

语料库与媒体话语的理论、 方法与实践

中英美主流报刊中的低碳话语研究

Theory, Method and Practice in Media Discourse
A Corpus-based Study of Low-Carbon in Chinese, UK and US Media

钱毓芳 叶蒙荻 著

Chinese Discourse book series ③
中华话语系列丛书 ③



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—— 钱毓芳 叶蒙荻 著

GCP

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GCP Global Century Press
环球世纪出版社

中华话语系列丛书 第3卷
丛书主编：谢立中 钱毓芳

《语料库与媒体话语的理论、方法与实践：中英美主流报刊中的低碳话语研究》
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此书由环球世纪出版社于2019年出版
23 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2QP, UK

该书编入大英图书馆的公开数据中的图书馆编目

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ISBN 978-1-910334-72-0 (中文版 精装); ISBN 978-1-910334-73-7 (中文版 平装)
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/CD3.cn.2019>

Chinese Discourse Series Vol. 3
Series editors: XIE Lizhong and QIAN Yufang

Theory, Method and Practice in Media Discourse:
A Corpus-based Study of Low-Carbon in Chinese, UK and US Media
By QIAN Yufang and YE Mengdi

This book first published in 2019 by
Global Century Press
23 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2QP, UK

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

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ISBN 978-1-910334-72-0 (Chinese hardback); ISBN 978-1-910334-73-7 (Chinese paperback)
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/CD3.cn.2019>

国家社会科学基金资助成果

Funded by the National Social Science
Foundation of China

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总序言一

环球世纪出版社拟出版一套“中华话语”丛书，伦敦大学学院荣誉教授、该出版社常向群总编邀请我担任丛书的主编之一并为丛书撰写一篇短序。实话实说，我虽然近年来一直在社会学研究领域努力倡导和践行一种被我称为“多元话语分析”的研究思路，但作为一个社会学者，我自知并非话语研究方面的专家。因此，在收到向群的邀请后，我曾婉言回拒了她的好意。然而之后她一再相邀，我一方面为她的盛情所动，另一方面也觉得这确是一项富有意义的重要事业，乐于参与，思量再三，遂斗胆从命。

众所周知，意识到“话语”在理解人们日常生活及社会现实的建构过程当中所具有的关键作用，并将对话语的研究和分析置于哲学和社会科学研究的核心地位，是二十世纪后半期以来西方哲学和社会学科研究者所取得的一项重要成就。所谓“话语”，是一个和“语言”相对应的概念。“语言”是以特定的语词为原料，按照一定的语法规则可能被建构出来的所有句子和文本的总和，如英语、汉语等；而“话语”则仅指人们在言语实践中已经实际说出或写出的那些句子或文本。对“话语”加以研究或分析也就是对那些已经实际说或写出的语句或文本到底是以什么样的方式以及按照什么样的规则被说/写出和传播的过程加以研究或分析。这一研究领域及其分析方法通常被称为“话语分析”。由于对话语及其话语研究的重视，在西方学术界，“话语分析”已经成为包括语言学、历史学、新闻学、社会学、经济学、政治学、法学、国际关系学和文学艺术研究等各个人文社会科学领域中最富活力也最具吸引力的研究领域之一，产生了一大批富有价值的研究文献。由于话语分析研究文献的传播（其中最重要的是福柯以及受福柯影响的那些话语分析模式如“批判话语分析”文献的传播），“话语”、“话语权”等概念也已经成为包括中国在内的当今世界最为流行的一些关键词。

对“话语”的研究之所以会受到如此的重视，以我的理解，主要与现代哲学社会科学研究中所发生的以下两种观念转变紧密相关：

其一，是人们对语言与实在之间关系问题上的观念转变。传统的语言观一般认为，语言是我们人类用来对独立于人类语言/符号系统之外的那样一些自在现实的反映或再现而已。语词的意义来源于其所指涉的实在（实体、属性、关系），语句的真假值则取决于它们与其所指涉的实在本身状况的相符程度。然而，二十世纪哲学社会科学的发展颠覆了这种建立在

传统实在论基础上的语言观，指出语言并非是作为“自在之物”的外部实在的一种简单反映或再现，语言的形成和发展不仅具有一定的自主性、任意性，而且反过来还引导和约束着我们对“实在”的感知、思维和言说。因此，作为我们人类感知、思维和言说对象的“实在”并非是完全独立于我们的语言/符号系统之外的一种纯自在的存在，而是一种由我们在特定语言/符号系统引导和约束下建构起来的一种“实在”。语言既是我们的家园，也是我们的囚笼。我们对世界的感知、思维和言说无法超出我们的语言/符号系统给我们所划定的界限。对语言与实在之间关系问题的这种观念变化，促使人们重新审视以往的哲学与科学研究，并逐步将语言置于哲学与科学（包括自然科学和社会科学）研究的核心位置。我们可以将这一转变称为哲学和科学（尤其是社会科学）研究中的“语言学转向”。

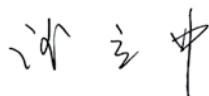
其二，是人们对语言和话语（言语）之间关系问题上的观念转变。按照传统的语言观，话语只不过是人们应用特定的语言规则去进行言说实践的结果，是语言在实际生活中的使用和具体表现。因此，要想理解人们的话语行为及作为其结果的话语，只要去研究在人们的话语实践过程中支配着话语产生的那些语言规则即可。但二十世纪后期的哲学和社会科学研究却也表明，这种重“语言”、轻“话语”的看法是错误的。人们的话语实践并不只受语法规则的约束，而且还要受到诸多语法规则以外的其他各种规则的约束，甚至更多地受到后者的约束。这些在语法规则以外支配着人们的相关话语生产和传播的规则，我们可以参照福柯的词汇，将其称为“话语构成规则”（rule of discursive formation）。因此，如果不能很好地了解特定时空范围内支配着人们话语生产和传播（也即言语行为）的那些构成规则，即使对此一时空范围内人们所用那种语言系统有再好的了解，对于我们理解这些人的实际话语行为可能也无济于事。与此相应，之前被赋予“语言”的那种在建构作为人们感知、思维和言说对象之实在世界中所具有的关键性作用，现在也被赋予了“话语”。对语言与话语之间关系问题的这种观念变化，促使人们重新审视以往包括哲学和语言学、社会学等各门社会科学领域中与语言相关的那些研究，并逐步将对话语的研究和分析置于这些研究的核心位置。我们可以将这一转变称为哲学和科学（尤其是社会科学）研究中的“话语分析转向”。

话语分析在上世纪80年代伊始就开始传入中国，迄今已有30年左右的历史。30年来，尤其是近十几年来，许多中国学者尝试运用话语分析的方法来对当代中国社会中各种“话语”的生产和传播过程以及“话语”对社会现实的建构作用进行描述和分析，在语言学、传播学、哲学、社会学、政治学、经济学、法学、心理学、教育学、国际关系、文艺评论等研究领域出现了数以千计的研究文献，其中包括有不少具有尝试性和创新性意义的研究成果。尽管和西方同行相比，中国学者在这方面的学术成就无

论在数量上还是在质量上都还有相当的差距，但对于我们从话语建构的视角理解当代中国，这些文献还是具有其他文献难以替代的重要作用。

对于其他国家的政治家、企业家和学者们来说，了解中国，理解中国，一直是一个重要课题。而近30年来中国发生的种种变迁，以及中国作为一个新兴发展中大国在世界舞台上之作用和地位的日益上升，则使得对这一重要课题的研究变得更为迫切。从上述“话语建构论”的立场来说，了解中国、理解中国的一个关键之处就是要了解和理解“中国话语”，包括中国古代的话语以及当代的话语。只有对中国人的话语系统（包括在中国人的话语实践背后支配着中国人话语生产和传播过程的那些规则）有更深入细致的了解，才有可能对中国的社会现实及其运行机制有更适当的理解。因为，中国的社会现实是由中国人在中国人所属的各种话语系统的引导和约束下通过自己的行动建构出来的。就此而言，本丛书的意义和价值当不言而喻。我们衷心地期待也相信本丛书的出版将会在帮助人们更好地了解和理解中国话语方面起到积极的推动和促进作用。

是为序。



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2016年9月18日

2019年6月28日更新

总序言二

话语作为社会、文化和历史的发展中人类活动的各种有意义的符号，是人们认识世界的一种方法，它能够通过反映在说话或文字中那些特别的语言现象来加以识别。法国哲学家福柯曾经指出，人类的一切认识都是通过话语获得，任何脱离话语的事物都不存在。人与世界的关系是一种话语关系，话语决定人在这个世界的位置。自 20 世纪 50 年代问世以来，话语研究逐步走出纯语言学的研究范式，切入到人文学科，并以话语为纽带把分离的人文各学科联结起来，与其他学科的交叉融合日益成为主流。

话语研究的多样性反映在方法论上，如：语言学及社会语言学方法，会话分析、符号学分析、结构话语分析、批评语言学和社会符号学、社会认知分析、以及批判话语分析。其中批判话语分析作为国际公认的方法已经引起了语言学、语言研究及社会科学界的学者们的关注。应用语言学越来越对语言与意识形态的关系问题感兴趣，尤其是语言在建构和传递有关世界是什么或应该是什么的假想中所起的作用，以及语言在维护或挑战现行权力关系中的作用。

基于语料库的批判话语分析开始于上世纪 90 年代中期，先行倡导者将语料库技巧运用到批判话语分析中，有效地打破了定量和定性研究的界限，为话语研究者提供了强大的量化分析的基础，自此，人们一直在探寻更多两者相得益彰的方法。2006 年，贝克发表了《用语料库做话语分析》一书，概观了语料库在话语研究中的诸方法，具有里程碑意义，标志着这一方法逐渐走向成熟。

近十多年来，许多中国学者关注当代中国话语研究，其学科背景各异，如社会学背景的谢立中，文化研究背景的曹青，国际关系背景的孙吉胜，新闻传播学背景的李彬、殷晓蓉、曾庆香、袁光锋，跨传播学与社会学的章晓英，语言学背景的学者较多，以下仅列举部分（按姓氏拼音排序）：陈新仁、丁建新、窦卫霖、冯捷蕴、刘立华、马博森、苗兴伟、邵斌、吴东英（Doreen Wu）、武建国、许家金、尤泽顺等等。还有一些学者有着相似的西方学习或研究的经历，他们或在西方学者的指导下完成了其博士论文，以下仍按姓氏拼音排列几位，如顾曰国师从 Geoffrey Leech、赖辉师从 Paul Chilton、钱毓芳师从 Tony McEnery 和 Paul Baker、施旭师从 van Dijk、王芳师从 Teubert Wolfgang，吴宗杰师从 Norman Fairclough、辛斌师从 Henry Widdowson、张瑞华师从 Vincent B.Y. Ooi，等等；或者跟从西方学者从事访问研究，如，陈丽江跟从 Paul Chilton、黄

敏跟从 Ruth Wodak、毛浩然跟从 Christopher Hart、田海龙与 Paul Chilton 合作研究，他们深受西方学者的影响，既借鉴和反思了西方的话语研究传统，又将其研究方法引入中国。在此基础上，他们关注中国话语，挖掘和利用我国丰富的传统文化资源，将中国话语研究引向深入，并在学科范式上体现中国文化的特色。从总体上看，中国的话语研究正在从“西学东渐”向“东学西进”迈进。

在这一大背景下，环球中国出版社推出了中华话语系列丛书，充分体现了“运筹帷幄之中，决胜千里之外”的魄力。本人很荣幸被邀请与北京大学著名社会学家谢立中教授一道主编本系列丛书，本系列丛书将涵盖围绕中华历史、中华文化、中华事务、中华语言、中华人物的话语研究。倡导多学科、多视角、多方法，融合大中华的智慧，放眼世界，架起中国与世界的桥梁，开启一扇让世界了解中国的窗户。本系列将出版的著作包括：黄敏《〈纽约时报〉涉藏报道与我国对外传播策略》、赖辉《新时期小说中知识分子的社会地位及其变化》、钱毓芳和叶蒙荻《语料库与媒体话语的理论、方法与实践：中英美主流报刊中的低碳话语研究》、谢立中《走向多元话语分析：后现代思潮的社会学意涵》（更新版）。这些著作立足于宏观或微观话语层面，从不同视角，运用不同方法，对中国或中外话语进行了理论探讨和实证分析，在一定程度上展示了话语的复杂性和话语研究的多样性，希冀本丛书能推动中华话语研究的深入发展。

是为序。



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2016年11月

2019年6月更新

序言

媒体包括广播、电视、报纸、网络等，是政治、文化、社会生活的呈现者。媒体话语蕴含着文化、意识形态和价值观念，是一种特殊的话语类型。媒体的新闻报道具有社会性，是一种社会实践，具有一些复杂的、人为的选择标准，而远非中立地反映社会现实或经验现实。正因为有这些特征，媒体话语越来越多地被人关注，人们将之作为认识世界的一个渠道，用不同的视角解读媒体话语所折射的社会现实以及语言、人、社会之间的关系。

自 20 世纪 80 年代后期，以 Fowler、Kress、Fairclough、van Dijk 为代表的语言学家开始将媒体话语作为特殊的社会文化实践加以研究，用于媒体话语分析的批判话语分析框架也纷纷被提出。语料库与批判话语研究相结合是当今社会科学领域前沿的研究方法。批判话语分析将话语置身于社会，通过社会科学的不同理论解释话语中蕴含的文化、价值观念、意识形态等。语料库方法弥补了直觉推断的缺陷，可以为批判话语分析提供大量的可靠的语言例证，使大规模文本分析成为可能。

在气候问题备受关注的国际大背景下，从《京都议定书》到“巴厘岛路线图”，世界各国都在为解决气候问题而努力，低碳经济的概念也应运而生。2003 年，英国发布《能源白皮书》，将低碳经济正式写入政府文件，走低碳之路作为一种新的经济模式成为国际社会的共识。但是，在这一过程中，各国间存在着众多的博弈。曾参加哥本哈根气候峰会的著名学者杨志曾经指出，低碳经济绝对不是一个单纯的技术标准问题，它首先是一个政治问题，还有经济学问题、文化问题和外交问题。各国媒体围绕这一问题展开了热烈的讨论。不同政体下的媒体呈现不同的关于低碳经济的话语，比如美国《华盛顿邮报》在报道低碳经济时总是构建美国“引领”世界转向绿色经济和低碳经济的发展模式之类的话语，以“领导者”身份自居。英国《金融时报》经常出现发展低碳经济可能出现“失业”等问题的文章，而《人民日报》则多以正面的报道传递低碳经济带给人们的益处。三国的媒体话语具有怎样的特征？媒体话语反映怎样的社会现实？形成这些话语的内在原因何在？

为了回答以上研究问题，本研究收集了中英美三国主流报刊自出现低碳报道以来 15 年的新闻文本，结合语料库和批判话语分析的方法，考察中英美主流报刊围绕低碳经济的话语建构，旨在解读围绕低碳的话语是如何通过一系列因素被过滤出来，这些因素包括国家利益、受众定位，以及各国历史、政治和社会因素。研究表明，语料库方法与批判话语分析方

法具有互补性。如词频统计能快速在大规模文本中获取高频词,这些词也许对批判话语分析很有意义,是研究很好的起点。搭配分析可以观察语言意义的构成,语料库检索则进一步提供文本更多的语境信息,这些信息使我们看清意义的呈现方式。语料库方法和批判话语分析结合使定量定性分析有机结合起来,两者相得益彰。

近10年来,语料库分析方法被越来越多地用于社会科学与语言相关的研究,它使碎片化的信息聚集在一起,形成大规模的文本,供研究者观察语言中所反映的特定的话语定式。语料库分析基于文本,可弥补以往单凭直觉推断的缺陷,为人们提供自下而上的研究方法。语料库方法,作为一种语言学研究方法,其研究优势在于:对大规模文本超强的储存能力;对语言精确的解释力;超于人类大脑的学习能力。随着计算机技术的迅猛发展,结合语料库自动分析软件的大规模文本分析成为国际社会科学界开创语料库应用,发现社会生活文明之源的新手段。

本书部分内容是在作者早先出版物的基础上改写的,这些出版物包括:

钱毓芳,2007,《基于语料库的语言研究——高级读本》述介,《外语教学与研究》(3)。

钱毓芳,2010,语料库与批判话语分析,《外语教学与研究》(3)。

钱毓芳,2010,媒介话语研究的新视野:一种基于语料库的批判话语分析,《广西大学学报》(3)。

钱毓芳,2016,英国主流媒体关于低碳经济的话语建构研究,《外语与外语教学》(2)。

钱毓芳,2019,《纽约时报》围绕低碳经济的话语建构,《天津外国语学院学报》(2)。

本书的撰写得到以下基金资助:

国家社科基金“基于语料库的中西政治话语比较研究”(12BYY043)。

教育部人文社科研究项目:中英美媒体关于低碳经济的话语建构研究:基于语料库的话语研究(10YJA740079)。

最后,非常感谢全球中国学术院院长常向群教授,她发起2016年在伦敦国王学院的“语料库与中国社会科学工作坊”,积极推进语料库与社会科学相结合的研究,并通过环球世纪出版社创设“中华话语”系列丛书,本书在此背景下得以完稿。李竹月、董颖颖、蔡春红、项丽燕为本书的编校工作付出了细致和专业的工作,在此表示衷心感谢。

钱毓芳

2019年夏

第二章

话语研究的方法与视角

在第一章中曾经提到，本书将基于中英美三国的主流报刊研究揭示围绕低碳的话语建构。鉴于此，本章将对话语分析（尤其是与媒体有关的话语分析）的批判性方法和非批判性方法做一综述，主要分为两方面，一方面是国内外媒体话语的研究，另一方面是低碳经济的研究。

