

重生、救赎与共情：语言暴力事件的积极话语分析视角

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摘要:语言暴力事件在语言学界引起的关注,主要以批评话语分析为主。但以解构为动机的批评话语分析可以由建构性的积极话语分析作为补充,对语言暴力行为的揭露和批判也需要辅以对语言暴力受害者的同情和帮助,唤起社会对语言暴力的认识。本文以 Monica Lewinsky 的演讲 *The Price of Shame* 及听众对该演讲的回应为例,考察其中的态度资源,从积极话语分析的视角探讨语言暴力的受害者如何逆境重生,语言暴力的实施者如何悔过,大众如何认知语言欺凌的罪恶、表达对受害者的同情。

关键词:语言暴力,积极话语分析,态度

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1. 引言

语言暴力是通过语言实施的对他人造成伤害的行为,这种伤害主要体现在心理层面(Gay 1999: 14)。随着大众传媒、互联网社交平台的发展,污名化(stigmatization)、网络欺凌(cyberbullying)、人肉搜索(cyber manhunt)等新形式的语言暴力现象日趋严重(刘文宇、李珂 2017:119)。语言暴力现象在社会学、社会心理学、教育学、教育心理学等领域受关注较多,其表现形式、形成机制、社会危害、防范策略等已有广泛探讨。语言暴力事件在语言学领域的关注则以批评话语分析为主,如李妍(2009)、Saidi 和 Munemo(2012)、Santaemilia 和 Maruenda(2014)、Oluga 等(2015)、刘文宇和李珂(2017)等。

作为对批评话语分析的“反拨和补充”(朱永生 2006),积极话语分析在构建和平、和解、和谐的世界方面起到的作用也不容忽视。具体到语言暴力方面,对语言暴力行为的揭露和批判不应当是话语构建和分析的全部内容,也需要由相关话语所体现的语言暴力受害者如何走出逆境、语言暴力施加者如何悔过、大众如何对语

言暴力受害者展现同情和提供帮助等积极方面作为补充。

本文以“克林顿—莱温斯基”丑闻的女主角 Monica Lewinsky 于 2015 年所做的 TED 演讲为例,从积极话语分析的视角出发,考察其演讲本身及听众对该演讲的回应中的态度资源,探讨话语在语言暴力事件发生后发挥的建设性作用。

2. 理论基础

积极话语分析(positive discourse analysis, PDA)是 Martin 最初于 1999 年针对批评话语分析(critical discourse analysis, CDA)的局限性提出的,意在建立与之互补的话语分析方法。积极话语分析认为单纯的揭露和批判不足以解决社会问题,解构(deconstruction)虽然有必要,但并不足够;如果没有积极话语分析,我们就可能忽视了社会积极向善、和谐共融的一面(Martin 2002; 2003; 2004)。

尽管积极话语分析和批评话语分析具有西方马克思主义这一共同的哲学基础,但如前文所述,批评话语分析是解构性的,而积极话语分析是建构性的。然而,诚如胡壮麟(2012)指出,建构无法脱离解构而独立存在,积极话语分析也并不自认优于批评话语分析。两种分析路径往往可以在同一语篇中共现。对“好消息”的褒颂和期待往往是基于对“坏消息”的挞伐和反思。

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在语料的选择方面,积极话语分析注重含有弱势群体声音的语篇,分析的对象不应只是“坏消息”,还应该有“好消息”(朱永生 2006;黄会健等 2007)。积极话语分析主要关注的领域有政府向公众的道歉、种族纷争的和解、妇女解放运动的进展、土著居民对殖民统治影响的克服、外来移民对新环境的改善等等(Martin 2004)。在国内,根据韩丽芳(2017)的最新统计,2010年至今,关于积极话语分析的论文有130余篇,语料涵盖范围十分广泛,包括政治新闻、民生新闻、体育新闻、演讲、会议、广告、流行语、文学、电影、综艺节目等等。

在分析方法方面,积极话语分析主要以系统功能语言学理论,尤其是评价系统为理论指导。评价系统位于系统功能语言学层级模式中的语篇语义层,是一个人际意义系统,主要考量的是话语使用者对话语内容所表达的立场和态度,这种立场和态度的表现强度以及立场和态度的来源等等。评价系统包括三个子系统:态度(attitude)、介入(engagement)和级差(graduation),如图1所示。

