

论文题目**从社会语言学角度探索网络“中**

（中文） **式英语”（例）**

论文题目 **Research on Internet Chinglish: A**

（外文） **Sociolinguistic Perspective（例）**

姓 名 **\*\*\***

准考证号 **010\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

专 业 **工商管理**

完成时间 **202\* 年 月 日**

**广东外语外贸大学**

**毕业论文（设计）学术诚信声明**

本人郑重声明：所呈交的毕业论文（设计），是本人在导师的指导下，独立进行研究工作所取得的成果。除文中已经注明引用的内容外，本论文（设计）不包含任何其它个人或集体已经发表或撰写过的作品成果。对本文的研究做出重要贡献的个人和集体，均已在文中以明确方式标明。本人完全意识到本声明的法律结果由本人承担。

作者签名：

 日期： 年 月 日

**广东外语外贸大学**

**毕业/学位论文（设计）版权使用授权书**

本毕业/学位论文（设计）作者同意学校保留并向国家有关部门或机构送交论文（设计）的复印件和电子版，允许论文（设计）被查阅和借阅。本人授权广东外语外贸大学可以将本毕业/学位论文（设计）的全部或部分内容编入有关数据库进行检索，可以采用影印、缩印或扫描等复制手段保存和汇编本毕业/学位论文（设计）。

本论文（设计）属于**保 密**□，在 年解密后适用本授权书。

**不保密**□。（请在以上方框内打“**√**”）

 毕业/学位论文（设计）作者签名：

 日期： 年 月 日

**Research on** **Internet Chinglish：A Sociolinguistic Perspective**

*（左页边距3.17cm）*

*上页边距2.54cm*

Arial小三号，加粗，居中。

*（\*\*空一行\*\*）*

左顶格， Arial字体、小四，加粗

Zhang San English

Arial字体，小四，居中，每项中间空2字符。

*（\*\*空一行\*\*）*

**Abstract:** There are a few Internet languages with distinctive pronunciation. Among them, Chinglish is also very popular on the Internet. Internet Chinglish is one of the products of the development and cultural integration of the Internet, and it is the Chinglish created by netizens or widely spread on the Internet. Internet Chinglish expressions are better suited to the demands of the people and the features of the period; they are intimately associated with the modern way of life and state of mind. From the perspective of sociolinguistics, Chinglish has a unique feature but is also constrained. This paper aims to investigate the formation of Chinglish on the Internet from a sociolinguistic perspective, analyze the current situation in the development of contemporary Internet and communication between China and the west, and further analyze the positive and negative effects of Chinglish on the Internet through the topical examples that appear on the Internet. This paper explores the Internet Chinglish to promote its continuous positive development from three parts. Part one provides a brief overview of sociolinguistics and analyzes the state of East-West communication in the context of sociolinguistics. Part two illustrates the formation of Chinglish on the Internet through the differences between Chinese and Western ways of thinking, the popularity of Internet culture, and the increase of acceptability in East-West communication. Part three examines the positive and negative of Internet Chinglish in light of the extensive history of Chinese culture passed down from one generation to the next.

摘要内容：Arial字体、小四，1.5倍行距

Key words: Chinglish, Sociolinguistics, Internet, Language

“Key words”: 左顶格，Arial字体、小四、加粗；关键词内容: Arial字体、小四，关键词首字母统一大写；

从社会语言学角度探索网络“中式英语”

黑体、三号、居中、一行写不下时可分两行，单倍行距；如有副标题，另起一行，居中，前加破折号。

*（\*\*空一行\*\*）*

张三 英语

“摘要”二字加粗、中间空一字、首行缩进二字

姓名 专业：居中，宋体四号，正体， 每项中间空一字。

*（\*\*空一行\*\*）*

**摘　要：**随着时代的发展进步和网络科技发达应用广泛，在网络上出现了一些受人追捧的网络语言，带有特色的发音表达方式。网络中式英语是网络发展与文化融合的产物之一，是网友创造或在网络上广泛传播的中式英语。从社会语言学角度来看“中式英语”具有一定的特征，但同时也有局限性。本文旨从社会语言学角度探究网络“中式英文”的形成，分析了在当代网络发展与中西交流中的现状。论文由三个部分组成，第一部分简要介绍社会语言学，并在社会语言学背景下分析中西交流的现状；第二部分通过中西思维差异，网络文化的普及，中西交流中可接受性增长来阐述网络“中式英语”的形成；第三部分根据中国文化世代相传，历史悠久的特点讨论网络中式英语的优点和缺点。

中文摘要300字以内，格式：仿宋、小四，1.5倍行距；

**关键词**：中式英语，社会语言学，网络，语言

关键词一般为3－5个，格式：仿宋、小四；“关键词”三字加粗、首行缩进二字

*（右页边距3.17cm）*

*(下页边距2.54cm)*

**CONTENTS**

目录内容：中文，宋体，小四；

英文，Times New Roman、小四，列到二级标题，二级标题空两字符，目录页不列入目录中，另页起）

字体Times New Roman、小三号，加粗、居中

*（\*\*空一行\*\*）*

一级标题，左顶格

Abstract…………………………………………………………………………...…Ⅰ

中文摘要……………………………………………………………...……………Ⅱ

二级标题，空两字符

[1 Introduction 1](#_Toc5)

[2 The sociolinguistics and Internet Chinglish 2](#_Toc28235)

[2.1 The brief of sociolinguistics 2](#_Toc7476)

2.2 The current situation of Internet Chinglish communication with

 western countries 3

[3 The formation of Internet Chinglish in sociolinguistics 4](#_Toc19225)

[3.1 The difference between English and Chinese thinking modes 5](#_Toc16283)

页码对齐

[3.1.1 Lexical Thinking Variations 6](#_Toc4068)

[3.1.2 The Subjectivity of Chinese and The Objectivity of English 6](#_Toc13896)

[3.1.3 Logical Thinking of West, Dialectical Thinking of Chinese 7](#_Toc23376)

[3.1.4 English and Chinese cause-and-effect structures differ 7](#_Toc18893)

[3.1.5 Differences between the English and Chinese sentence structures 7](#_Toc13064)

[3.2 Influenced by the popularization of Internet culture 8](#_Toc12530)

[3.3 The Acceptability of “Chinglish” in communication with western countries 9](#_Toc17238)

[4 The positive and negative effects of Internet Chinglish 11](#_Toc31985)

[4.1 The Positive effects of Internet Chinglish 11](#_Toc32319)

[4.2 The negative effects of Internet Chinglish 15](#_Toc11941)

[5 Conclusion 17](#_Toc1138)

[References 18](#_Toc574)

Appendices …………………………………………………………………………22

**1 Introduction**

一级标题，Times New Roman、小三，加粗，顶格，序号与标题之间空1字符

The Internet has quickly gained popularity and become a vital component of people's lives. The Internet has brought a powerful way to disseminate information, and the emergence of self-media platforms has given everyone more opportunities to make their voices heard and express their opinions. At the same time, along with the increasing growth of the Internet, a new form of language------ Internet language. Internet language has emerged as a variant of language that is gaining more and more attention and use, with Chinglish developing along with the Internet and becoming one of the ways of language communication for Internet users.

