

学术论文引言中That小句使用与修辞语步关系 ——L1与L2对比研究

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收稿日期: 2026年8月11日; 录用日期: 2026年9月3日; 发布日期: 2026年9月17日

摘 要

本研究整合CARS模型、系统功能语言学理论及评价框架, 探究本族语者(L1)与中国工科博士生(L2)学术引言中That小句与修辞语步的映射关系。研究发现, That小句调用受制于语步交际目的, 在逻辑语义类型、过程类型及评价资源上呈现动态规律: 各语步均以物质与关系过程为主; 详述在三个语步中均占较高比例, 投射资源的配置及组间差异随语步变化, 语步三中L1的思想和言语投射显著多于L2; 评价资源从对外转述逐步转为对内主观宣告。两组作者在过程类型上趋同, 但L1更倾向嵌入式结构实现短语压缩, L2则依赖小句复合体线性铺陈; L1显性凸显作者主体, L2则呈现“去人格化”倾向。研究深化了学术语篇形式-功能映射认知, 可为EAP教学提供实证启示。

关键词

That小句, 修辞语步, 学术论文引言, CARS模型, 系统功能语言学

Exploring the Relationship between That-Clause Use and Rhetorical Moves in Research Article Introductions

—A Comparative Study of L1 and L2 Writing

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Received: August 11, 2026; accepted: September 3, 2026; published: September 17, 2026

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文章引用: 杨一格, 马建军. 学术论文引言中 That 小句使用与修辞语步关系[J]. 现代语言学, 2026, 14(9): 472-483.

DOI: 10.12677/ml.2026.149946

Abstract

Integrating the CARS model, Systemic Functional Linguistics, and Hyland's evaluation framework, this study investigates the mapping relationship between the use of that-clauses and rhetorical moves in research article introductions, comparing Chinese engineering doctoral students (L2) against native scholarly writers (L1). The findings reveal that the deployment of that-clauses is governed by the communicative purposes of individual rhetorical moves, and demonstrates dynamic patterns in their logico-semantic types, process types, and evaluative resources. Specifically, material and relational processes prevail across all moves. Elaboration remains highly frequent across the three moves, while the distribution of projection resources and between-group differences varies by rhetorical purpose; in Move 3, L1 writers use idea and locution projection significantly more often than L2 writers. Meanwhile, evaluative resources transition from external reporting to internal subjective assertion. While the two groups show convergence in process types, L1 writers prefer embedded structures for phrasal compression, whereas L2 writers adopt linear elaboration through clause complexes. Furthermore, L1 writers explicitly foreground authorial stance, while L2 writers display a significant "depersonalization" tendency. This study advances the understanding of form-function mapping in academic discourse and offers empirical implications for EAP (English for Academic Purposes) instruction.

Keywords

That-Clause, Rhetorical Move, Research Article Introduction, CARS Model, Systemic Functional Linguistics

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1. 引言

学术论文引言既提供研究背景, 也通过回顾前人研究、指出空白和确立研究价值来“创建研究空间”[1]。这些宏观修辞意图需要微观句法资源支持。That 小句兼具信息打包、立场建构、责任归因和读者引导功能, 是学术英语中人际意义突出的语法结构[2]。

现有研究已发现 That 小句的分布受学科、作者背景和专业水平影响[2]-[4], 但仍有三点不足: 一是多停留于频率统计, 较少考察引言具体语步; 二是分类多依据表层结构, 未充分利用系统功能语言学(SFL)的逻辑语义关系解释“短语压缩”与“从句铺陈”的选择; 三是研究对象多为低阶学习者, 对 L2 工科博士生等高阶群体关注不足。因此, 高阶 L2 作者能否像 L1 学者一样运用深层句法资源建构修辞逻辑与学术立场, 仍需验证。

据此, 本研究结合 Halliday 的小句逻辑语义关系、Hyland 的评价框架和 Swales 的 CARS 模型, 建立 L1 学者与中国工科博士生(L2)对比语料库, 考察学术论文引言中 That 小句的使用特征及其与修辞语步的映射, 为学术英语教学提供实证依据。研究问题如下:

1) 学术论文引言中 That 小句的总体类型分布与使用频率如何? L1 与 L2 作者是否存在差异?

