

Study on the Realization Means of Attitude in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*

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Abstract

This paper uses quantitative and qualitative methods to study the three levels of attitude realization means in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* and its interpersonal meaning. It is found that adjectives are the most frequently used at lexical level, followed by nouns and verbs, and prepositions and adverbs are used much less; At grammatical level, the first and third grammatical sentence patterns as well as several variants of the first pattern are the more used in the text; At clause mood level, interrogative mood is the most frequently used, including rhetorical mood, wh- and yes / no interrogative mood, then follows the interjective mood and imperative mood. Finally, concerning the interpersonal meanings from the perspective of cognitive and communication effects, these attitude realization means in the text is mainly conducive to enhancing the persuasiveness of the content, deepening the readers' understanding and arousing their thinking and resonance.

Keywords: Attitude, realization means, interpersonal meaning, the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*

1. Introduction

As the foundation work of Marxism, there is no doubt that the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* (the *Manifesto* for short) has far-reaching influence since it came into being. Both its guiding significance to the Communist movement and the basic ideological core of its historical materialism have left deep impression in the development of world history. However, it is curious how this modest pamphlet conveys such profound thoughts and attitudes with great influence through the writing.

According to previous studies, linguistic studies on text of the *Manifesto* are relatively limited, and most of them focus on stylistic rhetoric (Lu Jiaojiao 2017, Liu Jianjun 2018, Qiu Shaoming 2018), cognitive metaphor (Han Yanmei 2013, Zhou Zilun, 2017a, 2017b, 2018), language features (Lu Jiaojiao, 2017) and translation (Li Tianxin 2018, Zhang Die 2019, Zhou Zilun, Su Jian 2019) Therefore, this study focuses on the interpersonal function of the discourse content of *Manifesto*, especially the attitude realization based on the appraisal theory. However, most of the previous studies on the attitude from the perspective of appraisal theory are limited to Martin's theoretical framework, while there are few empirical studies on the multi-level realization means of attitude (Zhang Liping, 2007, Li Chengchen, Jiang Guiying). Thus, combined with these two points, this paper will focus on exploring the characteristics of the attitude realization means in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* and its interpersonal significance.

The following will elaborate the three-level theoretical framework of this study, the research design including the specific research subject, research question, research methods and the general research procedures. In the fourth section, we will focus on the embodiment

of attitude realization in the *Manifesto* and its interpersonal significance for readers to communicate with the author and the text. The final conclusion will summarize major findings and implications. Next, the theoretical basis of this paper will be interpreted.

2. Theoretical Foundation

Based on Martin's appraisal theory, this paper focuses on the realization of attitude in the text, which is the core system of appraisal theory. Through the theoretical research of previous scholars, we have known that Martin's attitude system is mainly based on the lexical level, that is, the research of attitude based on lexical respect. So, it is not hard to find that vocabulary is an important means of attitude realization, but Martin's attitude system is slightly lacking in the consideration of sentence level. As a supplement for the realization of attitude in discourse language, Hunston and Sinclair (2000) summarized put forward six kinds of grammatical sentence patterns which can reflect attitude, as shown in the table 1 below. By observing these sentence patterns, it is also not difficult to find that most of them are declarative sentences that can carry attitude expression. Can the sentences with other moods show appraisal attitude besides declarative mood? For this question, there are two considerations in the following. One is that, apart from declarative mood, other moods are more intense in emotional expression at least. Another one lie in that, mood and appraisal system generally belong to the category of interpersonal function and system. Therefore, it is regarded here as one of the ways of attitude realization.

To sum up, the theoretical framework of attitude realization in this paper consists of three levels: lexical level, grammatical sentence pattern level and clause mood level. To be specific, these means the part of speech

Table 1: Patterns used to evaluate attitude (Hunston & Sinclair, 2000: 103-110)

Grammatical sentence patterns	Examples
1) it + link verb + adjective group + clause (a finite or non-finite clause (a that-clause, wh-/how- clause, to-infinitive clause or – ing clause))	It was certain that he was much to blame. It seemed important to trust her judgement. It was surprising how many on that course had disabled children. It was wonderful talking to you the other day.
2) there + link verb + something /anything /nothing / + adjective group + about /in + noun group /-ing clause	There's something rather appealing about being able to spend the evening in a town. There is nothing sacrosanct about this unit of analysis. There is something ironic in seeing the Dalai

