

Interpersonal Pragmatic Analysis of Thank Words in "A Dream of Red Mansions"

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Abstract: Thank you is one of the most prominent polite expressions in Chinese, which has profound historical accumulation and cultural implication. Based on the corpus analysis of gratitude in "A Dream of Red Mansions", we divide gratitude into two parts: direct gratitude and indirect gratitude, mainly from their internal structures and expressions.

1. Introduction

"A Dream of Red Mansions" is a masterpiece, and pragmatics is a new discipline in linguistics. The diversity of pragmatic expression is very important in this book [1]. Looking at the study of "A Dream of Red Mansions", there are many scholars from different angles: some from the perspective of literature, the study of its book, the study of its characters, the study of its version and so on; Some people study syntax and vocabulary from the perspective of linguistics, but there is still insufficient research on gratitude from the perspective of pragmatics.

The language constructed by human beings includes oral language, written language and body language. Body language, also known as body language, posture language and body language, is a non-verbal means of information [2]. Bi Jiwan's definition of thank-you words is: "Thank-you words are recognition of others' help and a polite act to promote interpersonal relationship, which is common to all languages and cultures [3]." In literary works, especially in the dialogue between characters, it is necessary to use thank-you words [4]. "A Dream of Red Mansions" is an encyclopedia of Chinese feudal society, in which the dialogue of characters accounts for 40%. Studying the words of thanks in "A Dream of Red Mansions" will not only help us to study the dialogue of characters, but also help us to analyze the deep connotation of the works.

"A Dream of Red Mansions", as a great work with high research value, is of great research value to linguistics. Through the analysis of relevant pragmatic cases in the book, this paper hopes to contribute its own meager strength to the interpersonal pragmatic study of gratitude in "A Dream of Red Mansions".

2. Pragmatic analysis of personal deixis

Indications reflect the relationship between discourse and context. Words used to reflect the information expressed by the relationship between discourse and context, such as pronouns, definite articles and adverbs indicating time and place, are called deixis.

From the internal structure. Indirect thank-you words include three parts: wake-up words, thank-you statements and thank-you auxiliary strategies. Language serves literature. The choice of address terms is a direct factor that reflects the relationship between characters, emotions and even characters. The vivid images of women in "A Dream of Red Mansions" are closely related to the colorful appellations used by the author. The use of these words can directly express the speaker's gratitude, at the same time, the listener can quickly understand the meaning.

Generally speaking, face-to-face conversation between people in daily life is one of the most typical ways of communication, and the indicator system is organized in a speaker-centered way. According to scholars' estimates, there are hundreds of thousands of words in body language. The meanings expressed by these huge non-verbal words are quite complex. Therefore, the classification

of body language for decades is still that the benevolent sees benevolence and the wise sees wisdom. Therefore, in communication, we should pay attention to the use environment of gratitude for language coding and decoding, so as to promote the good realization of communication [5].

Deixis can be divided into five categories, including personal deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, textual deixis and social deixis. The following is a pragmatic analysis of demonstrative words, taking the dialogue between characters in "A Dream of Red Mansions" as an example. Let's take the English-Chinese conversation as an example.

Example 1:

Translation: (Jia Yucun) "What are you watching from your gate sir?"

(Zhen Shiyin) "You couldn't have arrived at a better moment..."

This example is selected from Yang Xianyi's translation, which has great appreciation value. The highlight of this translation lies in the translation of personal deixis. Mr. Yang Xianyi translated the appellations "old gentleman" and "brother" in the original text of "A Dream of Red Mansions" into personal pronouns "sir" and "you", respectively, as the subject of the sentence. It can be seen from Cao Xueqin's language that in order to show respect for Zhen Shiyin and avoid repeated use of personal demonstrative pronouns, Jia Yucun changed the first address to "old gentleman" to show respect.

3. Pragmatic analysis of people's reference

In specific verbal communication, people sometimes use some supernatural personal reference in violation of the conventional propositional usage of personal indication under the context, so there is marked reference phenomenon that the grammatical category of person or number does not correspond to the role relationship of speech act participants [6]. Different from the means of analyzing discourse cohesion from the perspective of discourse grammar and semantics, reference realizes its discourse cohesion function through deixis. However, deixis is directly related to the relationship between language structure and context, which is a pragmatic approach to discourse cohesion.

Similar to the classification of personal deixis, personal reference can be divided into three categories: first person, second person and third person according to the communication between the two parties. Here is an example of a sentence from the original book.

Example 2:

Jia Rong's wife Qin was busy laughing back (Jia Zheng's mother): "We have a house to clean up for Uncle Jia Baoyu. ancestor can rest assured, just give it to me."

