



Research Paper

A Visualized Analysis of Current Research on Derrida in China Based on Cite Space

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Abstract: Jacques Derrida, a renowned French philosopher, is widely recognized for his influential deconstructionist philosophy and writings. This thesis employs the visualization tool CiteSpace 6.2.R2 (64bit) to conduct a quantitative analysis of 908 articles on Derrida published from 2001 to 2022 in the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). It begins by exploring the research theme of "Derrida" and subsequently analyzes the topic based on chronological distribution, authors and institutes, and keywords. The aim of this study is to present the current research findings from China and to identify opportunities for further expansion to reveal the profound implications of the academic thought and works. Additionally, the thesis offers references for future studies on Derrida.

Keywords: Derrida; Deconstruction; Bibliometrics; CiteSpace; Translation

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Derrida

Jacques Derrida (1930-2004), a renowned French philosopher, is considered one of the most significant thinkers in France and a leading figure in deconstructionism during the latter half of the 20th century. In 1966, Derrida delivered a lecture at Hopkins University in the United States entitled "Structure, Sign, and Play in the Discourse of the Human Sciences", which critiqued the prevailing structuralist ideology. During this lecture, he introduced the term "Deconstruction" to underscore Dismantling and Reorganization, rejecting Metaphysics and questioning the holistic approach of Structuralism. This impactful lecture sparked significant controversy, signifying the rise of a new school of thought in the French academy known as "Post-Structuralism" or "Deconstructionism"; In 1967, he published "Of Grammatology", "Writing and Difference" and "Dissemination" followed by a series of other works. These publications collectively launched a comprehensive critique of the Metaphysics of the time and significantly influenced the development of Post-Structuralism; Derrida is widely regarded as the representative of deconstructionism, with his fundamental deconstructionist strategy focusing on dismantling the traditional philosophical doctrine of dichotomy and disrupting the systematic order within a specific period or moment.^[1] Consequently, deconstructionism is posited as a critique of traditional metaphysical perspectives, aiming to challenge closed and rigid modes of thinking, while also proposing strategies to undermine the certainty associated with language and its meaning.^[2]

1.2 Literature Review

From the 1990s onwards, there has been a steady rise in Derrida-related scholarly research spanning various topics, including the roots of structuralism, academic perspective related to deconstructionism, and criticism of logocentrism, metaphysics, and philosophical developments in the Western world. Since his 2001 visit to China, there has been a surge in Derrida-related scholarly inquiries. Moreover, the research focus has broadened from exploring his life and intellectual affiliations to the global reception and influence of Derrida and his ideas. Encompassing fields such as literature, philosophy, pedagogy, and translation, this expansion has yielded numerous accomplishments, including the production of numerous books, monographs, journals, master's thesis, and doctoral dissertations. This wealth of material serves as valuable academic resources for future generations seeking a comprehensive understanding of Derrida's oeuvre and philosophical contributions.

The author obtained the literature data from the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), using "Derrida" as the search topic with no time restrictions, resulting in the inclusion of all academic journals available on CNKI, which encompass SCI, Chinese Core Journals, and CSSCI journals. A total of 1025 literary works were retrieved from CNKI as of 2022. This dataset allows for the creation of a graph illustrating the publication trends over time for the total amount of literature on Derrida's research (Fig. 1).

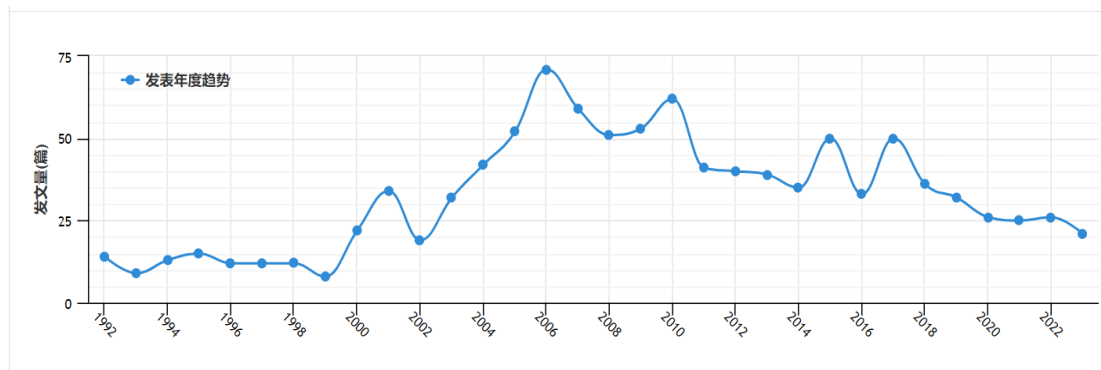


Fig. 1. Total number of Derrida-related literature in CNKI and its yearly trend.

Note: "literature" here refers to SCI (Science Citation Index), Chinese Core Journals, and CSSCI (Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index).

According to Fig. 1, the research literature related to Derrida in China has shown an upward trend since 2001, coinciding with Derrida's active engagement in academic visits to various Chinese cities including Beijing, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nanjing, and others. Subsequently, the number of scholars engaged in Derrida studies has gradually risen, leading to a corresponding increase in related literature. Notably, the years 2006, 2010, 2015, and 2018 marked successive peaks in academic interest and activity surrounding the study of Derrida.

