Session 分組 1:

Chinese Literature

中國文學

夢·賦 與《紅樓夢》

王思豪

中國語言文學系

賦與小說在形態與體格上是貌似大相徑庭、實則一脈相承的兩種文類，二者在《紅樓夢》的時代形成"參體同構"。《紅樓夢》不僅援賦作入小說，秉持"遠師《楚辭》而近學六朝"的賦學觀念，存"隱曲之筆"；更是援引賦法入小說，以"七體"結構小說第五回、以"曲終奏雅"結構小說全篇。反過來，諸篇《紅樓夢賦》又在中國古代小說史上首次以"賦"體完整組織、重寫小說，以"賦法"構築一個新的大觀園世界。"賦—說"同構的文體形態分別在小說文本敘事與賦文本敷陳中得以實現。《紅樓夢》與《紅樓夢賦》二者的成功"互參"，是辭賦與小說試圖以"賦法"同構的一個典型範例，在文體史、文學史上具有重要意義。

關鍵字：《紅樓夢》；《紅樓夢賦》；文體同構；賦法

《長生殿》中的記憶功能與文化意蘊探賾

張月　賴伶雙

中國語言文學系

記憶在後世的流傳中發生重構，其通過與當下的文化環境融合，喚醒人們對自身的反思，從而達到規範集體成員的目的。《長生殿》作為一部歷史題材戲曲，本就置身于歷史龐大的記憶序列中。洪昇取捨、融合和創新歷代李楊題材作品，對楊貴妃形象進行符號化重構，包括對其形象外貌賦予"仙質"、搬挪情節突出"聰慧"品質、扭轉"妒"的態度等方式，使楊貴妃成為文化記憶中女性諸多優秀品質的凝聚體。重構的記憶經由文學意義上的物質載體進行固定，包括貼身物件、故事場域、人物彈詞在內的記憶媒介，為推動重構的楊貴妃形象在後世流傳發揮了有效的載體作用。洪昇進一步借助戲曲在視覺和聽覺上的感染力，通過融合儒、釋、道儀式，使之承載的文化記憶發揮對集體成員的教化功能。基於文本的持續存在和舞臺的公開展演，文化記憶在後世的流傳與更新中煥發出無限的生命力。

王國維"境界說"新詮

張健

中國語言文學系

王國維"境界說"雖在《人間詞話》中提出，源自中國傳統文論，然實兼融中西，超越文學，而有美學、哲學及倫理學意涵。王國維之"境界"乃觀物、感物、寫物之成果，本文力圖在上述觀念架構中重新詮釋其多重理論意義。

Session 分組 2:

Linguistics

語言學

Activation of Weak Grammatical Feature and its Mechanism and Effects

漢英語法弱特徵的啟動及其機制與效應

Xu, Jie

Department of Chinese Language and Literature

This paper argues that most object/human-denoting nominals, whether N, NP or pronoun, have a weak grammatical feature [+L] ('locative'), and that the feature needs to be activated properly in order to induce its syntactic effects. The feature is activated through different mechanisms in different languages. Along this line of approach, the widely observed construction of 'nominal + place word' in the modern Chinese language is re-cast and re-captured as a consequence of weak feature activation, some cross linguistic contrasts are explained in a principled way.

基於語言加工的影像研究的高清晰度腦功能圖譜在個人化精准醫療中的應用前景

李德鳳　李麗青

英文系

本報告介紹了澳門大學認知與腦科學研究團隊在語言加工領域的最新成果。該團隊通過開展中文、英文和葡文的單語和多語、單模態和跨模態語言加工的核磁共振成像研究，開發出一種用於建立個人化大腦功能圖譜的功能性磁共振成像技術，並探索了該圖譜在個人化精准醫療中的應用潛力。

研究團隊克服了磁共振掃描器噪音和頭部運動偽影的挑戰，實現了在自然顯性語言、音樂與運動任務中的即時連續掃描。通過採用相位編碼設計及解碼技術，研究在功能磁共振成像的時間解析度上取得了重大突破（達到 0.1 秒），能夠完整追蹤語言、音樂認知與運動功能的全腦活動，並對相關腦功能區進行精准定位。此外，研究還結合語料庫技術，提高了刺激源的生態效度。

報告探討了利用該技術建立的功能性腦圖譜在個人化精准醫療中的應用前景，包括評估腦損傷患者的腦功能障礙範圍、程度及其預後，腦外科手術前的精准規劃，以及康復過程中干預治療的引導。這些成果為個人化精准醫療提供了新的視角和工具，有望在未來的臨床實踐中發揮重要作用。

