文獻引用選例

本週我以劉紀蕙的"The Gaze of Revolt: Chen Chieh-Jen's historical images and his aesthetic of horror"及 Stella Accorinti 的 "GEORGES BATAILLE. An approach to 'the impossible'"兩篇文論的 introduction 部分以及宋國誠的書評《閱讀後現代》酒神的影舞者一喬治·巴塔耶的「反哲學夢遊」篇(一)與篇(二)部分來說明在正式論文與較一般的書評中,以上幾位如何處裡文獻引用及轉述。

方法上,我則按照老師於上週課程中所採用之分類法,大致分爲(1)直接引用、(2)引用並附加說明或產名其與作者的論點關係、(3)關鍵字/句引用,以及(4)轉述改寫。然而透過下列例子可看出,不論在關鍵字(句)引用或轉述改寫部分時,作者往往也順帶擴大說明;有時更進一步地結合自己的論點觀察,印證或是推翻引用的部份以強調原引言之作者在相同概念或詮釋或分析上之缺失與不足之處。換言之,文獻引用的形式不單限於上列四種,在我觀察到的例子中,多見「混合式」,特別多的便是引用一部份,接著分析時置入關鍵字,解釋時選擇改寫方式再帶入自己觀點與見解。

在本次作業的例子中,我發現有個問題可能會模糊讀者理解判斷:在改寫轉述上以及作者解釋分析上會有一種模糊地帶的情況發生(我或許在此就暫時稱其爲「類」改寫/轉述)。「類」改寫多半讀來像是作者個人的分析,卻又不排除是轉述中穿插解釋原轉述部分,只是其缺乏標註被轉述作者/品資訊,因而困擾讀者之辨認。就算將之視爲作者個人見解分析卻又不免懷疑那不失爲轉述的可能性。又這樣的例子在下列宋國誠的書評裡較常見。另一種「類」改寫便是作者會指出人名(A 認爲,B 如何),說明 A/B 對某觀點之普遍見解與立場,這樣的轉述方式我以爲是來自作者對特定對象之作品與立場有一個程度以上之了解,然後在處裡的時候不採取特地對象之特定作品中的某部份;因爲這種 general 的詮釋來自作者對特定對象作品與立場的一個 collective value。 這種情況 (出現在第二篇例子)又不完全是一種分析或觀察,也非全然的改寫。而這塊模糊地帶其實也常發生在過去自己的寫作裡,如今看到他人這樣處裡而讓身爲讀者的自己產生困惑時,也開始警惕自己避免採用這樣的方式寫作,以免造成讀者可能的困惑。

下列例子中,紅字爲作者對引文作者之觀點與見解,藍字爲關鍵字/句,紫色爲作者對引文之詮釋及延伸討論。

例一: Liu, Joyce C. H., "The Gaze of Revolt: Chen Chieh-Jen's historical images and his aesthetic of horror"

I. Direct quotations:

- **a.** There looms, within abjection, one of those violent, dark revolts of being, directed against a threat that seems to emanate from an exorbitant outside or inside, ejected beyond the scope of the possible, the tolerable, the thinkable.
 - ---Julia Kristeva, Powers of Horror
- **b.** History has been lingchi-ed, that is, chopped and severed as human

bodies. Violence is also gradually internalized, institutionalized and hidden. We do not see where we are and what was before us. We do not see the violence of history or that of the State either. That is the reason why we need to gaze at the images of horror and penetrate through them. Is the dark abyss of wounds not the very crack that we need to pass through so as to arrive at the state of full-realization and self-abandonment?

--- Chen Chieh-Jen, About the Forms of My Works

(在上例中,劉紀蕙透過引用 Kristeva 在 Powers of Horror 和陳界仁在其創作自述中的一段話作爲其論文開端。劉在本篇裡採用精神分析來分析陳界仁的圖像作品,陳的作品被劉視爲是一種自中國到台灣的創傷歷史再現。而劉主要以 Kristeva 的理論來與陳的圖像文本進行對話;透過這兩個直接引用的例子,可以感受到整篇文論所採取的態度以及可能會有的立場,有關所謂力量、恐怖、壓抑、「失語」歷史、有關創傷等;對我而言也帶出了一個氛圍,纏繞某種抑鬱的沉重,也讓讀者預先知道本篇所要談論的中心主題。)

