批评话语分析框架将进化心理学与认知语言学相结合, 认为这两个领域的研究可以为 CDA 的解读和解释阶段提供真知灼见。本报告拟对 CDA 中这些新发展中的核心概念和思想做一简单梳理评介, 尤其关注它们如何能够帮助 CDA 解释: (1) 话语中为什么使用特定策略以及这些策略为何有效? (2) 某些语言结构如何表明特定话语策略以及这些策略如何产生认知效果? 本报告包括四个部分, 这里呈现的是其中的第二部分, 介绍的是构成许多话语策略的认知心理基础的三种心理模块, 即“逻辑修辞模块” (logico-rhetorical module)、“欺骗探知模块” (cheater-detection Module) 和各种“情感模块” (emotion modules)。

Evolutionary Psychology attempts to explain human cognitive and behavioral patterns as results of evolutionary adaptiveness in response to selection pressures. Chilton (2004) introduces some of the research findings in Evolutionary Psychology into CDA within the framework of Gricean Pragmatics and Sperber & Wilson's Relevance theory. Hart (2007, 2008, 2010, 2014) developed a cognitive framework for CDA which incorporates Evolutionary Psychology and Cognitive Linguistics, believing that Evolutionary Psychology and Cognitive Linguistics can provide important insights for CDA at the explanation stage and interpretation stage respectively. This presentation seeks to give a brief introduction to and comment on some of the key concepts and ideas of these new developments in CDA, with special interest in how the findings in the two fields of cognitive science can be drawn on to answer such central concerns in CDA as: 1) why particular discursive strategies are used and why they are so effective? 2) how certain linguistic structures manifest and effect in cognition particular discursive strategies? The presentation consists of four major sections and what is presented here in this short speech is the second section which briefly introduces the three types of mental modules: logico-rhetorical module, cheater-detection module and emotion modules. It is believed that these modules may account for the employment and effectiveness of a variety of discourse strategies in manipulative discourse.



韩荣均  
HAN Younggyun

韩国延世大学教授  
Professor of Yonsei University, ROK

韩荣均, 韩国延世大学教授, 博士生导师。主要研究领域为韩国语语言学、词典编纂学、语料库语言学。出版著作 10 余部, 发表论文 70 余篇。代表著作有《学习用基本名词词组频度词典》《现代韩国语形成期新韩汉混用句的出现及发展》等, 合著有《韩国语情报学入门》《韩国语教育论讲座》《韩国语研究的第一步》等。在韩国语语言学, 尤其是语料库语言学、韩国语发展史研究方面颇有建树, 成果丰硕。

HAN Younggyun is Professor and Ph.D. supervisor at Yonsei University. His main research fields include Korean Linguistics, Lexicography and Corpus Linguistics. He has published over 10 monographs and over 70 academic papers. His representative works include *Frequency Dictionary of Basic Noun Phrases for Students*, *Emergence and Development of New Korean-Chinese Mixed Sentences in the Formative Era of Modern Korean Language*, etc. He also collaborated *An Introduction to Information Science of Korean Language*, *Lectures on Korean Language Education*, *First Step of the Studies on Korean Language*, etc. He has written abundantly on Korean Linguistics, especially on Corpus Linguistics and history of Korean language.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

### 《韩国语拼写法》与汉字、汉字词教育 *Korean Orthography and the Education of Hanja and Hanja Vocabulary*

《韩国语拼写法》是使用韩国语进行交流的有效工具,其各项规定的原理源于朝鲜时期的《训民正音》。但在处理语音和文字的关系问题上,二者有所区别,尤其是汉字词的拼写规则有较大差异。本报告通过对《训民正音》创制基本原理进行解读,剖析《训民正音》和《韩国语拼写法》中对于汉字和汉字词标记方式的差异,以此强调韩国语教育中汉字和汉字词教育的重要性。

主要内容分为以下四部分。首先,介绍《训民正音》的创制背景及主要特点。其次,介绍音节文字书写方式这一原理。之后,阐释将汉字词与固有词分开标记这一原理。最后,解读《韩国语拼写法》总则第一项规定。

*Korean Orthography* is the effective tool for us to communicate in Korean Language. The principles in its various sections originated from *HunminJeongeum* of Joseon Dynasty. The two differs in the treatment of the relationship between sound and script, especially on the orthographical rules of Hanja Vocabulary. By interpreting the basic design principles in *HunminJeongeum*, this presentation analyzes the differences of Hanja and Hanja Vocabulary between *HunminJeongeum* and *Korean Orthography*, and thereby emphasizes on the importance of the education of Hanja and Hanja Vocabulary in Korean Language Education.

The presentation is divided into the following four parts. First, it introduces the design background of *HunminJeongeum* and its main features. Second, it introduces the principles of syllabic writing. Third, it interprets the principle of the division of Hanja vocabulary and the native vocabulary. Lastly, it interprets the first section in the general principle in *Korean Orthography*.



赵蓉晖  
ZHAO Ronghui

中国上海外国语大学教授

Professor of Shanghai International Studies University, PRC

赵蓉晖, 博士, 上海外国语大学教授, 博士生导师、博士后合作导师, 研究生院院长。研究领域为社会语言学、语言政策与语言教育、语言学史, 教育部哲社重大攻关项目“世界语言政策资源库建设及比较研究”首席专家。国家语委首家科研基地暨国家语言文字智库“中国外语战略研究中心”执行主任, 教育部新世纪优秀人才、上海领军人才、楚天学者。主持国家哲学社会科学基金项目等 21 项, 在《中国社会科学》等国内外期刊、文集发表论文 98 篇, 在《光明日报》等发表文章 28 篇, 主编学术丛书 4 套, 出版书籍 18 部, 参写 12 部。主要学术兼职包括中国语言学会常务理事、中国社会语言学会副会长、中国语言政策与语言规划学会副会长等。

Dr. ZHAO Ronghui is Professor of Shanghai Foreign Studies University, Ph.D. supervisor, postdoctoral co-supervisor and Dean of Graduate School. Her main research fields include Sociolinguistics, Language Policy and Language Education, and the history of Linguistics. She is the Chief Expert of the project “Construction of World Language Policy Repository and Comparative Studies”, one of the Major Projects on Philosophy and Social Sciences of the Ministry of Education. She is the Executive Director of “China Center for Language Planning and Policy Studies”, the first scientific research base of the National Language Commission and the National Language Think Tank. She is one of the New Century Excellent Talents of the Ministry of Education, Leading Talents in Shanghai, and Chutian Scholars. She has been in charge of 21 projects including the national philosophy and social science foundation projects, published 98 papers in domestic and foreign journals and anthologies such as *Social Sciences in China*, 28 articles in *Guangming Daily*, edited 4 sets of academic series, published 18 books, and co-published 12 works. She also shoulders important roles in several national research institutions and academic societies including the Standing Council Member and Vice President of Chinese Linguistics Society, and the Vice President of Chinese Language Policies and Language Planning Society.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 《世界语言生活状况报告》与世界语言生活研究 *Language Situation Worldwide and Language Life Studies*

语言生活研究是中国社会语言学近 20 年来方兴未艾的一个领域,在学理探讨、实际研究、队伍建设等方面都取得了众多进展。其中,对世界语言生活的关注和研究是近年来的亮点,也是有巨大发展潜力的增长点。基于《世界语言生活状况报告》的研制工作,报告将讨论世界语言生活研究的必要性、主要内容、研究方法等,并对未来进行展望。

Language life studies, as an emerging field of Sociolinguistics in China in the past 20 years, have made tremendous progress in theory, practice, team building, etc. The highlight in recent years has been growing attention to as well as study on language situation worldwide, which has become increasingly promising. On the basis of the editing experience of *Language Situation Worldwide*, this presentation will discuss the necessity, contents, research methodologies and the prospect of this field.