第一节 关于话语的定义¹

媒体的新闻报道具有社会性，它是一种社会实践，具有一些复杂的、人为的选择标准，而远非中立地反映社会现实或经验事实（Fowler, 1991）。在过去的30多年里，作为隐含文化、意识形态和价值观念的媒体话语越来越被社会科学领域所关注。那么究竟什么是媒体话语？要回答这个问题我们首先讨论什么叫做话语。

按照 Foucault 的话语概念，Stubbs（1996：158）将话语做了如下定义：

话语是指自然出现在使用中的语言实情。它还指经常性出现的措辞和说话的惯用方式，这些经常出现的措辞和说话的惯用方式在社会中广泛传播并形成了意义的定式。

这些使用中的语言实情包含人类社会活动中各种有意义的符号，它并非是指单纯的语言形式，而是社会和文化相应的历史的话语实践。话语意义的定式是人文力量和社会力量互相作用所产生的结果，具有历史性和开放性。话语是在话语实践中形成并反过来深刻地影响着话语实践。话语又是意义形成的语用过程，Widdowson（2004：13）曾举过一个经典例子，如：首相（the Prime Minister）、布莱尔先生（Mr Blair）、我们的托尼（our Tony）、布什的哈巴狗（Bush's poodle）。这些不同的称谓所指同一主体，表明了说话者的态度和身份，是在社会实践中产生，并作用于社会实践。

话语构建人的知识体系和社会实践，他们赋予一些人以权力，但是，并非所有人都享有这种权力。他们只有在于特殊的社会情境下所发生的社会互动中才存在，它取决于社会情境、机构、社会结构等因素，这些因素互相作用，生产出特殊的话语体系。比如：一篇题为 *Bogus Asylum Seekers* 的报刊文章，这个特殊的话语事件并非天降之物，它是被社会情境、机构、社会结构所构建出来的，同时它也反作用于社会，比如通过这一特殊的话语能帮助维持其种族主义的地位（Baker *et al.*, 2016）。

¹ 本节部分内容已发表于《广西大学学报（哲学社会科学版）》2010年第3期。

话语并非总是看得见摸得着的。作为认识世界的一种方法,话语能够通过反映在说话或文字中那些具有特征的语言痕迹的现象来加以识别。Burr (1995) 在《社会建构概论》一书中指出话语是由意义、隐喻、表征、图像、故事、陈述等要素一起以某种方式对某一事件生产出一个特别的版本,围绕着某个物体、事件、人等等也许会有不同的话语,各自向世界诉说着自己的故事,话语的表征方式也不尽相同。Sunderland (2004: 34-40) 分析了英国《兰卡斯特卫报》一则题为“Tie the knot at Leighton Hall—A dream wedding”(在雷顿厅结婚——一场梦幻般的婚礼)的报道,报道称位于兰卡郡的古老房子 Leighton Hall 获得举办婚礼许可证, Sunderland 发现这则报道包含了不同类型的话语,比如“促销话语”,因为这则报道就像是一则广告向人们通告了一个消息。报道中同时还包含着“女人一生最重要的一天”话语,所使用的语言围绕着新娘在婚礼这一天的感受(以新郎为陪衬)。文中还隐含了“法定异性婚姻”的话语。这些话语反映和描述了人们对现实世界的看法,同时也有助于构成或传递一种看世界的方式。为此,我们可以看到,它所反映的是异性婚姻是唯一合法的价值观。

Sinclair (2004) 从衔接和连贯的角度将话语置于篇章结构中, Teubert (2007) 将话语定义为一个话语群体所有的言语,这个话语群体包括所有通过他们的言语对全球话语已经贡献或正在贡献的人,而 Stubbs (2007: 145) 认为话语是有目的、有意义的社会活动,它无法缩小人们的行为,也掩盖不了文本中的轨迹。后结构主义学者认为话语研究不是为了发现真实的世界,而是为了发现真实的世界是怎样被言说的 (Teubert, 2005: 3)。

然而,对话语的命名在很大程度上是阐释性的,也是主观的。例如, Qian (2010: 19) 在对媒体中的恐怖主义话语分析时,将围绕着恐怖主义的其他话语类别也归于其中,比如“二战话语”“合作话语”“反恐之战话语”等。话语这个概念有时用来指语言使用或话题的特殊形式,比如政治话语、殖民话语、媒体话语、环境话语等等 Baker (2006: 3)。本研究讨论的媒体话语是指媒体的题材,即在媒体中的书面形式以及围绕着这些书面形式的社会实践(比如:作者是谁?读者是谁?文章写作过程有什么特殊的限制?这篇文章和另外的文章是否相关联?)。

Bell (1991: 64) 在对新闻故事的话语结构分析时指出故事是人性的核心。人们讲故事的方法反映了他们的社会身份。将什么内容选入故事是

新闻媒体的关键问题。人们从新闻故事里了解世界上发生的事情。媒体使用语言的方式有其特殊性，媒体的传播是通过操纵语言来实现，语言反映媒体的结构和价值取向，媒体语言通过它呈现人或事的方式帮助形成公众态度和意见（Bell，1998：4）。媒体语言的多种特质越来越多地被社会科学领域关注和研究，人们将之作为认识世界的一个渠道，用不同的视角解读媒体话语所折射的社会现实以及语言、人、社会之间的关系。

第二节 媒体话语研究方法

媒体话语研究方法林林总总,本书将他们分为批判性方法与非批判性方法。批判话语分析将话语作为更广泛的含义加以研究。从这个意义上话语不仅仅是一组句子,一篇文本或者是一组文本,它同时还是一种实践:是在一组文本或者是更大范围内的社区所使用语言的特征所在。话语不仅是人们谈论某事的方式,而且还是人们的思维方式。通过分析语言,批判话语分析家旨在揭示一个群体怎样将自己、社会环境、他者、以及和他们相关的问题概念化。因此,批判话语分析具有完完全全的社会政治属性,具有一个鲜明的政治立场(通常是左翼倾向),从不间断地关照社会中的权力关系,尤其是那些弱勢的群体(McEnery & Hardie, 2012)。非批判性方法则包括社会语言学方法、会话分析法、结构方法、系统功能方法、语用方法、认知法等。

一、批判性方法

(一) 批判语言学

“批判”这个概念的基本含义是指当人们做研究时重点放在自身的反思,与研究对象之间保持一定的距离,将它们嵌入到社会中,并使它们潜在的立场清晰化(Wodak, 2001: 9)。批判语言学(又名批评语言学)基于Halliday系统功能语言学理论,由东安格利亚大学Fowler为代表的—批学者在20世纪70年代发展而来。媒体话语是其主要的关注点之一。Fowler(1991: 4)认为“语言并非中性而是具有高度建设性的媒介”。新闻用语言来反映这个世界,因为语言是一个符号系统,这个符号系统构建了价值观、社会和经济本质的结构。批判语言学的框架强调文本的多种功能性质。结合Halliday语言的意念功能、交际功能和篇章功能理念,Fairclough(1995: 17-25)指出“代表性、关系和身份等因素总是共现于每个语篇”,它通过词汇、语法等的选择呈现出来。

批判语言学 (CL) 和批判话语分析 (CDA) 有许多相似之处, 两者都承认语言的社会属性, 因此也都将自然发生的语篇作为研究对象而反对使用 Chomsky 所提倡的“直觉性数据”或“诱导数据”(唐丽萍, 2016: 44)。但他们也有重要的区别, Fairclough (1992: 28) 指出 CL 太过于强调文本而不注重文本产生及解读文本的产生过程, 而且 CL 只考察在现行社会关系和结构的社会再现中话语的影响而没有将话语作为一个具有社会和文化变革之因素。语言和意识形态之间的意义也不被 CL 重视。然而 CDA 注重文本和社会情境以及两者之间的互动关系。CDA 的一个重要目标是揭示显现在语言中的权势、不公平、权力、控制的透明和不透明结构关系 (1992: 204)。CDA 的焦点在于分析语言、话语、言语和社会结构之间的交织关系, 它的主要特点在于其对语言和权力之间关系的揭示, 追溯其发展轨迹, 我们可以在 Fairclough 于 1989 年发表的《语言和权力》一书中找到线索, 该书被认为是批判话语分析的具有里程碑意义的出版物。书中将话语与社会联系在一起深刻阐述了现代英国社会语言使用和不平等的权力关系。

(二) 批判话语研究

批判话语分析 (又名批评话语分析) 自从 20 世纪 80 年代就引起语言学及社会科学界的学者的关注。应用语言学越来越对语言与意识形态的关系问题感兴趣, 尤其是语言在构成和传递有关世界是什么或应该是什么的假想的作用, 以及语言在维护或挑战现行权力关系中的作用。在具有不同学科背景的学者 Billig、Chilton、Fairclough、Kress、Schaffner、van Dijk、Wetherell、van Leeuwen 和 Wodak 等人的带领下, CDA 的研究成绩斐然。1991 年在荷兰阿姆斯特丹, Van Dijk 组织的为时两天的研讨会, 有 Norman Fairclough、Gunter Kress、Theo van Leeuwen、Teun van Dijk 和 Ruth Wodak 出席, 这次研讨会是批判话语分析发展过程中一次重要的会议。因为从这次会议之后在批判话语不同的流派间展开了激烈的讨论, 这个领域得到了长足的发展。CDA 有其政治动机, 研究人员清楚自己的职责。Chouliaraki 和 Fairclough (1999: 74) 在讨论 CDA 时指出“古典马克思主义理论已经成为批判社会理论家们的共同标尺”, CDA 将语言和社会联系起来, 用社会科学领域的不同理论来揭示语言中隐含的意义。CDA 旨在研

究话语、权力与意识形态之间的关系。它视话语为一种社会实践，话语不仅反映社会现实，而且建构社会主体、社会关系、知识和信念体系。研究者认为，对于世界的任何表述都是基于一定的意识形态立场，文本中的意义之争就是社会中的权力之争。因此，“批评话语分析不是单纯对文本进行客观描述，而是通过这种描述揭示文本中隐含的、人们习以为常的意识形态意义”（田海龙，2009：65）。他们也毫不掩饰自己的政治立场，公开表明自己的动机是帮助被统治与被压迫群体，批判的最终目的是改变社会中的不平等现象，促使社会变革。Van Dijk（1993：253）指出，任何批判本质上预设着价值评判标准，批判话语分析家必须是社会活动家。

20世纪90年代初，随着van Dijk创办的Discourse and Society刊物的诞生以及系列批判话语书籍的出版，标志着批判话语研究网络的形成。关于批判话语分析是方法还是仅为视角，学界展开过讨论，van Dijk（2013）认为批判话语分析（CDA）不是一种方法，它不可用于系统、清晰、细致、可复制的批评性研究。从方法论角度看，它与话语分析以及语言学的其他方向、心理学或社会科学的其他领域一样具有各种不同的理论、方法、分析和应用。基于以上的理由，他建议将批判话语分析（Critical Discourse Analysis）改为批判话语研究（Critical Discourse Studies，缩写为CDS），并被学界所采纳。2016年Ruth Wodak和Michael Meyer主编的*Methods of Critical Discourse Studies*一书第三版出版时将前两版的书名*Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*更改。

批判话语研究根植于修辞学、篇章语言学、人类学、哲学、社会心理学、认知科学、文学研究、社会语言学、应用语言学以及语用学（Wodak & Meyer, 2016: 2）。尽管有着不同的学科背景，方法与研究对象也不尽相同，但是符号学、语用学、心理社会语言学、言语民俗学、会话分析、话语研究的部分新领域、新范式、新的语言学分支无论过去还是将来在研究话语中有以下七个共同之处（Wodak & Meyer, 2016: 2; Angermuller *et al.*, 2014）:

- ①对生活中自然发生的语言感兴趣，而非抽象的语言系统以及编造的例句；
- ②聚焦更广的语境，而非割裂的字句；
- ③将研究拓展至于句子语法之上，如行为或互动研究；

④将研究拓展至非语言形式，如：符号、多模态、视觉；

⑤聚焦动态社会认知或互动迁移及策略；

⑥研究使用中语言的功能；

⑦研究大量语言使用以及篇章语法现象，如：衔接、回指、话题、宏观结构、言语行为、互动、话轮、标记、礼貌、论点、修辞、心智模型以及许多篇章和话语等。

与其他传统话语分析、篇章语言学研究方法不同，批判话语研究不仅研究话语、篇章本身，而且重视话语实践过程及其社会语境分析，注重从社会制度和社会构成方面来寻找解释话语的原因。话语活动并非发生在真空之中，而是产生于社会团体与复杂的社会结构的互动之中。因此，如果我们想理解话语及其效果，就不能不考虑话语出现的语境。“话语的生成离不开语境，不考虑语境就无法理解话语……只有我们考虑到话语使用的具体情景，只有了解了其背后的惯例和规则，只有认识到它们内嵌于特定的文化和意识形态中，而且最重要的是只有当我们知道话语与过去的什么相联系，话语才有意义”（Fairclough & Wodak, 1997: 276）。正因为如此，长期以来 CDA 一直以定性研究为主。它的创始人之一 Fowler（1991: 68）就曾说，批判性的解读需要研究者具备历史知识与敏感性，人类而不是机器才可以拥有它们。

这种定性研究方法因偏重主观性和缺乏代表性而遭到部分学者的批评。Stubbs（1997: 106）认为，CDA 的材料十分有限，几乎没有考虑过局限于短小语料片段的分析是否充足，应该如何筛选语料，语料是否有代表性，对语料片段的分析没有任何关于其代表性的说明。Widdowson（1995: 169）也对语料的代表性提出了质疑，认为从特定视角所作的阐释有些偏颇。因为它带有意识形态倾向，选择分析的是语篇中能够支持观点的那些特征。为了回应这一质疑，20 世纪 90 年代末，一种基于语料库的批判话语研究新模式开始出现。批判话语研究不应局限于对文本片段的分析，而应在大规模抽样调查的基础上得出关于典型的语言使用情况的一般性结论（Stubbs, 1997: 109）。

Fairclough（1989: 24）将 CDA 的研究分为 3 个层面，即文本特征的描述（description）、话语实践的解读（interpretation）和社会实践的阐释（explanation）。这三个层面包括对文本作为产出结果及作为阐释过程的源

点进行分析,同时还对文本间和社会情境间的关系进行分析。将语言和社会大情境结合的方法在CDA发展过程中具有里程碑意义。大部分批判话语研究者赞同哈贝马斯的观点,认为语言也是控制和社会力量的载体,即:语言使组织权力关系合法化。根据Bhaskar的批判理论,Fairclough(2001: 125)提出了批判话语的研究框架。首先聚焦一个社会问题,通过分析问题所处的社会实践网络、语言符号系统、与其他处于特殊社会实践诸成分之间的关系、话语等以查明缘由并加以解决。同时还进行结构分析,如:话语秩序、互动分析、互文分析、语言学和符号学分析。考察社会话语实践秩序是否“需要”这个问题,确定解决问题的方法。最后批判性地反思整个分析。

与Fairclough的分析框架相比,Wodak(2001)的话语历史分析方法更强调历史情境的分析。话语历史分析方法的特点在于其立足大量各种不同的经验数据和背景资料,跨学科和多方法并存。分析框架主要有以下内容:话语的内部即时语境(the immediate, language or text internal context);对言语、文本、语类及话语之间的互文关系分析;超语言的社会情景语境(context of situation)以及与研究话语产生有联系、话语实践所扎根的社会政治历史语境(sociopolitical and historical contexts)(Wodak, 1995)。

纵观批判话语这些分析框架,我们也可以看到其中的一些弱点。Blommaert(2005)曾批评CDA过于强调语言和篇章的分析,特别是系统功能语言学。他还指出单靠分析单个文本以解决社会问题是远远不够的。这些分析框架大都基于对当代社会的分析,很少有历史感。CDA总是从特殊的意识形态视角出发,是这种方法潜在的弊端。

Stubbs(1996: 82)也提出了建设性的批评,他认为批判话语分析只针对一个篇幅不大的文本的片段,文本的代表性存在着问题。他建议通过使用能提供语言使用的可靠规则的大型语料库来支持CDA的研究。利用语料库的方法来大规模考证使用中的语言,支持研究者的直觉推论,使结果更加可靠(关于语料库的方法将在下一篇中详细论述)。Baker(2006: 12)也建议通过使用大型语料库,将那些不断重复的特殊语言实情中的话语正确地辨别出来,将之作为“话语的增量效应”(“the incremental effect

of discourse”)。语料库数据至关重要，为 CDA 的阐释提供了切入点。并用 CDA 理论来解释语料库中反映的这些具有意识形态意义的语言现象。

毋庸置疑，CDA 的分析框架为话语研究提供了巨大的潜力，它总是将话语实践和社会文化实践相结合。CDA 研究人员对作为蕴含话语的机构之媒介情有独钟 (Bell, 1998: 6)。Fairclough (1989: 54) 指出新闻报道和其他新闻形式反映了媒体话语背后的权利、地位和其他权势阶层的关系。单个语篇本身并不重要，重要的是媒体通过不断重复价值观念和思想意识，将读者框定在自己为其设置的话语框架中，以此来行使它的权力。

在批判话语研究的学者中，van Dijk 是一致公认的领军人物，他是跨学科、多方法、文本和社会情境相结合的倡导者。他倡导对语言使用和传播中的社会文化因素及话语产生和接受的认知过程中话语的各种背景进行分析。他还关注新闻的特殊结构以及这种结构在大众传媒中的作用。他用 CDA 的研究框架思考社会功能、认知结构、话语表达和话语再生等命题。在《新闻分析》(*News Analysis*) 一书中，van Dijk 指出新闻报道，无论是报纸或电视都构成特殊的话语类别。他提出了报纸新闻的研究框架。他的 *News as Discourse* (1988) 和 *News Analysis* (1988) 被认为是媒体话语研究具有开拓性的论著，它们为媒体话语研究奠定了理论基础。