Four people involved in Example 2 said that "we" undoubtedly refers to Qin Keqing and Jia Rong, which means that they are convenient to provide accommodation for Jia Baoyu; "Uncle Jia Baoyu" is Qin Keqing's address for Jia Baoyu, which is the title in the real kinship. "ancestor" is an appellation of social status, and it is a respectful name for Jia Zheng's mother. "I" naturally refers to Qin Keqing himself, trying to express that he is solely responsible for Jia Baoyu's accommodation. This kind of person's reference is very simple and easy to understand, which can be understood by a little analysis.

In "A Dream of Red Mansions", the first book in Four Great Classical Novels, the huge character system constitutes its complex relationship. Because of their different status, different characters must not be called the same. For people with different identities and relationships, there are specific ways to address them. According to the economic principle in language communication, both parties will try their best to maximize the conversation effect with the least effort, so both parties usually refer to each other with personal pronouns. Speech act theory looks at language activities from the perspective of behavior, and holds that every word people say is an illocutionary act. The illocutionary force of this sentence reflects the speaker's intention of speaking, that is, "doing things by words and deeds".

According to the investigation of personal reference in "A Dream of Red Mansions", 74% of the third-person pronouns and their referents do not correspond to each other in the singular and plural,

and the singular "He" is used by the high-ranking people to refer to the low-ranking person plural to express the speaker's disdain for the hearer or convey a negative evaluation [7].

Example 3:

Jia Lian took third sister you and said: Come and have a drink with husband's younger brother. "

The most conspicuous address in Example 3 is undoubtedly "husband's younger brother". The appellation "husband's younger brother" refers to the husband's younger brother in the appellation of relatives. Calling third sister you in this way is to achieve his own purpose, and to convey to third sister you the relationship he hopes for. This is Jia Zhen's suggestion speech act, which has achieved a good pragmatic effect in expression.

Deixis has rich pragmatic connotations in discourse cohesion. If the listener doesn't know or doesn't know much about the pragmatic intention of the speaker's words, it will inevitably affect the normal communication between the two sides and even the continuation of the conversation. Psychology holds that empathy is the shortening of psychological distance. If the retrieval of personal deixis is not affected, the higher the recognition degree of personal deixis used by the speaker, the shorter the psychological distance between the speaker and the listener.

4. Direct words of thanks

There are some obvious expressions of thanks in Chinese, which can express the intention of thanks directly and clearly, and are special means to express the function of thanks in Chinese. "Special thank-you words can be said to be a sign of direct thank-you words and special words to express gratitude, such as 'thank you' [8]." Indirect thank-you words refer to words that do not contain special thank-you words but can also play a thank-you role. When conforming to certain pragmatic principles, appellation also has its own communicative function. It not only has personal deixis function, but also has its unique social deixis function. The fact statement of thanks is the reason why the speaker should express his thanks. Thank-you auxiliary strategy refers to the auxiliary expression of thank-you, which plays a supplementary role in rendering thank-you, in order to avoid owing to each other and maintain the face of both parties.

"Thank you" is one of the customary words that express gratitude to others for their kindness in words. Commonly used words are "thank you", "thank you", "thank you" and so on. "Thank you auxiliary strategy is to avoid owing to each other, maintain the face of both sides, and carry out the auxiliary expression of thank you, which plays the role of supplementary rendering of thank you expression. When the speaker uses a certain appellation to communicate with the other party, he not only recognizes the other party's social status and social role, but also makes himself gain corresponding recognition. These internal structures cooperate with each other and skillfully form the basic expression structure of direct thank you.

In the first eighty times of a dream of red mansions, we searched for 146 items related to "thank you" with "thank you" as the search content, and excluded 13 items that expressed non-gratitude. They are: There are six items of "Xie Hua" indicating withered flowers, three items of "Xie surname" indicating surname, one item of "Xie Jia" and one item of "Xie Shi" indicating farewell from home, one item of "Xie sin" indicating appealing for punishment, and one item of "Xie makeup" indicating "removing makeup". To sum up, there are 133 items that express direct gratitude with "thank you" as the core word (see Figure 1).