阿纳托利·布洛克比耶维奇·丘季诺夫  
Anatoly Prokopievich Chudinov

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俄罗斯乌拉尔国立师范大学教授

Professor of Ural State Normal University, Russia

阿纳托利·布洛克比耶维奇·丘季诺夫, 乌拉尔国立师范大学副校长(2005-2016), 俄语语言文学系俄语与教学法教研室主任、教授, 研究方向为政治语言学、广告语言、认知语言学、跨文化交际等。出版《国外政治语言学》等专著、教材 18 部, 发表论文 300 余篇, 编写的教材《交际理论基础》被数十个国家的高校采用, 2000 年获得俄罗斯联邦功勋科学家称号, 2006 年至今, 担任《政治语言学》期刊主编(俄罗斯核心期刊BAK)。

Anatoly Prokopievich Chudinov is the Vice President of Ural State Normal University (2005-2016), Director of the Department of Russian Language and Pedagogy of the Department of Russian Language and Literature, and Professor. His main research interests include Political Linguistics, Advertising Language, Cognitive Linguistics, Intercultural Communication, etc. He has published 18 monographs and textbooks such as *Foreign Political Linguistics*, and more than 300 papers. The textbook *Theoretical Basis of Communication* has been adopted by universities in dozens of countries. In 2000, he was awarded the title of Meritorious Scientist of the Russian Federation. Since 2006, he has been Editor in Chief of the journal *Political Linguistics* (Russian core journal BAK).

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 关于对比政治隐喻学 A Study on Contrastive Political Metaphor

对比政治隐喻学是介于政治语言学、认知隐喻学和比较语言学之间的一门交叉研究学科。现阶段,对比政治隐喻学体系基本形成,但作为一门新兴学科,其理论基础、研究方法、研究内容还有待进一步探究。本报告突出强调不同民族政治隐喻的共同规律和民族特点,讨论对比政治隐喻学的各种研究方法,描述俄罗斯对比隐喻理论和实践的发展。此外,指出中国专家在该研究领域的相关贡献。

Contrastive political metaphor is an interdisciplinary subject between Political Linguistics, cognitive metaphor and Comparative Linguistics. At present, the system of comparative political metaphor has been basically formed, but as a new discipline, its theoretical foundation, research methods and research content still need to be further explored. This presentation highlights the common patterns and characteristics of different national political metaphors, discusses various research methods of contrastive political metaphors, and describes the development of Russian contrastive metaphor theory and practice. In addition, the relevant contributions of Chinese experts in this field are pointed out.

## 发言嘉宾介绍及发言摘要(分论坛四)

(发言人组内排序不分先后)

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## **SPEAKERS AND ABSTRACTS (SUB-FORUM 4)**

(Listed in random order)



维多利亚·弗拉基米罗夫娜·克拉斯内赫  
Victoria Vladimirovna Krasnykh

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俄罗斯莫斯科国立大学教授

Professor of Moscow State University, Russia

维多利亚·弗拉基米罗夫娜·克拉斯内赫,莫斯科国立大学语文系教授,俄罗斯著名语言学家,研究方向为话语理论、交际的综合分析、交际行为及言语的民族文化特点、心理语言学、民族心理语言学、语言文化学、认知科学。出版专著 20 余部,发表论文约 170 余篇,代表作《心理语言学基础与交际理论》《民族心理语言学与语言文化学》。她提出了以语言心理为基础的文本综合分析方法论,为心理语言文化学这一新的研究方向奠定了理论基础。

Victoria Vladimirovna Krasnykh is Professor of School of Philology at Moscow State University and a famous Russian linguist. Her main research areas include discourse theory, comprehensive analysis of communication, communicative behavior and the national cultural characteristics of speech, Psycholinguistics, Ethnopsycholinguistics, Linguistic Culturology and cognitive science. She has published more than 20 monographs and 170 papers. Her representative works are *Psycholinguistics Foundation and Communication Theory*, *Ethnopsycholinguistics and Linguistic Culturology*. She has proposed a comprehensive text analysis methodology based on language psychology, which laid a theoretical foundation for the new direction of Psycholinguistic Culturology.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 当代俄罗斯人文科学——关于说话人的新学科 Contemporary Russian Human Sciences: a New Discipline on Speakers

20 世纪末至 21 世纪初,俄罗斯科学界出现现代人文研究的新方向:从人类中心论范式出发考虑说话人(语言人)这一现象。当今的语言文化研究主要表现为词汇—短语语言文化研究、认知语言文化研究和心理语言文化研究。本报告主要围绕心理语言文化研究展开,介绍其客体(语言文化)和主体(语言文化的词汇和语法)以及语言文化的基本范畴(说话人),揭示、分析、解释和描述在人类言语活动中语言功能的特征。

From the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, a new direction of modern humanities research appeared in Russian academia: considering the phenomenon of speaker (Homo loquens) from the paradigm of Anthropocentric Theory. The current Linguistic Culturology mainly includes vocabulary-phrase Linguistic Culturology, Cognitive Linguistic Culturology and Psycholinguistic Culturology. The present study mainly focuses on the study of Psycholinguistic Culturology by introducing its object (language and culture) and subject (vocabulary and linguoculturology) as well as the basic category of language and culture (speaker), in order to reveal, analyze, explain and describe the features of language function in human speech activities.



李运富  
LI Yunfu

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中国郑州大学教授  
Professor of Zhengzhou University, PRC

李运富, 中国郑州大学首席教授,《汉字汉语研究》主编, 国家语委汉字文明传承传播与教育研究中心主任。主要从事汉语语言文字学的教研和古文献的整理工作, 涉及汉字学、训诂学、语法学、修辞学、词典学、词汇语义学、古典文献学等领域。已出版《汉字学新论》《楚国简帛文字构形系统研究》《甲骨春秋》《汉字之光》《二十世纪汉语修辞学综观》等各种著作 20 多部, 发表论文 190 多篇。提出汉字学三平面理论、跨文化汉字研究理论等。

LI Yunfu, Chief Professor of Zhengzhou University, Editor in Chief of *The Study of Chinese Characters and Language*, serves as the Academic Leader of Chinese Language and Literature, Director of Research Center for the Inheritance, Dissemination and Education of the Chinese Characters Civilization of National Language Commission. He mainly engages in the teaching and research of Chinese Philology and the collation of ancient documents, involving a wide range of fields, namely Chinese characters studies, exegesis, grammar, rhetoric, lexicography, lexical semantics and classical philology. He has published more than 20 books and more than 190 papers, including *New Theory of Chinese Character*, *Study on the Structure System of Bamboo and Silk Characters in Chu State*, *Spring and Autumn of Oracle Bone*, *The Light of Chinese Characters*, and *Overview of Chinese Rhetoric in the 20th Century*. He proposes the Three-Level Chinese Characters theory and the theory of Cross-cultural Chinese Characters.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 十年来的跨文化汉字研究 Study on Cross-Cultural Chinese Characters over the Past Ten Years

跨文化汉字研究是指用跨文化的视角和方法研究汉字以及对跨文化环境存在的汉字材料进行的研究。近十年来,世界学者高度重视跨文化汉字研究,在域外汉字文献整理、汉字传播、汉字比较、跨文化汉字教学、跨文化对汉字发展的影响及跨文化汉字研究学史等方面都取得了丰硕成果。但仍然有许多跨文化汉字研究的课题需要继续努力。

Cross-cultural Chinese Characters Studies are proposed as a study of Chinese characters from cross-cultural perspective and method, and the materials in the existing context as well. In the past ten years, scholars around the world have attached great importance to relevant studies, and have made fruitful achievements in the compilation and the dissemination of Chinese characters abroad, the comparison of Chinese characters, the teaching of cross-cultural Chinese characters, the impact of cross-culture on the development of Chinese characters and the history of cross-cultural Chinese characters. However, there are still many issues on cross-cultural Chinese characters remaining to be settled.