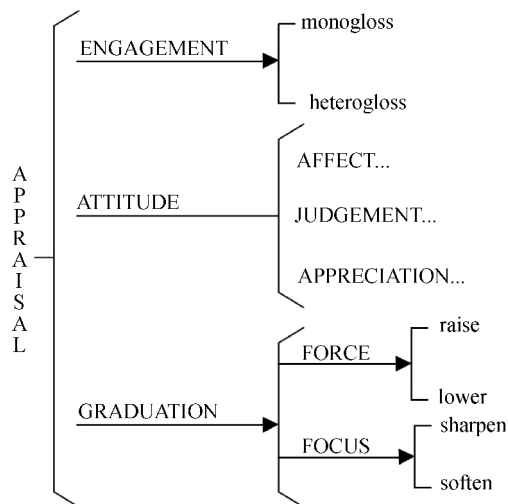


图1 评价系统(引自 Martin & White 2005:38)

其中,态度系统与积极话语分析关系最为密切。态度系统用于表达话语使用者的情感(affect)、对人物的品格的判断(judgement)以及对事物和性质的鉴赏(appreciation)。情感、判断和鉴赏这三种态度均显现为正面(positive)和负面(negative)。每种态度的侧重点有所不同:情感资源主要体现话语使用者是否快乐、安全、满意;判断资源用于评判人物是否合规、有能

力、坚忍、可靠、得体;鉴赏资源用以评价事物给话语使用者带来的反应、事物的构造和价值。话语中的态度表达可以是直接而明确的“铭刻”(inscribed)类,也可以是间接而暗含的“引发”(invoked)类。态度意义由多种多样的词汇语法资源实现,但以词汇为主(Martin 2017)。接下来的两节分别记录 Lewinsky 演讲和听众对该演讲的回应中出现的积极态度资源,第5节进行分析。

3. Lewinsky 演讲中的积极态度资源

前白宫实习生 Monica Lewinsky 在 1998 年爆出“克林顿—莱温斯基”丑闻后,在全球范围内的媒体和网络上遭受过凌厉的口诛笔伐,个人名誉受到极大的损害。沉寂多年之后, Lewinsky 再次进入公众视野,于 2015 年发表了一场题为 *The Price of Shame* 的 TED 演讲,描述自己遭到的铺天盖地的语言暴力;在诉说自己的耻辱和痛苦之后, Lewinsky 向听众讲述了语言暴力和网络欺凌的社会危害,号召人们共同抵制语言暴力,建立和谐的网络社区。同时 Lewinsky 也以自身为例,鼓励同样遭遇过语言暴力的人们鼓起勇气、走出逆境。

现将演讲后半段“建设性”的积极话语摘录如下:

Changing behavior begins with evolving beliefs. We've seen that to be true with racism, homophobia, and plenty of other biases, today and in the past. As we've changed beliefs about same-sex marriage, more people have been offered equal freedoms. When we began valuing sustainability, more people began to recycle. So as far as our culture of humiliation goes, what we need is a cultural revolution. Public shaming as a blood sport has to stop, and it's time for an intervention on the Internet and in our culture.

The shift begins with something simple, but it's not easy. We need to return to a long-held value of compassion - compassion and empathy. Online, we've got a compassion deficit, an empathy crisis.

Researcher Brené Brown said, and I quote, "Shame can't survive empathy." Shame cannot survive empathy. I've seen some very dark days in my life, and it was the compassion and empathy from my family, friends, professionals, and

sometimes even strangers that saved me. Even empathy from one person can make a difference. The theory of minority influence, proposed by social psychologist Serge Moscovici, says that even in small numbers, when there's consistency over time, change can happen. In the online world, we can foster minority influence by becoming upstanders. To become an upstander means instead of bystander apathy, we can post a positive comment for someone or report a bullying situation. Trust me, compassionate comments help abate the negativity. We can also counteract the culture by supporting organizations that deal with these kinds of issues, like the Tyler Clementi Foundation in the U. S., In the U. K., there's Anti-Bullying Pro, and in Australia, there's Project Rokit.