The author utilizes the academic research papers related to Derrida and deconstructionism available in CNKI from 2001 to 2022 as the corpus for analysis. Employing bibliometric methods with the assistance of CiteSpace 6.2.R2 (64bit), a total of 908 scholarly journals focusing on Derrida studies are selected as valid data and exported as separate files in Refworks format in preparation for subsequent analysis using CiteSpace.

II. RESEARCH METHODS AND TOOLS

CiteSpace is a citation visualization and analysis software tool. It is "primarily based on theories such as co-citation analysis and the pathFinder algorithm. By analyzing literature works within a specific field, the tool aims to explore the key paths of evolution in the subject area and identify its knowledge inflection points. CiteSpace utilizes a series of visualization mappings to formulate an analysis framework that uncovers potential dynamic mechanisms driving the evolution of specific disciplines and identifies the frontiers of development within those disciplines."^[3] The data-analytical tool developed by Professor Chen Chaomei, of Drexel University, offers a comprehensive representation of scientific knowledge, encompassing structures, processes, and distributions. It is applicable across various fields and can be utilized for analysis in natural and social sciences, as well as other research domains.

By utilizing the visualization tool CiteSpace 6.2.R2 (64bit), the author presents results in five areas: keywords, high-impact authors (authors of high-frequency publications), high-frequency publication institutions, and study highlights. This provides detailed information about internal structures, including keyword co-occurrence, clusters, timelines, and burstness. The analysis delves into specific nodes, facilitating a deeper exploration of scholarship on Derrida and the expansion of research fields associated with Derrida.

III. VISUALIZATION OF THE CURRENT LANDSCAPE OF DERRIDA SCHOLARSHIP

Based on data from CKNI and the topic distribution, the author employs CiteSpace to analyze 908 works in CKNI and create a scientific knowledge map. This aims to vividly demonstrate the involvement of high-impact authors in Derrida-related research in China and highlight research focus.

3.1 Analysis of High-impact Authors

The CiteSpace tool utilizes a threshold of 3 in the control panel, with adjustments made to the node size and font size based on the specific context, ultimately resulting in the generation of the "high-yield authors" knowledge map (Fig. 2).

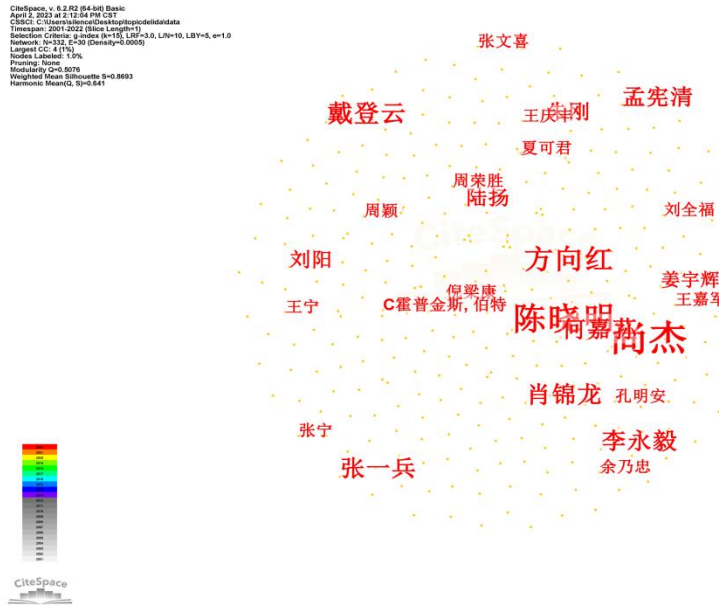


Fig. 2. Knowledge Map of Author for Derrida Studies in China, 2001-2022
 Note: The following figure illustrates authors with three or more publications.

Analysis of the authors' publications (refer to Table 1) reveals the active presence of specific individuals in the field of Derrida studies in China, such as Shang Jie, Chen Xiaoming, Fang Xianghong, Zhang Wenxi, Meng Xianqing, Zhu Gang, Dai Dengyun, Lu Yang, Zhou Rongsheng, Li Yongyi, Zhang Yibing, and Liu Yang. Notably, Shang Jie, Chen Xiaoming, Fang Xianghong, Dai Dengyun, He Jiasun, Xiao Jinlong, Li Yongyi, Zhang Yibing, and Meng Xianqing exhibit extensive research output, with each having published six or more papers. Consequently, their research findings and academic viewpoints are briefly analyzed and summarized.

The highest-impact author is Shang Jie. As a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Philosophy, he specializes in foreign philosophy, particularly focusing on French philosophy, postmodern thought, and phenomenology. His extensive contribution to this field is evidenced by the publication of 29 relevant papers, signifying a vital role in Derrida research in China. His research encompasses various aspects, including the fundamental tenets of deconstructionism, Derrida's writings, and dialogues with other thinkers, leading to the expansion of the field from philosophy to encompass religion, literature, and art.