關鍵字：個人化精准醫療、高清晰度腦功能圖譜、語言加工、功能性磁共振成像、生態效度

Intonation, Graded Commitments, and the Dynamics of Context

Tsai, Cheng-Yu (Edwin)

Department of English

Normally, when one asserts a declarative sentence p (e.g., It's raining), she expresses full commitment to p, and when one asks a polar question '?p' (e.g., Is it raining?), she shows no commitment. In this talk, I will draw data from English interrogative tags and Mandarin discourse particles to demonstrate how speaker commitments can fall somewhere between the two endpoints, and how the notion of commitment interacts with intonation (including different levels of tones and lengthening). The pragmatic effects of graded commitments and intonation will be modeled on Farkas & Bruce (2010) framework of discourse dynamics, in which an utterance is taken to be a proposal to change the context ("Common Ground") in some way and additionally projects how the speaker expects the discourse to develop.

Session 分組 3:

Japanese Studies

日本研究

The New Clothes of the Emperor

Zhong, Yijiang

Department of Japanese

This presentation introduces the history of the clothes worn by the Japanese emperor from ancient times to the present. The clothes of the Japanese emperor were first of all for articulating and projecting cultural and political authority. In the wake of every major historical change, the emperor put on a new set of clothes. The modes in and logics with which authority was articulated by way of attire thereby changed with times. This presentation explores these changes to shed light on the changing nature of the imperial authority, including its political use by conservative forces in today's Japan.

Redefining Evidentiality: Insights from the Emergence of Reportative Evidentials in Japanese

Yang, Wenjiang

Department of Japanese

Evidentiality is traditionally defined as grammatical encoding of information source. Cross-linguistically, a common source for reportative evidentials is reported speech constructions (quotative constructions) or speech verbs. This development involves the reanalysis of a biclausal structure with a quotative complement into a monoclausal structure. Another source of reportative evidentials, which is rarely discussed in the literature, is inferential evidentials. This presentation explores how the reportative function arises from inferential evidentials by examining the data of Japanese evidentials, especially the latest reportative rasi-. The findings demonstrate a shift from inference based on visible or tangible evidence to inference based on verbal evidence, ultimately leading to a pure reportative interpretation after the process of inferring fades away. This supports the hypothesis of redefining evidentiality from two dimensions, i.e., source of information and mode of access. The transition from inferential to reportative is characterized by development from personal information to reported information in the dimension of information source, and from sensory to cognitive in the dimension of access mode.

線索還是陷阱？漢字圈日語學習者對漢字詞彙的理解與自信研究

李羽喆

日文系

本研究探討日文專業學生在日文漢字詞語義判斷中的準確性及其自信形成，以實證數據揭示母語漢字對學習者可能產生的正向提示與誤導風險。結果顯示，學生對漢字詞彙普遍傾向產生過度自信，尤其在詞義與母語認知出現偏差的情況下更為明顯。研究指出，「語義誤信」與「過度自信」是導致理解錯誤的重要因素，並強調有必要在教學中加入語義處理策略與自信感校準的訓練。最後，建議針對漢字圈學習者培養語義判斷能力，並推動日文漢字詞語義語料庫的建構與應用。

Session 分組 4:

Chinese Literature

中國文學

漢宣帝的"王霸道"與西漢的帝儲矛盾新議

鄧駿捷

中國語言文學系

漢宣帝與太子劉奭關於"霸王道雜之"的"漢家制度"的對話，反映出兩人對皇權運作的理解差異。通過分析宣帝"王霸道"的實質性操作，可以發現儒家經學在他的大力扶植下，逐漸形成一股力量，並對皇權產生了一定的制約作用，尤其是在影響太子方面。宣帝在執政的最後階段，召開石渠閣會議，以制度方式，強化和確立皇權對經學發展的有效控制和絕對權威。西漢的帝儲矛盾，表面是父子性格和學術取向差異造成的衝突，實質是由此引發的執政風格問題，歸根結底是帝王擔心繼位者背離原有總體執政方針而導致政權不穩。宣帝臨終的輔政安排，體現了權力平衡、相互牽制的"霸王道"，這些作為皆是為保障太子繼位後不偏離"漢家制度"的政治權力運行模式。