两端对齐，Times New Roman小四号，1.5倍行距，正体。

Internet language is an informal language that circulates and is frequently used for some time or in a specific Internet community. From the perspective of sociolinguistics, Internet Chinglish is influenced by the use of languages at all levels of society. Although it cannot be used as a formal written language, it is circulated and used on the Internet. The humorous expression promotes the acceptance of Internet Chinglish by netizens. Typical examples are "How are you? How old are you?" (How come I am always bumping into you), "People mountain people sea," (There are tons of people), and a series of Chinglish expressions. In addition, as the country continues to develop and progress, Chinese and Western trade exchanges are becoming more frequent, and Internet Chinglish is integrated into communication with the West.

Unexpectedly, the majority of foreigners don't despise Chinglish, and many genuinely like it. Perhaps it has something to do with the encouragement of foreign friends. Recently, many Chinese people have begun to make up their own English words and sentences in their way, such as ‘Smilence,’ a compound word similar to Brangelina.

Foreigners' preference for Chinglish may seem unexpected, but it is easy to understand. As if we see foreigners learning Chinese, even if mistakes are frequent, we will not look down on each other. And while Chinese people learning English are struggling to correct their Chinese-style speech, many foreigners enthusiastically collect and organize Chinglish that appears on every corner. Even foreigners begin to communicate which scenic spots and cities have the most Chinglish.

*（\*\*上文与一级标题之间空一行\*\*）*

**2 The sociolinguistics and Internet Chinglish**

Language is closely related to social groups when exploring Chinglish from a sociolinguistic perspective. The rapid expansion of network information in the twenty-first century has led to the emergence of a new linguistic style known as "Internet language." For example, the typical netizen "Mr. Guo" created his own "GuoYanGuoYu" with unique pronunciation and peculiar characteristics, which quickly attracted the attention of netizens and caused a wave of imitation. In addition, English is no exception, and there are many Chinglish expressions on the Internet. It is clear from this that society influences language; social groups change the language.

二级标题，Times New Roman、小四，加粗，顶格

**2.1 The brief of sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is a discipline or a branch of linguistic research. It has specific research objects, methods and ideas, and the basic concepts of sociolinguistics, namely, "language" and "society" and the relationship between language and society.[[1]](#footnote-1) The emergence and development of human language are closely related to the emergence and development of society, and language comes from the development of society. The contemporary new media digital technology is more widely used in social life, the population and language mobility and globalization are more profound, and people are increasingly dependent on Internet media software and applets for communication and interaction.

The development of network technology makes the forms of we-media increasingly rich. It is shown on different platforms, such as Microblog, WeChat, WeChat public number, Tik Tok, and Kwai. Particularly, the emergence of short videos on We-media has garnered a lot of attention and is getting better and better. As a result, a new language called Internet language emerged during this period of the we-media boom. Internet language is a type of language distinct from traditional print media. It includes figure, online animations, and images as well as phonetic or alphabetic abbreviations. It began as a method for Internet users to increase the effectiveness of their online conversations or to accommodate some special demands, but over time, it has developed into a distinct language. At the same time, the Internet language is also mixed with foreign languages, such as English.

我校统一使用脚注形式，在文中插入脚注位置点击“插入”——“引用”——“脚注和尾注”——“脚注”，编码采用“1”、“2” ……形式，编号方式选“连续”。

The English in the Internet language with Chinese pronunciation and Chinese logic expression of thinking is called Internet Chinglish. Thus it can be seen. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the variation and change of the language used by people in social life rather than the standardized language that is commonly used.[[2]](#footnote-2)(See Table 1)

图表标题采用五号黑体；图表中文字采用小五号宋体

**例**

Table 1. A Comparison between Experience, Reasoning and Research

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Experience | Reasoning | Research |
| Systematic and controlled | × | √ | √ |
| Empirical | √ | × | √ |
| Self-correcting | × | × | √ |

**2.2 The current situation of Internet Chinglish communication with western countries**

 With the emergence of Internet Chinglish and the rise of we-media mentioned above, much we-media software is not only responded to in China but also used by netizens in other countries. "Row the Boat," a Chinese-sounding English song, went viral on the Internet, being copied and reproduced by Chinese netizens and, surprisingly, by foreign ones.

In the 21st century, short videos of we-media have emerged, and many videos of foreigners' cognition and understanding of Chinglish have appeared on the Internet, which many foreigners find novel and exciting. Chinglish is characterized by strong Chinese thinking and culture. It seems to transmit Chinglish to western countries on the surface, but it is actually the export of Chinese culture, which means that China is constantly advancing in its development. Not only have Chinese words gone abroad, but Chinese culture has also been continuously integrated into the language and culture of western countries.

In daily communication, the most commonly used phrase "long time no see" has become a standard English phrase, more than any other source; Chinglish has contributed 5% to 20% of the vocabulary that has entered the ranks of worldwide English since 1994. Even the popular social media platform Facebook has a "Save Chinglish" group with more than 8,000 members and more than 2,500 Chinglish examples. When the Chinese invented the phrase "good good study, day day up" (study hard and improve every day), this seemingly thunderous vocabulary led Chinglish all the way. Since the Sichuanese created the term "standing flower" (someone who is especially active, the type of person who pays more attention, as well as metaphorical meanings like "extremely pompous," "very fake fight," and "funny pretentious"), Sichuanese English has been used in the translation of Sichuan cuisine.

**3 The formation of Internet Chinglish in sociolinguistics**

Chinglish was popular long before the country's liberation, and one kind of the language was used to refer to all Chinglish in the Pidgin neighborhood of Shanghai.  It is Pidgin English in Shanghainese.