庵功雄  
IORI Isao

日本一桥大学教授  
Professor of Hitotsubashi University, Japan

庵功雄, 日本一桥大学教授, 博士生导师, 主要研究领域为日语语言学、日语教学、简明日语研究。出版著作 30 余部, 发表论文 130 余篇。获得新村出研究奖励奖、林大纪念论文奖、日语教育奖励奖。代表著作有《日语指示表达语境指示用法研究》《简明日语—构建多文化共生社会》等, 合著有《“简明日语”与多文化共生》《“简明日语”表达事典》等。主持并完成多项有关“简明日语”研究的国家级项目, 现正在主持国家级项目“以‘简明日语’为核心概念的语言教育、语言研究、语言政策的综合研究”, 在研制、推广和普及简明日语方面成就斐然。

IORI Isao is Professor of Hitotsubashi University in Japan, Ph.D. supervisor. His main research fields include Japanese Linguistics, Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language and Plain Japanese. He has published over 30 books and over 130 research papers. The awards he has received are the Shinmura Izuru Prize in Research Achievement, Hayashi Masaru Memorial Prize in Excellent Paper, and the Achievement Prize from The Society for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language. His representative monographs include *A Study of the Anaphoric Usage of Demonstrative Expressions in Japanese*, *The Enterprise of Yasashii Nihongo: For a Sustainable Multicultural Society in Japan*, and so on. He also collaborated on *Yasashii Nihongo and Sustainable and Multicultural Society*, *A Dictionary of Expressions in Yasashii Nihongo*, and so on. He launched and finished many projects related to the study on Yasashii Nihongo on the national level. He is working on the national project, An Integrated Study on Language Education, Language Research, and Language Policy with Yasashii Nihongo as the Core Concept. Professor Iori is greatly accomplished in inventing, promoting and popularizing Yasashii Nihongo (Plain Japanese).



## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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平易日语与日本社会的国际化——“简明日语”对日语母语者的意义

**Plain Japanese and the Internationalization of Japanese Society:  
What Yasashii Nihongo Means to Native Speakers of Japanese**

“简明日语”起初是作为面向定居日本外国人的信息提供手段，后来范围逐渐扩大至来自海外的儿童以及残障人士。“简明日语”不仅是面向少数群体的语言保障，同时对转变日语母语者的日语表达观念具有重要意义。本报告将阐述作为平易日语的“简明日语”对日语表达所具有的意义，介绍笔者与自治体（东京都港区）正在开展的合作研究，讨论“简明日语”对日本社会国际化的作用。

At first, Yasashii Nihongo was targeted at the foreign residents in Japan and was used as an information provider. Gradually, it was picked up by overseas children and the disabled. Yasashii Nihongo is more than a language tool for the minorities. For the native Japanese speakers in the majority, it proves to be very meaningful, especially in how it changes their ideas of expressions. This presentation expounds what Yasashii Nihongo as plain Japanese contributes to Japanese expressions, introduces the research jointly conducted by the author and the local government of Minato District, Tokyo, and discusses the contribution of Yasashii Nihongo to the internationalization of Japanese society.



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BOLD Luvsandorj has received the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science. He is currently Academician of Mongolian Academy of Sciences and Leading Researcher of Institute of Language and Literature. He is also Member of Great Assembly of MAS and Honorary Member of Turkish Academy of Sciences. His main research fields include Mongolian Linguistics and Turkic studies.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 论中古蒙古语中的“el”一词 About the Word “el” in Middle Mongolian

本报告主要通过分析蒙古语史料探讨远古和中古蒙古语中“el”一词的含义。通过史料分析发现，“el”一词主要有两种变体，即“el”和“il”，两种变体分别具有不同的含义，既可以表示“小”国王，也就是王国内某一派别的领导者，也可以表示“联邦中的一个省”。除此之外，“el”一词还有其它含义，本报告也将一并讨论。

The presentation discusses the meaning of the word “el” in the Mongolian historical sources in ancient and middle Mongolian. In the historical data, “el” appears in two variants “el” and “il” with different meanings. For example, it can denote a “small” king, the leader of a “wing” within the kingdom and “a province of the Union”. Other possible meanings are discussed as well.



阿列克谢·阿纳托利耶维奇·罗季奥诺夫  
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阿列克谢·阿纳托利耶维奇·罗季奥诺夫，汉学家、翻译家、博士、副教授，博士生导师，现任圣彼得堡国立大学东方系常务副主任，同时担任圣彼得堡市俄中友好协会副主席。2013年曾获得孔子学院优秀个人奖。2004-2022年，召集了10届远东文学研究国际学术研讨会。先后于2018和2019年策划了两届俄中语言政策论坛。在2003-2022年间，翻译了24篇中国现当代小说，策划了30部中国现当代小说译文集的出版。2020年负责选编和翻译的《中国语言生活状况报告》(俄文版)在圣彼得堡大学出版社出版。

Aleksei Anatolevich Rodionov is a sinologist, translator, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Ph.D. supervisor. He currently serves as the Executive Deputy Head of the Oriental Department of Saint Petersburg State University and the Vice President of the Russia-China Friendship Association of St. Petersburg. In 2013 he won the Confucius Institute Outstanding Individual Award. From 2004 to 2022, he convened 10 International Symposia on Issues of Far Eastern Literatures, and organized 2 Russia-China Language Policy Forums in 2018 and 2019. From 2003 to 2022, he translated 24 modern and contemporary Chinese novels and curated the publication of 30 translation collections of modern and contemporary Chinese novels. In 2020, he edited and translated *Language Situation in China* (Russian edition), which was published by St. Petersburg University Press.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

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### 后疫情时代俄罗斯汉语教学的新挑战 New challenges of Russian Chinese Teaching in Post-Pandemic Era

最近 30 年俄罗斯汉语教学迅速发展,在数量和质量上都取得巨大成就。新冠肺炎疫情爆发引起的国际隔离和远程教学状态,一方面导致俄罗斯汉语生无法再去中国留学;另一方面,推动俄罗斯学校调整教学计划,开发远程课程,掌握新的教学技术。后疫情时代要求我们重新评估疫情前、疫情间的教学经验,在恢复线下教学和交流的同时,保留非常条件下研发的先进的教学和教学模式。

The rapid development of Chinese language teaching in Russia in the last three decades has led to great achievements in terms of quantity and quality. On the one hand, the international isolation and distance learning caused by the outbreak of COVID-19 have made it impossible for Russian Chinese students to study in China. On the other hand, Russian universities had to adjust their teaching plans, develop distance courses and master new teaching techniques. The post-pandemic era requires us to re-evaluate the teaching experience before and during the pandemic, and preserve the advanced teaching and learning models developed under particular conditions.



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赵恒录, 韩国祥明大学韩国学系教授, 主要从事韩国语教育政策、韩国文化教育等研究, 2007 年至今任国际韩国语教育学会咨询委员, 曾先后任国际韩国语教育学会会长, 国际韩国语教育学会理事、副会长等职务, 韩国国务总理奖章获得者。在韩国KCI期刊上发表 50 余篇学术论文, 独立撰写专著 5 部, 合作撰写著作 6 部, 主持 20 余项韩国政府政策研究项目, 参与 30 余项韩国政府相关政策的执行工作。

CHO Hangrok is professor of Korean Studies Department, Sangmyung University, South Korea. His main research fields include Korean Language Education Policy, Korean Culture Education, etc. From 2007 to the present, he serves as counsellor of International Association for Korean Language Education (IAKLE), and successively served as the President, Vice President and Director of the Society. He was also the South Korean Prime Minister Medal Winner. He has co-authored 6 books, published 5 monographs and more than 50 articles including Korean KCI journals. Besides, he also hosted more than 20 research projects on Korean Government Policy, and jointly coordinated more than 30 execution works on Korean Government Policy.