基于 Halliday 的功能框架以及 Foucault 的话语理论，Fairclough 从语言、话语和社会权力诸因素，开拓了自己的媒体话语研究的理论框架。他早期的著名论著 *Language and Power* (1989) 和 *Critical Discourse Analysis* (1995) 揭示了语言在产生、维护社会权力关系变迁中的重要性。*Media Discourse* (1995) 聚焦媒体篇章和社会情境揭示当代社会和文化变迁的重要过程。

与 van Dijk 的研究框架相比，Fairclough (1995: 57) 的框架有三个明显的不同的维度，他将这三个维度称之为：文本、话语实践和社会文化实践。文本包括书面语和口语（广播），言语和图像（电视），话语实践指的是文本产生和消费过程。这些成分围绕着文本产出的过程中提出诸如作者是谁、为什么而写、编者的决定如何做出、新闻审查的内容是什么等问题。同时也关注消费信息，如谁是这些文本的消费者？他们的反应如何？在什么样的情况下消费这些文本？是免费还是付费？Fairclough 还倡导在分析文本时要考虑互文性，考察分析的文本中涉及的其他文本以及其

他文本与该文本的关联性。因此,就像考察文本自身一样,Fairclough 建议 CDA 还要考查文本与文本产生的社会之间的关系。在分析话语实践时,Fairclough 特别强调对两个影响媒体话语变化的趋势,即市场化(或称商业化)和口语化。

除了 van Dijk 和 Fairclough, Scollon (1998) 也提出了媒体语言和 CDA 相结合的分析框架。他将话语看成是一种社会互动,报纸新闻、电视新闻、商务电话及其他对话是在同一规则下的社会互动。他用社会互动视角特别是人类学方法来研究话语,认为人类学的 4 个最基本的元素是:田野调查、参与观察、亲身体验以及比较性观察。

以上提到的几个话语分析框架各有不同的侧重点, van Dijk 更多地从认知学的角度去研究话语产生和接受的过程, Fairclough 则更偏重社会学的角度去研究文本与文本产生的社会之间的关系,而 Scollon 却从人类学的研究角度去关注话语与社会的互动关系。这些分析框架在话语研究中产生了很大的影响。

上文提到的 Stubbs 对批判话语分析的建设性批评,批判话语分析总是定格在单个语篇的分析是远远不够的,利用语料库的方法来大规模考证使用中的语言,支持研究者的直觉推论,使结果更加可靠。

二、非批判性方法

和种类繁多的话语形式一样,用于媒体话语研究的框架和方法除上文提到的批判语言学及批判话语分析以外还有语言学及社会语言学方法、会话分析、符号学分析、结构分析法、认知方法、功能方法、语用方法、社会符号学及文化语类分析等非批判性的方法。以下将侧重讨论社会语言学方法、会话分析方法、结构分析方法、系统功能分析方法、语用分析方法、认知分析方法等。

(一) 社会语言学方法

社会语言学对媒体话语的关注点在于文体与社会各因素之间的相互关系,换言之,他们关注的是媒体话语的特征和这种话语受众或者读者的社会地位之间的存在的相关度有多少。运用这种方法研究的典型代表有 Bell (1991)、Jucker (1986)。他们共同发现报纸对读者的定位决定了报纸使

用的语言风格。比如那些定位中产阶级以上读者的报纸，如：《泰晤士报》《卫报》等比起面向工人阶级的《每日镜报》和《太阳报》要去掉更多的限定词，也就是说，报纸的语言风格因读者而异（Bednarek & Caple, 2012）。Bell（1991）在新西兰做了大量广播语言特征的调查，Conboy（2006）运用社会语言学的方法做了一个历时的新闻语言的研究。

（二）会话分析法

会话分析方法基于传统的会话分析，主要包括对会话结构、会话策略、会话风格（Conversational Style）等方面的研究以及说话者之间的互动分析。就媒体话语而言，许多学者诸如 Greatbatch（1998）以及 Clayman & Heritage（2002）曾经做过新闻采访互动的语境研究，他们发现无论在英国还是美国的新闻采访都是对抗性和客观性的混合体，我们可以通过各种语言特征包括问题设计观察到这种混合体。也有另外一些学者采纳了不同的语言学传统来分析新闻采访，比如 Bell & van Leenwen（1994）。

（三）结构分析方法

分析媒体话语结构的方法多种多样，有的侧重音韵、形态、句法或单词语义结构、词群或句子结构以及生成语言学的描述，有的却进行更复杂、更高层次的研究，比如句子衔接、整体主题、图示化形式、文体风格及修辞等方面的研究。为了遵守一定的话语规则，结构分析法着重对结构的描述，如寻求衔接和叙事的结构。受 Firth 的影响，Harris（1952）提出了这种方法，其主要特征是对叙事体的分析（van Dijk, 1988）。许多学者对新闻故事、电影剧本及神话都做过语言结构的描述。

运用这一方法的学者们将话语看作是按一定次序排列的系列句子。基于这样的假设，他们在分析语言时关注其成分、在话语中的顺序以及这些语言形式怎样构建成大框架。Van Dijk 是这一方法的倡导者。他提出了一种话语语法分析模式。他深信语义和语用中存在着话语的宏观结构或称超结构。这些超结构可在许多文体中发现，如叙事文、议论文、科技文章及新闻报道等。用于话语分析的结构分析方法在欧洲和美洲的拉丁文国家最具影响力（van Dijk, 1988）。

(四) 系统功能方法

和结构法相比,系统功能法是另一个引起语言学家们关注的趋势。这种方法采纳了两种理念,其一是社会文化/功能理念,另一个是纯文本理念。一些英国的媒体话语研究侧重文化研究,他们和当代文化研究紧密结合来揭示媒体文体如访谈或谈话节目的文化和社会轨迹(Montgomery, 1990; Tolson, 1990)。这种方法的重要特点在于其关注文本的即兴互动及呈现(见 van Leeuwen, 1993),如: Goffman (1981) 以韩理德式文本分析多重功能的视角对电台播音员与听众的互动中所呈现的社会关系进行研究。

区别于既抽象又脱离上下文结构的生成语法,系统功能法提出了更趋向语言使用及社会情境的实证性研究(Giglioli, 1972)。将话语作为社会文化情境互动过程的产物,功能法强调语言的社会功能。它不仅关注句子、表达、形式和意义,而且还关注相关的文化和社会因素。Halliday (1970) 对社会结构中的语言结构作过详尽的阐释,他指出:语言服务于我们的需求,它的功能对于文化有着特殊的意义。由语言语法体系构成的特殊形式和它服务的社会及个人需求有着密切的关系。因此,这种方法将说话者看成是个体,同时也视之为社会群体中的一份子。他们使用语言不仅是为了传递信息而且还介入一定社会背景下的社会事件。当大部分话语研究着眼于形式、意义、交际行为和认知,社会文化方法关注社会身份(阶层、性别、信仰等)的影响。以 Ervin-Tripp (1969) 和 Labov (1972) 为代表,这种方法注重文体差异以及不同的话语类型,如:家长-孩子话语、日常故事、年轻黑人的舌战等(Van Dijk, 1988)。话语与社会情境的关系是动态的:话语影响并改变社会情境,社会情境反过来限制话语。

由 Halliday 和 Hasan (1976) 发展而来的话语分析方法强调语言的次序、整体文本的切分、语音和句法结构以及根据句子在话语中的位置与功能的语意解读。在美国也有类似的观点。自此,语言学家开始研究语义结构,如:衔接符号、语义衔接、信息结构、主题及韵律(Fowler, 1991)。

(五) 语用方法

语用方法有两个主要的趋势:一是会话分析,另一个是言语行动理论。会话分析方法是由一批社会学家发展而成,20世纪70年代,在各种

解释学和现象学的大背景下，一些语言学家开始利用这些方法来将日常生活作为研究对象（Garfinkel, 1967）。不久，这个框架引起了人们对日常生活中最频繁的互动形式即会话的兴趣。Sacks、Schegloff 和 Jefferson（1974）等人率先对录音资料进行了相关的研究，旨在揭示控制社会交际的规则。该项研究从调查日常谈话的规则和理解着手。最初学者们的研究主要侧重话轮，之后很快被社会语言学、人类学以及话语分析等领域所采纳。此外，该方法还被用于分析非正式的会话以及各种会话互动，如：医生和病人话语、课堂话语、会议、招聘面试及访谈等（Sinclair & Coulthard, 1975; Labov & Fanshel, 1997; Mehan, 1979; van Dijk, 1985; Atkinson & Heritage, 1984; McLaughlin, 1984）。

言语行为理论是由 Austin（1962），Searle（1969）以及 Grice（1968）发起的另一种语用方法。他们提供了语言使用的语用基本概念框架，这一框架将作为语言主体的言语和社会行动中的实践联系起来。这一方法连接了语言结构和社会行为，它符合话语分析中将话语看成是言语行动的结果以及语篇与社会情境密切相关的理念（van Dijk, 1985）。

（六）认知法

新闻话语认知分析最基本的方法包括新闻呈现和记忆表现的互动，其特点是策略灵活、目标明确、社会情境动态化（van Dijk & Kintsch, 1983）。这一方法强调话语的产出和解读，解读在思想过程中以及思想呈现中认知的作用。只有生活在同一言语群体，拥有同样的法律、价值观及交际规则，人们才可以正常交流。然而，共享相似经历的不同语言使用者有着同样的社会和文化知识而生成出各种各样的言语。因此这种方法下的话语分析目标是每个语言使用者的认知以及整个社会和文化认知。换言之，它非常重视说话者或写作者的生产话语的动态过程以及听者和读者对话语的解读。解读、储存记忆的呈现、文本信息的再生产是诸多分析研究中主要的过程（同上）。当它用于媒体话语研究时，主要目的是全面展示社会关系和社会产生过程的研究，通过微观层面的日常话语实践以及文本、文本生产过程、文本解读，将这些因素与更广泛的他们赖以生存的社会实践联系起来进行分析（Fairclough, 1995）。Van Dijk 将新闻结构分为宏观和微观两种。前者指文本的总体内容即“主体结构”以及文本的总体形式即“图式结构”。

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附 录

一、2000—2014 年中美主流报刊关于
“低碳”报道的数量分布表

年份\报刊	人民日报	泰晤士报	独立报	卫报	金融时报	每日电讯	纽约时报	华盛顿邮报
2001	1	7	9	8	10	4	2	0
2002	0	3	7	13	10	6	1	0
2003	1	7	18	8	33	5	0	0
2004	2	4	17	20	21	5	3	0
2005	6	22	74	29	70	7	7	0
2006	1	79	144	79	145	60	1	7
2007	27	142	96	210	199	26	6	16
2008	36	148	75	307	223	21	4	20
2009	266	621	213	645	576	250	46	29
2010	1115	295	187	284	471	286	34	24
2011	667	58	28	89	63	67	27	10
2012	542	20	17	52	66	22	27	12
2013	501	65	30	50	43	6	31	11
2014	449	55	14	248	97	79	47	10

二、三个阶段《人民日报》低碳经济的共现词

第一阶段	低碳经济和吸碳经济；低碳经济和可持续发展
第二阶段	低碳经济、循环经济和生态经济；低碳经济、绿色经济、循环经济；低碳经济和绿色发展；能源环境、低碳经济、循环经济；新能源发展和低碳经济发展；生态经济和低碳经济；节能减排和低碳经济；高科技、节能环保、低碳经济；清洁能源、可再生能源、节能减排以及低碳经济
第三阶段	土地集约、生态集成和低碳经济；资源高效利用和低碳经济政策；可持续发展、循环经济、低碳经济；绿色发展和低碳经济；创新发展和低碳经济；绿色经济、循环经济、低碳经济；节能和低碳经济；资源精深加工和低碳经济；科教兴国、可持续发展和低碳经济；新兴产业和低碳经济；高科技、高等教育、金融服务、医疗卫生、低碳经济；基础设施、资源开发、低碳经济；绿色发展、清洁发展、低碳经济；清洁化、低碳经济化、绿色化；新能源、新材料、生物医药、节能环保、低碳经济；绿色发展、低碳经济发展、高端发展；环保、低碳经济、绿色理念；节能、环保、低碳经济；可持续发展、低碳经济、清洁能源、生态工业、现代农业；低碳经济、物联网、区域经济；节能环保、绿色经济、低碳经济、高新技术领域；气候变化与低碳经济；高速列车与低碳经济、新兴产业和低碳经济；绿色食品、循环经济、低碳经济、新能源与可再生能源开发；节能减排、循环经济、低碳经济；扩大内需、调整结构、自主创新、节能减排、生态环保、低碳经济、“三农”工作、城乡和区域协调发展；低碳经济和生态文明；农业和低碳经济；节能环保领域和低碳经济；低碳经济和旅游产业；清洁能源和低碳经济；世界能源革命和低碳经济

三、《人民日报》“低碳经济”检索行

第一阶段		
控制人口增长, 积极发展	低碳经济	和“吸碳经济”努力控制温度
其次, 中国要向	低碳经济	转型, 减排成本远比想象的要高
以提高能源效率, 并促进	低碳经济	2016年1月12日, 美国
以提高能源效率, 并促进	低碳经济	我们同意在如下重点领域
仪式上说: 技术是实现向	低碳经济	转型的关键
将其经济定性为	低碳经济	具体的温室气体减排目标
以利于双方共同努力实现	低碳经济	和可持续发展
第二阶段		
国际金融危机, 加强在	低碳经济	绿色经济, 节能环保等方面
将学生培养成具有发展	低碳经济	和低碳社会的理念和全球视野
绿色经济, 循环经济,	低碳经济	是国际上一大趋势
绿色经济, 循环经济,	低碳经济	成为重要力量
绿色经济, 循环经济,	低碳经济	有利于促进资源节约型节约型
一致认为向绿色经济,	低碳经济	转型十分关键
首批排污权交易,	低碳经济	生态修复, 排污权经济
两国在节能环保,	低碳经济	循环经济领域拥有广阔的合作空间
要大力发展	低碳经济	绿色产业
将面临发展清洁能源和	低碳经济	的新的竞争
发展绿色能源科技与	低碳经济	的浪潮
积极发展	低碳经济	和绿色经济, 优化能源结构, 创新发展产业基地和低碳经济产业示范园区,
高科技, 节能环保	低碳经济	等方面互利合作
新能源、循环经济、	低碳经济	等新的发展趋势对科学技术
后京都议定书时代·	低碳经济	和低碳生活已成为拯救地球
坚持绿色经济、	低碳经济	循环经济的拓展方向

续表

我们必须将生态和	低碳经济	融入最初的规划阶段
我国经济结构调整,将使	低碳经济	可再生能源和清洁能源,
希望两国企业将	低碳经济	可再生能源和清洁能源
发展绿色经济,积极发展	低碳经济	和循环经济,研发和推广气候
加快发展	低碳经济	绿色经济,努力占领国际
中国将从六个方面推动	低碳经济	和社会的发展
长期竞争力主要集中在	低碳经济	和环保技术方面
集中优势力量,注重发展	低碳经济	循环经济和生态经济
特别是在节能减排	低碳经济	环保技术上
在丹麦哥本哈根召开,	低碳经济	低碳生活等,成为人们关注的热点
在这个背景下,	低碳经济	低碳发展等一系列新概念
沙漠化、冰川消融和	低碳经济	等具体问题
中国发展	低碳经济	绿色经济、循环经济诸多努力
就亚洲能源发展、能源与	低碳经济	等议题国家能源局
希望两国企业将	低碳经济	可再生能源和清洁能源
新型发展道路,也就是	低碳经济	和低碳发展道路
标准体系,在发展	低碳经济	循环经济、绿色经济
把生态经济	低碳经济	摆在优先位置
发展互联网,绿色经济、	低碳经济	环保技术、生物医药等
高新技术、节能环保	低碳经济	以及金融和服务贸易等领域
为今后新能源发展和	低碳经济	发展提供强力支撑
大连打造绿色产业	低碳经济	迈出新步伐
发展绿色经济,循环经济	低碳经济	等战略性新兴产业
发展绿色经济、	低碳经济	循环经济已成为世界上
德州把生态经济	低碳经济	摆在优先位置
应抓住世界能源革命和	低碳经济	发展的机遇
气候变化,节能环保	低碳经济	等可持续发展领域的互补
大力发展循环经济和	低碳经济	务必打赢节能减排攻坚战
奠定坚实基础,为发展	低碳经济	和建设低碳社会提供有力支持
新节能环保技术,	低碳经济	等方面的合作

续表

再生能源,节能减排以及	低碳经济	领域的合作
我国低碳技术的产业化和	低碳经济	发展的引领带动作用
节能减排政策、发展	低碳经济	和“吸碳经济”,气候变化
积极推进循环经济、	低碳经济	与知识经济
循环经济、绿色经济,	低碳经济	和生态城市建设的现实标本
第三阶段		
地区绿色发展、清洁发展、	低碳经济	发展的转型跨越之路
是清洁化、	低碳经济	化,绿色化的重要基础
打造平潭智慧岛、信息岛,	低碳经济	经济岛等方面与实验区开展合作
生物医药、节能环保、	低碳经济	技术等作为新一轮产业发展的重点
增强危机意识,树立绿色,	低碳经济	发展理念
适应当前绿色发展和	低碳经济	经济形成的全球市场新需求
单一线性发展模式向集约,	低碳经济	高效、多元循环发展转变
经济流通,	低碳经济	技术,低碳经济消费的一揽子政策法规建设
林业	低碳经济	功能培育,低碳经济生活构建和低碳经济能力提升
更加注重绿色发展,	低碳经济	发展,高端发展
发展方式向精细化、	低碳经济	高效转变
新材料节能环保,	低碳经济	技术,绿色经济等
格兰仕将加大绿色制造,	低碳经济	经济的研发及推广
体现绿色、	低碳经济	环保的现代理念
倡导文明、节约、绿色	低碳经济	消费理念
积极发展绿色经济和	低碳经济	加快发展方式转变
节能减排,生态环保、	低碳经济	“三农”工作、城乡区域发展
包括信息网络在内的新兴产业和	低碳经济	政府要从经济发展的主导
二要发展	低碳经济	促进节能减排
转变发展方式,	低碳经济	科教兴国等
绿色食品,循环经济,	低碳经济	新能源与可再生能源开发
更加注重绿色经济,	低碳经济	领域立法,积极推动科学立法
积极推动	低碳经济	可再生能源、清洁能源等领域