Foreign businesses that had previously operated in Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Macau, and Nanyang, as well as those that were based on the Chinese mainland, relocated to Shanghai or opened branches there after the founding of the Concession in Shanghai. Due to the linguistic barrier between Chinese and Western cultures, several English-speaking Guangdong buyers who had worked for international companies in the past also travelled to Shanghai with foreign firms to serve as translators or middlemen between the Chinese and Western markets. To be able to communicate directly with foreigners, Shanghain business people and others started learning basic English at the same time. Since then, “Pidgin English,” a form of Chinglish with a heavy accent and improper English grammar, has gained popularity in Shanghai. The popularity of Pidgin at the time led to an increase in the use of Pidgin English in Shanghainese life, and the same word would frequently be derived and applied to different elements.

The most crucial feature of Chinglish is the Chinese way of thinking. It has the appearance of English but the characteristics of Chinese. Most Chinglish is formed by the influence of cultural background and thinking, coupled with the development of the Internet by the popularity of Internet culture; Chinglish appears more and more on the Internet and enters the vision of Western countries, increasing the acceptability of Chinglish in Western countries. Chinglish is acceptable and recognized throughout the English-speaking world, and several of its words are not just included in dictionaries but are also used often by the general population. Since its creation, English has been continuously absorbing and borrowing from other languages, such as French, Spanish, and Japanese.

The emergence of Chinglish is a testament to the inclusiveness and vitality of English as an international language. Anbin Shi, a professor at the School of Journalism and Communication at Tsinghua University, stated it this way; "Chinglish is a cultural phenomenon, and its emergence is accompanied by the rise of China, which is the expression of the improvement of China's cultural discourse power."[[3]](#footnote-3) The development of new Internet English vocabulary directly promotes the integration of Chinese and Western multi-cultures. [[4]](#footnote-4)

**3.1 The difference between English and Chinese thinking modes**

In general, compassion and semantics are the key subjective elements that influence human communication, in addition to the objective factors like living conditions, cultural background, and social structure. All human activities begin with thinking. Humans are clever animals, and thought is the driving force behind all of our actions.[[5]](#footnote-5) The different cultural environments and social backgrounds of China and western have led to different ways of thinking. The Western culture that advocates independence, freedom and equality and the Chinese culture of the self-sufficient natural economy guide the difference between the Chinese and western ways of thinking.

China's ancient agricultural civilization was self-sufficient, and its culture was conservative, while Western countries liked exploration and their culture was extroverted. Confucius's "modesty and respect" and "How does Kongrong share the pears?" All of them reflect the Chinese cultural thoughts of seeking stability, good quietness, modesty and comity. The Western individual standard theory emphasizes individual interests and individual needs. Chinese culture prioritizes group interests. The common interest; first is a sense of community and patriotism, and then individual interest follows. Chinese people are accustomed to employing metaphors and paying attention to pictured cognition. Chinese people are more euphemistic and enjoy roundabouts, but Westerners have linear thinking and like to go right to the point. Western politics, economics, and society encourage analytical thought and the division of everything into two pieces.

The interconnectedness of nature and man is stressed, and holistic thought is valued in Chinese culture. Chinese philosophers are adamant that everything is connected organically, but Western philosophers place more emphasis on the fundamental differences between things.

3.1.1 Lexical Thinking Variations

First example: The inaccurate Chinese proverb, “He spend money like dirt.” He spends money like water, which is an accurate expression. The English metaphor is that there is plenty of rainfall and water, whereas China is a large country with a lot of soil, which is of little value. For this reason, the Chinese translation of the metaphor “to spend money like water” is “to spend money like dirt.”

Second example: “His wife comes back to life.” This sentence is used after the wife had previously blacked out. The use of “back to life” rather than “wake up” makes the English pretty clear. The Chinese employ the general term “wake up,” which is not further divided to convey whether something is to awaken or back to life.

3.1.2 The Subjectivity of Chinese and The Objectivity of English

In daily communication, Chinese talks frequently include personal judgments in addition to personal feelings, whereas English interactions typically just communicate personal feelings. For instance, when a server in a Chinese restaurant asks a customer, “What would you like to eat?” the speaker is obliquely assessing what the other person is eating instead of other needs; in English, “What can I do for you?” is more objective. Chinese signs that read “Please save water” are posted beside sinks in public settings, implicitly associating “use less water” with “morality.” The phrase “please turn off” has no moral connotations in English; it is just a request to close the faucet. Many examples that are comparable exist.

3.1.3 Logical Thinking of West, Dialectical Thinking of Chinese

Westerners have developed strict rigid logic, rational reasoning and a scientific mindset, hence they place a high value on formal reasoning. Chinese tend to give more thought to managing certificates because they have developed strong emotions, intuitive thinking, and intuitiveness. In terms of language, English emphasizes hypotaxis, or paying attention to the employment of diverse concrete ways of connection to establish the integrity of language forms, whose forms of expression are rigidly governed by logical rules. In Chinese, parataxis is emphasized. When phrases are connected and words are combined, the goal of thinking through ideas is frequently accomplished. However, the internal logic is quite apparent and the syntactic function is implicit, if not always loose.[[6]](#footnote-6)

3.1.4 English and Chinese cause-and-effect structures differ.

English tends to give the reader the result first and then use the reason to modify that outcome, whereas Chinese prefers to put the reason in front, explaining how it happened and then explaining the result that follows. In English, you would first explain the event's outcome, whereas in Chinese, you would consider the event's cause first.

3.1.5 Differences between the English and Chinese sentence structures

Incomplete Chinese sentence components, incomplete English sentence components, ambiguous Chinese sentence meaning, and inaccurate English sentence meaning are the key issues.[[7]](#footnote-7) Chinese sentences lack a subject, whereas English sentences must have one, For example, Chinglish expressions such as “(Did you) watch the football match?” In Chinese, the subject “you” can be omitted, but in English, the subject must be added: “Do you watch the football game?” Chinese thought is defined by a holistic perspective that places an emphasis on the group over the individual. Take the question “Did you eat?”, which the Chinese often ask. Depending on the context, the meal in this case could be breakfast, lunch, or dinner. In English, you must say whether it's breakfast, lunch, or dinner.[[8]](#footnote-8)

It is clear that China and the West have very different perspectives on language, and Chinglish will inevitably develop as a result. Because of The Times' requirements and the advancement of Internet technology, Internet phrases will unavoidably grow in popularity Internet.