	<p>Lama surrounded by burly security guards.</p> <p>There isn't exactly anything romantic about trying to do a love scene under ruthless studio lights.</p> <p>There is something very American about the National Archives collection of presidential libraries.</p>
3) link verb + adjective group + to-infinite clause	<p>This book is interesting to read.</p> <p>You are right to say that.</p> <p>He is most anxious to avoid appearing weak.</p>
4) link verb + adjective group + that-clause	<p>Doctors were optimistic that he would make a full recovery.</p> <p>You are right that he didn't go to the apartment when he said he did.</p>
5) Pseudo-cleft clauses (what + link verb + adjective group (+prepositional phrase, e.g. about) + be-verb + noun group/a finite or non-finite clause) / (what + noun group + verb group + adjective group + link verb + noun group/a finite or non-finite clause)	<p>What is interesting is the tone of the statement.</p> <p>What' s very good about this play is that it broadens people's view.</p> <p>What I find so amazing is that my Dad is a very strict Hindu.</p>
6) Patterns with general nouns (adjective + general noun (+ about + noun group) + link verb + noun group/a finite or non-finite clause)	<p>The surprising thing about chess is that computers can play it so well.</p> <p>The important point is to involve them in the decision.</p>

distribution of attitude words, the grammatical sentence patterns of attitude realization, and the special mood used in the text and taking these as starting points of the research, this paper aims to investigate the main ways of attitude realization in the *Manifesto* and its effect of interpersonal communication.

3. Research Methodology

This section intends to explain clearly the research methodology of this study. Thus, this part of content interprets it from the research object, questions, methods and procedures.

3.1 Research object

First of all, as there are many English versions of the *Manifesto*, it is necessary to explain the specific research object and the access to the text. In view of the fact that the version translated by Samuel Moore in 1888 was proofread and approved by Engels, and the official website of Marxists also adopted this version. Therefore, the research text used in this study is the electronic version attained from the official website (<https://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1848/communist-manifesto/index.htm>).

3.2 Research questions

This study focuses on the following two research questions:

- (1) What is the distribution of the three-level realization of evaluation attitude in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*?
- (2) What kind of interpersonal meaning can the attitude realization in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* produce?

3.3 Research methods and procedures

This paper adopts a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods. Specifically, the quantitative method is used to count the number and display the distribution characteristics of attitude realization means in the *Manifesto*. Then, on the basis of quantitative data and through combining with the understanding of the context and content of the text, a qualitative explanation will be made, and further the practical significance of its attitude realization in the text would be explored. And considering the smooth implementation of the research, the concrete research procedures are displayed in the following:

- (1) Reading through the whole text and marking the lexical items, grammatical, sentence patterns and mood that realize attitude in the text in turn;
- (2) Counting and displaying the data and distribution of the three types of attitude realization means;
- (3) Exploring the significance of the data distribution with the example in the context;
- (4) Summarizing the practical interpersonal meanings of attitude realization in the *Manifesto*.

4. Findings and Discussion

To answer the mentioned research questions, this part of discussion has to cover three types of attitude realization in the *Manifesto* and the interpersonal meanings achieved by them. Thus, this section consists of lexical, grammatical, mood realization and interpersonal meaning of attitude in the *Manifesto*.

4.1 Lexical realization of attitude in the *Manifesto*

After marking lexical items that convey attitude in the text, the data of lexical realization of attitude is then counted and display in the table 2. As the table shown, five main types of lexes, that is adjectives, verbs, nouns, prepositions and adverbs according to their occurrences, were used to express attitude. To be specific, first three types of words were obviously more used with the total number of 495, 409 and 357 respectively. And the rest two kinds appeared only 43 and 25 times. Thus, the analysis of adjectives, verbs and nouns comes first.