续表

气候变化相关的绿色经济，	低碳经济	立法工作
更加注重绿色经济、	低碳经济	领域立法，全面完善法律法规
消费、	低碳经济	和区域发展相关的行业
发展绿色经济、循环经济、	低碳经济	按照可持续发展理念
对节能减排，循环经济，	低碳经济	等绿色产业的支持
使得	低碳经济	低碳文明作为新的发展路径
但其走创新发展和	低碳经济	的绿色崛起之路，
发展	低碳经济	节能减排，不仅是企业
一批环境友好型的	低碳经济	及战略性新兴产业集群
发展循环经济	低碳经济	，培育发展新能源，新材料
按照发展清洁能源和	低碳经济	的要求，
节能减排生态环保三农工作	低碳经济	，城乡和区域协调
发展循环经济、	低碳经济	，应对气候变化，促进区域经济协调
环境保护节能减排	低碳经济	，可持续发屏，类似理念
围绕清洁能源和	低碳经济	所开展的大规模企业并购
发展绿色经济、循环经济，	低碳经济	、清洁能源持续建言，
清洁能源、循环经济和	低碳经济	方面走出符合我国国情的发展道路，
跨国公司力图在新能源和	低碳经济	等先导产业和先进技术的国际竞争中
推进绿色经济、循环经济、	低碳经济	发展，
加强环境保护，发展	低碳经济	和缩小城乡差距，
积极发展循环经济、	低碳经济	，推动绿色增长，形成节约能源资源
发展绿色经济、循环经济和	低碳经济	，建设天蓝地绿，山青水净
绿色经济，循环经济、	低碳经济	发展走在世界前面，
发展循环经济和	低碳经济	，严把招商引资项目环评关，
大力发展循环经济，	低碳经济	生态经济，加快构建现代产业
信息网络、环保技术，	低碳经济	，绿色经济、海洋经济等领域，
发展绿色经济、循环经济和	低碳经济	，使经济建设与资源环境相协调；
政府工作报告中关于高效发展	低碳经济	倡导环保健康生活的相关内容
科技含量高，是典型的	低碳经济	，绿色经济
调整经济结构，在发展	低碳经济	和文化旅游产业等领域取得了明显成

续表

而这些,恰恰是	低碳经济	, 低碳生活带给我们的,
并将文化产业发展与	低碳经济	模式相融合,
借以培养人们的生态环保, 绿色经济, 循环经济	低碳经济	等理念, 是科学发展观在经济社会
新能源, 新兴行业,	低碳经济	, 资产重组经济转型内需增长
能源开发利用, 节能环保,	低碳经济	旅游观光, 服务贸易等合作
循环经济,	低碳经济	绿色经济是世界的潮流
高新技术基础设施,	低碳经济	节能环保等合作亮点,
相关政府部门负责人等, 围绕	低碳经济	, 节能减排与高新技术节能减排
克拉克指出, 全球在发展	低碳经济	实现可持续发展方面,
农业, 渔业、新能源、	低碳经济	、金融等领域的合作,
加快发展绿色经济、	低碳经济	、循环经济, 积极应对气候变化,
在产业发展、技术革新和	低碳经济	等多个层面采取措施,
以循环经济、	低碳经济	, 自主创新为主的高、大、新企业,
广泛宣传	低碳经济	, 低碳生活的意义,
发展绿色经济循环经济、	低碳经济	融入灾后重建全过程
发展绿色经济, 循环经济和	低碳经济	, 促进生态保护和经济建设协调发展,
纷纷把发展新能源产业和	低碳经济	, 以及实现再工业化作为调整
将节能减排, 绿色经济	低碳经济	, 民生工程等作为考核干部的重要指标
发展绿色经济, 循环经济、	低碳经济	, 倡导和鼓励绿色生产, 绿色消费
大力发展	低碳经济	、绿色经济, 循环经济
双方决定在绿色发展和	低碳经济	框架下确定今后三年的合作活动,
发达国家提出的	低碳经济	, 碳排放交易、碳关税等理念和机制
市委书记杨松提出, 把发展	低碳经济	发展城市森林, 作为建设生态文明
发展循环经济, 绿色经济	低碳经济	, 加快推进经济社会协调发展,
既符合当前国家所倡导的	低碳经济	、环保理念, 也确实能够帮助公众
大力发果循环经济.	低碳经济	, 绿色经济, 加强资源能源节约
国家之一, 被誉为清洁、	低碳经济	的榜样,
经合组织 2012 年的环境表, 杭州城市发展路径选择、	低碳经济	与农业现代化等专题讲座,
引导信贷资源投向	低碳经济	, 环保经济和绿色经济领域,

续表

发展绿色经济循环经济	低碳经济	，建设资源节约型环境友好型社会
10 年后的发展，确定以	低碳经济	和循环经济为主攻方向，
基础设施建设、	低碳经济	，中澳合作等广泛的内容，
邀请知名专家就	低碳经济	、物联网，区域经济发展等主题作报告
农牧林业，环保劳务，	低碳经济	等领域务实合作，
符合	低碳经济	和两型社会建设的要求，
大力发展	低碳经济	、循环经济、绿色经济，积极探索
中碳经济与	低碳经济	的标准还有待能源与环保专家作出科
发展循环经济，绿色经济和	低碳经济	2009 年，全省提前一年完成十一五计划
以	低碳经济	…生态宜居华西村投资等为名
各项投入向发展循环经济和	低碳经济	等绿色增长倾斜，以桔子州湘江是环保、低碳经济、绿色理念的最佳实践区
发展绿色经济，	低碳经济	，实现可持续发展，贵州地处中国西南
积极培育两国，设定议题和议程，如环境和	低碳经济	问题，生活方式转变问题，
大力发展	低碳经济	、循环经济、绿色经济，以西部欠发达地区四川
浙江杭州要在国内率先打造	低碳经济	、低碳建筑、低碳交通、低碳生活
可持续发展、	低碳经济	清洁能源、生态工业、现代农业
林业步伐建设，是发展	低碳经济	、应对气候变化最经济最直接的途径
特别是新能源技术和	低碳经济	将给我们带来更多机会
茅台集团在打造循环经济、	低碳经济	、绿色经济、推行清洁文明生产等领域
对	低碳经济	、绿色发展等热点问题持续探讨
发展绿色经济、循环经济、	低碳经济	贯穿工业化、城镇化、农业现代化全
三是努力推进再生资源回收利用，发展绿色经济、循环经济和	低碳经济	
核心任务，打造循环经济、	低碳经济	、绿色经济，推行清洁文明生产
增补一批战略性新兴产业，	低碳经济	城镇化等符合政策投向的新项目
求 GDP 总量的发展模式，在	低碳经济	、绿色经济、数字经济等时尚领域
众多概念，如绿色经济、	低碳经济	，循环经济等整合到绿色发展的框架
发展绿色经济、循环经济、	低碳经济	，为建设资源节约型环境友好型

续表

推动绿色经济、循环经济和	低碳经济	发展,形成分工合理、特色鲜明
而且,欧洲较为重视节能和	低碳经济	发展,所以整体形势稳定,供需平衡
碳生产力、低碳发展、	低碳经济	、低碳生活,低碳生产、低碳路径等
我发现清洁能源、	低碳经济	节能减排等理念得到了充分体现
另一方面却在节能、环保,	低碳经济	技术方面对我国实行垄断
使用清洁能源,节能环保、	低碳经济	,现在有了支付得起的光伏产品
同时,英国更加注重在	低碳经济	、清洁能源、创意文化产业等领域
第三产业,加快循环经济和	低碳经济	发展,推进循环经济试点
出口竞争力、气候变化,	低碳经济	,粮食和食品安全,能源资源安全等
即绿色建筑,已经成为发展	低碳经济	、建设节约型社会的不二选择
商贸物流,住宅产业化和	低碳经济	示范基地等产业
发展绿色经济、循环经济、	低碳经济	,应以环境保护为突破口
应善于把握	低碳经济	和生态文明对殡葬活动的新要求
政策、新能源、节能环保、	低碳经济	、气候变化、能源与金融
发展绿色经济、循环经济、	低碳经济	,使新型城镇化成为推进生态文明建设
区域经济一体化、资源约束、	低碳经济	、城镇化、农民工市民化、
贸易与贸易政策、自主创新、	低碳经济	、区域经济发展
在节能环保、绿色经济、	低碳经济	、高新技术领域的合作水平和规模
生态产业化,发展循环经济、	低碳经济	,关停一批高能耗、高排放、低效益
可以将节能环保、绿色和	低碳经济	作为合作重点,共同走可持续发展的道路
有利于应对气候变化,发展	低碳经济	、创建绿色宁夏,推动生态建设
着力发展绿色经济、	低碳经济	,循环经济,促进资源节约、环境友好
技术企业,引领循环经济、	低碳经济	新潮流;做可持续农业、绿色农业
公司致力于发展循环经济	低碳经济	而且生物有机复合肥场目前属于国家

四、英国主流报刊 “low carbon economy” 检索行

第一阶段

the transition to a	low carbon economy	. LOAD-DATE: October
es and developing a	low-carbon economy	. Yet the Cambridge
nt's commitment to a and	low carbon economy	renewable energy
futures; Moving to a	low carbon economy	makes good business
ities of moving to a	low carbon economy	, but it requires gov
mended changing to a	low carbon economy	whereby economic gro
n to turn us into a	low-carbon economy	. Unfortunately, the
an have. Moving to a	low-carbon economy	is essential to prot
elf on the path to a	low-carbon economy	less reliant on oil
elf on the path to a	low-carbon economy	- minimising the bu
but we can achieve a	low-carbon economy	without nuclear. Me
the transition to a	low carbon economy	with sufficient spee
lerate the move to a	low-carbon economy	. The network will b
you are to move to a	low-carbon economy	,you need to get lar
transformation to a	low-carbon economy	and stunt the growth
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	in the time frame in
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	;only business will
sform itself into a	low carbon economy	. Conservatives are
s a shift towards a	low-carbon economy	. Three measures can
agenda for a future	low-carbon economy	. But its review of U
ve towards a genuine	low-carbon economy	. Heavy energy-using
p focus on the green	low-carbon economy	, says Strutton, who
social justice.	low-carbon economy	The may be no less neces
repairing because the	low-carbon economy	has to come. If the
rocky road to a true,	low-carbon economy	. Its basis: that a 6
you can achieve your	low-carbon economy	without nuclear. It'

第二阶段

ur's commitment to a	low-carbon economy	. Demand had been so
enough, moving to a	low-carbon economy	will be a cost-effec
briefed to create a	low carbon economy	, is developing the s
in a transition to a	low carbon economy	are shared out fairl
ships of moving to a	low-carbon economy	. Rare are the voices
e UK moves towards a	low-carbon economy	, he said. Most of
e charge to create a	low-carbon economy	. We will bring down
moving rapidly to a	low-carbon economy	. Richard Tol, the pr

d. We must move to a	low-carbon economy	- and soon. Targets
vestment to become a	low-carbon economy	. Airport expansion n
transition towards a	low-carbon economy	: the most significan
eeded to switch to a	low-carbon economy	. The US objections c
faltering steps to a	low carbon economy	could become a sprin
er cent and create a	low-carbon economy	by 2050. Businesses
orld must plan for a	low carbon economy	and start making adj
hange if we become a	low-carbon economy	. Unfortunately, we a
rgue that building a	low-carbon economy	could help this coun
lead in developing a	low-carbon economy	. This was a golden o
a high- carbon to a	low-carbon economy	, but the answer is n
lead in developing a	low-carbon economy	. This was a golden o
As we move towards a	low-carbon economy	, combating the effec
ader in developing a	low-carbon economy	. If this vision is t
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	in the emerging econ
ure investment for a	low-carbon economy	, the industry regula
out that moving to a	low-carbon economy	depends crucially on
ader in developing a	low carbon economy	, the economic and em
ader in developing a	low-carbon economy	. leading article, p
ng term, moving to a	low carbon economy	certainly means more
re to move towards a	low-carbon economy	and all the environm
asures to produce a	low-carbon economy	,including energy ef
enge of developing a	low carbon economy	. Transmission costs
page 45 ‘Moving to a	low-carbon economy	means more expensive
rld how to develop a	low-carbon economy	. Though Mr Tata tal
0. This is because a	low-carbon economy	will use more electr
stems. Bringing in a	low-carbon economy	is very near the top
n the road towards a	low-carbon economy	. With the party’s op
on to help forge a	low-carbon economy	. Faced with alarmin
we need to achieve a	low carbon economy	. By autumn this year
ng the transfer to a	low-carbon economy	: paint your New Deal
unities a shift to a	low-carbon economy	will create. The re
els and developing a	low carbon economy	. He added: Britain
d renewable power. A	low-carbon economy	will tackle rising c
the transition to a	low carbon economy	or lessen respect fo
tegy for achieving a	low carbon economy	. You work in corpora
lead. Planning for a	low-carbon economy	at home is an essent
showing the way to a	low-carbon economy	which requires cha
s a shared goal of a	low carbon economy	.’ Officials are arrv
e ourselves become a	low-carbon economy	. Sadly, we are movin
in global warming, a	low-carbon economy	is the only possible
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	, and targets, or goa
s a shared goal of a	low carbon economy	.’ Officials are arrv

rs in the shift to a	low-carbon economy	and press others to
set ourselves. If a	low-carbon economy	is to become a reali
d aim to establish a	low carbon economy	. He will call also f
s a shared goal of a	low carbon economy	. ' Officials are arrv
Future Creating a	Low Carbon Economy	, he said, 'As we mo
the holy grail of a	low-carbon economy	, Ms Hewitt is puttin
owth and moving to a	low-carbon economy	. He said the Governm
being the route to a	low-carbon economy	to a pariah in the s
ill be to produce a	low-carbon economy	and to work towards
. You can achieve a	low-carbon economy	without nuclear, th
plants, creating a	low-carbon economy	through renewable e
unity to stimulate a	low-carbon economy	and ensure that home
nsport and promote a	low carbon economy	, they said. Peter A
t, we believe that a	low-carbon economy	can only be built by
y forward to reach a	low-carbon economy	. It shows how policy
where we lived in a	low-carbon economy	. Homes and buildings
efits of moving to a	low-carbon economy	, he left no doubt th
y forward to reach a	low-carbon economy	. It shows how policy
t, we believe that a	low-carbon economy	can only be built by
orld must plan for a	low-carbon economy	and start making tha
ng the benefits of a	low-carbon economy	in terms of justice,
s said: Moving to a	low-carbon economy	presents both opport
oad map to ensure a	low-carbon economy	where petrol station
the UK can move to a	low-carbon economy	. However, the journe
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	, says the report, is
four years to plan a	low-carbon economy	where petrol station
le. 3. HOW TO GET A	LOW-CARBON ECONOMY	There are three key
ader in developing a	low carbon economy	. The group added:
cash to invest in a	low-carbon economy	. 6.20am The intervie
na's transition to a	low carbon economy	and accelerating cle
efits of moving to a	low-carbon economy	, he left no doubt th
t, we believe that a	low-carbon economy	can only be built by
y forward to reach a	low-carbon economy	. It shows how policy
where we lived in a	low-carbon economy	. Homes and buildings
vices required for a	low-carbon economy	. On top of all this
route map towards a	low-carbon economy	of the future and, a
o switch the UK to a	low carbon economy	, as voters' economic
, characterised by a	low carbon economy	and eco-efficiency,
not on the path to a	low-carbon economy	. This is something t
vices required for a	low-carbon economy	. On top of all this
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	, Chris Aylett, head
will contribute to a	low carbon economy	. The summit, under t
out a path towards a	low carbon economy	, world leaders could

route map towards a	low-carbon economy	of the future and, a
he US must embrace a	low-carbon economy	as a prelude to sign
and the switch to a	low-carbon economy	. At their two-day su
and the switch to a	low-carbon economy	. Mr Barroso was spea
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. A positive summit o
urse, the shift to a	low carbon economy	will not be painless
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. A positive summit o
ellor's claim that a	low carbon economy	could produce an ex
bally, the move to a	low-carbon economy	requires that all ta
Browne. To move to a	low-carbon economy	requires a level pl
he need to move to a	low-carbon economy	and growing energy h
r investment into a	low-carbon economy	, helping companies t
climate change and a	low-carbon economy	in London. Speakers
make the shift to a	low carbon economy	in the most cost ef
sential to deliver a	low-carbon economy	. Failure to invest i
s well as bringing a	low-carbon economy	closer. Perhaps the
mely transition to a	low-carbon economy	. On the contrary, n
wholesale move to a	low carbon economy	, diverting resource
orts moves towards a	low-carbon economy	, invested for the fi
sted by a shift to a	low-carbon economy	. Gross domestic prod
on needed to build a	low-carbon economy	, on which the world'
ral rail may be to a	low-carbon economy	, it is worth trying
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Mr Tremonti, a form
ncy and developing a	low-carbon economy	. LOAD-DATE: June 20,
wn said: Building a	low-carbon economy	is not just somethin
osed ?00bn push to a	low-carbon economy	will include Massive
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Mr Tremonti, a form
m a high-carbon to a	low-carbon economy	is a ginormous step
tainably achieving a	low-carbon economy	instead of having a
switch quickly to a	low-carbon economy	. While biofuels, win
ltaneously towards a	low-carbon economy	. If the US is not re
eded to kick-start a	low-carbon economy	. The stance of the t
in of switching to a	low-carbon economy	. They will be offere
rticular merits of a	low carbon economy	. The manner in which
t demonstrate that a	low carbon economy	is possible, which m
which to establish a	low carbon economy	. Meanwhile, our carb
ntr of attention, a	low-carbon economy	also requires techno
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	is enormously appeal
said: The move to a	low carbon economy	is creating some ver
towards delivering a	low carbon economy	. One of the prioriti
possible to create a	low-carbon economy	in the EU in a way
ple that living in a	low-carbon economy	does not mean giving
eaders in creating a	low-carbon economy	and to balance envir