**3.2 Influenced by the popularization of Internet culture**

As computer technology advances, the Internet enters countless families. As more and more people started using the Internet for real-time communication, the Internet developed its own language, one with a distinctively new style. It also appeared with a number of new Internet languages, and its rich, distinctive language charm made our online communication more in line with era characteristics.[[9]](#footnote-9) The social Internet is not merely a fixed and static relationship or connection between people as a social component related to language use. On the other hand, the idea of the social Internet suggests that individuals use the Internet as part of everyday life in a way that somewhat resembles social practice.[[10]](#footnote-10) People's need for knowledge is growing in modern Internet community, and the greatest way for them to stay current on information is through the internet. In addition, people's curiosity about what is happening in the world around them has led to an increase in netizens and the construction of a sizable social group, which is a crucial prerequisite for the development of Internet English.[[11]](#footnote-11)

The majority of Internet users appreciate Internet English because it is a fresh language mode that is vibrant in the online world. The Internet language is fully accessible to modern people in their living and thinking states, and it may be used to bridge the communication gap that exists between people when they interact in person. People's socioeconomic background, age at when they began working, and degree of education are concealed by the anonymous system specific to remote locations and the Internet. People no longer need to be "in a serious mood" as normal, let alone suppress themselves, because the barrier between them has shrunk. The virtual world of the Internet offers people a unique place for solitude, liberation, relaxation, catharsis, and imagination in the physical world.[[12]](#footnote-12) It serves as the cornerstone for the growth of Internet English.

With the rise in popularity of online English, cross-border purchasing, knowledge sharing, and communication are all impacted by the internet, and internet culture has increasingly ingrained itself into everyday life. Due to the Internet's development, the gap between nations has shrunk, and cultural convergence across nations has begun to take place. Chinglish is among them the most visible fusion method.

**3.3 The Acceptability of “Chinglish” in communication with western countries**

On June 10th, 2009, China World News published an article by Zhong Hai. According to the author, the article's proponents of a tolerant attitude toward Chinglish support the global trend of English globalization and acknowledge the usefulness of Chinglish.[[13]](#footnote-13) The full text is as follows:[[14]](#footnote-14)

American "The China Press" reported:“Good good study, day day up (study hard and improve every day)”，For decades, “Chinglish,” a byproduct of China's historically subpar English abilities, has been associated with the words "wealthy" and “shameful,,” but it is now the language of preference for foreigners. Even many native Chinese words have been transformed into new English words to appeal to outsiders, The Cantonese phrase "Drink Tea" is translated as Drink Tea, the “Four Books”(The Great Learning, The Doctrine of the Mean, The Analects of Confucius, The Mencius) are referred to as the Four Books, and so on.

A renowned Chinese scholar has denounced the network for using nonstandard terminology and “Martian language,” In contrast to the acceptance of “Chinglish” in English-speaking nations, the professor views the use of non-standard words and the suggestion of “Martian language” on the Internet as a waste of thousands of years of Chinese language history. He also views young people who love Internet language as “cheating teachers and destroying ancestors.”

In fact, there is a growing trend of integration between Internet language and conventional language. What is the “Internet language” and what is the “Chinese language and writing system” in its original form? I'm afraid it is challenging to define precisely. According to the most recent official statistics, China has more than 300 million Internet users, making it clear that the Internet is now an integral part of daily life. The attractiveness of Internet language is spreading along with the rise of the netizen group due to its informality, harmony, and humour, as well as the fact that it is unconstrained and drawn from everyday life.

Language conventions can change. They develop as a result of everyday conversation and evolve along with The Times. Chinese language and characters have undergone various modifications, from classical Chinese to vernacular, from the well-known “Mandarin” in the Song and Yuan dynasties to today's standard Chinese.

Acceptance of a foreign tongue is frequently a sign of cultural inclusivity. Imagine the kind of thriving Chinese culture that will emerge after the majority of Chinese have acquired the ability to enjoy speaking “Chinglish” as much as foreigners do.[[15]](#footnote-15)

The Oxford English Dictionary (OED), the world's most authoritative dictionary, has released a number of new words and meanings, including “add oil,” This phrase is a Hong Kong expression, pronounced “ga yao” in Cantonese, which means “cheer” in Mandarin, expressing encouragement and support. In actuality, this is not the first instance in which the Chinese have altered English.

There are arguments why various forms of English are now often spoken by foreigners and how Chinese influenced its development. For instance, “long time no see” is a phrase we frequently hear foreigners use. It is said to have originated with the large number of Chinese laborers who immigrated to the United States at the end of the 19th century. From there, it became a common American expression that later spread around the world. Of course, there is no official confirmation of this report, so it could just be a coincidence.

A similar statement can be made about “losing face” and “No can do” (shame on you). Although they are pronounced similarly to Chinglish, other foreigners are starting to accept them as a language. In terms of nouns like “niubility,” “shability,” and “zhuangbilit,” as well as words like “gelivable,” which was popular for a long time. However, with the advent of the Internet era and the ongoing improvement of Chinese people's English level, netizens are now gradually able to skillfully integrate English into all kinds of strange Chinese situations, creating one after another strange words and phrases, although not all of them were recognized abroad. However, it was also written in the Urban Dictionary as slang, and Chinglish's phrase was more of a blowout, even spreading abroad. Similar to “no zuo/do no die,” the concept of "no pain, no gain"  is likewise understandable to non-Chinese speakers.

It is evident that Chinglish has quickly gained popularity in other nations because to the Internet. Western nations not only do not despise or prejudice towards Chinglish, but also find it fascinating and highly accept Chinglish. As a result, this has emerged as one of the key causes in the development of Chinglish on the Internet.

**4 The positive and negative effects of Internet Chinglish**

Many people hold different attitudes towards their online Chinglish, which is considered one of the main factors that mislead learners to learn English in the context of traditional Chinese educational culture. Chinese culture is passed down from one generation to the next, and social groups have a close relationship with the lengthy history of language development. Online Chinglish is becoming more and more popular among the new generation of young people in the twenty-first century, who use the Internet as their primary method of social connection. There is nothing wrong with either idea; Chinglish has benefits and drawbacks, but the key is knowing when and how to utilize it.

