

ABSTRACTS

Enchantment and Disenchantment: Chinese History in *Nature* and *Science* Wang Lihua (005)

Abstract: Since the implementation of the “Separate Discipline System” in modern times, historical research and education have gradually become alienated from the natural sciences, resulting in much malpractice. Environmental historians are well aware of their own deficits and are eager to make up for them by learning from natural scientists. *Nature* and *Science*, the top two magazines (including their sub-journals), have successively published a number of scientific papers related to Chinese history in the past decade or so, where the researchers are praiseworthy for their active thinking and advanced methods. Unfortunately, there is also a considerable deviation in their views on the origin and causality of history. Their information is also rather seriously “autistic”. This indicates that the overly-excessive “Separate Disciplines System” also has negative impacts on natural scientists. Therefore, it is necessary to remind the Chinese environmental historians to avoid blindly believing in the scientists’specific conclusions while humbly learning theories and methods from professional natural scientists.

Keywords: Separate Disciplines System; environmental history; *Nature*; *Science*; enchantment and disenchantment

Macaology Revisited Hao Yufan (025)

Abstract: As a bridge linking China with the West, Macao has developed into a hybrid culture containing both the virtues of Chinese tradition and that of the West. The uniqueness of Macao’s culture has resulted from the intensive interactions of different civilizations during the last 400 years and as such, it deserves academic attention. This article suggests how we should elevate Macao Studies into Macaology, and examines the possibility of building a paradigm for Macaology.

Keywords: Macaology; paradigm; civilizational interaction

Macao History Studies in Portugal during the Recent Two Decades: Progress and Enlightenment

..... Zhang Zhongpeng (034)

Abstract: The study of Macao history has undergone a positive change in Portugal since the beginning of the new century, including historiography conceptions, organizational systems, academic journals, and international cooperation. After many years of academic practice, unique research characteristics have gradually formed. Some significant changes, which are shown as follows, have been found. In the aspect of historical cognition, these studies have constantly been beyond the borders of nation-states and re-examined the past from a global perspective. However, historical writing in Portugal is rooted in its own experience and is dedicated to seeking Macao’s unique role between eastern and western civilizations, as well as illustrating the Portuguese role in the process of early globalization and Macao’s modernization. In the aspect of research content, these studies focus on the study of the early modern world-system as a center for Macao, global historical writing on the theme of daily life, and the investigation of regional changes with political transformation as the main line. For Chinese academic circles, it may be used as a reference from the perspectives, viewpoints, and methods of their Portuguese counterparts, especially in facilitating further study of Macao issues, building an indigenous knowledge system, and participating in international academic processes.

Keywords: Macao history; Portugal; global history; comparative history; discourse power

The Chinese Compound Words “bu yong shuo” Complex Sentence and Its Related Problems

..... Wen Suolin (047)

Abstract: The object of this paper is the progressive relation complex sentence formed by “bu yong shuo” (不用說) in Chinese (to say nothing of /not to say). The content of the article includes three parts: 1) On the part of speech problems of “bu yong shuo” expressing progressive relationship. This paper does not agree with the view that it is a conjunction but proposes it a negative verb. 2) On the semantic nature of “bu yong shuo” and its formation of progressive relationship. The paper holds that the “bu yong shuo” of the progressive relation is the negation of the presuppo-

sition, and the expression of the progressive relation is formed by adding another more powerful object to the argument. 3) On the pragmatic strategies of progressive complex sentences of “bu yong shuo” and its false and true meanings.

Keywords: Progressive complex sentence; “bu yong shuo”; pragmatic negation; presupposition; lexicalization

The Origin and Development of Portuguese Teaching in Higher Education Institutions of

Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao (Great Bay Area) Zhang Yunfeng (059)

Abstract: Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao (Greater Bay Area) is one of the regions with the highest degree of openness and the strongest economic vitality in China. In recent years, driven and radiated by the status of Macao as a “platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries”, Portuguese language teaching in higher education institutions in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has developed significantly in terms of school level, number of students, and strength of teachers, etc. As the role of Macao as a “platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries” continues to deepen, the need to break down the language barriers between Chinese and Portuguese people is more urgent than in any historical period in the past. The higher education institutions of Macao as a representative of the Greater Bay Area with economic, trade, technological and academic advantages, continue to develop the Sino-Portuguese bilingual talent training base and resolve the bottleneck problem of Sino-Portuguese translation, and aiming to contribute to “the Belt and Road Initiative” as well as further strengthening friendly cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