Table 2: Distribution of lexical realization of attitude in the *Manifesto*

		Appreciation	Judgement	Affect	Total		Percent
Adj.	Adj.	391	89	9	489	495	37.25%
	Adj-group	5	1	0	6		
V.	V.	120	58	32	210	409	30.77%
	V-group	116	80	3	199		
N.	N.	197	71	19	287	357	26.86%
	N-group	59	11	0	70		
Prep.	Prep.	20	0	0	20	43	3.24%
	Prep-group	10	13	0	23		
Adv.	Adv.	11	9	3	23	25	1.88%
	Adv-group	2	0	0	2		
Total		931	332	66	1329	1329	100%

In terms of adjectives, the employment of a single word is much more than that of adjective-groups. And concerning its distribution, it ranks first in appreciation and then in judgment. So, it is obvious that adjectives were widely used in the *Manifesto* to convey attitude. For example, it was used to express the form of struggle, the development situation and influence of modern industry and the bourgeoisie, the life and struggle status of the working class, and the nature of various socialist ideological trends. Thus, it can be seen that adjective type is really convenient to use and more importantly, it helps a lot in a simple way concerning the expression of attitude.

Concerning the use of verbs, it can be found that, in the expression of affect, verbs are the most frequently used. For example, the verbs “desire”, “want” and “intend” were used many times to express the real views of the proletariat and the criticisms of the bourgeoisie towards communists based on its misinterpretation. And the verbs “reproach” and “be reproached” were used to express the bourgeois critical attitude towards various views of the

proletariat. In the realization of appreciation and judgment, there are a lot of single verbs and verb groups. In judgment, verb group is even more used than single verb. Combined with the text content, we can find that authors attached great importance to clarifying reasons through showing real facts, therefore presenting relevant attitude through exact action and statement of what happened and changed. For example, through the overall use of verbs and verb groups, it was to show the development of productive forces and the innovation of production mode, the revolutionary role the bourgeoisie played in history, the changes in the status and living conditions of the proletariat and other classes in bourgeois society and their choice of actual struggle, advantages and disadvantages of various forms of socialism and so on. Besides, the realization mode of verbal groups in the text in general makes the action and the accompanying effect more vivid and three-dimensional.

From the perspective of noun as the way of attitude realization, the use of single noun is obviously more than that of noun-group. And generally speaking, the noun type ranks second in the realization form of appreciation, and many nouns were used to express judgment. The type of nouns expressed the statement of the result of state or change and the description of the essence of things, such as the liberation and development of productive forces brought about by the innovation of the old mode of production, the constantly changing and unstable state in bourgeois society, the economic crisis, the status of machine vassal and poor living conditions of the proletariat, views of communists on abolishment of the private ownership, the essential characteristics of all kinds of socialist thoughts-conservative, reactionary or Utopian, and their ineffectiveness in social reform. In addition, among the lexical realization forms of affect, nouns obviously took the second place and depended on the appearance of single noun. For example, single nouns conveyed in the main body of the *Manifesto* bourgeois accusation and discontent, proletarian desire to clarify their own views, and in the preface expressed the working-class and other revolutionary parties' satisfaction with the *Manifesto*. Therefore, it rather directly realizes the emotional expression of appraisal subjects.

Different from the first three main ways of lexical realization, the number of prepositions and adverbs is much less, which plays an auxiliary role in attitude expression. Preposition mainly shows the connection between two objects. In the preposition expression of appreciation, it was mainly a single preposition, and the most common one is the objection expressed directly through "against", which indirectly shows the image and characteristics of the appraised subject in the views of appraiser. In addition, prepositional groups such as "under the command of" and "in contradiction to" reflect the relationship between two subjects. And prepositional groups beginning with "for" were often used to express purpose, then characteristics of appraised themes were more clearly manifested. In the realization of judgment, prepositions mainly expressed state of appraised themes through groups, such as "on pain of extension", and their purposes, such as "for the benefit of the working class", and inter-connection among themes, such as "in common with". Therefore, the use of these

prepositions helps to explain the characteristics of appraised themes and appraiser's attitude towards these themes. Adverbs appeared least in the attitude realization in the *Manifesto*, which is a bit unexpected. In the text, only a small number of adverbs were used to illustrate degree of some actions, such as "too much", and their way, such as "consistently", thereby implicitly reflecting the nature of appraised themes, or they explicitly reflected this point with a single adverb, such as "ruthlessly". Hence, the type of prepositions is in aid of the realization of attitude expression.