He (2001)^[4] defines deconstructionism by comparing "deconstruction" to another invention and expressing that it has no specific genre or writing style associated with it. Additionally, he presents the viewpoint that deconstruction can be perceived as a strategy operating at the intersection of philosophy and literature, rather than solely within the realm of philosophy. Furthermore, he outlines the defining features of deconstructionism, including "contingencies," "fragments," and "deviations," emphasizing its ability to transcend the constraints of thought and promote individuality and diversity. He highlights that endeavors at the fringes may not immediately gain attention, yet they yield unexpected effects. Notably, deconstructionism gained significant momentum in the 1960s and 1970s, with successive launches across various western countries. After interpreting Marx's Specter, Shang (2005)^[5] contends that deconstruction does not entail "the dissolution and subversion of traditional philosophy", but rather reveals a new facet of philosophy. In a detailed comparison between "structure" and "deconstruction", Shang (2021)^[6] emphasizes that "deconstruction comes after structure, post-structure. It is not the overthrow of structure, but the deformation of structure", thus critiquing traditional Western philosophy for its adherence to metaphysics and monism. Deconstructionism is not to subvert or dissolve structuralism, but rather to "innovate" structuralism and expand people's horizons with a new way of thinking. This is why "deconstructionism" is also called "post-structuralism". Derrida not only introduces plurality and diversity to the Western philosophical world, but also brings new ideas and thoughts to those who have consistently believed in monism. By thoroughly studying the connotations of Derrida's deconstructionism, Shang Jie has gained a deeper understanding of the relationship between deconstructionism and the fields of politics, philosophy, religion, and literature. These efforts have led to the publication of numerous papers, thereby making significant contributions to Derrida-related research.

In addition, Chen Xiaoming is the high-impact author in the field. As a professor in the Department of Chinese at Peking University, he specializes in the study of modern and contemporary Chinese literature and Western postmodern literary theory. His works "Traces of Deconstruction: History" and "Discourse and Subject" focus on Derrida's ideas, and he has contributed 17 articles, showcasing significant achievements in the field.

Taking Derrida's work "La pharmacie de Platon" as a starting point, Chen (2007)^[7] highlights the importance of recognizing certain strategies and methods when interpreting deconstructionism. Rather than generalizing or dogmatizing it, he suggests that the approach should be to bring it to life. This leads to the question: Is deconstruction a philosophy or an activity of literary criticism? Furthermore, as deconstructionism is linked with literary theory and literary criticism, it briefly delves into the clash of ideas between Derrida and Paul de Man, showcasing the relationship between deconstructionism and literary rhetoric, and its significant presence in the literary world. On the other hand, by commencing with Derrida's deconstruction of the Logos, he argues that Derrida seeks duality within tradition while challenging monism, aiming to establish a connection from the seemingly impossible, thereby deconstructing the essence of the Logos within its internal world. Following this, Chen directs his research focus towards the propagation and reception of deconstructionism, specifically American deconstructionism since the 1980s, within China. And Chen (2012)^[8] explores "American deconstructionism" in the style of Derrida, elucidating its dissemination, coexistence with the New Criticism and narrative, and its impact from the Chinese perspective. Additionally, he outlines the deficit in contemporary Chinese literary theory and criticism, and underscores that deconstructionism can serve as a critical concept but requires extensive practice to integrate into Chinese literary criticism as a methodology.

Fang Xianghong is also recognized as a prominent contributor in the field of Derrida studies with a specific focus on German and contemporary French philosophy. He has authored a total of 11 papers within this area of expertise. In the highly cited paper "On Derrida's Relationship with Karl Marx and Marxism,"^[9] Fang discusses Derrida's departure from a simplistic deconstructive "logos" approach to Marxism. Specifically, Derrida avoids the traditional path of deconstructionism and instead embraces the "two elements of Marxism that are the most promising, the most dynamic, and the most urgently needed for reality". These elements are a critical consciousness, a revolutionary spirit in the face of social history, and an unwavering commitment to communism as the ideal future society. The convergence of Derrida and Marx arises from the creative transformation of these elements, which reveals their limitations and gives rise to an ontology characterized by a "minus sign", an event Fang describes as "significant in the history of deconstructionism, as it reaches its boundaries."

Upon examining the parameters in the upper left corner of Figure 2, it is revealed that there are 332 author nodes (N), indicating a substantial scale within the research field of "Derrida". Notably, the size of the author's name correlates with the number of papers authored. However, the presence of only 30 connecting lines (E) and their sparse and thin distribution suggests a significant lack of mutual cooperation and communication between authors. The network density (Density), represented by the value of 0.0005, indicates minimal collaborative efforts among authors in this field, with the vast majority conducting independent research. The analysis of the papers by the aforementioned authors reveals a broad research scope. However, many scholars in this field primarily focus on the fundamental aspects of Derrida's "deconstructionism", with limited attention given to deconstruction and interdisciplinary synthesis. There is a pressing need for enhanced cooperation and joint research efforts among authors and institutions to explore diverse perspectives on Derrida's writings and thoughts, as well as the domains encompassed by deconstructionism. Such endeavors can contribute to a more thorough exploration of the scholarly value inherent in Derrida's works.