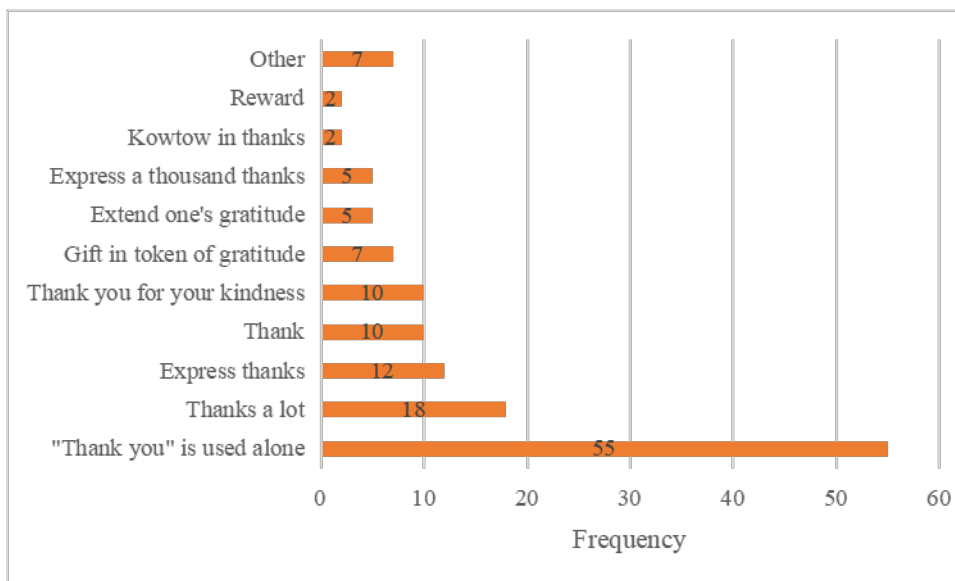


Figure 1 Statistical table of the frequency of the first 80 times of "A Dream of Red Mansions" with "thank you" as the core

It can be seen from Figure 1 that "thank you", the frequency of word list is the most frequent, which is close to half of the total, while the other ratios are small, and there are many single frequencies.

In expression, the word "thank you" is usually followed by a noun, a noun phrase or a part-time sentence. We express it in the form of "thank you x", which can be a person, an object or a discourse. Among them, "X" can be a direct object, an indirect object, a single object or a double object. For example:

Example 4:

When Jia Rui heard this, he was out of his wits. He only said, "My good nephew, he only said that he didn't see me. I will thank you heavily tomorrow."

Example 4 "thank you" is followed by the object "you", which is often used in "A Dream of Red Mansions", and often does not explain the specific content and form of appreciation. It's simply "thank you", "thank me" and "thank him", which often appear among people who are close to each other. Usually, the speaker is at the top of social status, and it is also used in situations where the situation is more urgent and random and the speaker is more emotional.

5. Indirect words of thanks

Sometimes, we express our gratitude clearly and clearly, which makes the other party feel strange. Direct thanks often stick to the expression of gratitude that alienates both sides. Therefore, between relatives and friends, direct thanks are used less, but indirect thanks are used more [9]. In "A Dream of Red Mansions", in addition to direct gratitude, indirect gratitude is also widely used, especially among close-knit people. "A Dream of Red Mansions" is an encyclopedia of Chinese society. Under the influence of different figures, different classes and different situations, there are many differences in the use of thanks.

Since indirect thank-you words do not contain special thank-you words, thank-you auxiliary strategies are no longer auxiliary thank-you expressions, but become the center of thank-you expressions.

Caring can not only fully express gratitude, but also narrow the distance between the two sides and make the other side feel that you are thinking of him. This form is widely used in different levels of society. The high-ranking person can show his approachability when using it, while the low-ranking person can make the high-ranking person feel concerned about himself and help to communicate with his superiors. For example:

Example 5:

(Second sister you): "thanks to the elder sister care. For me, my sister also don't know how

much leisure ... "

Second sister you thanked Pinger for taking care of her, and also cared that Pinger had received a lot of anger for herself. Pinger could feel her concern for herself, and everything she suffered and suffered on weekdays was worth it. After the second sister said this sentence, "Pinger couldn't help crying".

Declarative sentence is the most common form of expression. It expresses gratitude in a declarative tone, which has both positive and negative forms. It is precisely because of its universality that it has colorful and different expressions, and it is the most flexible application of all types. For example:

Example 6:

The woman smiled and said, "It's expensive for girls to enjoy wine."

Sorry: The beneficiary apologizes for causing trouble to the beneficiary because of his own benefit, so as to express his gratitude, which is more sincere than the direct expression of gratitude. It not only contains the information that the beneficiaries owe favors to the beneficiaries, but also recognizes the face given by the beneficiaries. For example:

Example 7:

Grandma Liu said, "Don't dare to spend more money. After being disturbed for a few days, I took it away and became more and more uneasy. "

Pinger helped Grandma Liu to do some things, and Grandma Liu thanked her in the form of an apology. Not only express your sorry for disturbing you for many days, but also express your gratitude. In Jia's home, Grandma Liu is a poor outsider with low status, and her sorry expression not only accords with her own identity, but also highlights her true feelings.

6. Conclusions

To sum up, we mainly analyze the internal structure of direct thank-you words, the usage of special thank-you words, and the expressions of personal deixis and person reference. With this series of analyses, we have interpreted the masterpiece "A Dream of Red Mansions" from a brand-new perspective, which has strengthened our ability to distinguish differences in gratitude. Of course, due to the limitation of knowledge, the analysis is not comprehensive and detailed enough. Therefore, we need to make further research on this subject in the future.

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