After the analysis of individual types, we may as well look at the characteristics and significance of the lexical realization of attitude in the *Manifesto* from the overall level. Generally speaking, the number of verbs and nouns type accounts for more than half of the total lexical realization, while verbs and nouns are actually the main components of a sentence frame. Therefore, it can be seen that, in fact, the explicit or implicit embodiment of attitude in the *Manifesto* is embedded in the statement and argumentation of sentences, which is mainly undertaken by the main components of sentences just like nouns and verbs. On the other hand, the narrative features of nouns and verbs, on the basis of supporting the content expression of the text, shows more objectiveness on attitude of appraisers towards appraised themes. At the same time, because of the modification and easy insertion of adjectives, it was mostly used in the modification of the main components of sentences, which plays a better role in strengthening the expression of attitude. However, prepositions and adverbs are relatively few in number, which mainly play the auxiliary role in attitude expression to present the nature of appraised themes and various relations among some of them.

In addition, it is not difficult to find that authors took a comprehensive way of lexical realizations to show attitude towards appraised themes appeared in the *Manifesto*. For example, in the following paragraph from Chapter One, the employment of successional lexical types of noun, verb and adjective with generally same positive prosodic feature makes the positive significance of development of production factors and growth of bourgeoisie and capitalism more prominent. In other words, it plays a good strengthening role in text through the combination of various types of lexical realization plus the same directional prosodic meaning.

[The discovery of America, the rounding of the Cape, opened up fresh ground (*v-group, t+val*) for the rising (*adj, +reac: quality*) bourgeoisie. The East-Indian and Chinese markets, the colonisation of America, trade with the colonies, the increase (*n, +val*) in the means of exchange and in commodities generally, gave to commerce, to navigation, to industry, an impulse (*n, +val*) never before known, and thereby, to the revolutionary (*adj, +val*) element in the tottering (*adj, -val*) feudal society, a rapid development (*adj, +val*). (Chapter 1)]

And here is another example. Its former sentence shows the impact of the capitalist system on the previous system and culture through the use of verb and adjective class and the alternation of negative and positive prosody. Then the critical attitude towards capitalism is

highlighted from the specific words and groups used in the context and the comparative effect before and after change. The latter sentence is similar to the previous example. Due to the employment of adjectives and nouns in the same direction of prosody, this summary presents an obvious negative attitude towards capitalist exploitation and its exploitation methods. Therefore, here through the comprehensive coordination of the use of nouns, verbs, adjectives type and its positive and negative prosody meaning in the context, the way of contrast highlights the changes brought about by the growth of new things, and the way of parallel strengthening emphasizes the characteristics of things. Therefore, on the one hand, it enriches the realization form of attitude, on the other hand, it also makes the presentation of attitude integrated.

[It has resolved personal worth into exchange value (*v-group, -pro*), and in place of the numberless indefeasible (*adj, +reac:quality*) chartered (*adj, +reac:quality*) freedoms, has set up that single, unconscionable (*adj, -pro*) freedom – Free Trade. In one word, for exploitation (*n, -pro*), veiled by religious and political illusions, it has substituted naked (*adj, -pro*), shameless (*adj, -pro*), direct (*adj, -pro*), brutal (*adj, -pro*) exploitation (*n, -pro*). (Chapter 1)]

4.2 Grammatical realization of attitude in the Manifesto

As we have mentioned in the framework that Hunston and Sinclair (2000) has summarized six grammatical patterns for the expression of attitude. Now, the table 8 shows a general distribution of grammatical realization of attitude in the *Manifesto*. From the table, it could be found that the total number of this grammatical realization appeared in the *Manifesto* is 20, which is not much compared with lexical realization form, so it actually demonstrates that generally speaking, this realization form at grammatical level does not take a heavy part. Besides the types used in this paper mainly focuses on the first and third, and the second, fourth, fifth and sixth are not directly used in text. For the first type appeared in the *Manifesto*, adjectives in this pattern included two kinds. One is used adjectives “self-evident” and “well-known” to show the undeniable acceptability of one thing or phenomenon, so this helps to point out what the authors say is right and enhance its credibility. Another is used adjectives “noteworthy” and “necessary” to call attention to the fact and then present the importance of this point. Then when it comes to the use of the third type, it was used to show a kind of negation meaning. Two sentences took the “too ...to” structure and the other two used