關鍵字：漢宣帝；漢家制度；王霸道雜之；西漢經學；帝儲矛盾

哲學敘事學引論——從"哲性鄉愁"說開去

龔剛　蔣亭

中國語言文學系

由於人自古而然地生活在倫理秩序之中，因此，文藝作品只要關涉人的生存，就必然會或隱或顯地呈現某種倫理秩序，哪怕是刻意追求"零度敘事"的小說也難以逃脫這一宿命。此外，由倫理秩序所賦予每一個敘事者的倫理意識也會或隱或顯地制約著、影響著他的敘事，就算他竭力避免倫理意識的干預也無濟於事。倫理秩序、倫理意識和文學敘事的這種宿命般的聯繫無疑為文藝倫理研究的"合法性"提供了切實依據，由於人類在精神層面不僅僅被道德價值所塑造，因此，為了更深入全面地揭示存在與敘事的內在聯繫，亦即個體生存、人類文明與敘事行為的內在聯繫，就應該將倫理敘事學拓展為哲學敘事學。薩特在 1946 年的演講《存在主義是一種人道主義》中，反駁了那種認為存在主義鼓勵絕望的看法，他指出，存在主義宣稱人必須尋找和創造自己的認同和意義，"人不過就是他把自己塑造成的那個東西"。薩特未闡明的是，人的自我塑造也是被塑造的。這就是哲學敘事學探索的邏輯起點。本研究從"哲性鄉愁"概念出發，探討存在與敘事的內在關聯，存在者在自我塑造過程中的敘事和被敘事，及其對存在意義和終極歸宿的尋找，是哲學敘事學探索的主軸。

Session 分組 5:

Linguistics

語言學

Construction, Translation, and Teaching: A Case Study of Motion Constructions in Chinese and English

Ronald Fong

Department of English

The cognitive constructional approach to language has seen significant theoretical and practical advancements in recent years. The notion that humans store language as constructions offers profound insights into the workings of the human mind and the mechanisms of language. In recent years, this perspective has been increasingly applied to the fields of translation and language teaching. This presentation aims to demonstrate the relevance of this approach by analysing motion constructions in Chinese and English such as *Ta pao chu wuzi lai*, *Ta tui Xiaoming jin wizi*, *John walked into the park and John kicked the dog into the house*. It further explores how these constructions can inform and enhance translation practices and language teaching methodologies.

全球化語境下廣告翻譯的本地化策略研究

——以中葡電子產品廣告為例

孫語崎

葡文系

在數字經濟驅動全球化的時代背景下，中國科技品牌出海面臨跨文化傳播與市場滲透的雙重挑戰。本研究以本地化理論為框架，通過對華為手機與大疆無人機的中葡網頁廣告語的對比分析，建構跨學科翻譯模型：基於 Maslow 需求層次理論解構產品核心價值的文本化傳遞機制，運用 Hofstede 文化維度理論揭示中國與巴西市場在權力距離、不確定性規避等認知差異對廣告修辭策略的重構規律，最終結合市場行銷理論體系論證目標市場細分、差異化定位與傳播組合策略對翻譯決策的系統性影響。研究發現廣告翻譯本地化需實現符號維度、技術維度和營銷維度的三重協同轉型，通過整合市場響應機制和文化智能分析為電子產品的海外營銷提供高效路徑。

關鍵詞：廣告翻譯；本地化；需求層次理論；文化維度；電子產品

澳門區域方言史的構建：方法、材料及研究展望

徐宇航

中國語言文學系

學界對澳門地區漢語方言的關注多集中於粵語，如《中國語言地圖集》（第二版）圖 B1-18清晰標明澳門屬粵語區，而歷史上澳門商賈、漁民、旅人雲集，史料、文物、地名等眾多材料皆顯示澳門所使用的漢語方言具有多樣性特徵。建構澳門區域方言史，不應囿於觀察粵語，而應深入考究文獻、史料為澳門語言多元面貌所提供的實質證據。本研究由《葡漢辭典》《英華韻府曆階》等出版於澳門的語料為起點，兼及分析澳門開埠以來相關地圖、詩詞、史料、民間文獻等材料所記錄的澳門漢語碎片（Braga，1949；湯開建等，1998；鄭德華，2007；鄧駿捷，2014/2022 等），以期細緻、全面探索澳門區域方言，建構立體的澳門區域方言史，增補歷時語言研究中的澳門缺位，將澳門語言多樣面貌納入漢語史與方言學的系統研究框架。

Session 分組 6
Art and Design
藝術與設計

Slash Lab

Zhou, Hongtao

Department of Arts and Design

Slash Lab showcases how cross-disciplinary research and practice can generate innovative ideas and impacts in art, design and real world environments. As a slash youth, Professor Zhou introduces his interdisciplinary methods for creativity and explains the unique paths of some world-class masters to demonstrate how to achieve success as a creative practitioner.