Keywords: Portuguese teaching; higher education institutions; Guangdong; Hong Kong; Macao; Great Bay Area

Study on the Chinese Translation of *Moment In Peking* : Centered on Zhang Zhenyu’s and Yu Fei’s Versions

..... Kong Lingyun (067)

Abstract: Lin Yutang’s English novel *Moment In Peking* was published in New York in 1939, and has since been translated into many Chinese versions, including partial translations and full translations, as well as *Shun Xi Jing Hua* (《瞬息京華》) and *Jing Hua Yan Yun* (《京華煙雲》). Not only did the translations have their own characteristics, but also the different versions by the same translator were different. Based on the original English version of 1939, Zhang Zhenyu’s and Yu Fei’s translation was studied from the aspects of technical operation and ideological manipulation, while also further exploring the author’s and translators’ views on translation and culture.

Keywords: *Moment In Peking*; Chinese translation; proofreading and evaluation

Unfulfilled Potential: Zhu Jingnong (King Chu)’s Educational Idea and Practice Liu Jiafeng (078)

Abstract: Zhu Jingnong (King Chu) was praised by Wang Yunwu as a “comprehensive educator” in the Republic of China, but he is almost forgotten in contemporary China. He once studied in the United States and was deeply influenced by Dewey’s educational philosophy. As a devout Christian, he preached the importance of religion in national education. He defended the legitimacy of Christian schools in the Anti-Christian Movements and taking back Chinese educational rights in the 1920s. He was a senior member of the Nationalist Party, following Sun Yat-sen all his life, and integrated the educational purposes of the Three People’s Principles with western educational theories. He advocated the independence of university education and freedom of thought and opposed the interference of state and party. He was a practice educator and spent much time in the political and academic conversion and was especially engaged in education administration in Hunan Province for more than ten years with outstanding achievement. Whether as a scholar or an official in government, Zhu took education as his lifelong interest and profession. However, the political service cost Zhu his more engagement in professional exploration of education, and brought regrets to him in his later years, which was also a common regret for intellectuals who embraced “education to save the country” during that era.

Keywords: Zhu Jingnong (King Chu); comprehensive educator; political and academic conversion; education to save the country

Studium Biblicum Version: The Only Complete Chinese Translation of Catholic Bible Zhao Xiaoyang (090)

Abstract: The translation of the Bible in China began with Catholic missionaries, with early translations written in classical Chinese. At the end of the Ming Dynasty and the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, Catholic Bible translation had already begun to take shape. These unpublished manuscript translations of the Bible had a groundbreaking influence on the translation of the Bible, but they remained silent. At the end of the 19th century, Catholic missionaries again began to translate and published the Chinese version of the Bible. With the arrival of Franciscan Gabriele Maria Allegra in 1931, and the establishment of the Studium Biblicum Franciscanum in Peking in 1945, Chinese Catholic Bible translation entered a new era. The Studium Biblicum Version in vernacular Chinese was published in Hong Kong in 1968 and was the first and only Chinese “Old and New Testaments Bible” translated by the Chinese Catholic Church, and became the most widely adopted authority by Catholics in the Chinese-speaking region.

Keywords: The Studium Biblicum Version; Gabriele Maria Allegra; Studium Biblicum Franciscanum; the only complete Chinese translation of Catholic Bible

Christianity and Women’s Vocational Education: A Study of Huchow Women’s School from 1918 to 1937

..... Wang Miao (098)

Abstract: In 1918 the American North Baptist Foreign Mission Society established a vocational school for women called Huchow Women’s School. Huchow Women’s School was committed to embracing and broadening the inclusion of married women and was known for allowing students to enroll with their children. The school established a relatively complete schooling system including a children’s department, kindergarten, primary school and women’s vocational education. Its educational characteristics of emphasizing the training of women’s homemaking skills and the care of children were quite unique and it was praised as “a unique women’s school”. However, the strong Christianity of the school triggered a controversy during the Anti-Christian Movements in the 1920s, and the school’s management policies that restricted student freedom were also criticized. Just like other Protestant schools, Huchow Women’s School was affected by factors such as the political situation both at home and abroad.