We talk a lot about our right to freedom of expression, but we need to talk more about our responsibility to freedom of expression. We all want to be heard, but let's acknowledge the difference between speaking up with intention and speaking up for attention. The Internet is the superhighway for the id, but online, showing empathy to others benefits us all and helps create a safer and better world. We need to communicate online with compassion, consume news with compassion, and click with compassion. Just imagine walking a mile in someone else's headline. I'd like to end on a personal note. In the past nine

months, the question I've been asked the most is why. Why now? Why was I sticking my head above the parapet? You can read between the lines in those questions, and the answer has nothing to do with politics. The top note answer was and is because it's time: time to stop tip-toeing around my past; time to stop living a life of opprobrium; and time to take back my narrative.

It's also not just about saving myself. Anyone who is suffering from shame and public humiliation needs to know one thing: You can survive it. I know it's hard. It may not be painless, quick or easy, but you can insist on a different ending to your story. Have compassion for yourself. We all deserve compassion, and to live both online and off in a more compassionate world.

对话语分析而言,可以采取“自上而下”或“自下而上”的视角。本文采用“自上而下”的角度。这就意味着分析先从人际意义的韵律(prosody)出发,向下寻求语篇中该韵律的实现方式(Martin & White 2005: 70)。我们关注的是语篇中积极、正义、向善的人际意义韵律,因而所要寻求的也是相应的词汇语法实现手段。我们需求的信息包括:态度的实现形式、评价者(appraiser)、被评价者(appraised)、态度的类别(包括情感/判断/鉴赏及各自的子类别、正面/负面)、态度的表现方式(铭刻/引发)。相关资源总结为表 1。

表 1 Lewinsky 演讲中的积极态度资源

语言形式	评价者	被评价者	情感	判断	鉴赏	方式
changing		行为		+得体		引发
evolving		信念			+价值	铭刻
true		行为的改变			+价值	铭刻
changed		信念			+反应	引发
equal		自由			+价值	铭刻
valuing		可持续发展			+价值	铭刻
recycle		人		+得体		引发
revolution		羞辱文化			+价值	引发
has to stop		公开侮辱			-价值	引发
intervention		网络与文化			+反应	引发
shift		(现状)			+反应	引发

续表

语言形式	评价者	被评价者	情感	判断	鉴赏	方式
compassion		价值观			+价值	铭刻
empathy		(行为)		+能力		铭刻
can't survive empathy	Brené Brown	耻辱			否定-反应	引发
can't survive empathy		耻辱			否定-反应	引发
saved me		他人的同情		+能力		引发
make a difference		共情		+能力		铭刻
change can happen	Serge Moscovici	(现状)			+反应	引发
upstanders		我们		+可靠		铭刻
positive		评论			+价值	铭刻
report		欺凌			-价值	引发
compassionate		评论			+价值	铭刻
abate		负面效应			-反应	引发
counteract		(不良)文化			-价值	引发
supporting		组织			+反应	铭刻
talk more		言论自由方面的责任感			+反应	引发
benefit us helps		同情他人			+反应	铭刻
safer better		世界			+价值	铭刻
with compassion		网上交流		+得体		铭刻
with compassion		消费新闻		+得体		铭刻
with compassion		点击(鼠标)		+得体		铭刻
stop		畏首畏尾			-反应	引发
stop		耻辱的生活			-反应	引发
take back		我的叙事			+反应	引发
can survive it		你		+能力		铭刻
different		结局			+价值	引发
have compassion		你自己		+得体		铭刻
deserve compassion		我们所有人		+得体		铭刻
compassionate		世界			+价值	铭刻

这里对表格中的部分记录方式做一简要说明。因为演讲者是 Monica Lewinsky, 所以语篇中的绝大部分态度资源的来源都是演讲者本人; 在评价者一栏里, 凡是空白都表示评价者默认为 Lewinsky, 只有两处评价者为其他人。在被评价者一栏里, 加括号的表示语篇中未明确出现。态度类别前加“否定”二字的, 表示态度经由语法资源(归一性)否定。另外, 有些语言形式可以体现两种态度, 如评价“世界”的 safer 和 better, 即可以看作肯定的反应, 也可以看作肯定的价值, 铭刻类的判断也可以含有引发类的鉴赏, 这里我们只选取最为典型的类别, 只标记一次。