Table 1. List of authors within 3 or more publications in Derrida research in China, 2001-2022

Number	Name	Works	Number	Name	Works	Number	Name	Works
1	Shang Jie	28	10	Lu Yang	5	19	Wang Jiajun	3
2	Chen Xiaoming	17	11	Zhu Gang	5	20	Jiang Yuhui	3
3	Fang Xianghong	11	12	Liu Yang	5	21	Zhou Rongsheng	3
4	He Jiasun	7	13	Liu Quanfu	3	22	Zhou Yin	3
5	Xiao Jinlong	7	14	Xia Kejun	3	23	Ni Liangkang	3
6	Dai Dengyun	7	15	Yu Naizhong	3	24	Wang Ning	3
7	Zhang Yibing	7	16	Zhang Ning	3	25	Zhang Wenxi	3
8	Meng Xianqing	6	17	Wang Qingfeng	3			
9	Li Yongyi	6	18	Bert C. Hopkins	3			

3.2 Analysis about Research Institution

CiteSpace is configured with the Node Type set to Institution and the Threshold value set to 2, displaying institutions with 2 or more articles. This setup allows the generation of a network knowledge map based on the institution's articles, depicted in Figure 3.

Upon examination of the map, it reveals 290 institutional nodes (N) and 17 connecting lines (E), resulting in a network density (Density) of 0.0004. This signifies a substantial presence of contributing institutions within the realm of Derrida research in China. However, it also indicates that collaboration between these institutions is minimal. Combined with the map as well as Table 2, it is evident that the most prominent research institutions are the Institute of Philosophy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), which has a significantly high number of published papers, totaling 26. This is followed by the School of Liberal Arts RUC (17), the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, East China Normal University (14), the Institute of Philosophy of the CASS (13), and the Department of Philosophy, Renmin University of China (12). Notably, the Institute of Philosophy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is a significant academic institution and research center specializing in philosophy, with a focus on Marxist philosophy, Chinese and foreign philosophy, culture, and social development issues. Within the realm of Derrida's research, this institution primarily involves prominent authors such as Meng Xianqing, Shang Jie, and others. Their published works in this area predominantly explore the relationship between deconstructionism and Marxism, the concept of "not Present" of ideology, and the correlation between Derrida and Husserl's phenomenology, among other topics. In conclusion, the aforementioned institutions have displayed prolific research outputs in this field, indicating a significant scholarly interest and dedication to contributing to Derrida's research.



Fig. 3. Knowledge Map of Organizations (or Institutions) on Derrida Research in China, 2001-2022

Table. 2. List of Organizations (or Institutions) within 5 or More Publications on Derrida Research, 2001-2022

Number	Organizations (or Institutions)	Works
1	Institute of Philosophy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)	26
2	School of Liberal Arts RUC	17
3	Department of Chinese Language and Literature, East China Normal University	14
4	Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Science	13
5	Department of Philosophy, Renmin University of China	12
6	Department of Literature, Nanjing University	9
7	Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Peking University	7
8	Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Peking University Beijing100871	6
9	Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Science Beijing100732	5
10	Department of Philosophy, Peking University	5
11	Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Fudan University	5
12	Department of Philosophy, Sun Yat-sen University	5

3.3 Analysis on Keyword

Keyword analysis is a beneficial method for comprehending research hotspots in a specific field. The author deploys CiteSpace to analyze data using common words and extract high-frequency keywords. This endeavor aims to unveil the current landscape of China's research on the applications of CiteSpace for scientific knowledge mapping and to prognosticate future research developments.

Keyword analysis can provide insights into the fundamental content and themes encapsulated within works. This study primarily focuses on three aspects: keyword co-occurrence knowledge map, high-frequency keywords, and keyword clustering knowledge map. It conducts an analysis of the keywords used by domestic researchers in their research on the theme of "Derrida" from 2001 to 2022. Furthermore, it utilizes the keyword co-occurrence analysis network function and Betweenness Centrality of CiteSpace to elucidate the noteworthy findings of domestic research on the theme of "Derrida", and presents a clustering analysis of different prominent research topics.

3.3.1 Keyword Co-occurrence

Keyword co-occurrence analysis refers to the analysis of keywords provided by the databases.^[10] Based on the CNKI data collected, the author configures the Node Types and the time in CiteSpace. It is crucial to establish the Threshold in the Knowledge Graph as 5 (i.e., displaying keywords that appear 5 times or more frequently) and adjust the node size, font size, and connecting lines accordingly to produce the "Keywords Co-occurring Network Knowledge Graph for Domestic Derrida Research, 2001-2022" as shown in Figure 4.

In the parameter table in the upper left corner of the CiteSpace knowledge graph, "N" represents the number of network nodes in the graph, and "E" the number of connections between nodes. As per the detailed information presented in Figure 4, the knowledge graph comprises a total of 424 keyword nodes. The size of the circular node correlates with the frequency of the keyword, where larger areas indicate higher frequencies. Furthermore, the thickness of the connecting lines reflects the strength of the keyword connections, with thicker lines denoting stronger associations between the keywords. On the whole, "Derrida" and "deconstruction" are the largest nodes in the map, with the largest node circle and the most lines extending outward; in addition, "Heidegger", "Metaphysics", "Deconstructionism", "Différance" and other nodes are also relatively obvious, which reflects the theoretical foundations and ideological origins of Derrida's research in China.