Table 3: Distribution of grammatical realization of attitude in the *Manifesto*

Grammatical sentence patterns	Chapter One	Chapter Two	Chapter Three	Chapter Four	Prefaces	Total
1) it + link verb + adjective group + clause (a finite or non-finite clause)	0	1	1	0	6	8
2) there + link verb + something /anything /nothing / + adjective group + about /in + noun group /-ing clause	0	0	0	0	0	0
3) link verb + adjective group + to-infinite clause	3	0	0	0	1	4
4) link verb + adjective group + that-clause	0	0	0	0	0	0
5) Pseudo-cleft clauses	0	0	0	0	0	0
6) Patterns with general nouns	0	0	0	0	0	0
7) Variants	4	2	0	0	2	8
Total	7	3	1	0	9	20

negative adjective prefix in the third pattern, thereby showing the negative and disapproval attitude towards appraised themes such as the bourgeoisie and bourgeois society.

In addition, apart from six patterns summarized by Hunston and Sinclair, other grammatical sentence in the *Manifesto* that can reflect attitude are all put into the seventh category, with a total of eight sentences. However, it has to be said that six of these sentences are the variant of the first type, the remaining one is kind of variant of the second type, and the other one is varied from the fifth. In the transformation of the first type, “it + link verb” is omitted, adjective group is replaced by noun group or adverb. For example, “no wonder that” has both this kind of ellipsis and substitution. Compared with direct plain statement, the “no wonder that” pattern conveys a certain attitude more obviously. “It is high time that”, “it has been the first to-infinitive” and “it is enough to-infinitive” express the particularity of the time point or event through the sentence pattern replacement of the first type, thus reflecting its significance and authors’ attitude. Besides, “there can be no doubt”, as a common sentence pattern, can be seen as a transformation of “there is nothing doubtable”. Its expression effect is similar to that of “no wonder that”, and conveys a more evident attitude of determination and self-confidence. Therefore, the content could better convince readers.

And there was no typical pseudo-cleft clause, but the structure of “what+ n-group” like “what

a limited field” emerged in text conveys an emotional attitude of surprise, although there was not noun group or a clause after the link verb in the sentence.

From the distribution of grammatical patterns in the chapters, it appears more in the preface and the first chapter. In the preface, through the use of these sentence patterns, it frankly points out the development and changes of the proletarian movement and the reality as well as the shortcomings of the *Manifesto*, and also emphasizes the significance of the *Manifesto*. Then attitude is well integrated into the whole sentence of fact or opinion. Similarly, several grammatical sentences of attitude realization in Chapter One points out the shortcomings of the bourgeoisie and its society, the other marks the occurrence, evaluation and significance of certain event. And in the second and third chapters this grammatical realization form was less used, but still it conveyed affirmative and convincing attitude with such as “no wonder that”.

4.3 Mood realization of attitude in the *Manifesto*

By reference to the mood in clause based on Systematical Functional Linguistics, four main types of mood, that is, declarative mood, interrogative mood, imperative mood and subjunctive mood are planned to be recognized in the text. According to the data results displayed in the table 9, the interrogative mood (18) is used most, then follows the declarative mood (4) and imperative mood (1), the subjunctive mood is not found in the text. Although the total number of the mood of clause rather than affirmative mood is not so large, its function could not be ignored.

Table 4: Distribution of mood in the *Manifesto*

	mood							total
	declarative mood		interrogative mood			imperative mood	subjunctive mood	
	affirmative	interjective	yes/no	wh-	rhetorical			
pre	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
C1	-	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
C2	-	4	4	4	2	0	0	14
C3	-	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
C4	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
total	-	4	4	6	8	1	0	23

More specifically speaking, among the interrogative mood, the rhetorical mood is used more than the other two types. By using rhetorical mood, the presentation of facts become more powerful and can better arouse readers' thinking and resonance. For example, “And your education! Is not that also social, and determined by the social conditions under which you educate, by the intervention direct or indirect, of society, by means of school?” This kind