**4.1 The Positive effects of Internet Chinglish**

1. Simple to Comprehend

 Chinglish differs from regular English pronunciation because it is influenced by the native Chinese language and has a certain amount of Chineseness, which changes how words are spoken.[[16]](#footnote-16) First off, Chinese phonetic transcription and English spelling are fairly similar in terms of spelling. In some cases, it can be used in place of English. As an illustration, a person's name is typically translated directly from Chinese to English using the person's Chinese spelling name. The English alphabet is spelt quite similarly to the Chinese alphabet in terms of pronunciation. Once you have mastered the pronunciation of the phonetic symbols, you may spell English words using the phonetic symbols. In fact, several English phonetic symbols, For example /i/, /u/, /p/, etc., have the same pronunciation as Chinese spelling.[[17]](#footnote-17)

As a result, Standard English can easily evolve into native Chinglish. Second is the transfer effect of the native language. According to certain experts and academics, every person who learns a second language transfers different parts of their native language, such as pronunciation and syntax, to the second language. For example, the common English line "He comes from Beijing" has the same structure as the equivalent Chinese sentence, making it simpler for Chinese speakers to understand.[[18]](#footnote-18)

Since body language cannot be used to convey information over the Internet, it differs from face-to-face communication in that only words may be used to convey information. For this, the vocabulary used on the Internet must be simple to comprehend. Nowadays, The popular Internet Chinglish can be created in one of two methods. One is a mixture of two words, emotionormal and antizen, and the other is a Pinyin word with an English prefix and suffix, such as geliable and niubility. Internet Chinglish has the qualities of being simple to grasp, as was already established. The majority of Internet Chinglish is made up of short words and sentences. Easy-to-understand words and phrases are also simple to recall.

Chinese thought is the foundation of Internet Chinglish sentence structure and vocabulary composition; it is easy to understand and clear language that is simple to grasp when communicating online in China. And there are some Chinglish phrases that often appear on the Internet. As follow：

* “Add oil”（Cheer or Come on)

We frequently use this phrase to say, "Come on." Add oil is a Hong Kong.

English expression used as an encouragement and support to a person. Example sentences: Add oil, Ella! I am waiting for our next meeting in Singapore!

* “No can do”

It means "I'm unable to do it." For example: Father in Beijing, no can do with

your side, but your heart has had been yearning to accompany you around.

* “Lose face” (Shame on you)

In truth, "Lose face" has been used in English since the 19th century and is listed in reliable English dictionaries.

English: Be embarrassed or humiliated, especially publicly.

Example: If they don't want to lose face, the gifts should not be too cheap.

If you don't want to lose face, don't give too small a gift.

* “Sprother”

Li Yuchun is also known as “sprother,” and the combination of “spring” and “broth-er” appeared on the Internet, while the Internet said, “Believe sprother, live a longer live.”

* “Stupig”

It's obviously a combination of “stupid” and “pig.” Frequently used to refer to creatures that appear obese, enormous, and unintelligent. A person's intelligence may also be indicated by this term. Furthermore, It seems to read smoothly.

* “Niubility or Newbility”

It is obviously a combination of “niubi” and the English suffix “-bility,” which means ability. It is also “newbility” from netizens.

* “Smilence”（Smiling but not talking）

People frequently respond “Smilence,” which is the root of the word, which is made up of the English words “smile” and “silent,” on the internet. It could seem confusing to foreigners.

* “Emotionormal” (Emotional stability)

The term “Emotionormal,” a mix of “emotion” and “normal,” was coined on the Internet as a result of the media's widespread usage of it to describe the state of patients with viruses like the avian flu.

Additionally, numerous Chinese Internet buzzwords were put into Urban Dictionary, a U.S.-based online slang dictionary, as early as 2014. Urban Dictionary has a number of well-known English slang idioms that are not included in traditional dictionaries, such as:

(1) We will not zuo no die

(2) You can go up

(3) No can no bb

(4) Tuhao

1. Contribute to the Exchange and Fusion of Chinese and Western Culture

The development of Chinglish and its adoption by the western world are reflections of the exportation of Chinese culture and the West's acknowledgment of Chinese culture. Chinglish itself is an embodiment of the fusion of Chinese and Western culture. For example “cight-lreasure tioe pudding” “EightDiagram/ bagua” “Tea” “Kung Fu” “Jiaozi” And several more Chinese words are exclusive to the country and have strong cultural significance. The first step in Chinese culture's conversion to Western culture is the West's recognition and adoption of these words.[[19]](#footnote-19)

Examine the historical setting of the introduction of tea to Europe using tea as an example. The history of tea naming in Europe is thoroughly analyzed in Huang Shijian's Manuscript on the History of East-West Exchange. As time went on, more and more Europeans became familiar with tea. There were two ways to refer to tea when it first entered Europe: CHA and TEA. People in northern China typically say “cha,” while those in southern China say “TEA.” It follows that what the Europeans refer to as “TEA” should be passed by sea and what they refer to as “CHA” should be passed by land. As a result, the pronunciation of English tea as we know it originated in China. Then, black tea, and green tea were eventually introduced to Europe.[[20]](#footnote-20)

With the blending of eastern and western civilizations, tea, one of the most notable representatives of Chinese culture, spreads to the west and comes to be progressively accepted by the west. The Western acceptance of tea is a result of Chinese culture being exported. Although this process appears to be the Western world accepting the word “tea,” its true purpose is the recognition of Chinese culture as it is represented by tea in the Western world.

**4.2 The negative effects of Internet Chinglish**

1 Misleading to English learners

Chinglish is the inherent way of thinking of Chinese learners of English, and the interference and influence of their mother tongue, setting Chinese rules and habits, lead to a deformed English that does not conform to the cultural habits of the English language. The learning of pure English will be greatly hampered by this style of English thinking. The language of a country serves as a window into its rich cultural diversity. Chinglish will forcibly impose Chinese traditional thinking and culture into English, leading to the abuse of English words in China, and is not conducive to the in-depth understanding of the cultural customs of English-speaking countries, including social customs, cultural allusions, social environment, and other aspects. When Chinglish is used frequently, it becomes difficult to correct and sends the wrong message to others, which is detrimental to the teaching of English in China and its promotion. The influence of Chinglish on English learning has the following factors：