2) 不同修辞语步中 That 小句在逻辑语义类型、过程类型及评价资源方面的分布如何? L1 与 L2 作者是否存在差异?

2. 文献综述

2.1. 学术论文中的 That 小句

That 小句是学术写作中构建立场、打包信息及归因责任的核心句法资源[5]。近年来的实证研究也表明,作为一种典型的“嵌入投射”结构,That 小句广泛分布于学术语篇的各个论证环节,是高阶英语学习者实现概念成形和立场表达的核心句法手段[6]。其评价功能主要由主句中的“控制词”激活,分为动词、名词和形容词三类。控制动词(如 argue, show, think)用于表达认知或言语行为[7][8];控制名词(亦称“壳名词”,如 fact, possibility)则通过将命题封装为实体来构建不可商榷的客观性。控制形容词也是表达立场的重要手段,通常出现在外置结构中(如 It is important that..., It is clear that...),此类结构允许作者对小句中的命题做出明确的价值判断或认知判断。Hyland & Tse [9]提出了评价性 That 小句的四维分析框架。如表 1 所示,该框架通过考察控制谓语、被评价实体、评价来源及认知立场,全面透视了作者如何对命题进行价值判断与责任分配。

Table 1. Classification of evaluative that-clause [9]
表 1. 评价性 That 小句的分类[9]

评价参数	分类	例句
控制谓语	动词谓语	
	交际类	These findings demonstrate that mainstream Cd species are best classified as...
	心理类	Coleman and Budikova (2013) conclude that the influence of the NAO is strongest in...
	言语行为类	They argue that technology has helped companies boost profits...
	名词谓语	These results provide some evidence that...
被评价实体	形容词谓语	It is possible that supplementation with CAS is not conducive to...
	作者主张	Our data suggest that the higher winter survival of Swedish larvae may...
	他人发现	...some research indicates that the strategies have not lived up to their potential (Darlow and others 2008)
	贡献/局限	We believe that our study makes a significant contribution to the repository of event studies in IS research...
	方法和理论	The results show that the integrated navigation can fuse different measurement information effectively and improve navigation performance
评价来源	背景信息	Hazel Hertzberg argues that until 1913, historians and educators agreed that the aim of instruction in history was to...
	抽象	Moreover, results indicate that...
	作者	We suggest that these are nonrandom missing values...
	隐匿	And it seems likely that manufacturers such as...
	有生命主体	Moreover, the student-interviewee claimed that English might be useful for...
认知立场	学术引用	Escudero affirms that it is very difficult to...
	确定	The present study shows that ...
	非确定	Experimental evidence suggests that...
	中立	To this suggestion, we would add that...

2.2. 学术论文引言中的修辞语步

引言是建构学术话语权的重要载体, 基于语料库的修辞语步研究已成为 EAP 领域的重要议题[10]。Swales [1]修订的 CARS 模型将引言划分为确立研究领域(语步一)、指明研究缺口(语步二)和呈现当前研究(语步三), 其解释力已在跨学科[11]、跨文化[12]和人机协作[13]语境中得到检验。然而, 相关研究多考察整体句法指标或词汇构型, 较少追踪 *That* 小句在不同语步中的功能变化。为解释其语境化选择, 有必要结合 SFL 进行细分。

2.3. 系统功能语言学视角下 *That* 小句的句法复杂性

若要深入剖析 *That* 小句在学术话语中的修辞功能, 首要任务是依据系统功能语言学对其进行精确的句法分类。在 SFL 框架下, *That* 小句可视为包括保留或省略引导词的限定性从属小句; 为覆盖功能相近的句法变体, 本研究同时纳入 *which* 及介词 + *which* 关系小句。按句法地位, 目标小句分为嵌入式小句和小句复合体; 按逻辑语义关系, 两类均可分为投射(思想、言语)和扩展。嵌入式扩展包括详述、延伸和增强, 小句复合体中的从属小句则不具延伸功能, 因为延伸主要表示添加、转换或替代, 而该类从句主要定义、报告或限定主句(见表 2)。