The lecture aims to encourage students and faculty to broaden their horizons, explore the unknown, and behave brave to step out of their comfort zones, to embark on a slash path, to experience risk and excitement.

我對藝術教育的理解

李帆

藝術與設計系

李帆曾是"根正苗紅"的中央美術學院人，一直耕耘在中央美院專業教學一線，曾主持過系專業教學，對當代藝術教育基礎有所思考和研究，他在藝術教育領域有著三十三年的教學實踐經驗。他強調藝術教育的核心不在於藝術本身，而在於有目的、有方法、有方向的引導學生通過專業學習調動個體的內驅力，從"我"出發，讓結果可以與更多人對話。在教學過程中讓學生掌握當代藝術的工作方法，引導學生建立自己的"知識樹"，利用藝術先做到解決自己再解決人類的宏大敘事。本次講座主要講述李帆老師從事藝術教育以來的教學案例及實施過程，並淺談對澳門大學人文學院藝術與設計專業的碩士研究生和博士研究生的期許。

Session 分組 7

Linguistics

語言學

Code-switching in Hong Kong

Chan, Hok-Shing (Brian)

Department of English

This presentation offers a longitudinal review of the extant literature on Cantonese-English code-switching (or code-mixing) in Hong Kong. Earlier accounts of the phenomenon in terms of general semantic or pragmatic motivations are critiqued, but it is considered more fruitful to examine systematic variation in code-switching practices in different communicative contexts. Various patterns of code-switching may be associated with different styles which convey different speaker identities, or they are attributable to different registers, genres and media. In written registers, multilingual practices may involve not only code-switching but also script-switching, for instance, the use of both Chinese characters and the English alphabets. In addition to code-switching and script-switching, non-linguistic visual resources, such as emojis and pictures, are often employed in online communication, and the multilingual and multimodal practices are better understood as translanguaging.

Bare classifier phrases in Mandarin, Cantonese, and Zhuang

Liu, Hongyong

Department of Chinese Language and Literature

Previous discussions on Chinese bare ClPs (Cl-N) focus on their interpretations with respect to (in)definiteness. It is found that the Cl-N phrase in Mandarin only has the indefinite reading (1), and the Cantonese counterparts can be either definite or indefinite, as shown in (2).

(1) a. ta xiang mai ben   shu.   (Mandarin）

   he want buy CL   book

   'He wants to buy a book.'

  b. ta mai-le *(na) ben   shu.

   he sell-PFV that CL   book

   'He sold that book.'

(2) a. keoi seung maai bun syu.   (Cantonese)

   he want buy CL book

   'He wants to buy a book.'

  b. keoi maai-zo   bun syu.

   he sell-PFV   CL book

   'He sold the book.'

In contrast, a bare ClP in Donglan Zhuang (a Kam-Tai language spoken in Guangxi) can have a kind reading or an indefinite reading, as shown in (3).

(3) a. tu^2 kuk^7 $ʔjak^7$ $mo:t^2ŋan^1$ $le:u^6$. (Donglan Zhuang)

   CL tiger soon be.extinct PRF

   'Tigers are going to be extinct.'

  b. $θia:u^1ɕja:ŋ^3$ $θi:ŋ^3ʔau^1$ tu^2 ma^1 tau^1 $ɕjɯ:ŋ^4$.

   Xiao Zhang want CL dog to raise

   'XiaoZhang wants to raise a dog/dogs.'

The interpretational differences of the Cl-N phrase in the three languages can be shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Interpretation of Cl-N in Mandarin, Cantonese and Donglan Zhuang

Cl-N Languages	Indefinite	Definite	Kind
Mandarin	+	-	-
Cantonese	+	+	-
Donglan Zhuang	+	-	+

The presentation will address the following three questions: (i) whether the definite reading of Cl-N in Cantonese is correlated with the kind reading of Cl-N in Donglan Zhuang in some way; (ii) whether the indefinite reading of the Cl-N phrase in the three languages is derived in the same way; (iii) whether there is any derivational relation between the indefinite and the definite reading of Cl-N in Cantonese; Similarly, whether there is any derivational relation between the indefinite and the kind reading of Cl-N in Donglan Zhuang?