* Translate English with Chinese thinking, When studying English, Chinese speakers often find it difficult to let go of their Chinese mental models. For example, the common expression “I don't think I can” is usually mistranslated by most Chinese students as “I think I can't.”
* Examples of inappropriate collocation are common, as are improper collocations of words inspired by Chinese literals. For instance, “to improve one's English” should be translated as “to elevate the degree of English Knowledge.” Although improper collocation is a logical issue, most of the time, it is the result of ingrained linguistic patterns. Thus one must be aware of it.Otherwise, errors like "taking things for granted" are bound to happen. However, the language is evolving, some individuals are coming up with new expressions, and more people are using it, which has led to the emergence of the idiomatic language phenomena. Therefore, we must keep an eye out for fresh collocation. mental gymnastics, as an illustration.
* English language learners' pronunciation is impacted by Chinglish. Chinese speakers have trouble pronouncing some English phonetic alphabet sounds because they are completely absent from the Chinese phonetic alphabet or are similar to but distinct from other Chinese phonetic sounds. Chinese is a tonal language, as well. English is a stress language, whereas Chinese characters have five tones: level tone, rising tone, falling-rising tone, falling tone, and gentle tone. English words have stressed, unstressed, and stressed syllables, and the sentence pattern has three different reading tones: rising, falling, and flat. In addition, it might be challenging for students to properly grasp and use pronunciation techniques such as hyphenation, weakening, assimilation, and incomplete blasting because of the variations in Chinese dialects. Students frequently experience difficulties with the pronunciation of [s] and [m]. These words frequently contain stressed consonants, and it's amazing how many pupils can read the stressed consonants in Chinese, which are [S], and [m]. Lack of rising and falling tones, [e], [ei] misunderstanding, and other issues are more frequent when reading sentences and texts. It cannot be overstated how negatively Chinglish affects pupils' ability to listen and use appropriate language.

2 The gap between generations' usage of languages widens

As was already established, Internet Chinglish is clear and straightforward to comprehend, which makes it easier for people to communicate and increases the effectiveness of that communication. Its amusing qualities also improve communication, especially for teens who are an active group in Internet language. Internet Chinglish still has its limitations, such as generational gaps in comprehension. Chinese culture is passed down from one generation to the next and has a long history. Older generations tend to have conservative ideas and concepts. Communication hurdles will result if teens utilize online terminology to speak to their parents and grandparents.

**5 Conclusion**

As a linguistic phenomenon, Chinglish has its social origin. Differences in culture, ideology, and other factors all had a role in its emergence. Internet Chinglish emerged as Internet culture became more widely accepted in contemporary society. In order to master English, one must first prepare their English vocabulary, which is a prerequisite for students to study English. The existence of Chinglish has had a non-negligible impact on individual learning and even the evolution of society. It's important to pay close attention to this subject. In addition to understanding the definition of a word like an accident, we need also learn how to utilize it appropriately in a sentence. In order to better grasp polysemy or synonyms, we need to pay attention to how they are used similarly and differently. We should also learn some sample sentences by consulting a dictionary. The distinctions between phrases should also be taken into consideration at the same time. To master them and acquire accurate and flexible applications, we must often practice after establishing their meaning.

Even though Internet Chinglish is a colloquial language, it is a cultural product of this time period and represents the social climate of the day. The network Chinglish mentioned above is not exhaustive, but it can serve as a foundation for the fusion of Chinese and Western culture. Promote cultural exchanges between China and the West and let Chinese culture go abroad; at the same time, Internet Chinglish is also accepted by Western netizens. In order to properly use Chinglish scientifically and correct Chinglish, the social roots of its existence are exposed through the network Chinglish discussed in this study. Reasonable Internet Chinglish usage lessens the disruption to English language learners so that network Chinglish is appropriately understood by an increasing number of people.

（the end）

*（\*\*空两行\*\*）*

**References**

*（\*\*空一行，同时有中文文献的，先外文文献，后中文文献\*\*）*

[1]Bambrough, Renford. The Philosophy of Aristotle. New York: The New American Library, 1963.*（著作）*

[2]Maguire, James H. “The Canon and the 'Diminished Thing.” American Literature 60 (1988): 645-52.*（期刊）*

*(先外文参考文献，Times New Roman，小四，按作者姓名英文首字母顺序列出，单倍行距，顶格,悬挂缩进1.5字符，具体格式见< MLA格式简要规范>)*

1. 陈明遥.互联网英语[M] 北京：国防工业出版社，2011（11）.
2. 刘浩.英汉比较与跨文化交际能力的培养[M] 北京：中国纺织出版社，2018（7）.
3. 刘柯兰.文化视野中的网络英语新词汇[M] 武汉：武汉大学出版设，2015（5）.
4. 沈艳蕾.张艳.贺业明.英语在中国本土化的百年历程[M] 北京：清华大学出版社，2016.
5. 史小兰.英语语言文学与文化理论研究[M] 西安：西北工业大学出版设，2020（2）.
6. 田海龙.社会网络中的话语互动[M] 天津：天津人民出版社，2021（10）.
7. 田龙海.赵芃.社会语言学新发展研究[M] 北京：清华大学出版社，2021（8）.
8. 王艺蓓.从语言学和文化视角浅析中式英语的特征与成因[J].大东方，2019(4).
9. 杨丽.从社会语言学视角探究网络流行的中式英语[J]山西：山西大同大学学报，2018（8）.
10. 杨芊.英汉语言对比与中西文化差异探索[M] 青岛：中国海洋大学出版社，2018（9）.

后中文参考文献, 宋体，五号，单倍行距，顶格，按作者姓氏拼音首字母顺序列出，具体格式按《文后参考文献著录规则（GB/T 7714-2005）》节选

**附　　录**

*（“附录”两字中间在全角状态下中间空两格，居中、小三号，宋体，加粗）*

*（编排样式可参照正文）*

*（插入分页符）*

*供参考，不需要写入文中：*

**一、《文后参考文献著录规则（GB/T 7714-2005）》节选**

顺序编码制文后参考文献表著录格式示例

A. 1 普通图书

[1]广西壮族自治区林业厅.广西自然保护区[M].北京:中国林业出版社，1993.

[2]蒋有绪，郭泉水，马娟，等.中国森林群落分类及其群落学特征[M].北京:科学出版社，1998.

[3]唐绪军.报业经济与报业经营[M].北京:新华出版社，1999:117-121.

[4]赵凯华，罗蔚茵.新概念物理教程:力学[M].北京:高等教育出版社，1995.

[5]汪昂.(增补)本草备要[M].石印本.上海:同文书局，1912.

[6]CRAWFPRD W , GORMAN M. Future libraries: dreams, madness, & reality[M].Chicago: American Library Association, 1995.

[7]International Federation of Library Association and Institutions. Names of persons: national usages for entry in catalogues[M]. 3rd ed. London: IFLA International Office for UBC, 1977.

[8]O’ BRIEN J A . Introduction to information systems[M]. 7th ed. Burr Ridge, III.: Irwin, 1994.

[9]ROOD H J. Logic and structured design for computer programmers[M]. 3rd ed. [S. 1.]: Brooks/Cole-Thomson Learning, 2001.

A.2 论文（设计）集、会议录

[1]中国力学学会.第3届全国实验流体力学学术会议论文（设计）集[C].天津:[出版者不详],1990.