the transition to a	low carbon economy	or develop carbon as
help the UK become a	low-carbon economy	. In September Tony B
y Future - towards a	low carbon economy	, sets out long-term
to shift towards a	low-carbon economy	: raising quotas for
will help achieve a	low carbon economy	whilst also reducing
able transition to a	low-carbon economy	would require a rev
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	, and targets - or go
nt with a shift to a	low-carbon economy	, these policies shou
rpose of achieving a	low-carbon economy	, Mr Liu said. He ca
ge a transition to a	low-carbon economy	sufficiently soon to
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	, and targets - or go
moving us towards a	low-carbon economy	; and the establishm
mission to create a	low carbon economy	. The Brussels summit
sing how to become a	low-carbon economy	. But the sheer power
g a high-carbon to a	low-carbon economy	by 2050, the governm
will be to move to a	low-carbon economy	, as well as promotin
: While moving to a	low carbon economy	is a vital facet of
nse and prove that a	low-carbon economy	is an achievable goa
rope would move to a	low carbon economy	with increased energ
d.com *The dawn of a	low-carbon economy	presents an attracti
, we are moving to a	low carbon economy	. Smart businesses wi
the shift towards a	low carbon economy	is irreversible. Goi
hing to sign up to a	low-carbon economy	; another to bear the
ader in developing a	low carbon economy	. But Willie Walsh, B
g us accelerate to a	low carbon economy	, Mr Hutton said. T
ader in developing a	low carbon economy	. Willie Walsh, the B
the development of a	low-carbon economy	. In a report publish
ld from a high- to a	low-carbon economy	. We're gearing up t
the challenges of a	low carbon economy	. Julia Cleverdon, Ch
itment. A shift to a	low-carbon economy	will provide new bus
r in the switch to a	low-carbon economy	. The world needs an
ld from a high- to a	low-carbon economy	. We're gearing up t
e needed to create a	low carbon economy	. The spat has focuse
n the UK's move to a	low-carbon economy	, but this is not the
the world to enter a	low-carbon economy	before acting itself
eeded to switch to a	low-carbon economy	. The smartest compan
pact to switch to a	low-carbon economy	or face catastrophic
Britain's drive to a	low-carbon economy	, said he thought the
ities presented by a	low-carbon economy	. The report comes sh
able transition to a	low-carbon economy	is likely to involve
future - creating a	low-carbon economy	, Cm 5761, February 2
The transition to a	low-carbon economy	represents one of th
the transition to a	low carbon economy	using existing and n

lerate the move to a	low carbon economy	and help the UK meet
r ever and move to a	low-carbon economy	. Anything less than
a plan that led to a	low-carbon economy	. That would mean for
wide shift towards a	low-carbon economy	. Sound policy and in
UK is to shift to a	low-carbon economy	and achieve its goal
the drive towards a	low-carbon economy	. Marks & Spencer is
We need to move to a	low-carbon economy	and produce energy i
market will create a	low carbon economy	. The Government must
the transition to a	low carbon economy	. Mr Letwin believes
ction plan towards a	low-carbon economy	. He would also like
future - creating a	low-carbon economy	. Ruth Lea is directo
y Future: Creating A	Low-Carbon Economy	,sounded admirable.
o push us towards a	low-carbon economy	(whatever that may
rs in the shift to a	low-carbon economy	. The common sense in
market to deliver a	low carbon economy	. . . You have to ma
the drive towards a	low carbon economy	. Therefore, today's
we need to move to a	low carbon economy	, we need to curb gre
can contribute to a	low-carbon economy	has an opportunity,
the UK can move to a	low carbon economy	. But the journey wil
ader in developing a	low-carbon economy	. Nuclear power leave
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. BP's adverts tell
this transition to a	low-carbon economy	. It is these long-te
transformation to a	low-carbon economy	. Stimulating innovat
ront of delivering a	low-carbon economy	, these opportunities
or travel towards a	low carbon economy	, utilising a full ra
cost of a move to a	low carbon economy	. Given the extent t
and its vision of a	low-carbon economy	, but said there had
ss the EU moved to a	low carbon economy	, and others followed
helping to create a	low-carbon economy	. Perhaps the questio
e confused by what a	low carbon economy	means in practice. W
goal of achieving a	low carbon economy	through greater ener
policy to develop a	low-carbon economy	. Power plants and fa
s a shared goal of a	low carbon economy	. It became clear ye
tment to moving to a	low-carbon economy	. Elliot Morley is mi
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. But it is difficult
the transition to a	low carbon economy	, and targets or goal
erate the shift to a	low-carbon economy	then our planning an
rategy of pursuing a	low-carbon economy	. In an effort to rei
but building such a	low-carbon economy	will mean developing
lerate the move to a	low carbon economy	. Yesterday the UN's
hange and creating a	low carbon economy	are a high priority
onomy. The shift to a	low-carbon economy	would require dramat
helping to create a	low-carbon economy	. M&S aims to become

helping to create a	low carbon economy	, Sir Terry Leahy, T
implement steps to a	low carbon economy	and society has to t
e that Britain has a	low carbon economy	. At the UK Trade and
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Europe needs a more
the development of a	low carbon economy	. It received more th
for moving towards a	low carbon economy	. The Prime Minister
s a shared goal of a	low carbon economy	. Although the White
the world towards a	low-carbon economy	and the Earth could
y Future -Creating a	Low Carbon Economy	, reinforced a range
y Future -Creating a	Low Carbon Economy	, commits Britain to
of moving towards a	low-carbon economy	, that is what matter
said: The move to a	low-carbon economy	is creating many att
that the shift to a	low-carbon economy	need not come at the
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	has been demonstrati
ts of changing to a	low-carbon economy	. Improved energy eff
UK's transition to a	low-carbon economy	are the main aims of
ss from developing a	low-carbon economy	, as John Hutton, the
for making Britain a	low-carbon economy	that go far beyond w
rs to move towards a	low-carbon economy	Council Tax Abolitio
ue in the shift to a	low-carbon economy	. LOAD-DATE: October
rld moving towards a	low-carbon economy	, rigorously examines
ous about creating a	low-carbon economy	they must take urgen
our GDP to achieve a	low-carbon economy	in the short time le
EU's drive towards a	low-carbon economy	, although several ot
obal transition to a	low-carbon economy	by connecting invest
try to bring about a	low-carbon economy	. LOAD-DATE: May 2, 2
First, the move to a	low-carbon economy	is as profound a shi
n the path towards a	low carbon economy	. Fundamental to the
mers. If moving to a	low carbon economy	becomes high priorit
ussian coffers. If a	low-carbon economy	takes priority, howe
bitions to move to a	low-carbon economy	. Householders who wi
turn Britain into a	low-carbon economy	. This Bill is an in
ds -we can move to a	low-carbon economy	without suffering co
UK on the path to a	low-carbon economy	. Mr Miliband accept
moving Scotland to a	low carbon economy	. LOAD-DATE: Decembe
change by building a	low-carbon economy	is enormously attrac
the development of a	low-carbon economy	. Fears of instabili
with his pitch for a	low-carbon economy	. Commentary, page 49
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	opens up a huge, luc
tain on course for a	low carbon economy	, said Green Allianc
us strides towards a	low carbon economy	. It could, for insta
help the switch to a	low carbon economy	, comes as figures fr
ve Britain towards a	low-carbon economy	in the decades ahead

implement steps to a	low-carbon economy	and society has to t
bitions to move to a	low-carbon economy	. Householders who wi
ange and switch to a	low-carbon economy	was yesterday in dis
f Nuclear Power in a	Low-Carbon Economy	, concluded that nucl
on to planning for a	low-carbon economy	, says Randall. Wha
ing it move toward a	low-carbon economy	. Chinese industries
ment says it wants a	low-carbon economy	. Yet on a green hill
he need to develop a	low-carbon economy	. But buried on page
he world's path to a	low-carbon economy	. No company will mak
lead in developing a	low-carbon economy	, said Tony Juniper,
- a march towards a	low-carbon economy	led by high-street s
he need to deliver a	low-carbon economy	would be foolhardy.
are moving towards a	low-carbon economy	- those businesses t
changes to move to a	low-carbon economy	and that could mean
helping to create a	low-carbon economy	. Paul Monaghan, the
be contributing to a	low-carbon economy	. Jenny Jones Member
ader in developing a	low-carbon economy	. leading article, p
out that moving to a	low-carbon economy	depends crucially on
els and developing a	low carbon economy	. He added: Britain
ader in developing a	low carbon economy	, the economic and em
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	in the emerging econ
page 45 'Moving to a	low-carbon economy	means more expensive
rld how to develop a	low-carbon economy	. Though Mr Tata tal
ure investment for a	low-carbon economy	, the industry regula
ng term, moving to a	low carbon economy	certainly means more
unities a shift to a	low-carbon economy	will create. The re
n the road towards a	low-carbon economy	. With the party's op
0. This is because a	low-carbon economy	will use more electr
helping to create a	low-carbon economy	with a raft of new
sterday to promote a	low-carbon economy	and cut prices for c
stems. Bringing in a	low-carbon economy	is very near the top
tegy for achieving a	low carbon economy	. You work in corpora
d renewable power. A	low-carbon economy	will tackle rising c
ng the transfer to a	low-carbon economy	: paint your New Deal
the transition to a	low carbon economy	or lessen respect fo
s push to achieve a	low carbon economy	but many schemes int
olicies needed for a	low carbon economy	. There is a great n
p business deliver a	low-carbon economy	. However this new th
nies to convert to a	low-carbon economy	at projected prices
ed to move towards a	low-carbon economy	(Report, November 6)
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	, they said. We als
ain transform into a	low-carbon economy	. But today, as we pu
make the switch to a	low-carbon economy	. Carbon trading prev

the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Professor Nick Ster
h progress towards a	low-carbon economy	this year. Even a ki
e goal of creating a	low-carbon economy	, and from the genera
hat will emerge in a	low carbon economy	. Ben Verwaayen, chi
helping to create a	low-carbon economy	. These commitments
urse the change to a	low carbon economy	won't happen like th
eakthrough towards a	low-carbon economy	, policies must chang
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Much of the instinc
rld's first advanced	low-carbon economy	. guardian.co.uk/cars
in clean energy and	low carbon economy	, has announced the c
rtant pillars of any	low-carbon economy	- and absolutely zer
rtant pillars of any	low-carbon economy	- and absolutely zer
tunities,says Brown	LOW-CARBON ECONOMY	BYLINE: By ED CROOKS
ards the so- called	low-carbon economy	will benefit busine
[other countries].	Low-carbon economy	The government's pro
measures to develop	low-carbon economy	BYLINE: By FIONA HAR
on Mr Blair's fabled	low carbon economy	? If anything, says C
pe the world's first	low-carbon economy	via a unilateral 20%
be the world's first	low-carbon economy	by proclaiming a glo
ms for world's first	low-carbon economy	BYLINE: David Gow, B
e to build the first	low-carbon economy	, as a business oppor
ng the world's first	low-carbon economy	with less dependence
e to build the first	low-carbon economy	, as a business oppor
of a thriving future	low carbon economy	, said Dave Timms of
the rapidly growing	low-carbon economy) will act quicker an
rst post-industrial,	low-carbon economy	, Jose Manuel Barroso
Moving targets keep	low-carbon economy	on the back burner:
As we move to a new	low carbon economy	there are major oppo
eative industries or	low carbon economy	, both at home and ab
d. Building our own	low-carbon economy	offers us the chance
pe into a pioneering	low-carbon economy	amid increasingly al
ver a stable-priced,	low-carbon economy	for the future wellb
deliver the promised	low-carbon economy	. Tony Blair has made
ath to a sustainable	low-carbon economy	. Likewise their mass
ank working with the	low-carbon economy	. The higher the pric
efra, to deliver the	low-carbon economy	proposed in the ener
ver advantage in the	low carbon economy	of the future. Some
e materials for the	low carbon economy	. Alan Brown, chief
progress towards the	low-carbon economy	is not being made fa
nowledge that in the	low-carbon economy	of the future we wil
pole position in the	low carbon economy	. And the ultimate pa
fully embraced the	low-carbon economy	and are seeing the c
s in developing the	low-carbon economy	that scientists say

form itself into the	low carbon economy	needed to make radic
ank working with the	low-carbon economy	. The higher the pric
oney to put into the	low carbon economy	. The new fund also a
clean energy and the	low-carbon economy	, making it the large
odels created by the	low carbon economy	, others the emerging
re disappearing. The	low carbon economy	will be a fundamenta
ous potential in the	low carbon economy	. This grant scheme i
es the future of the	low carbon economy	in collaborative ven
have argued that the	low-carbon economy	the world must adopt
h ourselves that the	low-carbon economy	will simply not perm
tepping out into the	low-carbon economy	. Of the three main p
e development of the	low carbon economy	, so as to decelerate
Making Sense of the	Low Carbon Economy	together with Porrit
oney to put into the	low carbon economy	. The new fund also a
clean energy and the	low-carbon economy	, making it the large
oney to put into the	low carbon economy	. The new fund also a
s shift towards the	low-carbon economy	, said Stavros Dimas
dge in designing the	low-carbon economy	. The message from Tu
ransformation to the	low-carbon economy	. So where is the mon
adership role in the	low-carbon economy	of the future. Failu
he transition to the	low-carbon economy	, energy efficiency,
ough renegeing on the	low-carbon economy	and through checking
he transition to the	low-carbon economy	, energy efficiency,
us potential in the	low-carbon economy	. He added: This gra
n earlier stage. The	low-carbon economy	is an area where thi
ment's vision of the	low-carbon economy	? Do we wear more woo
e others to join the	low carbon economy	. LOAD-DATE: October
the potential of the	low-carbon economy	. Despite our advanta
specialising in the	low-carbon economy	LOAD-DATE: October 1
ut in. Today, at the	Low Carbon Economy	Summit, Mr Brown wil
market response. The	low-carbon economy	is an area where thi
rom a high-carbon to	low-carbon economy	will be the most sig
turn us ito a truly	low-carbon economy	, scoffed that the ea
make the UK a truly	low-carbon economy	. He said: We believ
anging fast. A truly	low-carbon economy	may still be a dista
ransition to a truly	low-carbon economy	BYLINE: MARK LYNAS S
advanced and vibrant	low-carbon economy	in the world - a gre
ring about the vital	low-carbon economy	. The changes must co