of rhetorical question not only tell readers the decisive factors of bourgeois education with a strong mood, but also attain readers' comprehension and acknowledgement easier through asking for a positive and an approval answer with rhetorical mood. Also, the rhetorical mood helps emphasize the performance of neglected facts and their functions and play an important role in highlighting this kind of facts which other gentle tone does not have. Hence, it is helpful to deepen the readers' recognition and acknowledgement of such facts. For example, the sentences in the chapter one "What earlier century had even a presentiment that such productive forces slumbered in the lap of social labour?" This stresses and strengthens the significance of productive forces in the social labour, which is originally overlooked by people for decades. Besides, through expressing the negative or opposed point of view, the rhetorical mood could serve to break the beautiful illusions and finally realize the real intention of criticism. For example, the sentences in the part of criticism towards Critical-Utopian Socialism "For how can people, when once they understand their system, fail to see in it the best possible plan of the best possible state of society?" By adding this kind of rhetorical mood in place of affirmative mood, readers could be led into the set situation and then find it in reality inappropriate and unrealistic, which may have been proved by real life. Thus, this sentence with stronger mood is conducive to break unrealistic or useless idea and then realize the breakthrough in thought.

Then concerning the "wh- interrogative mood" and the "yes/no interrogative mood", these two types of questions in the text are actually answered by the author after asking questions. However, by using these kinds of interrogations and through the way of throwing out the questions and answering them, it not only points out the key problems directly and thus in some degree plays an emphasis role, but also puts forward the introduction for the statement and argumentation of the authors' own views, thereby arousing readers' the attention, interest and thinking about certain important theme. For example, the questions "And how does the bourgeoisie get over these crises?", "In what relation do the Communists stand to the proletarians as a whole?", "On what foundation is the present family, the bourgeois family, based?" and "What does this accusation reduce itself to?" These are all central topics concerned by the authors and readers, and by answering them, authors are able to demonstrate their point of views in a rather direct way towards these questions. For readers, this kind of "wh- interrogative mood" could be simpler and more direct, and then also easier to grasp and comprehend the key points and the ideas. In addition, the employment of the "yes/no interrogative mood" concentrated in the chapter two. Authors may intend to increase a kind of dialogism, on this basis, they classified and discussed different objects in the text, which makes the argument that aimed at certain objects, clearer, and then makes the overall argument more comprehensive and powerful, thereby effectively refuting the bourgeois criticism of Communists. For example, "Do you mean the property of petty artisan and of the small peasant, a form of property that preceded the bourgeois form?", "Or do you mean the

modern bourgeois private property?” In these sentences authors discussed the private property of petty artisan and the small peasant, and of the modern bourgeoisie respectively by asking questions, it seems to tell potential readers their opinions towards different objects under the same theme. Thus, it brings the effect that all the consequences of those conditions which are able to be thought are taken into account, thereby making the argument more reliable and persuasive.

And in the interjective mood, through using interjection authors intensified the mood in sentences and further emphasize their critical attitude in expressions towards bourgeoisie. For example, “Hard-won, self-acquired, self-earned property!”, “And the abolition of this state of things is called by the bourgeois, abolition of individuality and freedom!”, “Abolition of family”, “And your education!” These also concentrated in the part of criticism towards the bourgeoisie and a rebuttal to their point of view. Therefore, in the examples, bourgeois reproaches about property, personality and freedom, family and education of communists are refuted. And the beginning interjective strong mood helps lead into criticism of these in their bourgeois system. Besides, it is able to express the tough attitude, strengthen and stress the critical attitude of proletariat.

Finally, although the imperative mood only appeared once, this sentence must be deeply remembered. That is the sentence in the end “Working Men of All Countries, Unite ! ” This utterance expresses the strong affection and expectation of the authors about a united action of proletariats in the whole world fighting for their own emancipation. Thus, they use the form of imperative mood to express a kind of appeal with strong and sincere feeling. Besides, they use all capital letters to emphasize the significance of joint action worldwide. Therefore, this form using imperative mood plus capital letters play the role of appeal and emphasis in the end.