[2]ROSENTHALL E M. Proceedings of the Fifth Canadian Mathematical Congress, University of Montreal, 1961[C]. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1963.

[3]GANZHA V G, MAYR E W, VOROZHTSOV E V. Computer algebra in scientific computing: CASC 2000: proceedings of the Third Workshop on Computer Algebra in Scientific Computing, Samarkand, October 5-9,2000[C]. Berlin: Springer, c2000.

A. 3 科技报告

[1]U. S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration. Guidelines for bandling excavated acid-producing materials, PB 91-194001[R]. Springfield: U. S. Department of Commerce National Information Service, 1990.

[2]World Health Organization. Factors regulating the immune response: report of WHO Scientific Group[R]. Geneva: WHO, 1970.

A.4 学位论文（设计）

[1]张志祥.间断动力系统的随机扰动及其在守恒律方程中的应用[D].北京:北京大学数学学院，1998.

[2]CALMS R B. Infrared spectroscopic studies on solid oxygen[D].Berkeley: Univ. of California. 1965.

A.5 专利文献

[l]刘加林.多功能一次性压舌板:中国，92214985.2[P].1993-04-14.

[2]河北绿洲生态环境科技有限公司.一种荒漠化地区生态植被综合培育种植方法:中国，01129210.5[P/OL].2001-10-24[2002-05-28].http://211.152.9.47/sipoasp/zlijs/hyjs-yx-new.asp?recid=01129210.5&leixin.

[3]KOSEKI A, MOMOSE H, KAWAHITO M, et al. Compiler: US, 828402[P/OL]. 2002-05-25 [2002-05-28]. http://FF&p=1&u=netahtml/PTO/search-bool.html&r=5&f=G&1=50&co1=AND&d=PGOl&sl=IBM.AS.&OS=AN/IBM&RS=AN/IBM.

A.6 专著中析出的文献

[1]国家标准局信息分类编码研究所.GB/T 2659-1986 世界各国和地区名称代码[S]// 全国文献工作标准化技术委员会.文献工作国家标准汇编:3.北京:中国标准出版社，1988:59-92.

[2]韩吉人.论职工教育的特点[G]//中国职工教育研究会.职工教育研究论文（设计）集.北京:人民教育出版社，1985:90-99.

[3]BUSECK P R, NORD G L, Jr., VEBLEN D R. Subsolidus phenomena in pyroxenes[M]//

PREWITT C T. Pyroxense. Washington, D. C.: Mineralogical Society of America, c1980: 117-211.

[4]FOURNEY M E. Advances in holographic photoelasticity[C]// American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Applied Mechanics Division. Symposium on Applications of Holography in Mechanics, August 23-25, 1971, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California. New York: ASME, c1971:17-38.

[5]MARTIN G. Control of electronic resources in Australia[M]// PATTLE L W, COX B J. Electronic resources: selection and bibliographic control. New York: The Haworth Press, 1996:85-96.

A.7 期刊中析出的文献

[1]李炳穆.理想的图书馆员和信息专家的素质与形象[J].图书情报工作，2000(2):5-8.

[2]陶仁骥.密码学与数学[J].自然杂志，1984,7(7):527.

[3]亚洲地质图编目组.亚洲地层与地质历史概述[J].地质学报，1978,3:194-208.

[4]DES MARAIS D J, STRAUSS H, SUMMONS R E, et al. Carbon isotope evidence for the stepwise oxidation of the Proterozoic environment[J]. Nature, 1992, 359:605-609.

[5]HEWITT J A. Technical services in 1983[J]. Library Resource Services, 1984,28(3): 205-218.

A.8 报纸中析出的文献

[1]丁文祥.数位革命与竞争国际化[N].中国青年报，2000-11-20(5).

[2]张田勤.罪犯DNA库与生命伦理学计划[N].大众科技报，2000-11-12(7).

A.9 电子文献(包括专著或连续出版物中析出的电子文献)

[1]江向东.互联网环境下的信息处理与图书管理系统解决方案[J/OL].情报学报，1999,18(2):4[2000-01-18].http://www.chinainfo.gov.cn/periodical/gbxb/gbxb99/gbxb990203.

[2]萧钮.出版业信息化迈人快车道[EB/OL].(2001-12-19)[2002-04-15]. http://www.creader.com/news/20011219/200112190019.html.

[3]CHRISTINE M. Plant physiology: plant biology in the Genome Era[J/OL]. Science, 1998, 281:331-332[1998-09-23]. http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/collection/anatmorp.

[4]METCALF S W. The Tort Hall air emission study[C/OL] //The International Congress on Hazardous Waste, Atlanta Marriott Marquis Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, June 5-8, 1995: impact on human and ecological health[1998-09-22]. http://atsdrl.atsdr.cdc.gov:8080/cong95.html.

[5]TURCOTTE D L. Fractals and chaos in geology and geophysics[M/OL]. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992[1998-09-23]. http://www.seg.org/reviews/mccorm30.html.

[6]Scitor Corporation. Project scheduler[CP/DK]. Sunnyvale, Calif.: Scitor Corporation,c1983.

**二、MLA格式简要规范**

1.  独著

姓，名. 书名. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年代.

Bambrough, Renford. The Philosophy of Aristotle. New York: The New American Library, 1963.

2. 两至三名作者

姓，名, 名姓, and 名姓. 书名. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年代.

Horton, Rod W., and Herbert W. Edwards. Backgrounds of American Literary Thought. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1952.

Atwan, Robert, Donald Mcquade, and John Wright. Edsels, Luckies, and Frigidaires: Advertising the American Way. New York: Dell, 1979.

3. 四名或以上作者

姓，名,  et al. 书名. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年代.

Belenky, Mary Field, et al. Women's Ways of Knowing: The Development of Self, Voice, and Mind. New York: Basic, 1986.

4. 机构作者

机构名称. 书名. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年代.

American Psychological Association. Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. 4th ed. Washington: American Psychological Association, 1994.

5. 匿名作者

书名. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年代.

The New York Times Atlas of the World. New York: New York Times Books, 1980.

6. 同一作者两本以上著作

以书名第一个主要单词的首字母顺序排列先后，作者的姓名放在第一条文献条目前，第二条文献条目前用三个连字号。

Bloom, Harold. The Anxiety of Influence, a Theory of Poetry. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973.

7. 编著

一名编者:

姓, 名, ed. 书名. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年.

Frye, Northrop, ed. Romanticism Reconsidered. New York: Columbia University Press, 1963.