## 发言题目及摘要 Topic & Abstract

### 韩国政府韩国语教育政策中的“普及”范式和“教育”范式 “Universal” Paradigm and “Educated” Paradigm of Korean Language Education Policy Guided by Korean Government

学校教育语境下的“韩国语教育”，在韩国国内已有 60 余年的历史，在国际上更是拥有 140 余年的历史。在此期间，韩国语教育呈现出了两个主要特征：一是民间主导，政府跟进；二是需求拉动供给。时至今日，韩国政府的韩国语教育政策已走过 30 余年的发展历程（这种提法的前提是不包括作为“民族教育”的面向海外侨胞的韩国语教育），其特征是“普及”范式和“教育”范式的和谐共存。根据韩国宪法的有关规定，“教育”主要指“国民教育”。因此，面向外国人的“韩国语教育”原则上不属于“教育政策”范畴。然而，随着全球化时代的到来，作为韩民族重要文化遗产的韩文和韩国语，其海外传播的必要性得到了充分的认识。因此，面向外国人的韩国语教育也被纳入政府工作范畴之内。本报告将揭示“‘普及’范式的韩国语教育是如何与‘教育’范式的韩国语教育达成和谐共存”，同时还将讨论强化“普及”范式与“教育”范式之间互补关系的具体方案。其中，韩国语教育政策环境因素等将是论述的重点。

Korean language education under school environment has a history of nearly 60 years in Korea, but a longer one of 140 years or so internationally. During this period, Korean language education manifests two characters: 1) it is dominated by non-governmental organizations, but followed up by government; 2) it is demand-driven supply. Throughout its three decades of development, Korean language education policy under the guidance of government has been characterized in its harmonious coexistence between “universal” paradigm and “educated” paradigm. (Note: “Ethnic education”, Korean language education for overseas Koreans, is not included). According to the constitution of South Korea, “education” mainly means “civil education”. Korean language education for foreigners is excluded from “education policy” categorization. However, with the advent of globalization, Hangeul and Korean language, as the crucial cultural heritages for Korean nationality, are thought to be necessary to spread out to the world. Korean language education for foreigners is consequently categorized into governmental education. The present study aims to unveil how “universal” Korean language education paradigm harmoniously coexists with “educated” paradigm, and also specifies the measures that will be taken to intensify the complementary relations between “universal” paradigm and “educated” paradigm, among which the emphasis will be laid on the environmental factors influencing Korean language education policy.

闭幕式嘉宾

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**CLOSING CEREMONY GUESTS**





王伟辰  
WANG Weichen

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王伟辰,大连外国语大学校务委员会主席,研究员,大连市第十六届人大代表。多年来致力于高等教育领导与管理的研究与实践,研究领域为大学生思政工作与高校党建工作。近年来主持《积极心理学视域下贫困大学生生存状态及其改善路径研究》等省级课题近 10 项,出版专著《贫困大学生群体现状及扶助策略》等 2 部,发表《心理教育方法对大学生德育实现途径的研究》等大学生思政教育方面论文近 20 篇。

WANG Weichen is the Chairman of the University Council, Dalian University of Foreign Languages, a researcher and a representative of the 16th Dalian People's Congress. He has devoted himself to the research and practice of higher education leadership and management for years, and his main research fields include the ideological and political work of college students and the CPC construction and development in colleges and universities. He has presided over nearly 10 provincial-level projects including "Research on the Status Quo of the Underprivileged College Students and the Path for Improvement from the Perspective of Positive Psychology". He also published 2 monographs such as *Current Situation of the Underprivileged College Students and the Supporting Strategies*, and nearly 20 papers on ideological and political education for college students, such as "Research on Moral Education of College Students by Psychological Education Methods" and so on.



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余有根, 历任中国教育国际交流协会中外师生交流部副主任、美非事务部副主任、国际合作部主任、职业教育与培训部主任。曾任驻美国大使馆教育处随员、三等秘书。2016-2018年, 挂职江西省上犹县县委常委、副书记、副县长。

Mr. YU Yougen served as the Deputy Director of the Department of Chinese and Foreign Teachers Exchange of China Education Association for International Exchange, Deputy Director of the Department of American and African Affairs, Director of the Department of International Cooperation and the Director of the Department of Vocational Education and Training. From 2016 to 2018, he was the the Member of Standing Committee, Deputy Secretary CPC and Deputy Chief of Shangyou County, Jiangxi Province, third Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in the United States.

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 ZOU Yu Professor of Communication University of China
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中国 承办单位：大连外国语大学  
CHINA Organizer: Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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王伟辰 大连外国语大学校务委员会主席  
WANG Weichen Chairman of the University Council of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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刘宏 大连外国语大学校长、教授  
LIU Hong President and Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Language

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常俊跃 大连外国语大学副校长、教授  
CHANG Junyue Vice President and Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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张国强 大连外国语大学教授  
ZHANG Guoqiang Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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刘风光 大连外国语大学教授  
LIU Fengguang Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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彭文钊 大连外国语大学教授  
PENG Wenzhao Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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夏洋 大连外国语大学教授  
XIA Yang Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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邓耀臣 大连外国语大学教授  
DENG Yaochen Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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姚艳玲 大连外国语大学教授  
YAO Yanling Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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安利红 大连外国语大学教授  
AN Lihong Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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陈艳平 大连外国语大学教授  
CHEN Yanping Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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秀云 大连外国语大学副教授  
XIU Yun Associate Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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傅琼 大连外国语大学副教授  
FU Qiong Associate Professor of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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韩国 | 特邀嘉宾（按姓名音序排列）  
 REPUBLIC OF KOREA | Invited Guests (listed alphabetically by name)

张素媛 CHANG Sowon	韩国国立国语院院长 Director-General of the National Institute of Korean Language
赵恒录 CHO Hangrok	韩国祥明大学教授 Professor of Sangmyung University
韩荣均 HAN Younggyun	韩国延世大学教授 Professor of Yonsei University
李圭甲 LEE Kyookap	韩国延世大学教授 Professor of Yonsei University
李宽珪 LEE Kwankyu	韩国高丽大学教授 Professor of Korea University
宋享根 SONG Hyangeun	韩国釜山外国语大学教授 Professor of Busan University of Foreign Studies

韩国 | 在华韩国籍教师（按姓名音序排列）  
 REPUBLIC OF KOREA | Foreign Teachers from Republic of Korea (listed alphabetically by name)

洪政模 HONG Jeongmo	大连外国语大学韩国籍教师 Republic of Korea Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages
姜美善 KANG Misun	大连外国语大学韩国籍教师 Republic of Korea Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages
金楷吟 KIM Haeryeong	大连外国语大学韩国籍教师 Republic of Korea Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages
金善福 KIM Sunbok	大连外国语大学韩国籍教师 Republic of Korea Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages
吴琪连 O Kiyeon	大连外国语大学韩国籍教师 Republic of Korea Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages
孙麟淑 SON Insook	大连外国语大学韩国籍教师 Republic of Korea Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

韩国 | 在华韩国籍留学生  
REPUBLIC OF KOREA | Foreign Students from Republic of Korea

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李钟雄 | 大连外国语大学韩国籍留学生  
LEE Jongung | Republic of Korea Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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蒙古 | 特邀嘉宾 (按姓名音序排列)  
MONGOLIA | Invited Guests (listed alphabetically by name)