Table 2. Classification of *that*-clause by logico-semantic relationship

表 2. *That* 小句基于逻辑语义关系的分类

<i>That</i> 小句	类型	例句
非省略 <i>that</i> 和省略 <i>that</i> 小句	投射	思想 This has raised expectations that they may have...
		言语 It was reported that 50%~80% of CO...
	嵌入式小句	详述 There is emerging evidence that understanding spillovers...
		扩展 延伸 ...the Energy Modelling Forum, of which many scenario runs are collectively...
		增强 ...domains, in which Li + and transition metal (TM) ions alternate in a 1:2 ratio.
	小句复合体	投射 思想 ...believing that the main reason for...
		言语 Li <i>et al.</i> suggests that it has a double-edged character...
		详述 ...the PMCM of VSs, which is hoped to contribute to...
		扩展 增强 ...so that the solid phase particles can be...

Table 3. Classification of *that*-clause by process types

表 3. *That* 小句基于过程类型的分类

过程类型	例句
物质过程	However, PEDOT: PSS is water-based and has strong acidity that causes issues in devices.
行为过程	Video analysis confirmed that the driver looked at the warning signal immediately after the auditory alarm was triggered.
心理过程	In order to fill this gap, this article proposes a mechanical model that comprehensively considers both the constraint imposed by the rake face and the elasto-plastic properties of the matrix.
言语过程	Additionally, the coaxial fibers exhibited a high tensile strength of 192.5 MPa, facilitating the fabrics weave from BNNSSs-based coaxial fibers, which show great potential applications in wearable thermal management textile.
关系过程	Biomass is believed to be a natural carbon-neutral fuel that is close to fossil fuels and can meet daily energy needs
存在过程	Liao <i>et al.</i> found in grinding silicon nitride with the resin-bonded diamond wheel that there are three types of grinding wheel wear mechanisms and the dominant wear mechanisms at different grinding stages are different.

在明确了 That 小句的句法地位后, 及物性系统进一步揭示了其语义内涵。及物性系统通过过程、参与者和环境成分表征经验世界[14], 包括物质、心理、关系、言语、行为和存在六类过程(见表 3)。理工科学术语篇通常以物质过程描述事件, 以关系过程界定概念和逻辑联系[15][16]; 心理和言语过程虽频率较低, 却承担认知立场和文献引用功能。已有研究还指出, L2 作者可能过度依赖少数心理动词, 较少利用被动或非人称结构调节主客观性。

此外, 本研究进一步借鉴系统功能语言学中的语法隐喻理论。Halliday [17]认为, 学术语篇的发展过程伴随着大量经验意义由一致式向隐喻式的转换, 其中名词化是最典型的语法隐喻形式, 它能够将原本由小句表达的过程或命题重新编码为名词性成分, 从而提高语篇的信息密度、抽象程度和逻辑组织能力。与此相一致, 壳名词[18]等结构也能够将整个 That 小句封装为一个可进一步修饰、评价和推理的概念实体, 因此, 本研究在分析嵌入式 That 小句时, 也进一步考察其是否体现出学术写作中语法隐喻的信息压缩功能。

综上, 现有研究较少将 That 小句的逻辑语义类型、及物性过程和评价功能同时置于具体修辞语步中考察。本研究整合 CARS 模型、SFL 逻辑语义关系与及物性理论以及 Hyland 评价框架, 构建宏观语步与微观句法功能相结合的分析框架。这一框架不仅为精细刻画 That 小句的句法语义特征提供了科学的分类矩阵, 更为深层揭示 L2 工科博士生在学术引言建构中的认知与修辞短板奠定了坚实的理论基础。

3. 研究方法

3.1. 语料库构建

本研究建立 L2 与 L1 两个引言语料库。为控制学科变量[19], 语料均来自化工与能源领域。L2 语料为某高校博士生学术英语课程期末论文 50 篇, 涉及化学工程与技术、能源与动力专业, 均未发表; L1 语料为 2021~2025 年发表于 Nature Chemistry 和 Nature Energy 的论文 50 篇, 每刊每年各 5 篇。研究者依据第一、二作者姓名及机构核验 L1 作者背景[20], 形成专家与高阶 L2 写作的对比语料。