Derrida founds the deconstructionist school, making it essential to conduct research related to "deconstructionism". In view of origin of his thought, it is closely related to keywords such as "Heidegger", "Phenomenology", "Metaphysics", "Logos". Heidegger, a prominent figure in the phenomenological movement, initially investigates the evolution of "Metaphysics" in Western philosophy, with a focus on exploring Being and Logos. "Plato is credited with founding Metaphysics, and the Western interpretation of Logos as a 'Statement of Logic' has been the subject of forceful critique. Heidegger vehemently criticizes this historical misinterpretation, arguing that it not only leads to the separation of Being and Thought but also perpetuates the subject-object dichotomy prevalent in Western thought for millennia."^[2] Derrida is deeply influenced by Heidegger and opposes Metaphysics and Logocentrism. He also takes an alternative approach by creating a series of strategies of erosion and disintegration. It is the "Deconstructionism" proposed by Derrida in the 1960s. Other keywords are included in the connotation of deconstruction theory, such as "Literature," "Ideology," "Writing", "Presence and not Present ", "Metaphysics" and "Dichotomy". Among these concepts, "Différance" integral to Derrida's deconstructionist theory, is a fictional concept devised by Derrida. Derrida compares "Delayed Difference" to a bouquet of flowers, giving the impression of disorder while concealing a complex organizational structure. Various branches and word meanings spread out in different directions. Although they develop separately, they are closely interconnected, forming a staggered structure.^[2]

From the integrated analysis of the above keywords and Table 3, it is not difficult to find that in the field of "Derrida", scholars still stay more focus on "Deconstructionism", "Metaphysics" and "Logocentrism", which involves the conceptual analysis of Deconstructionism, exploration of the acceptance of Deconstructionism in the world, and the practical significance and value of Deconstructionism in the new era. These are all hot issues that researchers have been concerned about for a long time. The prospective research issues mentioned above are all derived from the framework of deconstruction theory, and they extend from this foundational theory. In the Derrida-related research, there is a limited frequency of keywords related to deep interdisciplinary research, such as the ideological origins of Derrida and Deconstructionism, and the relationship between Derrida and Marxism. The situation has led to prolific authors in the field of Derrida's research, such as Shang Jie, Chen Xiaoming, and Fang Xianghong, focusing on in-depth research related to Derrida and his writings. Meanwhile, many researchers in China prioritize general conceptual research on Derrida and the fundamental concepts and strategies of deconstructionism.

3.3.3 Keyword Cluster

"The Cluster is mainly about analyse the structural features among clusters, highlighting key nodes and important connections."^[2] The criteria for clustering are determined by the co-occurrence relationship and the prominence of keywords within the literature. When closely related literature co-occurs, it is automatically clustered, with each cluster representing a distinct topic. The knowledge graph of keyword clusters in Figure 5 can be obtained after the keywords are clustered. "CiteSpace offers the Modularity (Q) and Average Silhouette (S) metrics based on the network structure and clustering clarity, which can serve as criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the mapping. Generally, the Q value falls within the range of [0-1), where 'Q > 0.3' denotes significant delineated clusters. Moreover, 'S > 0.7' signifies efficient and convincing clustering, and a value above 0.5 is generally considered reasonable."^[3] In Figure 5, "Q = 5076 > 0.3" and "S = 0.8693 > 0.7" indicate that the cluster is significantly efficient.

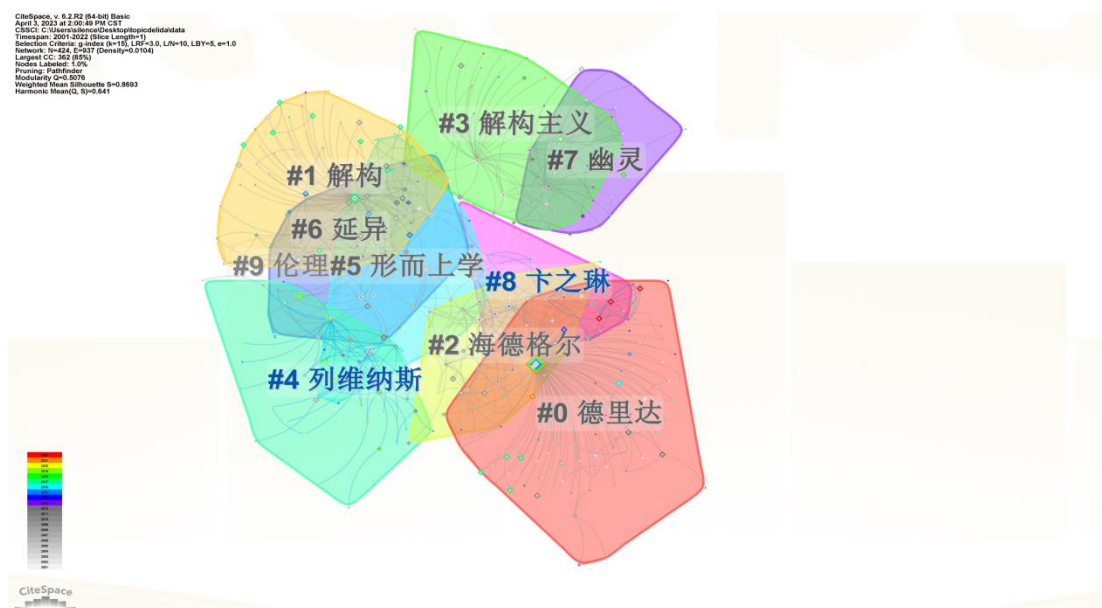


Fig. 5. Knowledge Map of Keyword Cluster in Domestic Derrida Research, 2001-2022

Figure 5 depicts 10 clusters from 0 to 9, with more keywords in clusters assigned lower numbers. The clusters include Derrida, Deconstruction, Heidegger, Deconstructionism, Levinas (A philosopher in France), Metaphysics, Différance, Spectres, Bian Zhilin, and Ethics. These cluster labels were automatically generated by CiteSpace based on its algorithm. Overlapping is observed among the clusters, such as between #0 and #2, and between #5, #6, and #9. After further scrutiny, the above 10 clusters were reclassified into 4 distinct categories: Derrida, Deconstruction, Literary Criticism, and the Specters of Marxism. The research topics of clustering are summarized below:

Clusters #0 to #9 represent significant themes in Derrida studies. Among these, #0 stands out as the largest, underscoring the consistent focus on Derrida, encompassing his main ideas, works, and fundamental concepts in this research area. Furthermore, the keywords within this cluster, including Deconstruction, Saussure, Dualism, Marxism, Archival, and Literary Criticism, demonstrate connections to other clusters. The widespread presence of deconstruction across various fields and disciplines is evident. Analysis of the clustering

map reveals notable overlap and a high degree of coincidence among #1, #4, #6, #9, and #5, indicating the close relationship between Deconstruction, Ethics, and Levinas. Derrida's transition from a deconstructionist perspective to an emphasis on ethics reflects the profound influence of Levinas, evident in the concepts and their interpretation.^[13] Deconstructionism is characterized by a wealth of ideological resources and exhibits a direct and prominent association with Heidegger, as evidenced by the substantial overlap between clusters 0 and 2 on the graph. This observation aligns closely with the high-frequency keywords in Table 3 and the prevailing research topics in this field.

3.4 Phased Research Highlight

The Timeline view depicts the progression of keywords within each cluster and emphasizes the interconnections among clusters and the historical evolution of literature in each cluster.^[3] It vividly demonstrates the evolving distribution of keywords over time, demonstrating the evolution of research hotspots. Figure 6 illustrates the timeline mapping of Derrida research keywords spanning from 2001 to 2022. The author conducts dynamic analysis to explore the hotspots and frontiers of the research field based on the timeline view.

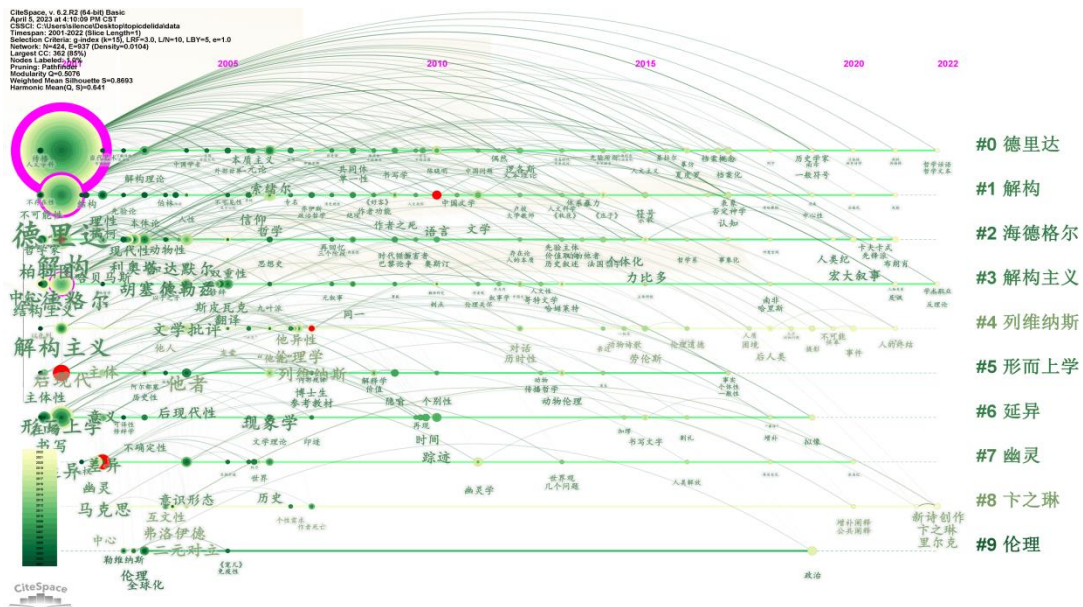


Fig. 6. Knowledge Map of Keyword Timeline in Domestic Derrida Research, 2001-2022

To enhance clarity regarding the evolution of Derrida-related research, all clusters' development is further analyzed from the perspectives of thematic horizontal and temporal vertical development.

Taking the topic as a horizontal development perspective, the clusters are categorized into two groups: Continuous Output Literature and Periodical Output Literature. The category Continuous Output Literature comprises 4 clusters: Derrida (#0), Deconstruction (#1), Heidegger (#2), Deconstructionism (#3). The category Periodical Output Literature includes 6 clusters: Levinas (#4), Metaphysics (#5), Différance (#6), Ghost (#7), Bian Zhilin (#8) and Ethics (#9).

The category Continuous Output Literature has consistently exhibited a high number of publications throughout the study's timeframe, implying a consistent production of research in these areas. Among the clusters, Derrida (#0) is characterized by broad and ambiguous classification, the highest number of connections, significant vitality, and strong correlation with other clusters. Periodical publication clustering has consistently exhibited a spasmodic developmental trend, indirectly suggesting that certain clusters may represent research hotspots during specific periods. Clusters #4 to #9 [Levinas (#4), Metaphysics (#5), Différance (#6), Ghost (#7), Bian Zhilin (#8), Ethics (#9)] have all served as research hotspots within a short timeframe. For instance, Bian Zhilin (#8) and Ethics (#9) gradually gained visibility among researchers around 2020.