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勒·宝力道 | 蒙古国科学院院士  
BOLD Luvsandorj | Academician of Mongolian Academy of Sciences

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额·普热布扎布 | 蒙古国科学院研究员  
E. Purevjav | Professor of Mongolian Academy of Sciences

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罗布桑旺丹·玛娜尔扎布 | 蒙古国教育与培训学院(IET)院长  
MANALJAV Luvsanvandan | Director of Mongolian Institute of Education and Training

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满都呼 | 蒙古国驻华大使馆参赞  
MANDAKH Tsogtsaikhan | Counsellor of the Embassy of Mongolia in China

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特木尔陶高 | 蒙古国立大学教授、蒙古国科学院院士  
TUMURTOGOO Domii | Professor of Mongolian National University, Academician of Mongolian Academy of Sciences

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吉雅巴特尔 | 蒙古国立大学教授  
ZAYABAATAR Dalai | Professor of the National University of Mongolia

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蒙古 | 在华蒙古籍留学生  
MONGOLIA | Foreign Students from Mongolia

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达 岚 | 大连理工大学蒙古籍留学生  
SUNDALAI Zoljargal | Mongolian Student of Dalian University of Technology

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日本 | 特邀嘉宾 (按姓名音序排列)  
 JAPAN | Invited Guests (listed alphabetically by name)

庵功雄 IORI Isao	日本一桥大学教授 Professor of Hitotsubashi University
石黑圭 ISHIGURO Kei	日本国立国语研究所教授 Professor of National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics
金文京 KIM Moonkyong	日本京都大学教授 Professor of Kyoto University
丸尾诚 MARUO Makoto	日本名古屋大学教授 Professor of Nagoya University
崎川隆 SAKIKAWA Takashi	吉林大学教授 Professor of Jilin University
笹原宏之 SASAHARA Hiroyuki	日本早稻田大学教授 Professor of Waseda University
杉村泰 SUGIMURA Yasushi	日本名古屋大学教授 Professor of Nagoya University

日本 | 在华日本籍教师 (按姓名音序排列)  
 JAPAN | Foreign Teachers from Japan (listed alphabetically by name)

池田纯 IKEDA Jun	大连外国语大学日本籍教师 Japanese Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages
川内浩一 KAWAUCHI Koichi	大连外国语大学日本籍教师 Japanese Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages
宫本司 MIYAMOTO Tsukasa	大连外国语大学日本籍教师 Japanese Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages
大野裕司 ONO Yuji	大连外国语大学日本籍教师 Japanese Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages
植村高久 UEMURA Takahisa	大连外国语大学日本籍教师 Japanese Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages
渡边宪二 WATANABE Kenji	大连外国语大学日本籍教师, 日本冈山商科大学教授 Japanese Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages, Professor of Okayama Shoka University

日本 | 在华日本籍留学生（按姓名音序排列）  
 JAPAN | Foreign Students from Japan (listed alphabetically by name)

松本夏月 | 大连理工大学日本籍留学生  
 KATSUKI Matsumoto | Japanese Student of Dalian University of Technology

片桐昌紘 | 大连理工大学日本籍留学生  
 MASAHIRO Katagiri | Japanese Student of Dalian University of Technology

宫泽拓 | 大连外国语大学日本籍留学生  
 MIYAZAWA Taku | Japanese Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

俄罗斯 | 特邀嘉宾（按姓名音序排列）  
 RUSSIA | Invited Guests (listed alphabetically by name)

阿列克谢·阿纳托利耶维奇·  
 罗季奥诺夫 | 俄罗斯圣彼得堡国立大学教授  
 Aleksei Anatolevich Rodionov | Associate Professor of Saint Petersburg State University

阿纳托利·布洛克比耶维奇·  
 丘季诺夫 | 俄罗斯乌拉尔国立师范大学教授  
 Anatoly Prokopievich Chudinov | Professor of Ural State Normal University

伊丽娜·弗拉基米罗夫娜·  
 安德烈耶娃 | 俄罗斯符拉迪沃斯托克经济与服务大学副教授  
 Irina Vladimirovna Andreeva | Associate Professor of Vladivostok State University of Economics and Services

玛利亚·雅科夫列夫娜·  
 卡普鲁诺娃 | 俄罗斯科学院语言研究所民族语言关系研究中心研究员  
 Maria Yakovlevna Kaplunova | Researcher of Research Center of Ethnic and Linguistic Relations of the Institute of Linguistics of Russian Academy of Sciences

谢尔盖·契尔年科 | 俄罗斯联邦驻沈阳总领事馆总领事  
 Sergey V. Chernenko | Consul General of the Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Shenyang

维多利亚·弗拉基米罗夫娜·  
 克拉斯内赫 | 俄罗斯莫斯科国立大学教授  
 Victoria Vladimirovna Krasnykh | Professor of Moscow State University

维达·尤欧佐夫娜·  
 米哈尔琴科 | 俄罗斯自然科学院院士  
 Vida Yuozovna Mikhalchenko | Academician of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences

俄罗斯 | 在华俄罗斯籍教师（按姓名音序排列）  
RUSSIA | Foreign Teachers from Russia (listed alphabetically by name)

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亚历山大·博奇卡廖夫 | 大连外国语大学俄罗斯籍教师  
Alexander Alexandrovich | Russian Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages  
Bochkarev

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安德烈·安德烈耶维奇·安德烈耶夫 | 天津外国语大学俄罗斯籍教师  
Andreev Andrei | Russian Lecturer of Tianjin Foreign Studies University

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茵娜·塔尤尔斯卡雅 | 大连外国语大学俄罗斯籍教师  
Inna Tayurskaya | Russian Lecturer of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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俄罗斯 | 在华俄罗斯籍留学生（按姓名音序排列）  
RUSSIA | Foreign Students from Russia (listed alphabetically by name)

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大安得烈 | 大连外国语大学俄罗斯籍留学生  
Andrie Butorin | Russian Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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达丽娅 | 大连外国语大学俄罗斯籍留学生  
Daria Nesterova | Russian Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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亚 娜 | 大连外国语大学俄罗斯籍留学生  
Iana Ponomarenko | Russian Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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玛 莎 | 大连外国语大学俄罗斯籍留学生  
Mariia Stepen | Russian Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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娜 佳 | 大连外国语大学俄罗斯籍留学生  
Nadezhda Gubarkova | Russian Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages

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塔尼亚 | 辽宁师范大学俄罗斯籍留学生  
Tatiana Bolshakova | Russian Student of Liaoning Normal University

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其他国家 | 在华留学生 (按姓名音序排列)  
 OTHER COUNTRIES | Foreign Students from Other Countries (listed alphabetically by name)

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|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 张 杰<br>JAMILOV Sorbon                   | 大连外国语大学塔吉克斯坦籍留学生<br>Tajik Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages    |
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| 杨若惜<br>MUEKLA Miss Kanjana              | 大连外国语大学泰国籍留学生<br>Thai Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages        |
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| 卡妮娜<br>PUCCI Da Silva Pinto Karina      | 大连外国语大学巴西籍留学生<br>Brazilian Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages   |
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| 漠北明<br>RAHMONOV Behruz                  | 大连外国语大学塔吉克斯坦籍留学生<br>Tajik Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages    |
| <hr/>                                   |                                                                                |
| 星 星<br>RODRIGUEZ Valeria                | 大连外国语大学哥伦比亚籍留学生<br>Colombian Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages |
| <hr/>                                   |                                                                                |
| 卢宝琳<br>SAMKHEUA Chindaphone             | 大连外国语大学老挝籍留学生<br>Laotian Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages     |
| <hr/>                                   |                                                                                |
| 沈逸秀<br>SINGKA Miss Rattanawalee         | 大连外国语大学泰国籍留学生<br>Thai Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages        |
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| 陈大卫<br>ZHALILOV Shakhboz                | 大连外国语大学塔吉克斯坦籍留学生<br>Tajik Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages    |
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| 鲁文杰<br>ZUKHRIDDINKHUJAEV<br>Rustamkhuja | 大连外国语大学乌兹别克斯坦籍留学生<br>Uzbek Student of Dalian University of Foreign Languages   |
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## 中国国家语言文字工作委员会