文本导入 AntConc 前均经人工预处理, 语料库信息见表 4。

Table 4. Introduction corpus
表 4. 引言语料库

语料库	专业/期刊	篇数		字数
L2 引言语料库	化学工程与技术	26	50	34,724
	能源和动力	24		
L1 引言语料库	Nature Chemistry	25	50	34,064
	Nature Energy	25		

3.2. 数据标注

数据处理包括语料提取、双层人工标注和量化统计。首先, 使用 AntConc 4.3.1 检索 that、which 及介词 + which 索引行, 人工剔除指示代词等噪音; 鉴于软件难以检索省略引导词的结构, 两位研究者通读全部引言, 人工识别并标注相关 That 小句。

标注以小句为单位, 包括两层: 宏观层依据 CARS 模型判定修辞语步; 微观层依据 SFL 判定逻辑语义类型(嵌入式小句/小句复合体)和过程类型, 并参照 Hyland [21]框架标注投射类小句的被评价实体与评价来源。两名应用语言学研究者独立标注并协商分歧, 主体间信度达到理想水平($r = 0.89$)。

3.3. 数据分析

在数据分析环节, 各类 That 小句的频数由 AntConc 辅助统计, 并导入 SPSS 27.0 软件。运用卡方检验与曼-惠特尼 U 检验, 系统考察 L1 与 L2 作者在不同修辞语境下, That 小句的使用频率、类型及评价资源配置是否存在统计学意义上的显著差异。以 $p < 0.05$ 作为判定 L1 与 L2 存在显著差异的标准。

4. 结果与讨论

4.1. That 小句的总体类型分布与使用频率

卡方检验显示, L1 和 L2 作者在 That 小句的形式选择上高度趋同, 表明两者在引导词 that 的省略与保留上无显著差异($p > 0.05$) (表 5)。这符合 Hyland [21] 关于学术书面语规范的论述, 在一定程度上印证了 L2 学习者已初步内化了学术语篇偏好显性逻辑连接的文体规约。因此, 后续研究仅讨论非省略 That 小句。

Table 5. Distribution of that-clause by that omission

表 5. That 小句省略引导词的分布

	L1 引言语料库 n = 320	L2 引言语料库 n = 384	X ²	P
非省略 that	317 (99.06%)	380 (98.96%)	0.019	0.890
省略 that	3 (0.94%)	4 (1.04%)		

然而, 在具体的逻辑语义类型分布上, 两者表现出显著的结构性差异(表 6)。L1 显著多用嵌入式详述($p < 0.001$)和嵌入式增强($p = 0.002$), 常借助 the fact that...等壳名词将命题名词化, 以提高信息密度和抽象性。L2 在嵌入式言语投射($p = 0.014$)、小句复合体言语投射($p = 0.020$)和小句复合体扩展-详述($p = 0.030$)上显著更多, 表现为依赖“动词 + that”和 which 从句进行显性引用或线性补充。这一结果可进一步从 SFL 语法隐喻理论得到解释。相较于 L2 作者更多依赖由 That 引导的小句复合体展开命题, L1 作者更倾向借助壳名词(如 fact、assumption、possibility)及嵌入式 That 结构, 将事件、关系或命题重新编码为名词性成分, 实现由一致式表达向隐喻式表达的转换[17]。这种名词化策略不仅提高了信息压缩程度, 也增强了论述的抽象性和概念组织能力, 因此体现出成熟学术写作典型的语法隐喻特征, 而不仅仅是句法层面的复杂化。