Keywords: Huchow Women’s School; Women’s vocational education; Christianity

Turning Crisis into Opportunity: the Dilemma and Hope of Comprehensive Academic Journals in the Quantitative Age Liu Jingxi (110)

Abstract: The nature of academic journals has become a hot topic in the quantitative age. The intervention of political institutions and administrative factors have made the quantitative evaluation system alienated and dominant, becoming an exclusive and even mandatory evaluation standard. The quantitative evaluation system formats all journals and ignores their differentiated development ecology caused by different academic characteristics and styles, especially for comprehensive academic journals. As for comprehensive academic journals trapped in external evaluation, there are ways to deal with this dilemma and publicize their self-style through following a comprehensive and thematic way, condensing disciplines by questions and not cutting questions with disciplines, increasing the concentration of content and realizing intensity and the cluster effect, running refocusing strategies on the premise of highlighting characteristics and personality, and finally through building a concentric diversification system that takes a leading theme column as the axis.

Keywords: Quantitative age; quantitative thought; justice of evaluation; quantitative evaluation; qualitative evaluation; comprehensive academic journal

The Dilemma to Hold the Values of Equality in Academic Publishing He Yunfeng (123)

Abstract: In a civilized society, equality values need to be upheld by all members, which means that academic publication, as a key link of human knowledge growth, must also adhere to the values of equality. Equal innovation, equal publication, equal competition and equal dissemination are the main links in the growth of human knowledge. Therefore, violating the principle of equality of academic publishing will not be conducive to the growth of human knowledge, and will not have ethical legitimacy. However, in the reality of academic publication, many phenomena that challenge equal publi-

cation continue to emerge. Both international and domestic academic fields are facing various dilemmas of equality values. It is gratifying that the international and domestic academic fields are actively taking various measures to overcome these difficulties. The internationalization of editorial boards, peer review systems, natural contribution systems and the ethical constraints of editors are widely used in the international journal field to cope with the dilemma of unequal publication. Meanwhile, the domestic journal field is also actively taking relevant measures, including regulating the layout fee, establishing an anonymous review system, opposing dishonest citations, etc., which aims to advocate equality values in academic publication. Despite this, at both international and domestic efforts are not enough to get rid of the dilemma of equality values in academic publication, but they are at least developing in a promising direction.

Keywords: Academic publishing; academic journals; equal values; knowledge growth

Journals and Academic Sharing in the Era of Fusion Media *Zheng Shanshan* (135)

Abstract: Academic sharing is the future of knowledge dissemination and the objective of academic journals since their inception. In the context of the era of media integration, active participation in academic sharing is of great benefit to the transformation and upgrading of journals. Facing the challenges of the digital future, academic journals need to relocate, change their ideas, complete the overall transformation and upgrading of media integration, build a new order of academic communication and a new academic public platform, as well as cultivate new composite editors. The ultimate goal of academic sharing cannot be achieved only by the efforts of academic journals themselves, but also by corresponding top-level designs, deepening reforms, innovating systems and mechanisms, and increasing relevant supports.

Keywords: Academic sharing; academic journals; academic community; media integration

The Value of “Precise Humanities” *Gerhard Lauer* (144)

Abstract: As a new research method of humanities, digital humanities provide a better research foundation and a broader development prospect for humanities. But this “precise humanities” innovation in research methods and content has led to a “digital humanities war”. In fact, the path of precision in the humanities has a long history and taking a more precise path in the humanities is not a destructive act. The exact humanities are valuable to the further development of the humanities. Whether precise humanities can play a more important role in humanities research in the 21st century depends on the attitude of humanists towards it.

Keywords: Digital humanities; precise humanities; inexact humanities; value

Digital Humanities and World Literature: the Case of “Goethe and World Literature” Revisited ... *Yao Dadui* (156)

Abstract: Having accepted Franco Moretti’s distant reading of Modern English novels, and also using materials like the English translation of Chinese literature and missionary publications in the early modern period, the case of “Goethe and World Literature” may be reinterpreted. Franco Moretti divides modern English novels (1740-1900) into 44 main types, of which “Courtship Novels” have the longest duration. The result of Moretti’s distant reading on courtship novels can be re-used to reinterpret the complex situation of the translation and acceptance of Chinese literature in the modern era, especially the *Huajian Ji* and *Haoqiu Zhuan*. Moreover, the situation of these two second or third-rate Chinese works in English available to Goethe was dependent on the Chinese market and was also influenced by the British market as well. The result of Moretti’s analysis helps to establish the connection between Peter Perring Thoms, Thomas Percy, and Goethe. These also substantiate Moretti’s conjectures on world literature.