## The National Language Commission of China

中国国家语言文字工作委员会(以下简称国家语委)的前身是1954年成立的中国文字改革委员会,系国务院直属机构。为加强新时期语言文字工作,1985年国务院决定将中国文字改革委员会更名为国家语言文字工作委员会。1998年,国家语委并入教育部,其职能部门为语言文字应用管理司、语言文字信息管理司和语言文字应用研究所。教育部作为全国教育事业和语言文字工作的主管部门,相关职责为:拟订国家语言文字工作的方针、政策,制订语言文字工作中长期规划,制订汉语和少数民族语言文字规范和标准并组织协调监督检查,指导推广普通话工作和普通话师资培训。目前,国家语委有30个委员单位,各自负责管理本系统的语言文字使用。

The precursor of the National Language Commission (NLC) is the Chinese Character Reform Commission established in 1954, which was an institution directly under the State Council of China. In order to promote the language-related work in the new era since China's Reform and Opening-up, the State Council of China renamed the Chinese Character Reform Commission as the Chinese National Language Commission in 1985. Soon afterwards in 1998, the NLC was incorporated into the Chinese Ministry of Education (MOE), and was divided into three functional departments, namely the Department of Language Application and Administration, the Department of Language Information Management, and the Institute of Applied Linguistics. Since then, the MOE of China has become the competent authority in charge of Chinese national education and language-related work, and its main duties with regard to languages include: drafting guidelines and policies for Chinese national language-related work, creating medium- and long-term plans for the development of Chinese languages, formulating standards for Mandarin Chinese and other minority languages with the supervision and inspection of such norms, and guiding the promotion of Mandarin Chinese and the training of Mandarin Chinese teachers. At present, the NLC has 30 member units, each managing the use of languages within its own territory.



## 中国教育国际交流协会

## China Education Association for International Exchange

中国教育国际交流协会于1981年7月成立,是中国教育界开展民间对外教育合作与交流的全国性组织。协会总部设在北京,秘书处是教育部直属事业单位,现任会长为全国政协委员、教育部原副部长刘利民同志。

协会的宗旨是积极推动中国教育界同世界各国、各地区的交流与合作,促进教育、科技和文化事业的发展,增进各国和各地区人民之间的了解和友谊。

协会1991年由中国民政部批准为全国性社团组织。协会的最高权力机构是会员代表大会。

协会现有 1078 个团体会员单位,在中国 31 个省、自治区、直辖市及 16 个市有地方协会。协会国内项目合作伙伴单位多达 1000 余个,并与 50 余个国家和地区的 170 多个教育组织和团体建立了长期稳定的交流合作关系。

2006年,获得“联合国经社理事会特别咨商地位”2008年,成为“联合国新闻部非政府组织合作伙伴”2009年,获得“联合国教科文组织合作伙伴”

2011 年,成为“联合国学术影响力项目成员”

2013 年,获得民政部全国性社会组织评估 5A 等级称号

2015 年,当选“世界职业院校与技术大学联盟副主席单位”

2015 年,成为“东南亚教育部长组织附属会员单位”

2018 年,成为中国教育系统唯一具有开展教育服务认证资质的机构

Founded in July 1981, China Education Association for International Exchange (CEAIE) is China's nationwide not-for-profit organization conducting international educational exchanges and cooperation. Its headquarters is located in Beijing. The Secretariat of CEAIE is an institution directly under the Ministry of Education, and the current president is Liu Limin, member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and former vice minister of the Ministry of Education.

CEAIE has a full commitment to meeting the needs of China's modernization construction, developing exchanges and cooperation between the Chinese educational community and other parts of the world, promoting the advancement of education, culture, science and technology, and strengthening understanding and friendship among the peoples of all countries and regions of the world.

CEAIE was approved as a national community organization by the Ministry of Civil Affairs of China in 1991. The highest authority of CEAIE is its Congress.

CEAIE has provincial associations for international exchanges in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities as well as local chapters in 16 major cities. Its 1078 members include institutions from entire education sector in China. CEAIE has established a wide network with partner associations and institutions at home and long-term working relationship with over 170 educational organizations in more than 50 countries and regions.

CEAIE has been granted the Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in 2006. It became the NGO partner of UNDPI in 2008 and established the official partnership with UNESCO in 2009. In 2011, it became a member of the "United Nations Academic Impact Project." In 2013, it was awarded 5A China Social Organization, the highest grade of such, based on the result of evaluation conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Civil Affairs. In 2015, it was elected as the Vice-Chairman Unit of the World Federation of Vocational Colleges and Technical Universities. In 2015, it became an Affiliated Member Unit of the Organization of Ministry of Education of Southeast Asia. In 2018, it became the only institution in China's education system that has the qualification to carry out education service certification.

## 大连外国语大学

### Dalian University of Foreign Languages

大连外国语大学是辽宁省省属高校,是东北地区唯一一所公立外国语大学。学校于1964年在周恩来总理的亲切关怀下成立,目前已发展成为以外语为主,拥有文学、经济学、管理学、工学、法学、艺术学等学科的多科性外国语大学。

学校下设20个教学单位,设有服务国家特殊需求的“东北亚外交外事高端人才”博士培养项目1个,拥有外国语言文学、中国语言文学和马克思主义理论3个一级学科硕士点、18个二级学科硕士点和6个专业学位硕士点。其中,外国语言文学为辽宁省一流学科,俄语语言文学、英语语言文学、日语语言文学、西班牙语语言文学为辽宁省重点学科。学校拥有43个本科专业,覆盖15个外语语种。其中,国家级一流本科专业建设点11个,国家级特色专业4个。

目前,学校全日制在校生近1.5万人。全校在职教职工千余人,聘请近百名外籍教师。拥有国家级教学名师1人,国家“万人计划”教学名师1人,省级教学名师15人,国务院特殊津贴获得者8人,教育部高等学校外国语言文学类专业教学指导委员会委员7人。近年来,学校获得国家级教学成果奖3项,国家级精品资源共享课2门,国家级一流课程2门。获评国家级教学团队1个,全国高校黄大年式教师团队1个。

学校突出东北亚学科建设特色。比较文化研究基地为辽宁省教育厅人文社会科学重点研究基地,新文科数字人文创新实验室为辽宁省高等学校哲学社会科学重点实验室。学校设有国家语委科研机构“中国东北亚语言研究中心”以及7个教育部备案国别与区域研究中心。学校主办的《外语与外语教学》入选中文社会科学引文索引(CSSCI)来源期刊,学校同时主办《语言教育》、《东北亚外语研究》、《对比语用学》(英文)三本学术期刊。

学校国际化办学特色鲜明。与38个国家和地区的242所高校和机构建立了友好合作关系。学校是上合大学中方校长委员会主席单位、辽宁省孔子学院合作大学联盟理事长单位,与世界俄语基金会合作建设俄语中心。截至目前学校在海外10个国家设有10所孔子学院。

学校遵循“育人为本、质量至上、突出特色、科学发展”的办学理念,坚持立德树人,坚持复合型、国际型、应用型人才的培养目标,坚持国际化办学特色,着力建设东北亚区域特色鲜明的高水平应用型外国语大学。

Dalian University of Foreign Languages (DUFL) is the only public university of foreign languages in Northeast China. Officially founded in 1964 with the care of the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, the University has now developed into a multi-disciplinary body of higher education, with a distinguished profile in foreign languages and international education. The University offers programs in literature, economics, management, engineering, law, art and other disciplines as well.