c. Thomas Gold has rightly observed that, "a quest for a unique Taiwan identity began in the mid-1970's and gathered steam with Taiwan's increased diplomatic isolation and the rise of the tangwai" (61); in 1990's, after the lifting of the Martial Law, "defining Taiwanese identity is still a process at the stage of rediscovering a history comprised of a diverse array of components, but it has become a conscious project" (64). Such identity construction discourse shaped itself in all cultural forms in Taiwan, including public debates, political campaigns, scholarship, drama, dance, literature, film, and naturally also visual arts.

(本段落中劉認爲 Gold 正確地觀察到(上文紅字)台灣身分認知與建構的過程, quotations 皆屬直接引文,最後劉在紫色字部分延伸解釋並觸及其餘本文論中所要討論之身分建構議題,透過其選擇之引文來確立/保證其對於台灣身分建構之型塑過程與此一進程原因的觀點並非空穴來風或僅止於個人觀察、假設;其實這樣的情況其實早以被他人觀察發現並分析。又本例子亦屬於下述的 quotations followed with extended interpretations的分類。)

II. Quotations followed with interpretations/explanations:

a. See example c from the above category.

III. Key words / key phrases:

- **a.** We need to go into "certain local systems" in order to analyze "the structure and evolution of mentalities" ("Mentalities: a history of ambiguity," 174).
- b. This gaze of revolt indicates the emergence of a "culture of revolt," as

discussed by Julia Kristeva in her recent book *The Sense and Non-Sense of Revolt.*

(例 a 藍色字爲關鍵字,劉後註明關鍵字出處"Mentalities: a history of ambiguity,"。例 b 藍字則出自於 Kristeva 的 *The Sense and Non-Sense of Revolt*。而 revolt 一詞的意義在陳作品中是劉透過 Kristeva 切入的一點,而 revolt 的圖像更是陳這系列作品給大眾的普遍觀感。)

IV. Paraphrases:

- **a.** We are here dealing with the history of mentalities, as suggested by Jacques le Goff, for example, the mode of thinking, internalized structure of punishment, and the plurality of subjectivity and identity, which may not be recorded in written words.
- **b.** Visual images, and the codes that art operates, Jacques le Goff has pointed out, could be independent to its historical environment.
- **c.** For Kristeva, the "culture of revolt" has the ability to resist the normalizing powers of regulation and punishment. This regulation, though neither totalitarianism nor fascism, represents the invisible power surrounding us, from fundamentalism, nationalism, to nonpunitive legislation, delaying tactics, media theatricalization, and so on. (The Sense and Nonsense of Revolt 4-9)

(本段改述亦包含分類 III 中之「關鍵字/句」引用)

d. Kristeva continues to explain her use of "revolt" that it is not in the sense of transgression but to describe the process of the analysand's retrieving his memory and beginning his work of anamnesis with the analyst.

(本段改述亦包含分類 III 中之「關鍵字/句」引用;由於劉在本段之前已 說明 revolt 一詞之出處,因此讀者已知道其來自 Kristeva 並曉得自哪本 文集)

e. In anamnesis, and in literature and art, Kristeva suggests, the subject/artist retrieves his memories of the trauma, worked through and worked out his problems, through repetition and free association in transference, revealed the artistic experience of human subject and the subject's psychical space is thus renewed (28)

(在本次作業採用的例子當中,劉紀蕙老師處理文獻的方式相當清楚,老師個人觀點與轉述部分不會發生所謂的模糊地帶,因此在理解上很明確地可以看出引言出處以及其在本文論與陳圖像文本的對話方式)

Example 2: Accorinti, Stella, "GEORGES BATAILLE. An approach to 'the impossible'"