Table 6. Distribution of that-clause by that logico-semantic relationship

表 6. That 小句基于逻辑语义类型的分布

类型		L1 引言语料库 n = 317	L2 引言语料库 n = 380	Z	P
嵌入小句	投射	思想 5 (1.58%)	19 (5.00%)	1.308	0.191
		言语 1 (0.32%)	10 (2.63%)	2.452	0.014
	详述	123 (38.80%)	62 (16.32%)	-3.495	0.000
	扩展	延伸 2 (0.63%)	0 (0.00%)	-1.421	0.155
		增强 22 (6.94%)	4 (1.05%)	-3.104	0.002
小句复合体	投射	思想 33 (10.41%)	38 (10.00%)	-0.436	0.663
		言语 37 (11.67%)	88 (23.16%)	2.321	0.020
	扩展	详述 93 (29.34%)	158 (41.58%)	2.169	0.030
		增强 1 (0.32%)	1 (0.26%)	0.000	1.000

4.2. 不同语步中 That 小句的逻辑语义类型分布

表 7 显示, 两组 That 小句在三个语步中的分布显著不同($p = 0.001$)。L2 的使用高度集中于语步二 (69.21%), L1 则较均衡, 并在语步三达到最高比例(42.90%)。由于语步三承担呈现研究、宣告发现和凸显价值的功能[1], L2 在该语步中的低频使用表明其利用 That 小句呈现自身研究的能力仍需加强。

Table 7. Distribution of that-clause across different moves
表 7. That 小句在不同语步中的整体分布

语步	L1 引言语料库 n = 317	L2 引言语料库 n = 380	X ²	P
一: 建立研究领域	59 (18.61%)	68 (17.89%)	88.217	0.001
二: 指明研究缺口	122 (38.49%)	263 (69.21%)		
三: 呈现当前研究	136 (42.90%)	49 (12.89%)		

为探究不同修辞语步是否会引发 That 小句在逻辑语义上的分布差异, 以及 L1 与 L2 作者在应对相同修辞情境时是否存在句法偏好分歧, 表 8 进一步显示, That 小句的逻辑语义类型随语步交际目的而变化, 且同一语步内多项类型存在显著组间差异。总体上, L1 更常采用嵌入式结构进行名词化压缩, L2 则更多使用小句复合体线性铺陈。具体如下:

语步一以背景介绍和概念界定为主, 两组均侧重详述。L1 显著偏好嵌入式详述($p = 0.040$), 借此界定 “difference”, “factors” 等抽象概念(例 1、例 2)。

例 1: The pressure, temperature and concentration differences across the membrane induce a chemical potential difference that drives molecules through the membrane. [E-01]

例 2: However, the processes and historical factors that led to these present-day inequalities are poorly understood and the forms of structural racism contributing to racial disparities in air pollution exposures remain under-explored. [E-08]

L2 则显著多用小句复合体的扩展 - 详述($p = 0.014$), 常以非限制性关系从句补充结果(例 3), 反映其背景建构仍较依赖线性从句。

例 3: The current shortage of HMDA production capacity limits the development of downstream industries, which also makes the production of HMDA a hot topic in recent years. [C-29]

语步二中, L2 显著多用投射和扩展 - 详述, 通过引用他人观点或补充说明来铺陈文献并暗示空白(例 4); L1 则偏好嵌入式详述和增强, 以 “壳名词 + That 小句” 将研究局限名词化、实体化(例 5), 从语法隐喻视角来看, 这种表达将原本需要通过多个小句展开说明的命题压缩为可进一步修饰和评价的概念实体, 使研究空白本身成为讨论对象, 而非仅停留于事件描述, 从而增强了论证的概念化程度和学术论辩能力。

例 4: They argue that within the interval $\theta < 90^\circ + \gamma$, the rake face does not engage in cutting the fibers, and the fibers fail under the cutting action of the cutting edge. [C-04]

例 5: Despite these advances, an understanding of the morphological features and their manipulation strategies has often been restricted to specific systems, a limitation that persists even for derivatives of similar materials with minimal modifications. [E-06]

语步三的差异最突出。L1 在嵌入式详述($p = 0.001$)、小句复合体思想投射($p = 0.010$)和言语投射($p = 0.032$)上均显著高于 L2, 既可用 “We find that...” 直接宣告发现, 也可用 “the dominant belief that...” 将