4. 听众回应中的积极态度资源

Lewinsky 的演讲发表后, 在听众中引起了强烈的反响和共鸣。我们收集整理了 TED talk 网站上 Lewinsky 演讲页面中关注度最高的听众留言, 分析其中的积极态度资源。由于篇幅所限, 我们不可能罗列所有文字, 这里仅呈现点赞数最高的五则留言中的关键内容, 以及积极评价资源的整理结果, 如表 2 所示。其中评价者一栏所载的双字母是听众姓名的首字母缩写。

(1)

I just want you to know that my heart ached and still does for the horrible way you were treated by the American people and especially the media.

How is it that Bill Clinton could have walked out of that scandal with his dignity and go on to be one of the highest paid speakers in the world after he committed perjury as the President of the United States of America, and meanwhile, as a woman, your life was nearly destroyed?

It's so unfair on so many levels.

I'm so happy to see you speaking in public and looking great. I prayed for you many, many times.

The gender-based double standards in this country are still so incomprehensible, but I am so glad to see you doing well.

(2)

Monica - this was a great talk and it brings home to me my own shame.

I was one of the millions watching the story unfold with an air of 'schadenfreude' (the feeling of pleasure derived when one sees another fail or

suffer misfortune). I am sure we do this as it helps us avoid facing & taking responsibility for our flawed selves.

I did not analyse it at the time - instead joined in the gossip and laughter at the extraordinary situation (actually a very ordinary and common story played out in our everyday lives but made extraordinary because famous people were involved!).

If I had stopped to examine my 'glee' in watching, I would have faced my own embarrassing, naive, hurtful & silly mistakes made around the same age as Monica. As it was, my mistakes never made the world stage and I was not required to dig deep and find the courage, compassion and strength that Monica was forced by her circumstances to find. Her journey ('A Hero's Journey' - see Joseph Campbell) has resulted in her becoming a truly honourable, decent person with a wonderful compassionate & loving nature who is making a difference in the world.

Please forgive me for the part I played in your pain - I had no right to. I am a similar, flawed human very grateful for the compassion others have shown to me.

And thank you for showing us how to claim back self respect and dignity - and turning it into a gift to help others struggling to find these resources.

(3)

Bravo Monica. You deserved that standing ovation.

This is an important topic we all should ponder.

(4)

I am glad that Monica has survived what most people would not have. It is sad that so many people abandoned her (threw her under the bus) who should have known better. I am also glad that T. E. D. has given her an additional avenue in which to tell her story. When I hear from her personally, the magnitude of mental anguish she has endured by sophomoric [sic] imbeciles, it is a wonder she survived. I am not the most emotional person on the planet, but this had me tearing up. I wish her all the best in her future.

(5)

I'd like to be an upstander, to use Monica's

point. Monica, you are an absolute inspiration.
You are a light in a world with a lot of hate, and a
voice for those that find themselves shamed. I am

in awe of you, your courage and your voice.
Thank you. It's one of the best TED talks ever.
Ever.