第三阶段

ation report A 2020	Low Carbon Economy	, to be released toda
lp Britain move to a	low-carbon economy	. He is expected to a
e jobs and ensure a	low-carbon economy	emerges from the do

ransition to being a	low-carbon economy	will also be publish
rmimg Britain into a	low-carbon economy	- the only sane resp
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	as a great opportuni
es and the move to a	low-carbon economy	. Can ministers not s
olutionary road to a	low carbon economy	. Nothing wrong with
lp Britain move to a	low-carbon economy	. Every school and ho
ed by the shift to a	low carbon economy	. Yet for the time be
turn Britain into a	low-carbon economy	- and the Government
ous about creating a	low-carbon economy	, with all the manufa
iate transition to a	low-carbon economy	. And it gets better:
ut have a look at A	Low Carbon Economy	, which we published
The transition to a	low-carbon economy	will no longer be a
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	, and that commitment
for transition to a	low-carbon economy	, a step change is
port the growth of a	low-carbon economy	in Britain? Many gre
eeded to switch to a	low carbon economy	. Despite a number of
in's transition to a	low-carbon economy	. All energy supplier
g our economy into a	low-carbon economy	. That's why the Cons
to to make Britain a	low-carbon economy	; The national strate
turn Britain into a	low-carbon economy	. As many as 400,000
ch will detail how a	low-carbon economy	can offer opportunit
anage Britain into a	low-carbon economy	,because we know tha
rkk on establishing a	low-carbon economy	,and public sector p
f Britain becoming a	low-carbon economy	. Last week Labour p
na is committed to a	low-carbon economy	,not least in order
to working towards a	low carbon economy	in a way that underp
ces. The shift to a	low-carbon economy	is still a work in p
m preparations for a	low carbon economy	. China faced interna
m preparations for a	low carbon economy	. China faced critici
er in a developing a	low-carbon economy	. The message of urg
untries to move to a	low-carbon economy	,with much of that c
n reform, building a	low-carbon economy	,reforming our polit
the transition (to a	low carbon economy),he said. But the
reach our goal of a	low-carbon economy	without pricing ener
untries to move to a	low-carbon economy	,with much of that c
ce of turning into a	low-carbon economy	,the former chairman
n fund. Developing a	low-carbon economy	is an essential ingr
the opportunities a	low-carbon economy	provides. This inclu
ransition to being a	low-carbon economy	will also be publish
while the shift to a	low-carbon economy	is meant to ensure t
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. The energy secretar

his transition [to a	low-carbon economy] offers to us. Ed M
as when Brown made a	low-carbon economy	part of Labour's gov
reach our goal of a	low-carbon economy	without pricing ener
his transition [to a	low-carbon economy] offers to us. Ed M
lution and create a	low-carbon economy	. The Department of E
his transition [to a	low-carbon economy] offers to us. Ed M
The transition to a	low-carbon economy	will no longer be a
As we move towards a	low-carbon economy	,we need solutions t
o be a digital and a	low-carbon economy	. He says that the G
overty and move to a	low-carbon economy	. He added: We have
stment in creating a	low-carbon economy	would reshape societ
lerate the move to a	low-carbon economy	,says: Financial in
stment in creating a	low-carbon economy	would reshape societ
network ready for a	low carbon economy	. In a low carbon wo
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. If half of this com
hese steps towards a	low-carbon economy	will not be small. T
and faster towards a	low-carbon economy	. While it is margina
trail in creating a	low-carbon economy	,and would push its
trail in creating a	low-carbon economy	,and would push its
ith no future. And a	low-carbon economy	will be very attract
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	,support for busines
ous about building a	low-carbon economy	,and many green busi
UK's transition to a	low-carbon economy	,last week's Budget
to drive the US to a	low carbon economy	. LOAD-DATE: July 23
al about moving to a	low carbon economy	. At the moment, we r
ry's transition to a	low-carbon economy	. The ?m pilot in Tox
e and move towards a	low-carbon economy	. Air chiefs land in
the drive towards a	low carbon economy	is a prominent part
king steps towards a	low carbon economy	Bristol Zoo Gardens
stment in creating a	low-carbon economy	would reshape societ
make the switch to a	low carbon economy	. Mr Obama says in th
rgy on the path to a	low-carbon economy	. LOAD-DATE: June 8,
s that did look to a	low-carbon economy	, and performed well
port the growth of a	low-carbon economy	in Britain? Many gre
ness The switch to a	low carbon economy	is the subject of th
markets created by a	low-carbon economy	. Kelly Sims Gallaghe
and moving towards a	low-carbon economy	,he says, and the
s, while moving to a	low-carbon economy	. This means replacin
: The creation of a	low-carbon economy	remains at the heart
e UK moves towards a	low-carbon economy	. Globally the prospe
inences to move to a	low-carbon economy	. Tim Yeo, chairman o

measures to build a	low carbon economy	in tomorrow's packa
m a high-carbon to a	low-carbon economy	means that we have t
tion to help build a	low-carbon economy	,found that for ever
transition towards a	low carbon economy	,while delivering re
ouncils to achieve a	low-carbon economy	. Combined, these sta
m pledges, such as a	low-carbon economy	,a pupil premium t
en Isas to finance a	low carbon economy	Provide a floor pric
and moving toward a	low-carbon economy	. If they can't do th
ited planning for a	low carbon economy	in the 1960s and 197
ay have shifted to a	low-carbon economy	based on greater ene
move the world to a	low-carbon economy	then nuclear power n
art of a drive for a	low carbon economy	came a step closer y
he economy towards a	low carbon economy	. In Sweden we have s
and moving towards a	low-carbon economy	,he says, and the
move the world to a	low-carbon economy	then nuclear power n
r the world toward a	low-carbon economy	. Martin Rees, Presid
he economy towards a	low carbon economy	. In Sweden we have s
in's transition to a	low-carbon economy	made by protesters l
the UK as we purse a	low-carbon economy	. The Department for
olutionary road to a	low carbon economy	. Nothing wrong with
iate transition to a	low-carbon economy	. And it gets better:
es and the move to a	low-carbon economy	. Can ministers not s
lp Britain move to a	low-carbon economy	. He is expected to a
e jobs and ensure a	low-carbon economy	emerges from the do
ut have a look at A	Low Carbon Economy	,which we published
ous about creating a	low-carbon economy	,with all the manufa
s Britain becoming a	low-carbon economy	were announced by Mr
transformation to a	low-carbon economy	in the UK. We are d
lp Britain move to a	low-carbon economy	. Every school and ho
ed by the shift to a	low carbon economy	. Yet for the time be
turn Britain into a	low-carbon economy	- and the Government
for transition to a	low-carbon economy	,a step change is
g our economy into a	low-carbon economy	. That's why the Cons
anage Britain into a	low-carbon economy	,because we know tha
in's transition to a	low-carbon economy	. All energy supplier
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	and in reducing carb
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	,and that commitment
rk on establishing a	low-carbon economy	,and public sector p
ch will detail how a	low-carbon economy	can offer opportunit
rming Britain into a	low-carbon economy	- the only sane resp
t contribution to a	low-carbon economy	,and the SNP governm

f Britain becoming a	low-carbon economy	. Last week Labour p
to to make Britain a	low-carbon economy	; The national strate
turn Britain into a	low-carbon economy	. As many as 400,000
his commitment to a	low-carbon economy	in his speech the da
nvestment bank and a	low-carbon economy	. Although the coali
ain on the road to a	low carbon economy	. ENVIRONMENT & FOOD
pendent economy to a	low-carbon economy	. He promised to pro
mitments to create a	low-carbon economy	and catch up with it
way moves towards a	low-carbon economy	are being handled. I
eventing a move to a	low carbon economy	and putting job crea
um in schools, and a	low carbon economy	. How far Mr Clegg is
h out. In would be a	low-carbon economy	(that could mean ano
the achievement of a	low-carbon economy	an absolute priority
sform Britain into a	low-carbon economy	,which is a common a
e the move towards a	low-carbon economy	. Angela Smith, a Lab
ment on moving to a	low carbon economy	,that is motherhood
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	even more difficult.
in's transition to a	low-carbon economy	. But despite the Gov
transition towards a	low-carbon economy	that would not only
ce of turning into a	low-carbon economy	,the former chairman
s of transition to a	low-carbon economy	,the sector's watchd
diverts them from a	low-carbon economy	. The WWF estimates t
d as necessary for a	low-carbon economy	,as - at least at th
le contribution to a	low-carbon economy	. Electricity output
lerate the move to a	low-carbon economy	. And every time we m
independence and a	low-carbon economy	. Making the first o
ange and adjust to a	low-carbon economy	? The answer from the
is going to build a	low carbon economy	. Without deploying c
entral to building a	low carbon economy	. Key to making this
eeded to switch to a	low carbon economy	. Despite a number of
transformation of a	low carbon economy	. And the general con
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	can really happen. A
get deficit and to a	low-carbon economy	,the Green Alliance
ocus on developing a	low-carbon economy	- which would both h
le in the shift to a	low-carbon economy	. We therefore urge t
ve to move towards a	low-carbon economy	. We can't solve the
ot consistent with a	low-carbon economy	. The latest figures
te the creation of a	low-carbon economy	,said Peter Dunsomb
to truly catalyse a	low-carbon economy	,policy makers must
ove Britain toward a	low-carbon economy	and create new jobs
nt job of building a	low-carbon economy	in the UK. We believ

in the creation of a	low-carbon economy	,and households, soc
y from the move to a	low-carbon economy	. A wide range of peo
g the promotion of a	low carbon economy	an absolute priorit
deal on education, a	low carbon economy	(as though any party
costs to shift to a	low-carbon economy	. Campaigners may wo
as about moving to a	low carbon economy	. The government, lar
emium in schools, a	low-carbon economy	,tax reform for the
g the promotion of a	low carbon economy	an absolute priorit
transformation to a	low-carbon economy	,many are sensible p
needed to shift to a	low-carbon economy	. James Wates, chair
ts aim of creating a	low-carbon economy	and put an end to th
the development of a	low-carbon economy	. The Government is e
e for investing in a	low-carbon economy	will remain uncertai
ke in the drive to a	low-carbon economy	. The Treasury also d
nufacturing hub of a	low carbon economy	. The new industrial
his enthusiasm for a	low-carbon economy	,do not want to sign
wards operating in a	low-carbon economy	. He said businesses
tion (on moving to a	low-carbon economy) are very important
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Yet European indust
the development of a	low-carbon economy	is the only way Euro
nful transition to a	low-carbon economy	being proposed by th
s have to make (to a	low-carbon economy),she said. Figuer
m a high-carbon to a	low-carbon economy	means that we have t
his enthusiasm for a	low-carbon economy	,do not want to sign
d to shift towards a	low-carbon economy	,he said. Steve Hol
in a transition to a	low-carbon economy	and that is what we
inesses to move to a	low-carbon economy	. Tim Yeo, chairman o
measures to build a	low carbon economy	in tomorrow's packa
ve Britain towards a	low-carbon economy	,we need to see more
merica and move to a	low-carbon economy	the better. There is
of life. Building a	low-carbon economy	means that we can no
mote green growth, a	low-carbon economy	and infrastructure d
The transition to a	low-carbon economy	will involve not jus
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	we so desperately ne
for transition to a	low-carbon economy	. The aim is to reduc
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Yet European indust
the development of a	low-carbon economy	is the only way Euro
gets: Investing in a	low-carbon economy	will keep Europe com
for the UK towards a	low-carbon economy	. The Government is c
nful transition to a	low-carbon economy	being proposed by th
gets: Investing in a	low-carbon economy	will keep Europe com

est's ambitions as a	low-carbon economy	. In the north-east,
ts to move towards a	low-carbon economy	,with secure energy
ions are to create a	low carbon economy	,their workforces mu
t the US moving to a	low-carbon economy	,the policies have n
we are to deliver a	low-carbon economy	. A spokesman for Na
ke a transition to a	low-carbon economy	is the greatest opp
ady on the path to a	low-carbon economy	,it was time to lead
transition towards a	low-carbon economy	. Chris Flavin, pres
e but to invest in a	low-carbon economy	. Ministers have also
entists to develop a	low-carbon economy	. But Sissons warns
come from building a	low-carbon economy	. That includes the j
d policies to make a	low-carbon economy	a reality. Robin Nic
new technologies. A	low-carbon economy	is not just desirabl
ous about building a	low-carbon economy	. He argued convincin
the achievement of a	low-carbon economy	. A low-carbon econom
ow-carbon economy. A	low-carbon economy	means a high energy-
ID cards,promote a	low carbon economy	,introduce a pupil
on's drive towards a	low-carbon economy	. Professional servic
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	a reality. SNP mini
on placed building a	low-carbon economy	near the top of any
e the creation of a	low carbon economy	a priority. Nick Cl
promise to create a	low-carbon economy	to combat it. The W
the drive to build a	low-carbon economy	. David Wighton, page
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. And Prof Feld's nig
pline and creating a	low-carbon economy	. But it is hard not
retain on track to a	low carbon economy	,despite the fact th
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. The climate change
e UK government to a	low carbon economy	across the country.
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. That part of the pa
uences of creating a	low-carbon economy	. EEF estimates the c
ous about building a	low-carbon economy	. He argued convincin
nable the shift to a	low carbon economy	. More reports: www.
t in the change to a	low-carbon economy	. Alternative freight
vernment plans for a	low-carbon economy	and widely seen as e
for transition to a	low-carbon economy	and society. The inc
for making Britain a	low-carbon economy	. It has put the Cons
hances of building a	low carbon economy	and means we will no
its transition to a	low-carbon economy	. With a fifth of ele
ron must commit to a	low-carbon economy	BYLINE: Nicholas Ste
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	a priority and, to a
track to becoming a	low-carbon economy	. Action on climate c

ous about building a	low-carbon economy	. He argued convincin
her we can move to a	low-carbon economy	. The answer to that
rning Britain into a	low-carbon economy	has nothing to do wi
s, we must move to a	low-carbon economy	,the next question i
come from building a	low-carbon economy	. That includes the j
bally in moving to a	low-carbon economy	,especially during s
king that shift to a	low-carbon economy	. Many countries are
nt call to move to a	low-carbon economy	by using the right i
ssil fuels towards a	low-carbon economy	. Ministers have long
come from building a	low-carbon economy	. That includes the j
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. The IEA suggested t
worldwide, towards a	low-carbon economy	and towards less ene
say that a move to a	low-carbon economy	and a digital future
ategy for building a	low-carbon economy	. And he can point to
nation to promote a	low-carbon economy	‘ is expected to for
the transition to a	low carbon economy	‘. He added lower co
agen. Making China a	low-carbon economy	is expected to provi
ry’s transition to a	low carbon economy	,according to a repo
es on the shift to a	low-carbon economy	,the digital revolut
time to invest in a	low carbon economy	. Show me how it will
age, that building a	low-carbon economy	could not just help
its development as a	low-carbon economy	. We call on them to
transform UK into a	low carbon economy	,with industry’s ene
from the shift to a	low carbon economy	‘. Ed Miliband, the
t of switching to a	low carbon economy	‘ is likely to be bo
ogies required for a	low-carbon economy	. However, the networ
tart transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Mr Morrell’s commen
be a transition to a	low carbon economy	. The question is whe
terest in creating a	low-carbon economy	. Atkins, which count
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	- but utilities have
lk on investing in a	low carbon economy	at the United Nation
s of the switch to a	low-carbon economy	. They have been glac
needed to shift to a	low-carbon economy	.’” LOAD-DATE: Octobe
the transition to a	low carbon economy	. * Regulatory reform
newable energy and a	low-carbon economy	. Keep up the good w
he UK forward into a	low carbon economy	. Practitioners in t
needed to shift to a	low-carbon economy	.’” LOAD-DATE: Octobe
UK drives towards a	low carbon economy	,Stuart Goodall tell
transformation to a	low-carbon economy	will be set out by t
cessary to deliver a	low-carbon economy	. And while companies
party’s Plan for a	Low Carbon Economy	‘,Mr Cameron said t

n a pupil premium, a	low-carbon economy	and reform of the ta
pursue the road to a	low-carbon economy	there is a danger th
nance the shift to a	low-carbon economy	. The lion's share of
orts the drive for a	low-carbon economy	- the first of its k
tment to moving to a	low-carbon economy	by 2050 poses daunti
ition is to create a	low-carbon economy	,according to Norman
issue on building a	low carbon economy	. LOAD-DATE: Septembe
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. The language was so
innovate to create a	low-carbon economy	PUBLICATION-TYPE: Ne
The transition to a	low-carbon economy	cannot be achieved o
p turn the UK into a	low-carbon economy	. Capital allowances
vital measures for a	low-carbon economy	,Mr Darling will be
ment bank, to fund a	low-carbon economy	. Half the cost will
as the backbone of a	low-carbon economy	and creates an Autom
ion that a move to a	low-carbon economy	is the answer to all
be done to achieve a	low carbon economy	: Compared to the US
n a pupil premium, a	low-carbon economy	and reform of the ta
ons. The shift to a	low-carbon economy	will be the great ch
efforts to create a	low-carbon economy	. Most big-hitters wi
meet his call for a	low-carbon economy	. Industry groups sai
e the move towards a	low carbon economy	. This implies being
le needed to build a	low carbon economy	are as real as they
vesting heavily in a	low-carbon economy	. The approval rate i
ain were to become a	low-carbon economy	,to encourage use of
e its mouth is for a	low-carbon economy	,says Lynn Gibbons,
ld's transition to a	low carbon economy	,and are already dem
nies. The shift to a	low-carbon economy	promises to be every
gn oil and achieve a	low-carbon economy	that could, he says,
ys. Industries of a	low-carbon economy	need to be promoted.
uture of the UK as a	low carbon economy	. Managers for new e
lutionary road to a	low-carbon economy	the CBI, the UK empl
ical commitment to a	low-carbon economy	with slow planning p
gn oil and achieve a	low-carbon economy	that could, he says,
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	in the UK will be. M
ece) for growth in a	low-carbon economy	. Mr Anderson redirec
ve for stimulating a	low-carbon economy	. China and the US ar
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	,the briefing says.
skills; developing a	low-carbon economy	; and improving publi
s' call. Building a	low-carbon economy	creates opportunitie
t from the move to a	low-carbon economy	. Ford is working on
es for business in a	low-carbon economy	is the subject of a

gn oil and achieve a	low-carbon economy	that could, he says,
at the UK moves to a	low-carbon economy	. There is more to be
he global shift to a	low-carbon economy	will increasingly fa
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Similarly, finance
ors; f) developing a	low-carbon economy	; and g) improving th
obal transition to a	low-carbon economy	. It added that it w
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	is affordable and co
ess in shifting to a	low-carbon economy	. At stake are tens o
by a transition to a	low-carbon economy	are discussed at the
sformation towards a	low-carbon economy	,is to be presented
summit to discuss a	low-carbon economy	,he was met by Leila
erm jobs and build a	low-carbon economy	for the future, said
tted to developing a	low-carbon economy	. He added that gove
t out a vision for a	low-carbon economy	Harrogate: The Liber
world must move to a	low-carbon economy	. Fourth, pushing for
orward our move to a	low-carbon economy	and develop the UK's
itment to building a	low-carbon economy	was more than just g
he foundations for a	low-carbon economy	,according to the CB
he UK must move to a	low-carbon economy	: not just to secure
l to the future of a	low-carbon economy	. The companies inclu
ies and to move to a	low-carbon economy	. As a result energy
ly to the needs of a	low-carbon economy	,write Ed Miliband a
t the direction to a	low-carbon economy	. Europe's experienc
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	in the UK will be. M
e technologies for a	low-carbon economy	. President Barack Ob
efforts to create a	low-carbon economy	. Tom Foulkes, direct
said, the move to a	low-carbon economy	requires such big ch
ly to the needs of a	low-carbon economy	,write Ed Miliband a
ert our society to a	low-carbon economy	- investments that c
vernments talk of a	low-carbon economy	,global greenhouse
nging the world to a	low-carbon economy	. Lord Stern, profess
r, argued moves to a	low-carbon economy	would help economic
the world moves to a	low-carbon economy	,there will be a com
hallenges posed by a	low-carbon economy	,the excitement and
vernments talk of a	low-carbon economy	,global greenhouse
of China's path to a	low-carbon economy	(Beijing seeks a he
transition towards a	low carbon economy	,adding that it had
gn oil and achieve a	low-carbon economy	that could, he says,
on in facilitating a	low-carbon economy	. Cyber Monday logs
vestors: Building a	low-carbon economy	creates opportunitie
ions of a shift to a	low-carbon economy	; and a commitment to

