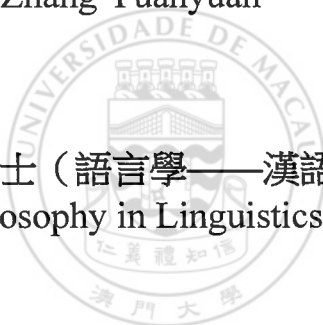


澳門語言景觀比較研究
The Linguistic Landscape of Macau: A
Comparative Perspective

by

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摘要

語言景觀是社會語言學一個新的研究熱點，它通過考察一定區域內書面語言使用的特點和規律，探究這一地區的語言活力、語言競爭以及語言選擇背後所蘊含的深層次的語言發展、語言政策、民族身份認同等問題；為研究一個城市或地區的社會語言生態以及多語現象提供了一種新的途徑。

本文運用這一方法對澳門語言景觀進行了全面系統的考察。在共時角度對澳門當代語言景觀進行研究，發現澳門語言景觀具有明顯的多語性質，多語樣本比例達 54.5%，比同樣是傳統雙語社會的香港高出 7.9 個百分點。公共空間標識上的語言主要被中、英、葡三種語言佔據。官方語言使用和民間語言使用存在一定差異，官方使用者較嚴格得遵守了澳門基本法對澳門官方語言的規定，而民間使用者則更多得考慮到經濟因素。澳門語言景觀中的漢語書面語不同於普通話書面語，具有澳門地區獨有的特色；在語言使用中雙語並用現象普遍，存在語言混用、語碼轉化現象。同時從澳門語言景觀的樣本類型我們可以看出，澳門社會雖然同時通行多種語言，但是不同族群之間的交流卻非常有限，整個澳門社會呈現出一種“多語但隔離”的社會狀態。

此外本文還將澳門語言景觀與香港、廣州進行比較，得出了三地語言景觀在語言使用上的異同。數據顯示：三地語言景觀的外文使用率分別為澳門 73%，香港 68%，廣州 39%，澳門區別於其他兩個社區最主要的因素在於葡文在語言景觀上的顯現。其次本文認為三地不同的歷史背景、政治制度和國際化水準是

造成三地語言景觀中語言類型差異的主要因素，而三地語言景觀在主導語言選用上的一致是因為三地人民具有相同的身份認同。

在歷時角度上本文對澳門近代語言景觀進行研究，通過對不同年代的人口數字以及若干上世紀初期的澳門街景照片的對比，本文認為澳門的語言使用狀況從一開始就是中葡雙語。鴉片戰爭前後，由於英國在東亞的影響逐漸擴大，加上香港這個英屬殖民地從上世紀開始成為一個國際化大都市，澳門在中葡雙語的基礎上又增加了英語，並隨著英語作為國際通用語地位的逐漸確立，最終形成了今天澳門中英葡三語的格局。

在研究資料的基礎上，本文還對語言景觀理論進行了修正和完善。首先本文認為語言景觀研究應作為一種研究方法納入城市語言調查的研究範圍，其次語言景觀的內部分類標準應由原來的“官民有別”發展完善為“官民有別、內外不同”，這樣的分類不僅更符合語言事實，也更符合言語社區的語言性質。



ABSTRACT

As an emerging research field in sociolinguistic, linguistic landscape study is to observe the characteristics of the use of written languages in a specific place, in order to unveil the underlying matters of linguistic development and policy as well as national issues in the local linguistic vitality, competition and choice. Such research leads a new route in studying the sociolinguistic ecology and multilingualism of a city or a region.

This paper studied the status of language use in the public spaces of Macau. 1391 valid items were collected from 4 given regions which were then analyzed with SPSS. It is found that 54.5% of these items were multilingual, mainly including bilingual items in Chinese and English, Chinese and Portuguese, as well as trilingual items in Chinese, English and Portuguese. The existence of minority languages were not obvious in linguistic landscape of Macau, which only accounted for 1.2%. As for the difference between official and unofficial items, Portuguese was hardly found in the latter. Moreover, English was rarely found in local communities, which was different from foreign related business areas. In addition, the major influence that Mainland China imposes on the language use of Macau is the utilisation of simplified Chinese characters.

The sign attribute, business type, industry type are all the significant influence factors on the language use in the linguistic landscape of Macau, and the business type also significantly influenced the dominant language. The Chinese written language in the linguistic landscape of Macau is different from that in mainland, bilingualism is very universal and there are language usage phenomena about

code-switching and code-mixing. The absent of Portuguese indicate that Macau is a multilingual and isolating community.

Furthermore, this paper also compared the linguistic landscape of Macau with that of Hong Kong and Guangzhou. Based on data, the foreign language in these three speech communities is 73%, 68%, 39%. What makes Macau distinguished from other two cities is the use of Portuguese. It is believed that the different language use in these three speech communities is mainly for the different historical backgrounds, political systems and internationalization level, and they choose the same dominant language is because they have the same identity.

This paper also studied the linguistic landscape of Macau by comparison of the different years population figures and old street photographs of Macau. It is believed that language usage in Macau was bilingual since Macau first had its port built. After Opium War, due to the British influence in East Asia gradually expanded, with Hong Kong become an international metropolis, and English gradually established lingua franca status, English is increasingly important in Macau and finally form the trilingual pattern.

On basis of research data, this paper also modified and improved linguistic landscape theory. Firstly, It is believed that the linguistic landscape as a research method should be included in the study of urban language survey. And then the internal classification standard of linguistic landscape should be developed to “differences not only between official and unofficial but also between inside and outside ” which is accord with not only the language fact, but also more in line with the nature of speech communities.

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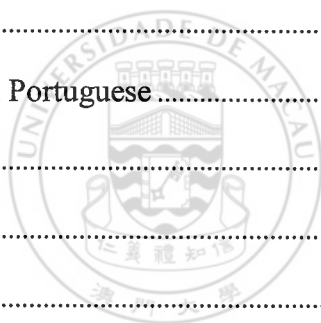


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