两名编者:

姓, 名, and 名姓, eds. 书名. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年.

Glotfelty, Cheryll, and Harold Fromm, eds. The Ecocriticism Reader: Landmarks in Literary Ecology. Atherns: The University of Georgia Press, 1966.

三名以上的编者:

第一编者姓, 名, et al. 书名. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年.

Donadio, Stephen, et al., eds. Emerson and His Legacy. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1986.

8.  译著

原作者姓, 名. 书名. Trans. 译者名姓. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年.

Freud, Sigmund. Civilization and Its Discontents. Trans. James Strachey. New York: Norton, !961.

9.  再版著作

姓，名. 书名. 版别序号 ed. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年代.

Fromkin, Victoria, and Robert Rodman. An Introduction to Language. 5th ed. Ft. Worth: Harcourt, 1993.

10. 论文集中的文章

文章作者姓, 名. “文章标题.” 论文集名称. Ed. 论文集编者名姓. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年代. 起始页码.

Wellek, Rene. “Romanticism RE-examined.” Romanticism Reconsidered. Ed. Northrop Frye. New York: Columbia University Press, 1963. 75-98.

Hall, Stuart, “Minial Selves.” Studying Culture. Eds. Ann Gray and Jim McGuigan. Arnold: Hodder Headline Group, 1993. 131-42.

11. 多卷或多册著作

书名后注明第几册或第几卷.

姓, 名. 书名. 卷目 vols. (其他信息). 出版地: 出版社, 出版年代.

Plato. Laws. 2 vols. Trans. R. G. Bury. Leob Classical Libery. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1926.

12.  前言，后记

前言作者姓，名. “Introduction (或Forewords 或 Preface).” 书名. By 书目作者名姓.出版地: 出版社, 出版年代. 前言起始页码.

后记作者姓，名. “Afterwords.” 书名. By 书目作者名姓. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年代. 后记起始页码.

Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr. “Introduction.” Pioneer Women: Voices from the Kansas Frontier. By Joanna L. Stratton. New York: Simon, 1981. 11-15.

13.  期刊文章

文章作者姓, 名. “文章标题.” 杂志名称卷号. 期号 (出版年代): 起始页码.

  Maguire, James H. “The Canon and the 'Diminished Thing.” American Literature 60 (1988): 645-52.

Davis, Sherri Heckler. “The Zen Art of Prewriting.” New Mexico English Journal 12. 1 (1988): 21-23.

14.  周刊或双周刊文章

文章作者姓, 名. “文章标题.” 杂志名称出版日月年: 起始页码.

Hoagland, Edward. “Standing Tough in the Desert.” New York Times Book Review 7 May 1989: 44-45.

15.  月刊或双月刊文章

文章作者姓, 名. “文章标题.” 杂志名称出版月年: 起始页码.

Weiss, Philip. “The Book Thief: A True Tale of Bibliomania.” Harper’s January 1994: 37-56.

16.  报纸文章

文章作者姓, 名. “文章标题.” 报纸名称出版日月年, 版, 栏, 页码.

Intraub, Anna Jinagwang. “How I learned to Read.” New York Times. 13 January 2002, Section 4, Column 6, Page 16.

如果作者未知, 版栏信息缺失, 格式为:

“文章标题.” 报纸名称出版日月年: 页码.

“Learn English through Football.” 21st Century Supplement 21 Feb. 2002: III.

17. 网络著作

作者姓, 名. 书名出版年代. 检索日月年 <详细网址>.

Emerson, Ralph waldo. Essays: First Series. 1841. 12 Feburary 1997 .

18.  网络文章

作者姓, 名. 文章名称. (来源名称). 发表日月年. 检索日月年 <详细网址>.

Fischer,Michael F. “Worthless Words for the Day.” 21 November 2005. 8 May 2007 .

19.  CD-ROM

作者姓, 名. “条目标题.” 光盘名称. (其他信息). CD-ROM. 出版地: 出版社, 出版年代.

“Communion.” The Oxford English Dictionary. 2nd ed. CD-ROM. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1992.

注: 由于MLA格式较为繁杂, 此处未包含的具体格式请参阅MLA科研论文写作规范的最新版

1. 田龙海.赵芃.社会语言学新发展研究[M] 北京：清华大学出版社，2021（8）：24 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 田龙海.赵芃.社会语言学新发展研究[M] 北京：清华大学出版社，2021（8）：25 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 刘柯兰.文化视野中的网络英语新词汇[M] 武汉：武汉大学出版设，2015（5）：169 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 刘柯兰.文化视野中的网络英语新词汇[M] 武汉：武汉大学出版设，2015（5）：169 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 刘浩.英汉比较与跨文化交际能力的培养[M] 北京：中国纺织出版社，2018（7）：29 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 史小兰.英语语言文学与文化理论研究[M] 西安：西北工业大学出版设，2020（2）：56 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 杨芊.英汉语言对比与中西文化差异探索[M] 青岛：中国海洋大学出版社，2018（9）：37 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. 杨芊.英汉语言对比与中西文化差异探索[M] 青岛：中国海洋大学出版社，2018（9）：38 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. 陈明遥.互联网英语[M] 北京：国防工业出版社，2011（11）：302 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. 田海龙.社会网络中的话语互动[M] 天津：天津人民出版社，2021（10）：53 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. 陈明遥.互联网英语[M] 北京：国防工业出版社，2011（11）：52 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. 陈明遥.互联网英语[M] 北京：国防工业出版社，2011（11）：52 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. 沈艳蕾.张艳.贺业明.英语在中国本土化的百年历程[M] 北京：清华大学出版社，2016：44 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. 沈艳蕾.张艳.贺业明.英语在中国本土化的百年历程[M] 北京：清华大学出版社，2016：144-145 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. 沈艳蕾.张艳.贺业明.英语在中国本土化的百年历程[M] 北京：清华大学出版社，2016：144-145 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. 王艺蓓.从语言学和文化视角浅析中式英语的特征与成因[J].大东方，2019第04期 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. 王艺蓓.从语言学和文化视角浅析中式英语的特征与成因[J].大东方，2019第04期 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. 王艺蓓.从语言学和文化视角浅析中式英语的特征与成因[J].大东方，2019第04期
 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. 刘柯兰.文化视野中的网络英语新词汇[M] 武汉：武汉大学出版设，2015（5）：183 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. 刘柯兰.文化视野中的网络英语新词汇[M] 武汉：武汉大学出版设，2015（5）：183 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)