DUFL consists of 20 educational institutions. It offers a doctoral training program for “High-level Talents in Diplomacy and Foreign Affairs in Northeast Asia” in order to serve the special needs of the country. It also has 3 master’s programs in first-level disciplines (Foreign Language and Literature, Chinese Language and Literature, and Theory of Marxism), 18 master’s programs in second-level disciplines and 6 professional master’s programs. Among these programs, Foreign Language and Literature is listed as “first-class discipline” in Liaoning Province, with Russian, English, Japanese, and Spanish being the key subjects in the discipline. DUFL offers 43 undergraduate programs, providing foreign language courses in 15 foreign languages. Among these programs, there are 11 state-level first-class undergraduate discipline development centers, and 4 state-level featured majors.

Currently, DUFL has nearly 15,000 full-time students, more than 1000 faculty and staff, and nearly 100 foreign teachers. The staff includes 1 national Outstanding Teacher, 1 Outstanding Teacher of national “Ten Thousand Talents Scheme”, 15 provincial Outstanding Teachers, 8 recipients of Special Subsidy of the State Council, 7 members of the Teaching Advisory Board under the Ministry of Education for the majors of Foreign Language and Literature. In recent years, the university has won 3 National Teaching Achievement Awards, 2 National Excellent Resource Sharing Courses and 2 National First-class Courses. It has also been awarded 1 National Teaching Team and 1 National Huang Danian Teaching Team.

DUFL devotes special academic attention to Northeast Asian discipline development. The University provides the Base for Comparative Cultural Studies, a Key Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences of Liaoning Province, and the New Lab for Innovation in Digital Humanities, a Key Lab for Philosophy and Social Sciences of Higher Education in Liaoning Province. The University has China Research Center for Northeast Asian Languages of National Language Commission and 7 national and regional research centers registered by the Ministry of Education. The University hosts four academic journals: *Foreign Languages and Their Teaching* (CSSCI indexed journal), *Language Education*, *Foreign Language Research in Northeast Asia* and *Contrastive Pragmatics* (English journal).

With an international outlook, DUFL has established exchange and cooperative relationships with 242 universities and institutions in 38 countries and regions. The University chairs the Chinese Presidents’ Committee of the University League of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Confucius Institute Cooperative University Alliance of Liaoning Province, and also co-runs the Russian Center set up by Russian World Foundation. Up to now, DUFL has established 10 Confucius Institutes in 10 countries.

DUFL follows the educational philosophy of “Education as Basis, Quality as Priority, Scientific Development with Distinctive Features”, with the goal of upholding moral education while cultivating students. The University also pursues the goal of cultivating talents with multidisciplinary knowledge, an international outlook and practical skills, and strongly promotes internationalization. DUFL is making continuous progress towards the goal of building a high-level application-oriented university of foreign languages with distinctive Northeast Asian characteristics.

## 北京外国语大学国家语言能力发展研究中心

### National Research Center for State Language Capacity, BFSU

北京外国语大学国家语言能力发展研究中心成立于 2014 年 7 月,系国家语委科研中心,由教育部语言文字信息管理司与北京外国语大学共建共管。中心是中国语言学会语言政策与规划研究会主要组织成员、国家级学术智库之一,以“服务国家、服务社会、服务学科”为理念,聚焦于“国家语言能力”“世界语言生活、资源研究和数据库建设”等研究方向。

自 2014 年中心创办以来,已成功申请并获批“语言政策与规划学”二级学科硕士和博士学位点,先后创办《世界语言战略资讯》(内刊)和《语言政策与规划研究》(集刊),已完成国家社科基金重大项目“国家外语人才资源动态数据库建设”,正在承担国家社科基金重点项目“世界语言生活观测分析及数据库建设”、国家语委重大项目“‘国家语言能力’内涵及提升方略研究”等几十项国家级和省部级科研项目。中心以“聚焦语言文字重大问题,服务国家战略”为导向,充分发挥咨政献言和社会服务功能,先后有几十篇咨政报告被党和政府有关部门采纳,部分成果入选光明日报内参《情况反映》、教育部简报《高校智库专刊》、CTTI 智库最佳实践案例等。2018 年,中心入围南京大学中国智库研究与评价中心和光明日报智库研究与发布中心联合发布的“CTTI 高校智库百强榜”。2019 年,中心被教育部语信司遴选为国家语言文字智库建设试点单位。

The National Research Center for State Language Capacity at Beijing Foreign Studies University was set up in July 2014. It is a scientific research institute led by the National Language Commission, co-established and co-managed by the Department of Language Information Management of MOE, PRC, and the Beijing Foreign Studies University. The center is a key member of the Language Policy and Planning Research Association of Chinese Language Society, and one of the national academic think-tanks, with the vision of “serving the nation, the society and the research in a range of academic disciplines.” It academically focuses on “national language capacity” and is committed to “the research on and database construction of world language life and resources in foreign countries.”

Since its establishment in 2014, the center has become an institution with its research focus being accepted as a secondary academic discipline and has been qualified to confer doctorate and master degrees on “Language Policy and Planning.” It started two journals: the *Global Language Strategy Newsletter* and the *Journal of Language Policy and Planning Research*, and has been responsible for the editing of them. It has completed a major research project entitled “The China Database of Talented Foreign Language Personnel” funded by the National Social Science Fund of China. It is now undertaking another key project entitled “World Language Life Analysis and Database Construction,” also funded by the National Social Science Fund of China. Besides, it is undertaking a major project entitled “A Theoretical Study of National Language Capability and Its Promoting Strategies”, funded by the State Language Commission. On top of these projects, the center is carrying out a wide range of national level, provincial-level and ministry-level research projects. The main concern of the center is with the major issues in language and the aim of it is to serve national strategies. It has provided political advice and social services, with many political advisory reports accepted by the relevant departments of the government. Some of its research outcomes have been published by *Qingkuang Fanying of Guangming Daily*, by the Ministry of Education Briefing “Special Issue of University Think-Tank” and have been awarded “the Best Think-Tank Practical Case of CTTI.” In 2018, the Research Center was shortlisted in the “Top 100 Chinese University Think-Tank of CTTI,” which was jointly published by the Research and Evaluation Center of the Chinese Think-Tank at Nanjing University and the Guangming Daily Research and Publication Center for Think-Tanks. In 2019, the Center was selected as Language Think-Tank Pilot Unit by the Department of Language Information Management of MOE, PRC.