I. Direct quotations:

- **a.** "Life has always taken place in a tumult without apparent cohesion, but it only finds its grandeur and its reality in ecstasy and in ecstatic love."
 - --- George Bataille, Visions of Excess
- **b.** "To place oneself in the position of God is painful: being God is equivalent to being tortured. For being God means that one is in harmony with all that is, including the worst. The existence of the worst evils is unimaginable unless God willed them."
 - --- Marguerite Duras, Outside: Selected Writings
- c. "Sacrifice is nothing other than the production of sacred things."
 - --- George Bataille, Visions of Excess
- **d.** "Beauty is desired in order that it may be befouled; not for its own sake, but for the joy brought by the certainty of profaning it."
 - --- George Bataille, Eroticism
- **e.** It is usual to hear: "You say that truth does not exist, yet you claim that what you are saying is the truth." This is Karl-Otto Apel's view, known as performative auto contradiction.
- f. "The essence of morality is a questioning about morality; and the decisive move of human life is to use ceaselessly all light to look for the origin of the opposition between good and evil."
 - --- George Bataille, Eroticism
- g. "The anguish of the neurotic individual is the same as that of the saint. The neurotic and the saint are engaged in the same battle. Their blood flows from similar wounds. But the first one gasps and the other one gives."
 - --- George Bataille, Eroticism
- **h.** "Eroticism is assenting to life even in death."
 - --- George Bataille, Eroticism
- i. "Sanity is the lot of those who are most obtuse, for lucidity destroys one's equilibrium: it is unhealthy to honestly endure the labors of the mind which incessantly contradict what they have just established."
 - --- George Bataille, Eroticism
- **j.** "Bataille does indeed suffer from all manner of faults at the level of methodology, often crushing together statistical studies, myth, dialectics, genealogy, poetry and appeals to biological 'fact'.
 - --- Mark Douglas Price, 2004
- **k.** "Anybody interested in the darker side of the arts, social sciences and humanities, or who is interested in destroying their lives as utile subjects should read this book. [Eroticism]"
 - --- Mark Douglas Price, 2004

(本篇文論之作者在前言之前大量引用巴塔耶作品 *Eroticism* 以及 *Visions of Excess* 與 Mark Douglas Price 對巴塔耶作品之態度與見解,以及 Duras 在 *Outside: Selected Writings* 中的一段。這種在第一

時間見到時還有些搞不清楚狀況,與劉紀蕙的重點式兩項引用又不同, 實在很難理解作者的目的爲何。)

II. Quotations followed with interpretations/explanations:

a. Weston seems to have identified a paradox, and Bataille's notion of the "impossibility" is part of Weston's identification.

III. Paraphrases + author's interpretations (pro / against the paraphrased):

- **a.** A problem emerges in the way that Michael Weston, in his *Philosophy, Literature and the Human Good*, presents the criticisms of traditional metaphysical, with Bataille as example: each thinker who seeks to review a conventional standard or measure, doing a negation in front of this, seems to end up making their own claim to universality, or their own claim of truth.
- **b.** When Nietzsche rejects Kant's metaphysical standard, edifying the Will of Power as an unending process of self-creation, a movement that reifies becoming and art (as the self-creation), is he moving all his concepts into a level of universal truth? If we are to believe in Weston writings, it seems that one needs access to metaphysical concepts such as truth, essence and other of similar categorizations, in order to realize Nietzsche's prescriptions for self- creation, and indeed Nietzsche's *Ubermensch* paradoxically represents a metaphysical ideal even as he seeks to undermine all universally valid truths.

(作者統合其對尼采抨擊形上之論點透露出其同意尼采那似非而是的形上 論點—去中心跟去真理?所以此處是分析還是算文獻引用?兩者皆是)

Example 2: 宋國誠。《閱讀後現代》酒神的影舞者—喬治·巴塔耶的「反哲學夢遊」(一)(二)

I. Quotations + interpretations/explanations:

a. 巴塔耶要求他的讀者把《愛華妲夫人》看成是一部嚴肅的作品,而作品的嚴肅性就在於如何拋棄傳統的認知禁忌,面對真實的人本身,儘管他實際上是以絕望的心情來面對讀者的期待,在一處註腳中巴塔耶寫道:「只有心靈受了無法癒合的傷,什麼藥都治不好傷的人才能理解我......」。