观点实体化(例 6、例 7)。L2 在该语步的投射小句明显减少, 说明其作者身份显化和成果宣告能力相对不足。

例 6: We find that device efficiency in such LEDs increased from 5.8% to 38.8% between 2003 and 2020. [E-10]

例 7: We first critically examined the dominant belief that electric vehicles were simply out-competed due to the better performance and competitiveness of gasoline vehicles. [E-23]

Table 8. Distribution of that-clause across different moves by logico-semantic relationship

表 8. 不同语步中 That 小句基于逻辑语义类型的分布

		语步一				语步二				语步三			
类型		L1 引言语料库 n = 59	L2 引言语料库 n = 68	Z	P	L1 引言语料库 n = 122	L2 引言语料库 n = 263	Z	P	L1 引言语料库 n = 136	L2 引言语料库 n = 49	Z	P
嵌入小句	思想	2 (3.39%)	2 (2.94%)	0.000	1.000	2 (1.64%)	16 (6.08%)	2.080	0.038	1 (0.74%)	1 (2.04%)	-1.421	0.155
	言语	1 (1.69%)	1 (1.47%)	0.000	1.000	0 (0.00%)	8 (3.04%)	2.282	0.022	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.04%)	1.421	0.155
	详述	29 (49.15%)	14 (20.59%)	-2.057	0.04	41 (33.60%)	29 (11.03%)	-1.916	0.055	53 (38.97%)	19 (38.78%)	-3.262	0.001
	扩展	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0.000	1.000	1 (0.82%)	0 (0.00%)	-1.000	0.317	1 (0.74%)	0 (0.00%)	-1.000	0.317
	增强	6 (10.17%)	1 (1.47%)	-1.387	0.165	11 (9.02%)	3 (1.14%)	-2.398	0.016	5 (3.68%)	0 (0.00%)	-2.031	0.042
小句复合体	思想	1 (1.69%)	2 (2.94%)	0.583	0.560	14 (11.48%)	35 (13.31%)	1.570	0.116	18 (13.24%)	1 (2.04%)	-3.276	0.01
	言语	4 (6.78%)	7 (10.29%)	1.021	0.307	11 (9.02%)	75 (28.52%)	4.081	0.000	22 (16.18%)	6 (12.24%)	-2.145	0.032
	详述	16 (27.12%)	41 (60.29%)	2.462	0.014	41 (33.61%)	97 (36.88%)	2.474	0.013	36 (26.47%)	20 (40.82%)	-2.070	0.038
	增强	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0.000	1.000	1 (0.82%)	0 (0.00%)	-1.000	0.317	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.04%)	1.000	0.317

4.3. 不同语步中 That 小句的过程类型分布

为探究不同修辞语步是否会影响作者对客观世界经验的表征方式, 本研究进一步考察了 That 小句在 SFL 及物性系统中的过程类型分布。表 9 显示, 不同语步中两组 That 小句的过程类型均无显著差异($p > 0.05$)。各语步均以物质过程和关系过程为主, 两者合计占 85%以上, 心理、言语、行为和存在过程比例较低。这表明 L2 工科博士生已较好掌握硬科学以客观事件和逻辑关系建构论述的体裁惯例。例 8 中的关系过程“is”界定“fuel”的属性, 例 9 中的物质过程“balances”描述事件并构建动态背景。

例 8: Biomass is believed to be a natural carbon-neutral fuel that is close to fossil fuels and can meet daily energy needs. [C-31]

例 9: The oxygen evolution reaction (OER) is the key counter-reaction that balances the hydrogen evolution reaction, when electrochemically splitting water into green hydrogen and oxygen1. [E-31]

Table 9. Distribution of that-clause across different moves by process types

表 9. 不同语步中 That 小句基于过程类型的分布

		语步一		语步二		语步三	
		L1 引言语料库 n = 59	L2 引言语料库 n = 68	L1 引言语料库 n = 122	L2 引言语料库 n = 263	L1 引言语料库 n = 136	L2 引言语料库 n = 49
物质过程		34 (57.63%)	42 (61.76%)	85 (69.67%)	169 (64.26%)	100 (73.53%)	30 (61.22%)
行为过程		0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
心理过程		0 (0.00%)	1 (1.47%)	0 (0.00%)	7 (2.66%)	4 (2.94%)	5 (10.2%)