表 2 听众回应中的积极态度资源

序号	语言形式	评价者	被评价者	情感	判断	鉴赏	方式
1	my heart ached	MD	Lewinsky 的遭遇	- 快乐			铭刻
	destroyed	MD	Lewinsky 的生活			- 构造	铭刻
	unfair	MD	Lewinsky 事件			- 反应	铭刻
	so happy	MD	Lewinsky 的公众演讲	+ 快乐			铭刻
	looking great	MD	Lewinsky		+ 合规		铭刻
	incomprehensible	MD	基于性别的双重标准			- 反应	铭刻
	glad	MD	Lewinsky 走出困境	+ 快乐			铭刻
	doing well	MD	Lewinsky		+ 合规		铭刻
2	great	CH	演讲			+ 反应	铭刻
	shame	CH	自己		- 得体		铭刻
	flawed	CH	自己		- 合规		铭刻
	extraordinary	CH	丑闻事件			+ 价值	铭刻
	ordinary common	CH	事件			+/- 价值	铭刻
	'glee'	CH	丑闻事件	+ 快乐			铭刻
	embarrassing naive hurtful silly	CH	当年自己犯下的错误	- 快乐	- 合规 - 得体		铭刻
	courage compassion strength	CH	Lewinsky		+ 能力 + 合规		铭刻
	hero's journey	Joseph Campbell	Lewinsky		+ 能力		铭刻
	honorable decent wonderful compassionate loving	CH	Lewinsky		+ 合规 + 能力 + 得体		铭刻
	making a difference	CH	Lewinsky		+ 能力		铭刻
grateful	CH	别人给予我的同情	+ 满意			铭刻	
thank you	CH	Lewinsky	+ 满意			铭刻	

续表

序号	语言形式	评价者	被评价者	情感	判断	鉴赏	方式
3	bravo	NT	Lewinsky		+能力		铭刻
	deserve that standing ovation	NT	Lewinsky		+能力		铭刻
	important	NT	演讲主题			+价值	铭刻
4	glad	DS	Lewinsky 走出逆境	+快乐			铭刻
	sad	DS	Lewinsky 为众人抛弃	-快乐			铭刻
	glad	DS	TED 给 Lewinsky 演讲的机会	+快乐			铭刻
	mental anguish	DS	Lewinsky 的不幸遭遇			-反应	铭刻
	imbecile	DS	伤害 Lewinsky 的人		-合规		铭刻
	had me tearing up	DS	Lewinsky 演讲	-快乐			铭刻
5	upstander	SM	自己		+可靠		铭刻
	absolute inspiration	SM	Lewinsky		+能力		铭刻
	a light	SM	Lewinsky		+可靠		铭刻
	a voice	SM	Lewinsky		+能力		铭刻
	in awe	SM	Lewinsky	+满意			铭刻
	thank you	SM	Lewinsky	+满意			铭刻
	one of the best	SM	Lewinsky 演讲			+价值	铭刻

5. 分析

本节对 Monica Lewinsky 的演讲选段以及五位听众对该演讲的回应中的积极评价话语试做一分析。首先看 Lewinsky 的演讲选段。

(1) 在这一段演讲中,一个十分突出的特点是情感类评价资源阙如。演讲者 Lewinsky 在演讲的这一部分已不再表达自己对任何事情的正或负面或负面的主观情绪,而是跳出个人情感之外,将关注的重心放在了网络语言暴力、网络文化以及人们在类似事件中的表现上。如果一味强调个人的悲伤、愤懑、愠怒,会使演讲变成单纯的控诉,难以从积极的方面引导和影响听众。而取消了情感话语使得语篇走向了建

设性。

(2) 在这一段演讲中,鉴赏类态度占据主流,多于判断类态度。这说明演讲者 Lewinsky 侧重于对事物和现象的评估。对于积极的信念、可持续的发展观、网络和真实世界,演讲者多给予积极的反应或价值鉴赏,意在肯定和期待一个健康、文明的人类社区。而对于羞辱他人、网络欺凌、畏首畏尾的生活态度,演讲者给予了负面评价。两者共同作用,鼓励人们正确认识语言暴力,拨乱反正,营造和谐的文化氛围。

(3) 演讲者使用判断类态度资源评价人和人的行为,这里的“人”既有听众,又有包括演讲

者在内的“我们”，还有泛指世界上的所有人。通过观察发现，这一段演讲对于人及人的行为的评价全部是正面的，积极鼓励人们塑造良好的品格，践行得体的举止。值得注意的是，判断类态度和鉴赏类态度往往密不可分，对人的判断往往含有对其行止的鉴赏，对事物的鉴赏也往往含有对其行为者的判断。

(4) 在态度的表现方式方面，铭刻类和引发类各占一半。这说明演讲者既调动了直接的态度表达，又采用了间接的态度表达。如果全部是直接的铭刻类，会显得说教感太强；如果全部用间接的引发类，又显得缺乏力量，或不达意。演讲者（实为演讲稿的撰写者）很好地在两者之间找到了平衡，尽可能高效地传递出积极的信息。