Writing Assessment Practice and Research: Issues and Challenges

Zhao, Guanfang (Cecilia)

Department of English

Writing competence has been conceptualized differently over time from different perspectives. As a result, different approaches to writing assessment have emerged in various contexts. This talk will take stock of various theoretical conceptions of writing and existing writing assessment practices, based on which major challenges as well as future directions for writing assessment research and practice will be discussed. A synthesis of the current scholarship on writing assessment is also offered to highlight recurring and emerging themes. Major challenges manifested in the literature include those associated with defining the construct of writing in various assessment contexts, and the enduring predicament of relying on a product-based approach as the only viable method for assessing writing in large-scale testing contexts. Based on such discussions, future directions for writing assessment research and practice are highlighted. These include the need for the field to re-conceptualize and define the construct of writing in situ, to incorporate digital, multimodal, and multilingual elements into writing assessments, and to further exploit AI and technology for more effective evaluation of writing and more innovative design of the next generation of writing assessment.

Feel What I Say: Exploring Tactile Speech Perception for Cochlear Implant Recipients

Chen, Wei-Rong

Department of English

Speech sound perception is a fundamental human ability facilitated by the auditory system. However, individuals with severe-to-profound hearing loss face significant challenges in accessing this capability. The introduction of cochlear implants (CIs) has largely improved their quality of life by partially restoring auditory perception. Despite decades of technological advancements, CIs continue to exhibit notable limitations. Two primary constraints are the absence of low-frequency sound components and the limited frequency resolution, which contribute to difficulties in pitch discrimination, tone identification, and the accurate perception of consonants. This study investigates the potential of tactile stimulation as an adjunct to enhance CI speech perception. Preliminary findings indicate that encoding phonological features through tactile signals leads to substantial improvements in Mandarin tone identification and consonant category recognition among CI users.

Session 分組 8

English Literature

英文文學

Neither Uncanny, Weird, nor Eerie: A Peculiar Victorian Vampire Tale

Nick Groom

Department of English

This paper surveys the tradition of nineteenth-century vampire tales in English from John William Polidori's 'The Vampyre' of 1819 to Bram Stoker's *Dracula* of 1897, noting the prevalence of what Sigmund Freud would later call the 'uncanny' (1919), as well recent inflections of the 'weird' and the 'eerie' (terms suggested by Mark Fisher, c.2016). However, the work of the polymath Sabine Baring-Gould (1834–1924) lies outside these characterizations and requires a different definition. Baring-Gould was a prolific and influential writer and historian, but his work has been neglected and is ill-served – in fact, thoroughly misunderstood – by critics today, which has seriously undermined his reputation. His fiction is restlessly variegated: a single story may juxtapose home economics with party politics, local folklore with current affairs, even curry and roast beef – while also switching gender roles and generational identities, and mixing brutal violence with audacious comedy. Taking one of Baring-Gould's novellas as a case study, I accordingly argue that these disparities create a new category – t– the '*peculiar*' – and suggest why critics have hitherto been unable to discern this quality.

Werewolves and the Horse-Courser in Marlowe's "Faustus"

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The story of the Horse-Courser's encounter with Doctor Faustus in Marlowe's *The Tragical History of the Life* and *Death of Doctor Faustus* resists easy interpretation. This paper will explore the likely folkloric origins of the vignette by examining sources that have yet to be noticed in Faust scholarship or in the sourcebooks. Secondly, it will be argued that a plausible connection can be made between these folk tales and werewolves. The insights gained from this exploration will then be used to examine, briefly, possible interpretations of the horse-courser tale within the play.

Rodney Hall: Rethinking Postcolonial Fiction

Peter David Mathews

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The central focus of my current research is the completion of my fourth academic book, an inaugural study of the Australian author Rodney Hall. Hall is one of Australia's most decorated writers: in a glittering career, he has won that country's highest literary honor, the Miles Franklin Award, on two occasions (and been shortlisted on seven more), as well as receiving numerous other prizes for his work. Hall is also one of Australia's most influential poets, co-editing the groundbreaking *New Impulses in Australia Poetry* (1968) and serving as the Poetry Editor of *The Australian* newspaper from 1967 to 1978. In books like *Captivity Captive* (1988), *The Second Bridegroom* (1991), and *The Island in the Mind* (1996), Hall has positioned himself as a key international voice in postcolonial literature, which is also the critical lens through which his work has usually been read. My own study seeks to broaden this perspective by examining the influence of Hall's greatest intellectual influence, the eighteenth-century Italian thinker Giambattista Vico. Vico's theories about the circular nature of historical time and model of learning based on a mindset that goes beyond final results provide a crucial framework for my analysis of Hall's work.