续表

言语过程	2 (3.39%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (2.46%)	4 (1.52%)	3 (2.21%)	2 (4.08%)
关系过程	23 (38.98%)	25 (36.76%)	34 (27.87%)	78 (29.66%)	28 (20.59%)	12 (24.49%)
存在过程	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	5 (1.90%)	1 (0.74%)	0 (0.00%)
X ²	3.304		6.432		5.765	
P	0.347		0.169		0.217	

4.4. 不同语步中 That 小句的评价资源分布

在评价资源的使用上, 表 10 显示, L1 与 L2 呈现“被评价实体趋同、评价来源有别”的特征。两组在各语步的被评价实体分布均无显著差异($p>0.05$): 语步一、二主要评价“他人发现”, 语步三则转向“作者主张”(均超过 80%)。这说明 L2 在评价对象与语步目的的匹配上已具备较成熟的体裁意识, 但其具体句法与身份建构策略仍可能不同。

语步一、二中, 两组评价焦点主要落在“他人发现”。如例 10 所示, 言语投射将评价锚定于外部研究, 使 That 小句成为引述和评估已有共识或局限的载体, 为当前研究建立合法性。

例 10: Wang *et al.* found that when fiber orientation changes, fibers exhibit shear, buckling, or bending mode failures, and rake angle has a certain influence on the fiber failure mode and surface quality. [C-04]

然而, 语步三中, “作者主张”升至 L1 的 90.48%和 L2 的 88.89%, 而“他人发现”显著减少。例 11 中“we note that...”直接评价作者发现, 实现成果宣告和学术地位建构。这一变化表明, 被评价实体随语步交际目的而调整。

例 11: Finally, we note that among nine cases of technology spillovers identified in our study, a majority occurred in areas with a deep understanding of the underlying physical phenomena. [E-10]

Table 10. Distribution of that-clause across different moves by evaluated entity

表 10. 不同语步中 That 小句基于被评价实体分布

被评价实体	语步一		语步二		语步三	
	L1 引言语料库 n = 8	L2 引言语料库 n = 12	L1 引言语料库 n = 27	L2 引言语料库 n = 133	L1 引言语料库 n = 42	L2 引言语料库 n = 9
作者主张	1 (12.50%)	2 (16.67%)	11 (40.74%)	44 (33.08%)	38 (90.48%)	8 (88.89%)
他人发现	6 (75.00%)	8 (66.67%)	13 (48.15%)	82 (61.65%)	2 (4.76%)	0 (0.00%)
贡献/局限	1 (12.50%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.75%)	2 (4.76%)	1 (11.11%)
方法和理论	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
背景信息	0 (0.00%)	2 (16.67%)	3 (11.11%)	6 (4.51%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
X ²	2.937		3.013		0.939	
P	0.402		0.390		0.625	

评价来源也随语步变化(表 11): 语步一主要由抽象实体或隐匿来源承担评价; 进入语步二、三后, “作者”来源总体增加, 反映评价策略由较客观的外部归因逐步转向作者介入。

组间比较显示, 语步一无显著差异($p = 0.269$), 语步二和语步三差异显著($p < 0.001$)。

语步一中, L1 以“抽象”来源为主(62.50%); L2 也较多使用“抽象”(33.33%)和“隐匿”(25.00%)来源。

语步二中, L1 更常以第一人称直接介入, 例如 “We recognized that...” 主动承担识别缺口的责任(例 12); L2 则较依赖抽象实体或学术引用, 例如以 “the current state of research” 为主语指出空白(例 13)。这种策略可降低直接批评风险, 但也弱化作者声音, 这种表达并不一定意味着作者身份建构能力不足, 在一定程度上体现的是我国学术英语教学普遍强调客观表达和规范性的教学传统以及不同学科修辞惯例的共同影响[22] [23]。