(上例中,宋雖有標明其引用出自巴塔耶的作品《愛華妲夫人》,然並 未註明引言頁數)

b. 美國人類學家馬塞爾·牟斯在《禮物:舊社會中交換的形式與功能》 一書中,提出了「禮物經濟」的概念。牟斯考察了西北美洲和南太 平洋地區許多部落的交換形式,牟斯發現一種被稱爲「誇富宴」的習俗,這是一種宴請與送禮的盛大儀式,宴會主人和所有族人都要出席,宴會和禮品都極度奢侈,形成一種顯露財富的競爭。社會地位較高的一方爲了保護自己的地位送出大量禮品,而社會地位較低的一方爲挑戰前一方以獲得較高的社會地位,也傾其所有,設宴送禮。牟斯寫道:某些誇富宴制度中,主角不得不耗盡家財到分文不剩的地步。因爲凡能藉無止盡地消費以炫耀家財的富人,終必贏得美譽。……無論是兒女的婚姻或個人在群眾中的地位,都完全取決於各種施與報的誇富宴過程。……當別人的回報可以毫無疑問地接受時,有人卻會毀壞禮物,只爲了顯示自己其實並不想收取任何回報。在這種情況下,整箱的燭魚或鯨油、房屋以及成千的氈毯都付諸一炬;最珍貴的銅器也被打碎敲爛丟入海底,如此這般地把對手擊潰(馬塞爾・牟斯(Marcel Mauss),《禮物:舊社會中交換的形式與功能》,汪珍官、何翠萍譯,台北:遠流,1989、頁 52)。

(本段藍色字詞爲關鍵字與引用,皆出自 Mauss 的《禮物:舊社會中交換的形式與功能》,又黑色文字部分可算是概述部落中「誇富宴」形式,可視爲下列引言之改寫。)

II. Key words / key phrases + interpretations:

a. 他[巴塔耶]所提出的「非生產性/耗費」、內在經驗與「異質學」的觀點,是一種在真確而明晰地透視了理性主義的恐怖性之後而提出的「反奴役的哲學」,一種真正試圖超越人自身的異化而尋求徹底解放的「反哲學」。

(藍色字句爲關鍵詞,紫色爲作者理解後的轉述,不過出處頁數並未闡明。)

b. 巴塔耶作爲一位奇特而富於爭議的作家,他獨樹一格的色情描寫,以及文學論述上主張的「低級唯物主義」(le bas matérialisme)觀點,對其身後的後現代主義思潮產生了重大的影響。

(藍色字句爲關鍵詞,紫色爲作者對巴塔耶對後現代思潮影響的件解,不過關鍵字出處並未闡明。)

III. Paraphrases+interpretations:

a. 巴塔耶<mark>旨在表明</mark>,性,作爲人的極樂境界,一如死亡作爲人的極苦境界,已被傳統的認知視爲禁忌,它表現爲將性視爲淫穢和輕浮而加以鄙視,以及將死亡視爲恐怖和悲痛而設法迴避。然而兩種禁忌都是對人的存在基礎的漠視,因爲,欲望與恐懼是人存在的一切,但這兩者不是分離的,而是具有共享本源的同一性,那就是虛無性。快樂沒有永恆,正如死亡一次就夠。

(紅字爲作者認爲巴塔耶論述或作品中的目的性,後續黑色部分以轉述爲主,但又不無可能是宋本人的詮釋,因爲毫無觀念出處資訊,所以此處我視爲「類」轉述。)

b. 在巴塔耶看來,所謂規律化的日常生活,就是禁忌所畫下的限圈, 而一切帶著人類真實情感、內在經驗、靈魂意志的白日夢、幻想、 潛意識等等精神事件,都在「受禁」之列。受禁是一種用來對付一 切旨在敲開日常生活之強制性與欺騙性的反制意識,但實質上,禁 忌就是對人的真實性的誹謗。

(轉述或作者個人對巴塔耶作品或態度的 overall 解讀?若是轉述則缺乏來源出處資訊。)

c. 在巴塔耶的歷史理論中,他<mark>致力於重新挖掘</mark>被消音、被壓抑的「否定歷史」,即作爲今日被策立爲歷史正統之理性的對立面的被簡約化、被同質化的「差異的歷史」。