elp the UK move to a	low-carbon economy	,Lord Smith will say
ve we will move to a	low carbon economy	,there's going to ha
The conversion to a	low-carbon economy	would create jobs in
ark on the road to a	low-carbon economy	in its next-five yea
ts stated they saw a	low-carbon economy	as a means to other
for making Britain a	low-carbon economy	. It has put the Cons
transformation to a	low carbon economy	. Carbon market suppo
uture, the move to a	low-carbon economy	could be the most si
the transition to a	low carbon economy	is one of its most v
d help to adapt to a	low-carbon economy	and that they did no
about shifting to a	low carbon economy	,regulation plays a
dual transition to a	low-carbon economy	. A change, he said,
huge transition to a	low carbon economy	in a short time. We
ily structured for a	low carbon economy	. Mr Morrison pointe
the transition to a	low carbon economy	can investors afford
are moving towards a	low carbon economy	,says Lord Stern, a
sary transition to a	low carbon economy	. Success,however, r
gn oil and achieve a	low-carbon economy	that could,he says,
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Mr McKay goes furth
uickly changing to a	low-carbon economy	. The first of those
s that the move to a	low-carbon economy	promises. Estimates
uickly changing to a	low-carbon economy	,he says. If we st
obal transition to a	low-carbon economy	. China could lead th
et up to encourage a	low-carbon economy	,a 2m (6.5ft) Christ
gn oil and achieve a	low-carbon economy	that could, he says,
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. The US will facilit
n the automotive and	low-carbon economy	sectors,says Simon
a knowledge-based,	low-carbon economy	. Direct agricultura
rs driving Britain's	low-carbon economy	Special report, page
napshot of Britain's	low-carbon economy	SECTION: BUSINESS; P
rs driving Britain's	low-carbon economy	Special report,page
enuinely competitive	low-carbon economy	. He said the govern
ecure a competitive,	low-carbon economy	within five to 10 ye
ering a more diverse	low-carbon economy	. The big banks would
e UK into a dynamic,	low-carbon economy	that is attractive t
across the economy.	Low-carbon economy	,Page 3 Lex, Page 18
l; National Edition	Low-carbon economy	; Letters to the Edit
d, a truly effective	low-carbon economy	with green jobs and
nts * Make UK first	low-carbon economy	. * More information
be the world's first	low-carbon economy	: we have the natural
n the world's first	low-carbon economy	; the Lib Dems want

n the world's first	low-carbon economy	- and similar commi
Is China in dash for	low-carbon economy	,says Yeo BYLINE: Ni
nities can flow from	low-carbon economy	BYLINE: Camilla Cave
elopment of a global	low-carbon economy	. The breakthrough at
f growth in a global	low-carbon economy	. Mr Obama says the U
he heart of a global	low-carbon economy	. No doubt loud voice
n embedding a global	low-carbon economy	. The UK has built an
nities that a global	low-carbon economy	requires must become
reet the Government's	low-carbon economy	targets. The busines
n to a clean, green,	low-carbon economy	- is essential. If I
ology and a growing	low-carbon economy	given its knowledge-
o have put £2bn into	low-carbon economy	Treasury ideology bl
as the UK builds its	low-carbon economy	. Coupled with the fa
I and manufacturing,	low carbon economy	,photography,and sc
uce the muchheralded	low-carbon economy	. LOAD-DATE: March 28
sing jobs in the new	low-carbon economy	BYLINE: Richard Lamb
developing the new,	low-carbon economy	around us. If it was
re on building a new	low-carbon economy	. They will make many
industry to the new	low carbon economy	. The national insura
tic vision of a new,	low-carbon economy	that will emerge fro
re on building a new	low-carbon economy	. They will make many
o by building a new	low-carbon economy	for the future. It
world leadership on	low-carbon economy	to 'realism' BYLINE:
y and White Paper on	low-carbon economy	,due to be published
make progress on our	low-carbon economy	? I am also concerned
sion of a prosperous	low-carbon economy	(Why the world fa
According to the PwC	Low Carbon Economy	Index,the rate of d
y Mantel. FT Reports	Low-Carbon Economy	FRIDAY 28 Americas f
kick-start a robust	low-carbon economy	. One example is in
to a cleaner, safer,	low-carbon economy	. Across the EU, comp
he region. He said:	Low-carbon economy	skills are in short
successors a secure,	low-carbon economy	,a thriving natural
reating a successful	low-carbon economy	,he said. The Sella
reating a successful	low-carbon economy	,” said Ed Miliband,
create a sustainable	low-carbon economy	BYLINE: Words by Mic
wards a sustainable,	low-carbon economy	for the future. LOA
lding a sustainable,	low-carbon economy	will take more than
I for a sustainable,	low-carbon economy	. LOAD-DATE: August
lding a sustainable,	low-carbon economy	will take more than
lean and sustainable	low-carbon economy	. At a conference at
lding a sustainable,	low-carbon economy	will take more than

o build a high-tech,	low carbon economy	as we emerge from re
eed in this hi-tech,	low carbon economy	of the future, to dr
puted leaders of the	low-carbon economy	will determine if ma
ose investing in the	low-carbon economy	. We are also underta
pital: Financing the	low carbon economy	,Barclays/Accenture,
cial support for the	low carbon economy	is complex and highl
he big issues in the	low-carbon economy	is finance,says Ni
uring's place in the	low-carbon economy	,focus more on in-no
entral London on the	low-carbon economy	yesterday. She then
deal advantage in the	low-carbon economy	by offering customer
healthy nations. The	low-carbon economy	represents a massive
upil premium; the	low-carbon economy	; the restoration of
tor investing in the	low-carbon economy	. Many companies see
rice scarcity and the	low-carbon economy	,but fewer than 8 pe
on is looking to the	low-carbon economy	,advanced manufactur
he race to build the	low-carbon economy	of the future,a gro
provide help for the	low-carbon economy	in the Budget,meeti
to put in place the	low-carbon economy	that we need to crea
deem to define as the	low-carbon economy	. There was no mentio
id: We consider the	low carbon economy	will be an important
pital flowing to the	low-carbon economy	. Finally,the scient
and science and the	low-carbon economy	,he said. The spen
y for installing the	low-carbon economy	? It won't be the Gov
he importance of the	low-carbon economy	. Twice as many Tory
ad of developing the	low-carbon economy	and financing a gree
will be part of the	low-carbon economy	(which it is not) an
lls.” Moving to the	low carbon economy	or business is a gam
civil liberties, the	low-carbon economy	,a pupil premium in
y for delivering the	low carbon economy	will be down to busi
e development of the	low carbon economy	and emerging markets
in technology in the	low-carbon economy	. On business and ta
ld in developing the	low-carbon economy	. Vincent de Rivaz is
civil liberties, the	low-carbon economy	,a pupil premium in
g industries for the	low-carbon economy	. We have a stronger
ad of developing the	low carbon economy	and financing a gree
turning back on the	low-carbon economy	,” he said. LOAD-DAT
F estimates that the	low-carbon economy	will be worth pounds
inisters talk up the	low carbon economy	and promise to use p
eminar entitled The	Low Carbon Economy	at the Taj Bengal H
e pupil premium, the	low carbon economy	(TBC),scaling back
has been paid to the	low-carbon economy	,and on how it might

ge of delivering the	low-carbon economy	. He also wants to be
n of products in the	low carbon economy	and in other growth
ts to be part of the	low-carbon economy	. It is also importan
will be part of the	low-carbon economy	(which it is not) an
st investment in the	low-carbon economy	. The BVCA argues tha
eminar entitled the	Low Carbon Economy	at the Taj Bengal H
ge of delivering the	low-carbon economy	. He also wants to be
in technology in the	low-carbon economy	. Onbusiness and tax
and training for the	low-carbon economy	Deregulation and lab
s toward jobs in the	low-carbon economy	. We need a more edu
ncrease to boost the	low-carbon economy	than to lose jobs th
and science and the	low-carbon economy	... Now the Governmen
and training for the	low-carbon economy	Deregulation and lab
national hub of the	low carbon economy	; a prosperous and we
crucial to keep the	low-carbon economy	on track BYLINE: Mic
etary, said that the	low-carbon economy	presented big poten
advance guard of the	low-carbon economy	. Instead, they have
s priorities on the	low-carbon economy	and on active living
gg on climate or the	low-carbon economy	; and, more significa
ad the charge to the	low-carbon economy	, and build a complet
ential, piece of the	low-carbon economy	jigsaw. And the real
of our series on the	low-carbon economy	,Peter Stiff and Emi
oducts that make the	low-carbon economy	attractive,then tha
of our series on the	low-carbon economy	Parminder Bahra repo
opportunities in the	low-carbon economy	and energy efficienc
ad The growth of the	low-carbon economy	offers opportunities
of our pieces on the	low-carbon economy	,Parminder Bahra rep
advance guard of the	low-carbon economy	. Instead, they have
take a stake in the	low-carbon economy	,in a move that coul
year in 2011. In the	low-carbon economy	,Huhne said,we wil
s, says Hague. The	low carbon economy	is at the leading ed
ad of developing the	low carbon economy	and financing a gree
e development of the	low carbon economy	and finance a green
that any push on the	low carbon economy	must fairly represe
ch investment in the	low-carbon economy	creates jobs,makes
wn investment in the	low-carbon economy	,and set us back in
tters concerning the	low-carbon economy	to cut through the c
ation of jobs in the	low-carbon economy	at risk. It will cal
te investment in the	low-carbon economy	. A general infrastru
in the teeth for the	low-carbon economy	. Guy Newey,at the
ip for the UK in the	low-carbon economy	. Cameron,who has ma

could kickstart the	low-carbon economy	both here and abroad
issions and grow the	low-carbon economy	,but the big questio
is committed to the	low-carbon economy	. He said the Govern
opportunities in the	low-carbon economy	and energy efficienc
oncepts such as the	low-carbon economy	,high-speed rail
e development of the	low carbon economy	while shorting share
ential, piece of the	low-carbon economy	jigsaw. And the real
ad the charge to the	low-carbon economy	,and build a complet
he transition to the	low carbon economy	. But how,in a year
allenges such as the	low-carbon economy	,resource scarcity,
has bought into the	low-carbon economy	in the past year. M
8:30 BANKING FOR THE	LOW-CARBON ECONOMY	Venue Climate Clinic
t means creating the	low-carbon economy	. But although these
d participate in the	low carbon economy	,he concludes. We
e development of the	low carbon economy	and finance a green
of our series on the	low-carbon economy	Tom Bawden and Peter
y play a role in the	low-carbon economy	? If it was up to me,
in areas such as the	low carbon economy	. The government can
of our series on the	low-carbon economy	Zac Goldsmith tells
titled Powering the	Low Carbon Economy	is held at Chatham
y play a role in the	low-carbon economy	? If it was up to me,
gy companies and the	low-carbon economy	. Raising the tax on
ons to move into the	low-carbon economy	,says Steve Sharrat
of our series on the	low-carbon economy	Zac Goldsmith tells
ad of developing the	low carbon economy	and financing a gree
rom a high carbon to	low carbon economy	,and by default that
e world's first true	low-carbon economy	. I believe we should
vestment in the UK's	low-carbon economy	. The green investmen
a future in the UK's	low-carbon economy	,then we need to inv
to develop the UK's	low carbon economy	. Forge Europa is one
attempts to fire up	low-carbon economy	get cool reception,
imes for Yorkshire's	low-carbon economy	and hoped its develo

五、美国主流报刊 “low carbon economy” 检索行

第一阶段

This transition to a	low-carbon economy	will require a new i
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第二阶段

the transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Mr. McCain's approa
are moving toward a	low-carbon economy	that could serve as
the development of a	low-carbon economy	,said Jos?Manuel Ba
m a high-carbon to a	low-carbon economy	, "Ms. Helfferich said
working to become a	low-carbon economy	.Here are some highl
the conversion to a	low-carbon economy	will be costly for m
the development of a	low-carbon economy	, "the president of
eparating France for a	low-carbon economy	,notably in transpor
ormational path to a	low carbon economy	-- that would have a
t Obama's call for a	low-carbon economy	and strong leadershi
ing the way toward a	low-carbon economy	.He has a stake in t
te progress toward a	low-carbon economy	.Making orange juice
world must move to a	low-carbon economy	. America could use i
vantage in a future,	low-carbon economy	. URL: http://www.nyt
e said, was a more	"low-carbon economy	." Please put it i
efficiency in a new	low-carbon economy	. Kyle Rabin Director
oposal, dubbed the	"Low Carbon Economy	Act," would set a t

第三阶段

smooth the path to a	low-carbon economy	. Little of this will
a natural base for a	low-carbon economy	.Yet Aldo Cerda, who
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	." I don't have that
gas as we move to a	low-carbon economy	, " Mr. Davey said. S
orward with gas in a	low-carbon economy	except to say that w
that switching to a	low carbon economy	can be done without
y to transition to a	low-carbon economy	, " Mr. Pachauri said
the transition to a	low-carbon economy	." We might be witne
ogical path toward a	low carbon economy	will certainly help
ive to move toward a	low-carbon economy	." The modest Chinese
, is positioned in a	low-carbon economy	to design and build
its transition to a	low-carbon economy	. Even if E.U. member
genuinely shift to a	low-carbon economy	,industry analysts s
broader vision -- a	low-carbon economy	that enhances the na
y in the switch to a	low-carbon economy	,and in a Senate cli

rt of the shift to a	low-carbon economy	,not as a crutch for
smooth the path to a	low-carbon economy	. Mr. Obama's most pr
big transition to a	low-carbon economy	without taking into
tinue competing in a	low-carbon economy	of the future. The d
he need to move to a	low-carbon economy	in the U.S. and exem
tage in the emerging	low-carbon economy	.The renewable-fuels
Weber, an expert on	low-carbon economy	and a professor of m
rial benefits of the	low-carbon economy	ahead of the rest of

六、温家宝在哥本哈根气候变化会议领导人会议上的讲话

中华人民共和国国务院总理 温家宝（2009年12月18日 哥本哈根）

拉斯穆森首相阁下，各位同事：

此时此刻，全世界几十亿人都在注视着哥本哈根。我们在此表达的意愿和做出的承诺，应当有利于推动人类应对气候变化的历史进程。站在这个讲坛上，我深感责任重大。

气候变化是当今全球面临的重大挑战。遏制气候变暖，拯救地球家园，是全人类共同的使命，每个国家和民族，每个企业和个人，都应当责无旁贷地行动起来。

近三十年来，中国现代化建设取得的成就已为世人瞩目。在这里我还要告诉各位，中国在发展的进程中高度重视气候变化问题，从中国人民和人类长远发展的根本利益出发，为应对气候变化做出了不懈努力和积极贡献。

——中国是最早制定实施《应对气候变化国家方案》的发展中国家。先后制定和修订了节约能源法、可再生能源法、循环经济促进法、清洁生产促进法、森林法、草原法和民用建筑节能条例等一系列法律法规，把法律法规作为应对气候变化的重要手段。

——中国是近年来节能减排力度最大的国家。我们不断完善税收制度，积极推进资源性产品价格改革，加快建立能够充分反映市场供求关系、资源稀缺程度、环境损害成本的价格形成机制。全面实施十大重点节能工程和千家企业节能计划，在工业、交通、建筑等重点领域开展节能行动。深入推进循环经济试点，大力推广节能环保汽车，实施节能产品惠民工程。推动淘汰高耗能、高污染的落后产能，2006至2008年共淘汰低能效的炼铁产能6059万吨、炼钢产能4347万吨、水泥产能1.4亿吨、焦炭产能6445万吨。

——中国是新能源和可再生能源增长速度最快的国家。我们在保护生态基础上，有序发展水电，积极发展核电，鼓励支持农村、边远地区和条件适宜地区大力发展生物质能、太阳能、地热、风能等新型可再生能源。2005年至2008年，可再生能源增长51%，年均增长14.7%。2008年可再生能源利用量达到2.5亿吨标准煤。农村有3050万户用上沼气，相当于少排放二氧化碳4900多万吨。水电装机容量、核电在建规模、太阳能热水器集热面积和光伏发电容量均居世界第一位。

——中国是世界人工造林面积最大的国家。我们持续大规模开展退耕还林和植树造林，大力增加森林碳汇。2003至2008年，森林面积净增2054万公顷，森林蓄积量净增11.23亿立方米。目前人工造林面积达5400万公顷，居世界第一。

中国有13亿人口，人均国内生产总值刚刚超过3000美元，按照联合国标准，还有1.5亿人生活在贫困线以下，发展经济、改善民生的任务十分艰巨。中国正处于工业化、城镇化快速发展的关键阶段，能源结构以煤为主，降低排放存在特殊困难。但是，我们始终把应对气候变化作为重要战略任务。1990至2005年，单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放强度下降46%。在此基础上，我们又提出，到2020年单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放比2005年下降40%—45%，在如此长时间内这样大规模降低二氧化碳排放，需要付出艰苦卓绝的努力。我们的减排目标将作为约束性指标纳入国民经济和社会发展的中长期规划，保证承