Bulgarian Books: The Contrary Cases of Stanislavov, Zhefarovic and Paisiy Hilendarski

Matthew Gibson

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The role of printing and the press has been famously designated by Benedict Anderson (1991) as being one of the major motors for the rise of the bourgeois state in the nineteenth century. Such a pervasive argument has led revisionists to declaim the beliefs of many new nations that their state is a revived entity, re-emerging after the end of occupation and the arrival of democratic self-rule. However, the peculiar case of Bulgaria, and the various books published and occasionally printed before mass literacy that have been retrospectively claimed by nationalist historians as belonging to their nation, were produced under circumstances that include elements of proto-nationalism somewhat different to the situations of countries like Italy and Belgium. The following article assesses the "Bulgarianness" of the books produced by three bookmen—Stanislavov, Zhefarovic and Paisiy Hilendarski—arguing that religious and linguistic persecution means that their artefacts were certainly antagonistic to either Ottoman or Greek domination in State and Church, and that these men can be seen as being at least proto-Nationalists in their roles.

Toward a Definition of Residual Modernism

Daniel Louis Francois Dufournaud

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An appetite for the new and the innovative animates a great deal of scholarly work on postmillennial Anglophone literature. Literary works that do not satisfy this hunger for novelty are thereby pushed to the background of our critical discourse. A cursory survey of contemporary literary fiction, however, reveals that many novelists continue to draw thematic and stylistic inspiration from works of canonical modernism. This paper turns to Raymond Williams's understanding of residual cultural forms and styles in order to adduce a definition of residual modernism in the postmillennial Anglophone novel. Challenging our expectation of newness, residual modernism in the Anglophone novel raises questions about the lack of change over time: what are the social, political, and economic conditions that sustain modernism's appeal in the new millennium and sustain it beyond mere pastiche? This paper fleshes out its notion of residual modernism through analysis of Joseph O'Neill's latest novel, Godwin (2024), which draws inspiration from the work of Joseph Conrad and which orients our attention to neoimperialist forms of Western exploitation and domination.

Session 分組 9

Philosophy

哲學

From Gender Roles to Gender Profiles: How Gender Identity is Changing

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How gender is thought of and lived is currently undergoing fundamental changes—as evidenced, for example, by the rise of transgender. This presentation argues that these changes are best understood as an effect of shifts in human "identity technologies": Traditionally, gender identity was shaped in orientation to gender roles. With the rise of the "age of authenticity," conformity to traditional gender roles was challenged and replaced by the pursuit of originality irrespective of one's gender. Today, with the rise of "profilicity," gender identity has become a major existential concern again as manifested in the curation of gender profiles.

To Return Resentment with Goodwill (De) or Uprightness (Zhi)? Resentment, Revenge and Forgiveness in Early Confucian Thought

Zhang, Ying (Ellen)

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In contemporary ethics or moral philosophy, forgiveness is perceived as a paradox: On the one hand, forgiveness does not mean giving up resentment as a psychological attitude or emotional process; On the other hand, forgiveness of injuries is viewed in some traditions as virtue or moral duty. This presentation focuses on the ideas of resentment, revenge and forgiveness in early Confucian thought, exploring how forgiveness is role-governed rather than principle-governed ethics in Confucianism. Meanwhile, the presentation will discuss the contemporary ethics of forgiveness, and the idea concerning the impossibility of rational accountability involved in forgiveness from a comparative perspective.

儒家如何看待道德運氣

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"道德運氣"（moral luck）是英美哲學家針對康德道德評價的"控制原則"（control principle）即行動者只對在其意志範圍內可以控制的因素負有道德責任而提出的概念，旨在解決不在控制範圍內的因素會影響行為者自身以及他人對行為者的行為的道德評價問題：個體品格、性情、處境、關係等這些運氣因素會深刻影響行為者生活的各個方面，並左右著我們對行為者行動所進行的道德評價。儒家對道德生活中的"運氣"現象有深刻的自覺，也承認不同稟受的人與不同環境的人對同樣的道德行動付出的努力是不同的，但始終堅持"控制原則"的第一義。而對於道德運氣中的"構成性運氣""環境性運氣""因果性運氣"乃至"存在論運氣"均從修行工夫角度予以闡明，並注重將自己的道德運氣與他人的道德運氣予以區別對待。

