



沈力 (Shen Li) 生于中国天津市，天津外国语学院毕业，日本京都大学语言学硕士、博士，现任日本同志社大学文化信息学院语言学教授、博导，语言生态科学研究中心主任。

沈教授多年来从事利用地理信息科学 (Geographic Information Science) 的方法来揭示语言的变异和传播规律的研究，这个研究可以计算强势方言的扩大和弱势方言的缩小是如何受到时空限制的。他通过研究得出“诱发语言传播的社会原因是人们交流的程度。交流程度越大，强势语言传播的越快”的重要观点，并提出交流度计算公式为“ $C = \text{徒步成本} * \text{人口密度}$ 。”这个新的研究方法仍然在语言地理学界居于领先地位。

另一方面，沈教授还利用理论语言学方法探求不同类型语言的自律性，如形态复杂的语言（如日语和英语）与形态简单的语言（如汉语和泰语）之间在表达人类共同认知模式上不同

的形态制约原则。这方面的研究成果已经在许多国际国内杂志上发表。

LI SHEN (Chinese: 沈力) is a descriptive and theoretic linguist. He is a Professor of Linguistics and doctoral supervisor at Doshisha University Graduate School of Culture and Information Science and Chief of Doshisha University Research Center for Linguistic Ecology, Japan. He is originally from Tianjin, China. He received his B.A. degree from Tianjin Foreign Studies University in 1982, and M.A. and Ph.D. in linguistics in Kyoto University, Japan in 1990 and 1997.

He studies the transformation and the spread of natural languages using GIS technique. Specifically, he focuses on factors that spatiotemporally affect expanding of strong dialect and reduction of weak dialect.

All languages are affected by other languages, because all languages in the world are in contact each other. However, how the languages contact each other is poorly understood. Professor Shen proposed “contact rate by walking cost*population density” to quantify the impact of a language on the other language. This completely new method leads linguistic geography.

On the other hand, he studies a difference of topological mechanism, which is different from a common cognitive model for humankind, between a morphologically complicated language (Japanese, English) and morphologically simple languages (Chinese, Thai). His research in this area has been published in many international or domestic journals.