诺的执行受到法律和舆论的监督。我们将进一步完善国内统计、监测、考核办法,改进减排信息的披露方式,增加透明度,积极开展国际交流、对话与合作。

各位同事:

应对气候变化需要国际社会坚定信心,凝聚共识,积极努力,加强合作。必须始终牢牢把握以下几点:

第一,保持成果的一致性。应对气候变化不是从零开始的,国际社会已经为之奋斗了几十年。《联合国气候变化框架公约》及其《京都议定书》是各国经过长期艰苦努力取得的成果,凝聚了各方的广泛共识,是国际合作应对气候变化的法律基础和行动指南,必须倍加珍惜、巩固发展。该次会议的成果必须坚持而不能模糊公约及其议定书的基本原则,必须遵循而不能偏离“巴厘路线图”的授权,必须锁定而不能否定业已达成的共识和谈判取得的进展。

第二,坚持规则的公平性。“共同但有区别的责任”原则是国际合作应对气候变化的核心和基石,应当始终坚持。近代工业革命 200 年来,发达国家排放的二氧化碳占全球排放总量的 80%。如果说二氧化碳排放是气候变化的直接原因,谁该承担主要责任就不言自明。无视历史责任,无视人均排放和各国的发展水平,要求近几十年才开始工业化、还有大量人口处于绝对贫困状态的发展中国家承担超出其应尽义务和能力范围的减排目标,是毫无道理的。发达国家如今已经过上富裕生活,但仍维持着远高于发展中国家的人均排放,且大多属于消费型排放;相比之下,发展中国家的排放主要是生存排放和国际转移排放。

第三,注重目标的合理性。中国有句成语:千里之行,始于足下。西方也有句谚语:罗马不是一天建成的。应对气候变化既要着眼长远,更要立足当前。《京都议定书》明确规定了发达国家至 2012 年第一承诺期的减排指标。但从实际执行情况看,不少发达国家的排放不减反增。目前发达国家已经公布的中期减排目标与协议的要求和国际社会的期望仍有相当距离。确定一个长远的努力方向是必要的,更重要的是把重点放在完成近期和中期减排目标上,放在兑现业已做出的承诺上,放在行动上。一打纲领不如一个行动,我们应该通过切实的行动,让人们看到希望。

第四,确保机制的有效性。应对气候变化,贵在落实行动,重在机制保障。国际社会要在公约框架下做出切实有效的制度安排,促使发达国家兑现承诺,向发展中国家持续提供充足的资金支持,加快转让气候友好技术,有效帮助发展中国家、特别是小岛屿国家、最不发达国家、内陆国家、非洲国家加强应对气候变化的能力建设。

最后,我要强调的是,中国政府确定减缓温室气体排放的目标是中国根据国情采取的自主行动,是对中国人民和全人类负责的,不附加任何条件,不与任何国家的减排目标挂钩。我们言必信、行必果,无论该次会议达成什么成果,都将坚定不移地为实现、甚至超过这个目标而努力。

环球世纪出版社双语信息

关于本书

一、提要 and 作者

本书提要

法国后现代主义思想家米歇尔·福柯的话语权力理论揭示了“话语”作为一种社会实践所具有的建构功能和权力特征，语言作为反映社会现实的载体与权力、社会、意识形态联系了起来。这一建构性的话语理论使人文、社会科学许多学科受到启发，加以研究。自上世纪80年代后期，媒体话语作为使用中的语言以及其特殊的篇章结构和社会文化实践受到语言学家关注。一些分析方法应运而生，批判话语研究便是其中之一，起源于上世纪80年代，随着大量研究的展开，人们发现只凭单个语篇进行分析远远不能回答研究问题，且分析会带入个人偏见，为了使研究更全面可靠，人们开始使用语料库的方法来考察大规模的文本，两者各有其优势，互相取长补短。近10年来基于语料库的批判话语研究越来越多地被中国社会科学学者所采用，本书聚焦中英美三国主流报刊2000年以来关于低碳的报道，分析围绕低碳的话语建构，较系统地将语料库和批判话语分析的方法用于媒体话语分析中，将定性和定量研究有效结合起来。语料库提供的语言例证是凭直觉的研究方法所不能及，批判话语研究分析的方法又使语料库所提供的例证变得清晰明了。我们从词频信息中发现许多有趣的有待进一步考察的现象；研究表明词丛、搭配词分析伴随着语料库检索来考察其上下文中的分析为定量的分析增添了定性的成份，使结果更可靠、更全面。将语料库的发现和社会情境相结合使我们更清晰地认识到话语是意识形态的反映。本研究抛砖引玉，希冀更多的学者将此方法用于社会科学领域与语言相关的研究中。

作者简介

钱毓芳，浙江工商大学中外话语研究院教授、院长，曾为浙江传媒学院话语与传播研究中心创始主任。研究兴趣包括语料库语言学与话语研究。兼任中国英汉语比较研究会话语研究专业委员会副会长、语料库翻译学专业委员会常务理事以及语料库语言学专业委员会理事。专著 *Discursive Constructions around Terrorism in the 'People's Daily' and 'The Sun' before and after 9.11* 获第六届教育部高校优秀科研成果三等奖。合著出版《批判话语分析新发展研究》一书。发表了20余篇与语料库与话语研究相关的论文。主编 *Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Science* (英文版, 2018)。是英国环球世纪出版社“中华话语”系列丛书共同主编(中英文版)，以及《语料库与中国社会科学》期刊(中文版, 2018)主编。

叶蒙荻，浙江传媒学院马克思主义学院教授，1985年获浙江师范大学哲学学士学位，2006年获武汉大学教育管理硕士学位。研究兴趣包括媒体融合、新媒体传播、网络管理等，近年来发表论文20余篇媒介素养、网络空间利用等相关论文；参与多项国家社科基金项目以及教育部项目。

二、目录（见第 vi 页）

三、本系列丛书简介

本书是《中华话语》丛书的第三本。该丛书由由环球世纪出版社于2016年开始出版。由北京大学社会理论研究中心主任、中国社会学学会前副会长谢立中教授和浙江工商大学中外话语研究所所长、中国英汉语比较研究会话语研究专业委员会副会长钱毓芳教授共同主编。

20世纪后半期以来西方哲学和社会学科研究者所取得的一项重要成就是，意识到“话语”在理解人们日常生活及社会现实的建构过程当中所具有的关键作用，并将对话语的研究和分析置于哲学和社会科学研究的核心地位。话语分析在上世纪80年代伊始就开始传入中国。

30年来，尤其是近十几年来，许多中国学者尝试运用话语分析的方法来对当代中国社会中各种“话语”的生产和传播过程以及“话语”对社会现实的建构作用进行描述和分析，在语言学、传播学、哲学、社会学、政治学、经济学、法学、心理学、教育学、国际关系、文艺评论等研究领域出现了数以千计的研究文献，其中包括有不少具有尝试性和创新性意义的研究成果。尽管和西方同行相比，中国学者在这方面的学术成就无论在数量上还是在质量上都还有相当的差距，但对于我们从话语建构的视角理解当代中国，这些文献还是具有其他文献难以替代的重要作用。

基于语料库的批判话语分析开始于上世纪90年代中期，先行倡导者将语料库技巧运用到批判话语分析中，有效地打破了定量和定性研究的界限，为话语研究者提供了强大的量化分析的基础，自此，人们一直在探寻更多两者相得益彰的方法。2006年，贝克发表了《用语料库做话语分析》一书，概观了语料库在话语研究中的诸方法，具有里程碑意义，标志着这一方法逐渐走向成熟。

本系列丛书将涵盖围绕中华历史、中华文化、中华事务、中华语言、中华人物的话语研究。倡导多学科、多视角、多方法，融合大中华的智慧，放眼世界，架起中国与世界的桥梁，开启一扇让世界了解中国的窗户。希冀本丛书能推动中华话语研究的深入发展。详见本系列丛书总序言之一和之二。

四、《中华话语》丛书的其他书籍

系列主编：谢立中 钱毓芳



书名：《〈纽约时报〉涉藏报道与中国对外传播策略》

作者：黄敏

系列编号：第1卷

语言：中文

伦敦：环球世纪出版社（2016年）

ISBN: 978-1-910334-43-0（精装）

ISBN: 978-1-910334-42-3（平装）

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/CD1.cn.2016>



书名：《新时期小说对话中的中国知识分子》

作者：赖辉

系列编号：第2卷

语言：英文

伦敦：环球世纪出版社（2017年）

ISBN 978-1-910334-48-5（精装）

ISBN 978-1-910334-47-8（平装）

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/cd2.en.2017>

Dual language information from Global Century Press

About the book

1. Abstract and about the author

About the book

The discourse power theory of Michel Foucault, French postmodernist thinker, reveals the constructive function and power characteristics of ‘discourse’ as a social practice. Language, as a carrier reflecting social reality, is associated with power, society and ideology. This constructive discourse theory enlightens and studies many disciplines of the humanities and social sciences. Since the late 1980s, media discourse has attracted linguists’ attention as a language in use, as well as its special textual structure and social and cultural practice. Some analytical methods have emerged at a historic moment, and critical discourse research is one of them. It originated in the 1980s. With the development of a large number of studies, people find it is far from possible to answer research questions only by analyzing a single text, and that analysis will bring personal prejudice. In order to make research more comprehensive and reliable, people begin to use corpus. The method of studying large-scale texts has its own advantages and draws on each other’s strengths to complement each other’s weaknesses. In the past 10 years, corpus-based critical discourse research has been increasingly adopted by Chinese social scientists. This book focuses on the reports on low-carbon in the mainstream newspapers and periodicals of China, Britain and the United States since 2000. It analyses discourse construction around low-carbon, and systematically applies corpus and critical discourse analysis to media discourse analysis. Combine qualitative and quantitative research effectively. The linguistic examples provided by corpus are beyond the intuitive research method, and the critical discourse analysis method makes the examples provided by corpus clear. We find many interesting phenomena that need to be further investigated from word frequency information. Studies show that the analysis of word clusters and collocations, accompanied by corpus retrieval, adds qualitative elements to quantitative analysis and makes the results more reliable and comprehensive. The combination of corpus findings and social context makes us realize more clearly that discourse is the reflection of ideology. This study is expected to attract more scholars to apply this method to language-related research in the field of social sciences.

About the author

QIAN Yufang is a Professor and Director of Institute of Chinese and Foreign Discourses, Zhejiang Gongshang University, China. She was the Founding Director of the Research Centre for Discourse and Communications, Zhejiang University of Media & Communications (the first of its kind in China). She is also the Vice President of the Discourse Research Association of China, an Executive Director of the Corpus Translation Society of China, and a Director of the Chinese Corpus Linguistic Society. She has published more than two dozen journal articles on corpus based discourse studies. She is author of *Discursive Constructions Around Terrorism in the People's Daily and The Sun Before and After 9.11* (Oxford: Peter Lang, 2010), winner of the 'Excellent Scientific Research Achievements of Humanities and Social Sciences' award by the Ministry of Education. She is Editor of *Corpus-based discourse on Climate Change and Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Science* (2018), co-editor of the Chinese Discourse book series (in English and Chinese, since 2016), joint Editor of the *Global China Dialogue Proceedings* Vol. 3 (in both English and Chinese, 2017), and Editor of *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Sciences* (in Chinese, since 2018).

YE Mengdi, Professor of School of Marxist Studies, Communication University of Zhejiang, received a Bachelor of Philosophy degree from Zhejiang Normal University in 1985 and a Master of Education Management degree from Wuhan University in 2006. Research interests include media convergence, new media communication, network management, etc. In recent years, the author has published more than 20 papers on media literacy, cyberspace utilization and other related papers, and has participated in a number of national social science fund projects and Ministry of Education projects.

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3. About this book series

This is the third book in the Chinese Discourse series. The series has been published by Global Century Press from 2016. It is edited jointly by Professor XIE Lizhong (Director of the Centre for Social Theory Studies, Peking University; formerly Vice-President of the Chinese Sociological Association, China) and Professor QIAN Yufang (Director of Institute of Chinese and Foreign Discourses, Zhejiang Gongshang University, China; Vice-President of the Discourse Research Association of China).

In the second half of the 20th century an important achievement of Western philosophy and social sciences was to appreciate the key role of 'discourse' in the process of understanding people's daily life and constructing social reality, and to put the study and analysis of discourse at the core of research on philosophy and

social sciences. Discourse analysis was introduced into China in the 1980s, and has been continuously developing there ever since.

During the past thirty years, and particularly in the last decade, a number of Chinese scholars have attempted to employ the framework of discourse analysis to describe and analyse both the production and communication of various ‘discourses’ in contemporary Chinese society, and how ‘discourse’ functions in constructing social reality. As a result, numerous studies have been published in the fields of linguistics, communications, philosophy, sociology, politics, economics, law, psychology, education, international relations and literary criticism, many of which are pioneering and innovative. Although there is still a gap between the achievements of Chinese scholars and those of their Western counterparts in quantity and quality, these studies play an irreplaceable role in understanding contemporary China from the perspective of discourse construction.

Corpus-based approaches to critical discourse analysis started in the 1990s. Its proponents combined corpus approaches with CDA, effectively eliminating the separation between quantitative and qualitative studies and providing a stronger basis for quantitative analysis within discourse studies. Since then, scholars have been exploring more ways of complementing corpus and critical discourse analysis. Paul Baker’s book *Using Corpora in Discourse Analysis* (2006) provides an overview of many corpus-based techniques in discourse analysis, which marks an important step towards maturity for this approach.

This series covers discourse studies around Chinese history, culture, current affairs, language and people. Moreover, it advocates an interdisciplinary, multi-perspective, multi-method knowledge merged with Chinese culture and possessing a global outlook, which bridges the gap between China and the rest of the world and opens a window for the outside world to understand China (for more details see the two General Prefaces of this series).

4. Other books in the Chinese Discourse series

Series Editors: XIE Lizhong and QIAN Yufang



Title: *The New York Times' Coverage of Tibetan Issues and China's International Communication Strategies*

Author: HUANG Min

Series No.: Vol. 1

Language: Chinese

London: Global Century Press (2016)

ISBN 978-1-910334-43-0 (Hardback)

ISBN 978-1-910334-42-3 (Paperback)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/CD1.cn.2016>



Title: *Chinese Intellectuals as Represented in 'New Era' Fictional Dialogues*

Author: LAI Hui

Series No.: Vol. 2

Language: English

London: Global Century Press (2017)

ISBN 978-1-910334-48-5 (Hardback)

ISBN 978-1-910334-47-8 (Paperback)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/cd2.en.2017>

法国后现代主义思想家米歇尔·福柯的话语权力理论揭示了“话语”作为一种社会实践所具有的建构功能和权力特征，语言作为反映社会现实的载体与权利、社会、意识形态联系了起来。这一建构性的话语理论使人文、社会科学许多学科受到启发，加以研究。自上世纪80年代后期，媒体话语作为使用中的语言以及其特殊的篇章结构和社会文化实践受到语言学家关注。一些分析方法应运而生，批判话语研究便是其中之一，起源于上世纪80年代，随着大量研究的展开，人们发现只凭单个语篇进行分析远远不能回答研究问题，且分析会带入个人偏见，为了使研究更全面可靠，人们开始使用语料库的方法来考察大规模的文本，两者各有其优势，互相取长补短。

近10年来基于语料库的批判话语研究越来越多地被中国社会科学学者所采用，本书聚焦中英美三国主流报刊2000年以来关于低碳的报道，分析围绕低碳的话语建构，较系统地将语料库和批判话语分析的方法用于媒体话语分析中，将定性和定量研究有效结合起来。语料库提供的语言例证是凭直觉的研究方法所不能及，批判话语研究分析的方法又使语料库所提供的例证变得清晰明了。我们从词频信息中发现许多有趣的有待进一步考察的现象；研究表明词丛、搭配词分析伴随着语料库检索来考察其上下文中的分析为定量的分析增添了定性的成份，使结果更可靠、更全面。将语料库的发现和社会情境相结合使我们更清晰地认识到话语是意识形态的反映。本研究抛砖引玉，希冀更多的学者将此方法用于社会科学领域与语言相关的研究中。

关于丛书

本书是《中华话语》丛书的第3卷。该丛书由北京大学社会理论研究中心主任、中国社会学学会前副会长谢立中教授和浙江工商大学中外话语研究所所长、中国英汉语比较研究会话语研究专业委员会副会长钱毓芳教授共同主编，由环球世纪出版社于2016年开始出版。此系列丛书的中文和英文简介见此书后面的本社双语信息，详见两位主编的丛书总序言。

作者简介

钱毓芳，浙江工商大学中外话语研究院教授、院长，曾为浙江传媒学院话语与传播研究中心创始主任。研究兴趣包括语料库语言学与话语研究。兼任中国英汉语比较研究会话语研究专业委员会副会长、语料库翻译学研究专业委员会常务理事以及语料库语言学研究专业委员会理事。专著 *Discursive constructions around terrorism in the 'People's Daily' and 'The Sun' before and after 9.11* 获第六届教育部高校优秀科研成果三等奖。发表了20余篇与语料库与话语研究相关的论文。主编 *Corpus-based discourse on Climate Change and Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Science* (英文版, 2018)。是英国环球世纪出版社“中华话语”系列丛书共同主编(中英文版)，以及《语料库与中国社会科学》期刊(中文版, 2018)主编。

叶蒙荻，浙江传媒学院马克思主义学院教授，1985年获浙江师范大学哲学学士学位，2006年获武汉大学教育管理硕士学位。研究兴趣包括媒体融合、新媒体传播、网络管理等，近年来发表论文20余篇媒介素养、网络空间利用等相关论文；参与多项国家社科基金项目以及教育部项目。

封面绘画

《文明》，赵翼舟作
丙烯 水粉纸，2019年

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