Keywords: Goethe; world literature; digital humanities; Franco Moretti

The Exploration of Social Network Analysis in the Study of Imperial Examinations: a Case Study of Imperial

Examination Graduates Surnamed Zeng *Liu Jingchen* (163)

Abstract: Relying on the “Database of Successive Imperial Examination Graduates” and the “China Biographical Database Project”, we can use social network analysis to take a close look at imperial examination graduates who are surnamed Zeng. Not only can this analysis examine the social relationship and kinship relationships from a macro perspec-

tive, but it can also narrow the scope to examine imperial examination graduates of a certain place, and also examine the relationship between any two imperial examination graduates in different regions. This is the initial exploration of social network analysis applied to the imperial examinations, which hopes to arouse more researchers' attention to the combination of digital humanities and traditional disciplines.

Keywords: Social network analysis; imperial examination; imperial examination graduates ; Database of Successive Imperial Examination Graduates; China Biographical Database Project

Everyone Was a Revolutionary: On The “New Revolutionary History” Peng Jian (171)

Abstract: The explanation of the term “new revolutionary history” and the works published under the title of the term have left a deep impression that “new revolutionary history” is just “new revolutionary history of the Chinese Communist Party”. In fact, the modern revolution has a rich connotation, which should be the objective of the scholars who study the history of revolution. In the three revolutions of the 20th century, namely the 1911 Revolution, the National Revolution and the Communist Revolution, the counter-revolutionaries, the Kuomintang, the Beiyang and the Qing Dynasty royal family, under the observation of the “traditional revolutionary history”, are actually the leaders of a certain stage in the magnificent revolutionary movement in modern China. In modern China, under the pressure of internal and external troubles, almost everyone was a revolutionary. But there are different revolutionary plans, so the competition and alternation of the plans were very fierce.

Keywords: The new revolutionary history; the revolutionary history of the Communist Party of China; The Kuomintang; Beiyang warlords; The Qing Dynasty royal family

The Disbandment of the Revolutionists in Shanghai after the National Protection War Chen Zhe (182)

Abstract: After the death of Yuan Shikai on June 6, 1916, the Chinese Revolutionary Party had to face an unfavorable situation. The reason for military rebellion became invalid because of the death of the target, but troublesome problems of arrangements were extremely urgent. On the one side, huge debt borrowed from overseas Chinese had to be repaid. On the other side, numerous members should be dismissed. The Chinese Revolutionary Party did not grasp any power and wealth through the war, so it was a difficult task to resolve these problems. The process of the National Protection War and the heroism of the revolutionists have already been carefully researched, but the embarrassment after the revolution is still out of sight of researchers. The disbandment of the revolutionists in Shanghai after the National Protection War opens another facade of the revolution before us and reveals the helplessness and exhaustion of the grass-rooted party members after the fading of the revolutionary corona.

Keywords: The National Protection War; The Chinese Revolutionary Party; disbandment; Shanghai

From Fantasy to Reality: The Indigenous Railway during the Great Leap Forward and Its Technological

Evolution Path Ma Linghe (191)

Abstract: During the Great Leap Forward, the boom of indigenous railway construction was a result of rural industrialization, centered on iron and steel and characterized by small groups, which reflected the technical development trend of combining indigenous and foreign methods and walking on two legs. The implementation of railway cars and tracks were a manifestation of the rural people's spatial and time consciousness towards urbanization, as well as the pursuit of new productive forces and technologies, which demonstrated a special path of technological evolution. At one time, the technological revolution of integrating indigenous methods with modern methods and transferring from indigenous methods to the modern methods was supported by the government and scientific research institutions, but it was difficult to achieve actual results due to the lack of sustained policy support and adequate financial input. After the 1960s, with the gradual formation of the local railway management system, most of the indigenous railways were eliminated. Only those lines with obvious economic benefits were retained and became the basis of the local railway network.

Keywords: Great Leap Forward; indigenous railway; orbital; technical revolution