In the context of temporal vertical development, 2015 is considered a pivotal time node, demarcating the cluster development prior to and following 2015.

The Fig. 6. indicates that from 2001 to 2015, Cluster #0 to #3 [Derrida (#0), Deconstruction (#1), Heidegger (#2), Deconstruction (#3)] consistently demonstrated a stable publication trend, yielding productive outcomes. Cluster #4 to #7 [Levinas (#4), Metaphysics (#5), Différance (#6), Ghost (#7)] exhibited a stable pattern of publications from 2001 to 2010, suggesting a growing correlation between Derrida-related studies and Levinas, resulting in an increase in pertinent research findings. However, a decline in the number of papers

published within these clusters was observed from 2010 to 2015. Bian Zhilin (#8) and Ethics (#9) had a low volume of publications before and after 2005, but there were no publications for nearly a decade, from 2006 to 2015. This suggests that during this period, the vitality of these clusters diminished or vanished, leading to a decline in interest among researchers, making them an unpopular research area. In the eight-year period between 2015 and 2022, #0 (Derrida) and #3 (Deconstruction) remain strong, and Cluster #4 (Levinas) continues to see an increase in published literature between 2015 and 2022, suggesting a strengthening of the connection between Derrida and this cluster. Metaphysics (#5), extended Différance (#6), and Spectres (#7) are no longer the focus of research after 2020, suggesting a growing drop in scholarly attention to these directions in the Derrida studies.

3.5 Burstness Analysis

In CiteSpace, a function called burst detection is utilized to identify the Burstness of documents or keywords through specific algorithms. Burstness refers to the propagation of research hotspots within a certain field or direction, and it holds significant implications for comprehending the changes in research landscape within a specific domain, including the causes and context of such changes. Unlike high-frequency keywords that often represent established topics, burst keywords have the potential to reveal emerging trends and developments in related subfields over the long term. Therefore, the authors will conduct a burst detection of keywords to gain a comprehensive understanding of the emerging study highlights in Derrida research. This will involve running CiteSpace to generate a keyword co-occurrence map, accessing the control panel to initiate the burst detection, and subsequently sorting the burst keywords based on the year of their burst, leading to the acquisition of the detection results depicted in Fig. 7.

Top 5 Keywords with the Strongest Citation Bursts



Fig. 7. Chronological list of the top5 keywords with the strongest citation bursts

As illustrated in Fig. 7, a total of 5 keywords exhibiting the most significant citation bursts have been identified. "Year" denotes the initial year of the emergence of the keywords with the most pronounced citation bursts, while "Strength" indicates the burst strength of each keyword. A higher value signifies a greater burst, reflecting heightened popularity. Additionally, "Begin" and "End" represent the commencement and conclusion years of the bursts, respectively. As depicted in Fig. 7, the 5 keywords are: Heidegger, Metaphysics, Marx, Language, and Levinas. Based on the "Strength" value, "Heidegger" demonstrates the most robust burst strength, signifying its exceptional significance in the field of Derrida studies, and reflecting the highest increase in article publications. The keyword "Language" exhibits the lowest mutation intensity, suggesting its lower prevalence compared to other keywords. The emergence of the keyword "Language" extended from 2010 to 2017, establishing it as a lasting research highlight in the academic realm, with the longest duration. To establish whether a topic qualifies as an emerging research hotspot, two conditions must be met concurrently: the time of the first burst and the time of the burst start near. It can be seen that compared with other keywords, "Levinas" not only has the closest first emergence time to the present day, but also has the closest emergence start year to the present day, which indicates that it is the most cutting-edge, and the relationship between Derrida and Levinas as well as ethics is becoming more and more the focus of attention of scholars. The second most cutting-edge research theme is "Language", which indicates that in the research field, the relationship between Derrida and "Linguistics" and the application of deconstructionism in linguistics are also the highlights and frontiers of current research themes.

IV.DISCUSSION

The exploration of Derrida by domestic researchers has advanced gradually towards maturity. By employing visual clustering analysis of subject literature information as the research methodology, the author extensively examines the distribution characteristics of Derrida subject literature between 2001 and 2022, along with the authorship and institutional distribution, research hotspots, as well as the detection and development of burst keywords. This study aims to shed light on the highlights and distinctive features of "Derrida" research. It

comprehensively demonstrates the evolution of the current state and the development of Derrida research, offering profound insights into its ongoing developmental trends.

According to the researcher, Tao Jin^[14], he argues that there are three obvious topics in the domestic research on Derrida: Derrida and his deconstruction, Derrida in the dialogues of thinkers, and the further applications of deconstruction in the field of other disciplines. Going forward, following Tao's analysis, the author outlines the research directions of Derrida, encompassing Derrida and Deconstructionism, the Relationship between Derrida and Heidegger, the Connection between Derrida and Linguistics, as well as Typography, and the Linkage between Derrida and Marxism.