(5) 在具体词项方面，通过直接观察便可发现，这段演讲最着力凸显的名物概念，一为 compassion，一为 empathy。同情与共情，这两者均为演讲者希望人们在面对语言暴力事件时应具有的积极品质，值得反复强化。动作概念方面，则一为 change，一为 stop（或其同义语）。体现了演讲者号召人们对不良的语言暴力文化进行制止，为社会做出积极的改变。而“改变”本身也是积极话语分析揭示出的由话语构建的一个重要目标（Martin 2004）。

下面分析五位听众对 Lewinsky 演讲的回应中的积极评价话语的特点。

(1) 与 Lewinsky 本人的演讲相比，这五则听众回复的一个明显的特点是具有了为数众多的情感类评价资源。在演讲的听后感中，听众自然可以直抒胸臆，表达自己的主观情感感受。这里有 Lewinsky 本人及其演讲所触发的快乐、满意的情感，有 Lewinsky 的不幸遭遇所触发的不快乐的情感，也有通过聆听 Lewinsky 演讲而反思自己曾经的经历，触发了悔恨与感激交织的情感。这些情感的触发，正是演讲带来的积极、有建设性的影响。

(2) 在态度类别方面，这五则听众回复中另外一个明显的特点是判断类态度大大多于鉴赏类态度。这些判断类态度大多是对逆境重生的 Lewinsky 本人进行的正面判断，赞扬其如今摆脱阴霾、重回生活正轨的非凡能力。同时也有听众对通过语言暴力伤害过 Lewinsky 的人做出了负面判断，还有的听众对自己曾经的过

失做出了负面评价。Lewinsky 演讲中判断类评价对象多为普罗大众，而听众回应中的评价对象多为单独的个体。

(3) 听众的评论中最少的态度资源为鉴赏类。出现的鉴赏类资源多是对 Lewinsky 演讲本身的赞美，另有对语言暴力事件的批评。另外有一处听众对自己当年的行为的反思，该听众当初认为“克林顿—莱温斯基”丑闻事件非同寻常，自己也乐于谈论、讥讽当事人，但后来认识到对事件本身还是应该采取不褒不贬的中间态度，所以这里我们将这个态度标记为“+/-价值”。

(4) 在我们分析的五则听众的回应中，十分重要且有意思的一个特点是所有的态度表达都是铭刻类，没有出现引发类。前面我们提过，观众往往倾向于在听后感中直抒胸臆，坦诚而直率地表达肺腑之言，无需通过隐蔽、间接的方式引发各种态度。另外我们可以尝试对比演讲者和听众传播话语的不同路径。演讲者位于公众空间，话语的内容自会向公众传播开去，直接或间接的表达都无损信息传播的效度；而听众位于私密空间，话语的内容未必能够有效传递给他人。如果不多使用直接的态度表达，很可能无法获得关注，石沉大海。还有的听众反馈本身就不含有太多交流的意图，更无需使用间接修辞，径自抒发完感情便罢。

尽管囿于篇幅我们只分析了五则听众留言，但基于我们对更多听众反馈意见的观察，发现态度资源的体现模式与此基本类似，这五则听众回应具有很好的代表性。

综合以上两部分，我们不难发现，语言暴力事件中的话语构建的确含有大量向善、赞美、反思、和谐、富于建设性的因素，值得用积极的目光进行深度挖掘。态度是积极话语分析重点考察的资源，从对态度话语的分析中，我们可以看到语言暴力这样的不幸事件发生以后，人们展现出的积极行为和美好情感。这主要体现在三个方面：第一，语言暴力的受害者获得重生。语言暴力使受害者承受了巨大的心理痛苦，对受害者的危害程度甚至不亚于身体伤害，甚至可能威胁到受害者的生命（聂桂兰、张霏云 2008）。在 Lewinsky 演讲和听众回应的态度话语中，我们看到了 Lewinsky 的坚毅和新生。第二，语言