Session 分組 10

Linguistics

語言學

ChatGPT 等大模型的語言能力的世界知識基礎

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本文首先通過 ChatGPT 對漢語雙關語和歇後語高下不同的理解水準，來說明只要有足夠的訓練語料提供相應的語言知識和世界知識，那麼語言大模型就能夠理解人類自然語言的各種意義；並且說明這種語言理解能力源于它們從海量訓練語料中習得的句法語義等語言學知識和事實與常識類世界知識。接著介紹兩個用探針實驗證明語言大模型具有世界模型的研究案例。最後介紹了人工智慧系統異於人類的"鋸齒狀智慧"學說，還提出用"科學的歸納法"來衡量語言學理論的效力和語言大模型在語言理解與知識推理方面的能力。

新冠疫情後澳門語言景觀的變化

張璟瑋　中國語言文學系　　張靜　葡文系

公共空間的語言使用和政策需要靈活調整以適應社會的迅速變化。本研究探討新冠疫情後澳門語言景觀的變化，於 2022 年秋季收集可進行歷時比較的語言景觀數據，揭示疫情對公共空間語言使用的影響。研究發現，疫情後澳門語言多樣性保持不變，但中文主導地位增強。官方信息仍使用中文與葡文，但爲滿足快速傳播需求，中文比例上升。非官方機構更多采用中文，反映母語群體的社會主體地位。英語則在疫情信息傳播中發揮輔助作用。

時間計量表達單位對＂個＂的依賴程度及其理據

陳忠

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漢語用"世紀、年、月、天、日、星期、周、小時、鐘頭、刻、分、秒"表達時量。年、天、日、周、刻、分、秒錶達時量無需也不能跟"個"組配，其他單位通常跟量詞"個"配合表達時量。現有研究多立足名、量的詞性差異來分析時量表達不一致現象。為何某些時間單位表現出"量詞"特徵，其他單位不具備"量詞"特徵？時間單位"量詞"特徵從何而來？缺乏"量詞"特徵是如何造成的？本文試圖回答這些問題。

Session 分組 11

History

歷史

Spanish Lessons: Brokering Cross-Cultural Trade in 18th-Century Colonial Manila

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Department of History

This presentation examines the dynamics of Catholic exclusion and inclusion in the colonial management of Chinese trade and migration in Spanish Manila, with a focus on the rise and fall of Chinese cross-cultural brokers between 1684 and 1783. It analyzes the periodization of trade phases, emphasizing the key cycles and phases of the junk-galleon trade and the China-Philippine trade. The presentation explores the socio-economic roles of Chinese converts, the effects of deportations and settlement bans, and the development of the 'Sangley regime.' Key events, including the Qing reopening of ports and the English Occupation of Manila, are examined for their impact on the formation of a trusted elite of economic and political brokers through conversion. Evidence from Manila's surviving notarial records offers insights into the rise and fall of this broker class and their contributions to Manila's trade network throughout the long 18th century.

The Fu'an Anti-Christian Campaign in 1746–1748: The Imperial Stance

Xie, Jingzhen (Jacqueline)

Department of History

This article examines the Qing state's resistance to the Catholic mission in China, identifying it as the central cause of the suppression of Dominican missionaries in Fu'an between 1746 and 1748. A fundamental tension arose from the Qing state's commitment to Confucian values and social stability, which led to an uncompromising anti-Christian stance, especially during the Yongzheng and Qianlong reigns. Yet the Qianlong emperor's decision to impose severe punishments was heavily influenced by provincial officials' antagonism, as they aimed to deflect responsibility for their failure to curb Catholic practices. The Fu'an anti-Christian campaign exemplifies the Qing state's vigilant approach to countering Western influences, reflecting a broader strategy of preserving cultural and ideological dominance. This attitude was further demonstrated through the Qing's tightened control over Macao, a pivotal hub for the Catholic mission in the Far East since the late sixteenth century. By contextualizing the Fu'an incident within the Qing state's broader anti-Christian policies, the article highlights the intersection of ideology, governance, and foreign influence during this era. Through this lens, the suppression of missionaries serves as a case study of the Qing's strategic efforts to maintain authority amidst the challenges posed by Western religious expansion.