4.1 Derrida and Deconstructionism

From the above figures and data, it can be seen that Derrida and deconstruction are the two largest keyword clusters, and the number of articles published on behalf of these two topics is high. Deconstructionism has ever been regarded as nihilism, but from the relevant literature, Derrida's ideas did not appear completely out of nowhere, but came into being, so it is necessary to analyze Derrida and his deconstructionism by putting them into the context of Western academic research. Many scholars in China have published literature about Derrida and his deconstructionism, for example, Wang Min'an^[15] begins with the controversy between Foucault and Derrida (two important contemporary French thinkers), and briefly describes that the disagreement between them is in fact a minimal disagreement, just a formal disagreement, which side by side also shows that Derrida is challenging the whole Western metaphysics. Lin Qiuyun^[16] starts from the public's misunderstanding of Derrida and deconstructionism, further analyzes the deficiencies of deconstructionism itself, and clarifies the development of deconstructionism: it is precisely because deconstruction has been misunderstood that it has been able to stand out in the United States, and has gained the momentum of development; it is precisely because it has been faced with the dilemma of confronting and being fall into the metaphysics that it has produced a sensational effect.

4.2 The Relationship between Derrida and Heidegger

Heidegger's Phenomenology is one of the sources of deconstructionism, and Zhang Yibing^[17] explains that Derrida's thorough understanding of Heidegger's thought and his thinking about Heidegger's own text make Heidegger the "first beginning" of deconstructionism. Fang Xianghong^[18] (2003) mentioned that "3H (refers to Hegel, Husserl and Heidegger)" the development of thought so that France presents a unique cultural landscape, all of which provides the basic ideological framework for Derrida's early academic horizons and thought process: "finiteness, Otherness and dismantling", and so on.

4.3 The Connection between Derrida and Linguistics, as well as Typography

Wang Quan and Zhu Yanyan^[2] (2004) explain that from the very beginning, Derrida took writing and sound as the object of deconstruction, and thus created "Typography", which wanted to eliminate "sound-centrism".

4.4 the Linkage between Derrida and Marxism

Zhang Yibing published articles in 2005 and 2006 to investigate the connection between Derrida and Marx^[19, 20]. In these works, he concentrates on examining the interplay of deconstruction within Marxism, particularly through the interpretation of Derrida's 1993 book "The Spectre of Marx". Additionally, Zhang delves into the specific historical background of the book's writing, aiming to provide readers with an understanding of the crucial core idea of the book - the Spectre.

V.CONCLUSION AND PROSPECTS

5.1 Conclusion

The research paper comprehensively delineates the annual publications, research topics, major journals, core publishing institutions, and authors. Furthermore, it explores the developmental context of prominent research highlights and emerging keywords. Notably, a high frequency of keywords such as Derrida, Deconstruction, Deconstructionism, Heidegger, and Différance is observed in the field of Derrida's research. The current research highlights encompass Heidegger, Deconstruction, Levinas, among others, with particular emphasis on the influential frontier of Levinas and Language. A review of published data from 2001 to 2022 demonstrates the deepening development of Derrida research and the significant achievements made by the academic community in this domain.

From an overall research perspective, the annual publications on the theme of "Derrida" have consistently increased since 2001, but there has been a decreasing trend following Derrida's passing. Despite this, the overall number of publications appears to stabilize over time.

From the perspective of research, authors and institutions, although a core group of researchers in the

Derrida field has emerged, most of these researchers are predominantly focused on independent research efforts. Additionally, there is limited interdisciplinary and cross-team collaboration. Furthermore, while the overall research is centered on "deconstruction" and its basic tenets, the detailed research directions are fragmented, potentially hindering the in-depth development and exploration of the research.

From the perspective of keyword analysis, prominent keywords in this field include "Derrida", "Deconstruction", "Différance", "Metaphysics", "Dichotomy", and others. The keyword timeline view and emergent word analysis reveal a focus on "Deconstructionism" and its foundational theories. Additionally, emerging highlights around 2010 include keywords related to Language, Literature, and Levinas, signifying a shift towards these areas as centerpieces of attention in Derrida's research.

In the realm of Derrida studies, there persist notable areas of concern. Firstly, there is an issue of overly centralized research direction, which has long been prevalent in the field of Derrida research, with a predominant focus on superficial aspects. Secondly, some research lacks depth; historically, Derrida-related research has been primarily centered on Derrida and deconstruction, with limited extension into broader disciplinary applications. What's more, there is a need for closer connectivity and cooperation between authors and institutions, which is essential for fostering profound academic exchanges.

5.2 Prospects

As domestic researchers continue to advance their study of Derrida, the research has expanded from general conceptual investigation to encompassing diverse directions. Furthermore, it has evolved from elucidating conceptual theories to uncovering the practical significance of deconstructionism. Consequently, the authors propose that future research can be further developed across the following directions:

Firstly, in terms of research direction, domestic researchers have paid more attention to the general study of concepts and theoretical connotations, leading to a concentrated research focus. Many significant papers have been published on Derrida's life and the fundamental tenets of deconstructionist thought, with many studies drawing similar conclusions. Therefore, in the future research, researchers can take active in integrating diverse knowledge systems for interdisciplinary studies, expanding the scope of disciplines, enhancing connections with various disciplinary fields, putting Derrida and his deconstructionism within a broader academic context, and keeping on the deeper researchers.

In addition, with regard to researchers, efforts should be directed towards strengthening the ties between researchers and research organizations, fostering deeper cooperation in various disciplinary fields, and reducing the prevalence of isolated research endeavors. Consequently, it is crucial to bolster collaboration among authors and across institutions in future research.

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