暴力的施加者得到自我救赎。这里我们抛却救赎一词的宗教意味,只看当初参与对 Lewinsky 施以语言暴力的人如何通过态度话语表达悔改之意。通过对自我以及对自我行为的重新审视,语言暴力施加者可以摒弃恶念,提升自己的德行操守。第三,唤起大众对语言暴力事件的认知及对语言暴力受害者的共情。所谓共情是指设身处地理解他人的际遇和心境的过程。从 Lewinsky 的演讲中,我们看到了唤起这种认知和共情的努力;从听众话语的态度表达中,我们也看到了积极的效果。

6. 结语

语言暴力是对语言和权力的滥用,会对他人造成精神伤害。如何揭露和批判语言暴力,长期以来以批评话语分析为主的语言学方法做出了不懈努力,取得了一定的成果。但如何修复心理伤害,如何使对他人使用过语言暴力的人真心悔过,如何建立和谐平等的言语世界,则是适合从积极话语分析的视角来研究的课题。“克林顿—莱温斯基”丑闻是一则世界知名、影响深远的丑闻事件,丑闻爆发后当事人 Monica Lewinsky 遭受的语言暴力的程度也非常人可以想象。本文关注了这一起典型案例,以丑闻爆发 17 年后 Lewinsky 的演讲以及听众对该演讲的回应为语料,整理和剖析了其中的态度资源,揭示了话语中体现的众多积极因素。尽管本文的侧重点是积极话语分析,但积极话语分析通常是以批评话语分析为基础;若着眼于更为宏观的语篇,则应使二者互为补充,任何一方都不可偏废。此外,态度系统之外,评价体系中的级差和介入两大系统对于人际意义的分析也各有助益。如果把视野扩大至概念和谋篇意义上,则关于语言暴力的研究可以推向更深更广。这些都有赖于今后进一步研究。

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Abstracts of Major Papers in This Issue

On the Effect of the Receptiveness of China's Discourse of Global Governance: A Case Study of Community of Shared Future for Mankind, by QIN Hongwu & ZHOU Xia, p. 25

An adequate account of the factors related to the receptivity of translation may contribute to the effectiveness of promoting China's solution to global governance. For that purpose, the study looks into the coverage of "mingyun gongtongti" over the past 6 years in the English media around the world, and analyzes the major factors contributing to the effectiveness of its publicity. The study finds that the solution proposed by China has major receptivity from among the bordering countries or some developing countries, which suggests China is obliged to do more to strengthen her discourse power. In addition, we should be vigilant that China's discourse segments are "borrowed with kindness" by the West and its wisdom and its plans are taken advantage of. This might further lead to the weakening of China's discourse power.

The Affective Factors of News Release Discourse from Department of Defense, by LIANG Xiaobo, p. 34

The news release discourse from Department of Defense is of a very special type, which wins intense attention from all circles, due to its significance and sensitiveness. From the perspective of context, the news release discourse of Department of Defense is characterized as high-level by elegance, seriousness and prudence, frankness and openness, eye-catching and all-concernedness, and freshness and liveliness. From the perspective of spokespersons, it is required to be cool-minded and composed, globe-minded, equal-minded, esteem-maintaining, harmoniously interactive, open-minded and transparent. From the content of the news release conference, the discourse is advisable to seek a balance between soft and tough-tones, with consideration of both internal and external matters, the integration of military and civilians, and feelings of patriotism.

A Corpus-based Study on the Representation of "The Belt and Road Initiative" in the Western Media, by SHAO Bin, CAI Yingying & YU Xiaoyan, p. 40

Since its debut in 2013, "The Belt and Road Initiative" (hereafter BRI) has drawn great attention at home and abroad. Nevertheless, there have been few studies pertaining to the image of BRI in the eyes of western media. Based on the English news collected from LexisNexis news database, this paper builds the "The Belt and Road Initiative Corpus" (hereafter BRIC) and attempts to investigate how BRI is represented in the western media. Concordance analysis is used to reveal the overall attitudes of western countries towards BRI and cluster analysis scrutinizes each individual attitude towards BRI and clusters the media with similar attitudes in the same category. In addition, keyword analysis explores different focuses on BRI from British, American, German, Australian, and New Zealand's media. It finds that (1) while a few western media intentionally misinterpret BRI and deem it as a manifestation of China's ambition to dominate the world, most of them hold positive attitudes towards BRI; (2) media of America and some countries of the British Commonwealth, such as Australia and Canada, sometimes have negative view towards BRI. On the contrary, those countries along the route, especially central and eastern European countries, are inclined to have positive view; (3) western countries vary in their focus on BRI based on their national and economic interest and ideology respectively.