(紅字爲作者認爲巴塔耶在其歷史理論中之工作,藍字爲關鍵字)

d. 通過挪用人類學家馬塞爾·牟斯(Marcel Mauss)關於「誇富宴」 (potlatch)的觀點,巴塔耶表明人類原初社會的經濟除了以「保存」 為原則的「物物交換」之外,還盛行著一種非生產性的耗費。「奢侈、哀悼、戰爭、宗教膜拜、豪華墓碑的建造、游戲、奇觀、藝術、反常性行爲」(「色情、耗費與普遍經濟一喬治·巴塔耶文選」,長春:吉林人民,頁27)等等。耗費經濟的存在,表明人類社會活動的本質,從來就不是單一化的建立在功利性的「效用經濟」之上。以「快感」為其自身之目的的耗費經濟,履行著更爲多元化的社會屬性,它意味著以遲延快感爲手段、以生產和占有爲目的的效用經濟,從來沒有真正戰勝耗費經濟,「快感」作爲一種歷史主流之下的「暗流」,始終是一個無法驅逐的誘惑。

(紅色部分爲作者判斷巴塔耶之觀點,本段落包含了作者消化理解後之轉述改寫與詮釋,置入 keywords 與相關之引言)

e. 巴塔耶表明,「耗費」(consumation)——種純粹的給予和付出,一種非交換、非占有的「散財」行動,一種無法用某種尺度來衡量的,幾近瘋狂式的追求損失、犧牲、破壞、饋贈、誇耀等等方式,來進行我們目前稱之爲「經濟」的行爲,才是人類原初社會的一般屬性。耗費經濟遵循的是今日我們難以理解的「缺失原則」(loss),人們可以在至今存留的「普遍經驗的少數例子」中得到說明,諸如宗教儀式的獻祭,一切競爭性的游戲如賭博和賽馬,以及一切以「象徵性耗費」爲自身之目的的藝術活動。

(紅色部分爲作者判斷巴塔耶之觀點,轉述&keywords&詮釋爲主; 紫色部分爲巴塔耶說法亦或宋的分析?)

f. 巴塔耶暗示,耗費經濟追求的是一種旨在體現和享受歡愉、激情、 快感、滿足等等人類自身目的行爲,例如人們對「寶石」的熱愛, 由於作爲奢侈品的寶石承擔著「性愛」的職責,它具有一種指向愛情之神聖性的象徵價值,因此寶石具有使一切仿製品黯然失效的唯一價值。這種價值顯然不在於交換性和保存性,作爲奢侈品,它的昂貴性也不再它的價格和稀有性,而是它作爲承諾、責任的象徵性,一種指向以愛情爲方向的性愛歡愉的至高性。

(紅色部分爲作者判斷巴塔耶之觀點,然後頭轉述還是沒有處理來源。)

g. 受到牟斯的影響,巴塔耶認爲古典社會的財富原則不是建立在占有和攫取,而是破壞和喪失。爲了突顯「非占有性」,巴塔耶認同了牟斯「禮物經濟之交換性」的觀點,並且認爲這種古典交換形式是一種「非占有的交換形式」。然而,從非占有的交換「轉向」占有性交換的歷史進程,顯然是一個難以分析的難題。巴塔耶認爲,作爲兩種對立性(生產 vs 非生產)的經濟關係,其本身「直接表現爲某種帶功利性的關係」,只是因爲人們並不關心保存的問題,以致於歷史的經濟形式「仍舊不過是屈從於耗費的手段」(:「色情、耗費與普遍經濟一喬治·巴塔耶文選」,頁 30)。顯然,巴塔耶看來,即使在古典交換形式中,耗費依然履行著某種「功利性」的目的,只是功利性目的的經濟行爲採取或借助於「耗費」的形式,而占有也只是作爲耗費的剩餘物而獲得保留,換言之,從「牟斯一巴塔耶/禮物一交換」的脈絡來說,耗費本身帶有「交換」的意義,只不過交換的對象不是「物的保存」本身,而是權力、威望、地位、階級等等。直到德里達(J. Derrida)提出「禮物經濟的可能性」,禮物經濟才遭到了否定。

(紅色部分爲作者評判巴塔耶之觀點立場;本段包含數個關鍵字,引言部分有給一項來源,紫色部分爲作者之分析與詮釋,不過最後關於 Derrida 所提出的「禮物經濟的可能性」一關鍵詞的來源應當要說明。)

(資料整理 黃郁文 Aeon)