Keywords: China mission, Qing state, Dominicans, Fujian, Pedro Sanz

Black Power: Mao Zedong's Revolution and the Political Representation of the Black People

Sun, Jiang

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In 1961, Robert F. Williams and his family fled to Cuba via Canada and then moved to China. During the exile, Williams still campaigned for the realization of racial equality for African-Americans, and championed Mao Zedong's idea of national liberation for Asia, Africa, and Latin America. I will first examine the existence of the so-called "non-middle ground" in addition to Mao's revolutionary vision of "middle ground". The revolutionary rhetoric of "non-middle ground" was inspired by the racial equality demands of Afro-Americans, represented by Robert F. Williams. I will analyze the significance of Williams' propaganda in shaping the political representation of black people.

Session 分組 12

Portuguese Linguistics

葡語語言學

Gerunds in Portuguese

António José Rodrigues leal

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In this presentation, I will address the topic of gerundive forms in Portuguese.

I will start by describing the different types of gerundive constructions in European (EP) and Brazilian (BP) Portuguese, the two best-studied varieties of Portuguese.

I will then move on to some problems associated with gerundive forms. I will discuss the case of gerund clauses headed by como 'as', which constitute a peculiar construction that does not fit in any of the existing classes. Cf. (1).

(1) A Portugália surgiu em título como tendo negociado com a Indonésia.

I will end the presentation by addressing a more recent research topic: gerunds in three African varieties of Portuguese. Portuguese in Angola (AP), Mozambique (MP), and São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) is undergoing an accelerated process of nativization, and these varieties present uses of gerund that partially coincide with EP and BP and partially deviate from these standards. In a corpus study, I found several instances where infinitive forms were replaced by gerund forms, particularly in complementation contexts and verbal complexes. (cf. (2)-(3).

(2) um curso que eu queria tirando era medicina (AP) (cf. "eu queria tirar")

(63 vou falando um bocadinho do coiso (MP) (cf. "vou falar")

$V_AV_{\{I,U\}}$ assimilations in Romance and Chinese: An Element-based descriptive proposal

João Veloso

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$V_AV_{\{I,U\}}$ sequences (/aw/, /aj/) are common in the world's languages. Phonologically, they can evolve and/or surface according to several patterns: as hiatuses ([a.i], [a.u]); as non-assimilatory diphthongs ([aj], [aw]); as assimilatory diphthongs ([ej], [ow]); as coalescent monophthongs ([e], [o]). Previous work has proposed to categorize Romance languages and dialects according to the V_1V_2 patterns that are dominant in their phonologies. Spanish and Southern European Portuguese, for instance, would be "coalescent" (see Latin auru 'gold'> Spanish <oro> [ˈɔɾɔ], SEP <ouro> [ˈoɾu]), whereas Romanian would prefer non-assimilatory diphtongization (> Romanian <aur> [ˈawr]) and Northern European Portuguese seems to favor assimilatory diphtongization (> NEP <ouɾu> [ˈowɾu], 'gold').

In this presentation, we shall try to check how such typology can be applied to a contrastive analysis of Standard Putonghua and Standard Cantonese on the basis of the contrastive phonological analysis of a set of Chinese cognates such as 老 (SP lǎo, SC lou5; 'old'), 好 (SP hǎo, SC hou2; 'good') or 高 (SP gāo, SC gou1).

The phonological behavior of {I} and {U} in these case of VV sequences of Chinese will also be compared, since they seem to function asymmetrically for many processes in several languages, too.

Modal Adverbs

Rui Pedro Ribeiro marques

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The literature on the Semantics and Pragmatics of natural languages has observed differences between apparently equivalent modal operators, particularly between modal adverbs (such as possibly, certainly, obviously, …) and modal adjectives (possible, obvious, …). In addition to the commonly observed (after Bellert 1997) distributional differences, another intriguing fact is that in Portuguese possivelmente ('possibly') is an Indicative ruler, while talvez ('maybe') triggers the Subjunctive. Moreover, cooccurrence of a strong modal adverb (e.g., certainly) and a weak modal adverb (e.g., can) or the other way round (weak modal adverb, such as possibly, and strong modal verb, such as must) is unexplainable under the assumption (followed by Piñón 2006, Wolf 2015, Greenberg & Wolf 2018, a.o.) that epistemic modal adverbs are speech act modifiers.

I will add further empirical data showing differences between similar epistemic modal operators and propose an analysis of modal adverbs with the suffix -ly that explains the observed behaviour. Differently from the existing proposals, which take into consideration only a small number of modal adverbs, I propose a comprehensive view, claiming that the meaning of these adverbs follows from the combination of the meaning of an adjective plus the semantic contribution of the suffix -ly.