Resuscitation, Redemption and Empathy: A Positive Discourse Analysis toward Language Violence, by WANG Pin, p. 49

Linguistic remarks about linguistic violence events are chiefly made from the perspective of critical discourse analysis (CDA). However, deconstruction-oriented CDA can be complemented

by constructive positive discourse analysis (PDA); exposure and criticism of linguistic violence need to be complemented by sympathy and help for its victims, and the society's concern for it. This paper observes the ATTITUDE resources in Monica Lewinsky's TED talk *The Price of Shame* and viewers' responses to it, a PDA approach to the psychological recovery of the victim of linguistic violence, the repentance of the offenders, and the general public's recognition of linguistic bullying and their empathy with the victim.

A Research Report on Language Violence in the Internet and Family Settings, by WANG Dongyan, p. 64

It has been widely recognized that language violence inflicts mental distress on victims and even worse, deprive victims of their lives. Therefore, an in-depth study on how to reduce language violence is necessitated in the construction of a harmonious society and has become a social obligation of language scholars. This research focuses on the victims of language abuse in the contexts of Internet and families. By making analyses through comparisons and contrasts of the data collected via questionnaires, this article intends to explore the reasons, manifestations, and possible impacts resulting from language violence. The article ends with feasible suggestions for the reduction of the occurrence of language violence, purification of the language environment and building of a harmonious society.

Inverse Reflections on Inverse Translation, by ZHAO Yanchun & DAI Zhengli, p. 73

The translation of Chinese culture has become a rigid demand at present, and the problem of subjectivity has been much discussed. Based on the analysis of the so-called "direct translation" by western sinologists, this paper, in the light of the query and strong denying of the current "inverse translation" from mother tongue to non-mother tongue, concludes that western sinologists could hardly shoulder the responsibility of translating Chinese culture into foreign languages, and Chinese translators need not feel dwarfed. Therefore, the theory of "inverse translation" with a touch of discrimination is utterly false. The revival of the Chinese culture is incumbent upon the Chinese scholars. On the one hand, we welcome western scholars to actively spread Chinese culture; on the other hand, Chinese scholars should also bear their own historical responsibilities.

A Knowledge Mapping Analysis of Legal Translation Studies in China (1992-2016)—Based on the 702 Research Documents of CNKI, by SHAN Yu & FAN Wuqiu, p. 85

This paper collects and sorts 702 research documents on legal translation collected by CNKI from 1992 to 2016, integrates traditional statistics and Citespace information visualization analysis technology, and conducts data analysis and map interpretation on the status quo of domestic legal translation research. Through the presentation of data contents such as highly cited literature, highly influential authors, high-frequency keywords, and mainstream academic groups, based on data statistics and rational analysis, it strives to objectively present the development of domestic legal translation research in the past 25 years and explore the sustainable development path of legal translation research.

The Conveying of Speech, Image and Meaning in Novel Translation—Take *The Moon Opera* and *Red Sorghum* as an Example, by XU Li & LIU Huawen, p. 94

Speech, image and meaning are the three key elements in Chinese language philosophy. The relationship among them represents the traditional Chinese language philosophy and promotes people's understanding of the expressive function of language. No matter in Chinese language or in its English translation, the relationship among speech, image and meaning needs allocating. The literature translation is the result of translators' conveying of relationship among speech, image and meaning. By looking at Howard Goldblatt's translation of "*The Moon Opera*" and "*Red Sorghum*", we may find out three ways of conveying of speech, image and meaning. They are first, second and third levels. First level is faithful conveying of speech, image and meaning in the translated version. Second level is only two of the three elements are faithfully conveyed into the translated version. Third level is only one of the three elements, namely meaning, is faithfully conveyed into the translated version.