4.4 Interpersonal meanings of attitude realization means in the Manifesto

In terms of the interpersonal meanings that attitude realization means achieve, four points are summarized as follows: firstly, the three-level attitude realization methods are all reflected in the *Manifesto*. Therefore, through the diversity of attitude realization methods, readers can feel the appraiser's attitude expressed in the text in a multidimensional and three-dimensional way, and deepen their cognition, understanding and thinking of the discussion content. Secondly, through the core components of the sentence - verbs and nouns, as well as easy to insert modifier adjectives to carry the realization of attitude, it makes the reader's perception and understanding of attitude in the text more intuitive and simpler. Also, the comprehensive use of attitudinal vocabulary implementation strengthens the expression of attitude to a greater extent, so it is easier to have an impact on the reader's understanding and further arouse the readers' interest and resonance. Besides, the realization of attitude at the

level of grammatical patterns can enhance the persuasion of the readers by expressing the recognition and certainty of the opinions, and also can make opinions better attract readers' attention and thus achieve better communication effect by highlighting the shortcomings or significance of some appraised themes. Finally, based on the mood as one of the attitude realization form, the use of interrogative, interjective and imperative mood, compared with the declarative mood, obviously emphasizes a clearer and stronger attitude, that is, it can highlight the interpretation of certain points and the relative attitude. Accordingly, it is more likely to arouse readers' attention, interest and thinking, deepen their cognition and understanding of the views and attitudes in the text, and thus produce identification and resonance. On the other hand, the use of these moods in the whole narration and argumentation of the text not only strengthens the attitude, but also enhances a potential sense of dialogue with the readers, which is conducive to enhancing the persuasiveness of the text and arousing the attitude feedback and resonance of the readers.

5. Conclusion

This paper investigates three-level attitude realization means used in the *Manifesto* and interpersonal meanings they achieve. It is found that first of all, in terms of the lexical realization of attitude, adjectives are very convenient in expressing attitude due to its nature of easily insertion, so they are used the most, accounting for 37.25% of the total, and used the most in expressing appreciation. Then follows the use of verbs and nouns, accounting for 30.77% and 26.86% respectively. As the main part of the sentence, verbs and nouns used a lot in all three kinds of attitude. Through the statement of the nature, state and behavior of appraised themes, the presentation of attitude attain support in content, which makes opinions and attitude easier to be accepted and understood. Finally, prepositions and adverbs are mainly used to express appreciation, but their employment accounts for about 5% of the total, which is much less than adjectives, verbs and nouns. However, they play a great auxiliary role in clarifying attitude by presenting the state of appraised themes, the relationship between themes, and the strength of attitude. Secondly, from the perspective of grammatical realization of attitude, the first and third type of grammatical sentences pattern summarized by Hunston and Sinclair as well as variants of the first type are used more, while the other types do not appear directly in the *Manifesto*. Grammatical sentences used the first patterns and its variants mainly show the certainty and acceptance of opinions and attitude in the text, thereby enhancing its persuasiveness, and illustrate the significance of a point, thus drawing readers' attention. And sentences of the third pattern mainly shows the negative attitude towards appraised themes with the use of negative meaning. Therefore, the grammatical sentences pattern with the bearing of attitude meaning could better demonstrate the firmness and credibility of attitude in the text, express clear attitude and emphasize significance, so that readers can more easily perceive and understand the attitude expression in the text by

focusing on the appearance of grammatical sentences patterns, and then achieve better communication effect. Furthermore, as far as the mood realization of attitude is concerned, except for affirmative mood, the most frequently used clause mood in the *Manifesto* is interrogative mood (18), including rhetorical mood (8), wh- interrogative mood (6) and yes / no interrogative mood (4), followed by interjective mood (4) and imperative mood (1). Generally speaking, the use of these clauses makes the attitude expression more explicit and stronger. More specifically, the use of wh- interrogative mood marks the key issues and shows a curious attitude. The use of yes / no interrogative mood enhances the dialogism and argumentation, and shows the attitude of refuting and disapproving the bourgeois views. The use of interjective mood strengthens the surprise and disapproval of the bourgeois criticism of the proletarian views. The imperative mood used at the end of the whole text expresses a strong appeal and inspiring emotional attitude. Finally, the interpersonal meanings achieved by above mentioned three-level attitude realization could be categorized into two viewpoints. One is that from the cognitive point of view, readers can perceive the attitude expression in the text from the multi-dimensional means of attitude realization, so that they can better recognize and understand the content, views and attitude expressed in the Manifesto. The another is that from the perspective of communication effect, on the one hand, three means of attitude realization of the *Manifesto* enhance the potential dialogism, which is more likely to cause readers to pay attention to and think about the opinions and attitudes expressed in the text; on the other hand, it makes the attitude expression in the context more persuasive to a certain extent, which is easier to make readers identify and resonate.

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