## 上海外国语大学中国外语战略研究中心

### China Center for Language Planning and Policy Studies, SISU

上海外国语大学中国外语战略研究中心成立于2007年,2011年成为国家语委第一家科研基地,是融科学研究、人才培养、社会服务为一体的学术平台。中心围绕“语言与社会”这一核心开展社会语言学、语言政策、语言教育研究,致力于探索语言学与社会科学相结合的研究路径,以扎实的基础研究服务国家语言文字事业和社会进步。中心于2015年成为首批国家语言文字智库建设试点单位,2017年首批入选《中国智库索引》,2020年成为国家级高等学校学科创新引智计划(111计划)中第一个语言类基地。中心于2012年创办“语言政策与语言教育”专业,培养该领域的硕士、博士研究生,并为中国政府和社会提供关于世界语言、社会语言学、语言政策和语言教育的培训课程。

中心的研究工作兼顾基础和应用需求,主编发行学术辑刊《语言政策与语言教育》、内参刊物《语言战略动态》;每年编写出版《世界语言生活状况报告》,反映世界语言生活重要进展。中心的代表作品还包括《语言学及应用语言学大百科全书》、《外语战略研究》丛书、《外语能力标准研究》丛书、《国外语言文化推广机构研究》丛书、《上海语言生活状况报告》丛书、《语言教育战略研究》丛书、《国外非物质文化遗产保护的经验和启示》丛书等。

China Center for Language Planning and Policy Studies (CCLPPS), founded in 2007 at Shanghai International Studies University (SISU), became the first Research Base of the National Language Commission in 2011. It is an academic platform integrating scientific research, talent training, and social services. Focusing on the topic of “language and society,” CCLPPS conducts research on sociolinguistics, language policy, and language education. It is committed to exploring the integrated research pathway of linguistics and social sciences, serving the national language mandate, and contributing to social progress with solid foundational research. The center became one of the first pilot units for the Construction of National Language Think-Tanks in 2015, one of the first institutions selected as the source of *China Think-Tank Index* (CTTI) in 2017, and was the first language base of the “111 Project” (National program Discipline Innovation and Intelligence Introduction in Higher Education). CCLPPS established the specialty of Language Policy and Language Education (LPLE) in 2012 to train master’s and doctoral students in this field, providing courses on world languages, sociolinguistics, language policy, and language education for government staff and general public.

The center conducts both foundational and applied research, edits and publishes the academic journal *Language Policy and Language Education* (LPLE), internal reference journal *Language Situation Dynamics* (LSD), and annual report *Language Situation Worldwide* (2018-2022). The representative works of CCLPPS also include *Encyclopedia of Linguistics and Applied Linguistics* (2017), *Foreign Language Strategy Research* (2012-2018), *Language Education Policy* (2015-2017), *Foreign Language and Culture Promotion Institutions* (2016), *Foreign Language Proficiency Standards* (2018), *Experience and Enlightenment of Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection in Foreign Countries* (2018), and *Language Situation in Shanghai* (2020, 2022).



## 郑州大学汉字文明传承传播与教育研究中心

### Research Center for the Inheritance, Dissemination and Education of the Chinese Characters Civilization, ZZU

郑州大学 2016 年成立汉字文明研究中心, 2019 年获批成立国家语委科研机构汉字文明传承传播与教育研究中心(简称汉字文明中心), 由教育部语言文字信息管理司、河南省教育厅和郑州大学共建。中心从国家战略和社会发展高度出发, 聚焦“汉字理论与汉字史”“古文字与传统文化”“汉字传播与域外汉字”“《说文解字》与汉字教育”等研究方向, 积极推进科研成果转化和应用。

中心拥有相应学科硕士、博士学位点和博士后流动站, 办有刊物《汉字汉语研究》《汉字生态》。中心成立以来获批各类课题60余项, 其中国家社科基金重大项目4项、教育部和国家语委重大委托项目1项, 省部级以上重点课题20余项, 古文字工程专项项目16项。出版《甲骨春秋》《上海博物馆藏战国楚简集释(10册)》《俗字在域外的传播研究》《古文字与语文教育》等论著30余部, 多部获河南省社科成果一、二等奖。多篇资政报告入选教育部简报《高校智库专刊》、《国家语委专家建议》、全国哲社规划办《成果要报》等。2020年, 中心获批河南省特色骨干学科、河南省社科重点研究基地、河南省新型品牌智库等。2021年, 中心入选中宣部、教育部、国家语委等8部门联合开展的“古文字与中华文明传承发展工程”第一批协同攻关创新平台组成单位。

In 2016, Zhengzhou University established the Chinese Character Civilization Research Center, and in 2019, it was approved to establish the Research Center for the Inheritance, Dissemination and Education of the Chinese Character Civilization (Chinese Character Civilization Center for short), a scientific research institution of the National Language Commission. The Center is jointly built by the Department of Language Information Management of the Ministry of Education, Henan Provincial Department of Education, and Zhengzhou University. Based on the national strategy and social development, the center academically focuses on “Chinese character theory and history”, “ancient characters and traditional culture”, “Chinese character dissemination and extraterritorial Chinese characters”, “Shuo Wen Jie Zi and Chinese character education”, and actively promotes the transformation and application of the scientific research achievements.

The Center has been qualified to confer master degree, doctoral degree, and has post-doctoral mobile stations in corresponding disciplines. The Center also has publications such as the *Study of Chinese Characters and Language* and *Chinese Character Ecology*. Since its establishment, it has been approved more than 60 projects of various kinds, including 4 major projects of National Social Science Fund, 1 major project entrusted by the Ministry of Education and the National Language Commission, more than 20 key projects of provincial and ministerial level and 16 special projects of ancient writing project. The center has published more than 30 books, such as *The Spring and Autumn Period of Oracle Bones, Collection and Interpretation of Chu Jian in Warring States Period from Shanghai Museum* (10 volumes), *Research on the Spread of Common Characters outside the Region*, and *Ancient Characters and Chinese Education*, many of which have won the first and second prizes of social science achievements in Henan Province. A number of consultancy reports are selected into the Bulletin of the Ministry of Education, the *Special Issue of University Think-Tanks*, the *Expert Advice of the National Language Commission*, and the *Achievements Report of the National Philosophy and Social Planning Office*, etc. In 2020, the center was approved as the characteristic major discipline of Henan Province, the key research base of Social Sciences of Henan Province, and the new brand think-tank of Henan Province. In 2021, the center was selected as one of the first batch of collaborative innovation platform units of the “Ancient Characters and Chinese Civilization Inheritance and Development Project” jointly carried out by eight departments including the Central Propaganda Department, the Ministry of Education and the State Language Characters Commission.

## 上海市教育科学研究院国家语言文字政策研究中心 National Research Center for Language Policies, SAES

国家语言文字政策研究中心成立于 2013 年 3 月,是由教育部语言文字信息管理司和上海市教育科学研究院共建共管的国家语委科研机构。

中心以“语言政策与语言规划”“国家语言文字智库建设研究与服务”为研究方向,致力于研究语言文字事业发展中的重大理论与现实问题,为中央和地方语言文字政策制定和实施提供理论上具有创新性、实务上具有可行性的研究成果。中心重点开展语言文字事业发展方略研究、语言文字立法与依法管理研究、语言文字智库建设研究以及语言政策理论研究,观测语言文字事业发展动态和语言政策学术动态。中心执编《中国语言政策研究报告》《中国语言文字事业发展报告》和《上海语言生活状况报告》,主办资政内刊《国家语委专家建议》。中心还承担国家语委科研机构秘书处、公共服务领域外文译写规范研制工作秘书处职能,2015年入选首批国家语言文字智库建设试点单位。

The National Research Center for Language Policies is an academic body of the National Language Commission of the Ministry of Education of China. The institute has been co-directed and co-funded by the Department of Language Information Management of the Ministry of Education of China and the Shanghai Academy of Educational Sciences since its establishment in March 2013.

The Center's areas of focus include Language Policy and Planning, and Language Think-Tank Development. Devoting to important theoretical and practical issues in the country's language work, the institute has been able to provide various language authorities, both central and local, with effective and innovative researches. It has been recognized primarily for highlighting strategic issues of national language works, language-related legislative and administrative affairs, language-related think-tanks, theoretical researches on language policy, as well as trends and currents in the field and academia. The Center's academic endeavors also include the editing of several publications, e.g., *Study of Language Policies in China*, *Development of Language Works in China*, *Language Situation in Shanghai*, as well as *Expert Suggestions for the National Language Commission*, an internal reference journal. In addition, it functions as the secretariat of the National Language Commission's scientific research institutes and the secretariat for the editing committee of Guidelines for the Use of English in Public Areas. The Center was among the first to become a National Language Think-Tank in 2015.