例 12: However, we recognized that achieving this aspirational reaction requires a new mechanistic approach. [E-10]

例 13: Besides, the current state of research indicates that there have been no reports of HT-EHP models based on detailed reaction-competitive adsorption kinetics. [C-15]

语步三的差异进一步扩大($p < 0.001$)。L1 的“作者”来源占 69.05%, 常以 We 结合论辩动词归属研究发现(例 14)。

例 14: We show that a 241-km range (the average daily distance travelled by US Class I freight trains) can be achieved using a single boxcar equipped with a 14-MWh battery and inverter... [E-05]

L2 在该语步未出现“作者”来源, 主要依赖抽象或隐匿来源。例 15 以 “The results show that...” 让“结果”承担发声功能, 使成果陈述更接近技术报告。这种表达体现了典型的“抽象评价来源”策略, 即由 results、findings、evidence 等非人称实体承担评价功能。需要指出的是, 在工程技术等硬科学领域, “The results show that...” 属于高度常规化的学术表达方式, 其主要功能是突出证据而非作者, 因此符合该学科强调客观性的体裁规范[24]。然而, 与 L1 作者更频繁结合第一人称直接宣告研究贡献相比, L2 作者较少在人际意义层面显化作者主体, 这可能削弱论文在建立作者声音方面的效果。

例 15: The results show that we can destroy the tumor directly and enhance the hypoxic microenvironment of the tumor by combining hypoxia with chemotherapy. [C-02]

Table 11. Distribution of that-clause across different moves by evaluative sources

表 11. 不同语步中 That 小句基于评价来源分布

评价来源	语步一		语步二		语步三	
	L1 引言语料库 n = 8	L2 引言语料库 n = 12	L1 引言语料库 n = 27	L2 引言语料库 n = 133	L1 引言语料库 n = 42	L2 引言语料库 n = 9
抽象	5 (62.50%)	4 (33.33%)	6 (22.22%)	60 (45.11%)	12 (28.57%)	5 (55.56%)
作者	1 (12.50%)	2 (16.67%)	9 (33.33%)	6 (4.51%)	29 (69.05%)	0 (0.00%)
隐匿	0 (0.00%)	3 (25.00%)	5 (18.52%)	20 (15.04%)	0 (0.00%)	4 (44.44%)
有生命主体	2 (25.00%)	1 (8.33%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
学术引用	0 (0.00%)	2 (16.67%)	7 (25.93%)	47 (35.34%)	1 (2.38%)	0 (0.00%)
X ²		5.185		23.501		27.964
P		0.269		0.000		0.000

5. 结论

本研究整合 CARS 模型、SFL 逻辑语义关系与及物性理论以及评价框架, 比较了 L1 学者和中国工

科博士生(L2)引言中 That 小句的修辞功能。结果表明, 其使用具有明显的语步依存性。

第一, 逻辑语义类型随语步推进发生变化, 详述在三个语步中均占较高比例, 投射资源的配置及组间差异随语步变化; 语步三中, L1 的思想投射和言语投射显著多于 L2, 但总体上仍以详述为主。第二, 各语步均以物质和关系过程为主, 符合硬科学客观陈述的体裁特征。第三, 评价资源由语步一、二侧重他人发现和外部来源, 转向语步三侧重作者主张和作者介入。

两组在过程类型和被评价实体上趋同, 说明 L2 已较好掌握宏观体裁目的; 但在句法包装和身份建构上差异明显。L1 偏好嵌入式结构和壳名词进行短语压缩, 并在指明缺口、呈现研究时显化作者主体; L2 更多依赖小句复合体线性铺陈, 评价来源也更趋去人格化。

本研究为学术语篇的形式-功能映射和高阶 EAP 教学提供了依据。教学可进一步引导学习者理解学术写作中语法隐喻资源(尤其是名词化和壳名词)的修辞功能, 从句整合及作者立场训练, 帮助学习者由知识转述者转向知识建构者。受语料规模和学科范围限制, 后续研究可扩充样本, 并结合过程追踪方法考察写作能力的发展。

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