

ABSTRACTS

Several Interfaces of the Word “Han Xue” (Sinology)..... Liu Dong (005)

Abstract: This article defines the ambiguous term “Han Xue” (Sinology) from both internal and external perspectives. The first section concerns “narrow and broad Han Xue”, citing seven points to show the different aspects of this word, and clarifying that the meaning of “Han Xue” will change subtly in the context of classical China, modern Japan, postwar Taiwan, and modern Chinese. The second section focuses on “narrow Han Xue and Chinese Studies”, investigating the six aspects of the relationship of old-fashioned “narrow Han Xue” and the new-fashioned “Chinese Studies” within the boundaries of “general Han Xue”. The third section looks at “the Scholarship on China (Zhong Guo Xue) envisioned”, recalling the “the Scholarship on China” as the prospect imagined one year ago, being a combination of “National Chinese Learning” and “International Sinology”, and of “internal” and “external” studies on China.

Keywords: Sinology; Chinese Studies; Regional Studies

Research into the Causes of Inflation in Macao..... Lao Chi Ngai & Liu Yi (023)

Abstract: With the opening up of Macao’s gambling industry and the free travel enjoyed by mainland tourists to Macao, its economy has enjoyed sustained and rapid growth. Correspondingly, after CPI growth has transformed from negative to positive, it has gone through three inflation cycles, with inflation currently maintaining a high level. Through a study of using the extended Phillips curve model, it is found that both internal factors and external shocks have influenced Macao’s inflation. However, influencing factors mainly come from internal factors, among which changes in the MOP/RMB exchange rate and influences from inflation expectations are the most prominent. External shocks can be handled by multi-regional and decentralized commodity source places. For internal factors consideration of the adjustment of welfare policies conducive to the public and the employment policies of an ultra-low unemployment rate as well as accelerating moderate economic diversification will test the wisdom of decision makers.

Keywords: Inflation; Internal Demands; External Shocks; Macau

The Gaming Industry of Macao and its Reliance upon Regulations Wang Wuyi (035)

Abstract: Composition fallacy is a logical term which arises when one infers that something is correct for the whole from the fact that it is correct for some part of the whole. This kind of logical fallacy can occur in both human brains and human lives. The fact that every individual is rational does not necessarily lead to a conclusion that a group formed by these individuals is also rational. In our social lives in many cases, we often need an outer source of rationality to intervene to help us out from social irrationality or a social dilemma which is caused by the social irrationality. These kinds of “needs” may be called “regulation reliance”. In the gaming industry, due to its inherent nature, many aspects require such a kind of regulation reliance. With respect to Macao’s gaming industry, several peculiarities may be observed when compared with other jurisdictions’, the most conspicuous one being its VIP casino sector. This is a sector which plays a major role both in generating gaming GDP and in causing trouble. The competition for junket commission, the competition with gambler financing, and so called “on table and under table” gambling, all of these peculiar businesses have been and are causing some compositional problems, waiting for the government to exert some regulatory measures upon them.

Keywords: Macao’s gaming industry; Fallacy of composition; Regulation of gaming industry; Regulation reliance

Dialogue of Life and the Preservation of Ideals: A Study of Ding Fang’s Paintings

..... Xiao Ying & Huang Tenghui (046)

Abstract: Ding Fang has been a representative of Chinese artists since the “New Wave” movement of Chinese art in the 1980s. He was first known for his sketches of the people living in the Loess Plateau. When participating in

the New Wave movement he dedicated himself to exploring the ways in which the innovations of contemporary Chinese art, which was at the intersection between traditional and modern, local and western, was evolving. As a result of this the study of Ding Fang's paintings are important for in the context of research of the contemporary Chinese artistic innovation movement. Concentrating on Ding Fang's sentiments concerning the Loess Plateau and his homage to the Renaissance, this article explores the specific artistic pursuits of Ding Fang's paintings and reveals their contemporary value from the basic perspective of contemporary art.

Keywords: Contemporary Art; China and the West; Ding Fang's Paintings

The Activity of Selling Art in the Eyes of the Scholars in the Late Qing Dynasty: Taking the Professional Painters and Calligraphers in *Odd Things Witnessed over Twenty Years* as an Example Tao Xiaojun (053)

Abstract: In the late Qing Dynasty the development of business and the economy created the basic conditions necessary in order to be able to earn a living by selling art. While the service of professional painters and calligraphers was well received by the rising classes within society, they were nevertheless criticized and attacked by the scholars who abided by traditional values. In the novel *Odd Things Witnessed over Twenty Years*, Wu Woyao created the image of Jiang Xueyu, satirizing the phenomenon of professional painters and calligraphers' who were arrogant and lacked language skills, which, from one aspect, indicates that the advanced intellectuals at that time had extremely strong reservations about commercial culture, and that they not only disapproved of the practices of commercial culture but especially rejected the influences it exerted on the basic values of society. Wu Woyao's attacks against famous painters such as Ren Bonian, Ren Lifan, Hu Gongshou and others are a concentrated reflection of his attitude. Conversely, when the development of painting and calligraphy gradually broke away from the control of scholars, some artists who wandered between selling art and pursuing their own studies were most severely rebuked by scholars. The image of Zhang Chao created by Wu Woyao in the novel is representative of such artists. An attitude like Zhang Chao's most probably encouraged more intellectuals living at the bottom of society to sell their art and thus produced far-reaching influences on the development of painting and calligraphy.

Keywords: Late Qing Dynasty; Scholar; Selling Art

Theory of National Art Education on the Significance of Cultural Heritage: Report on Field Work

Conducted on the Miao Minority Who Lived in Guizhou Liuzhi Suojia.....An Lizhe (060)

Abstract: During the process of global integration China's many ethnic minority areas have transitioned from traditional modes of agricultural production, including fishing and hunting, to more developed and industrialized methods. In this context the position of traditional education for inheriting Chinese national culture has been gradually replaced by modern education. As a result of this the inheritance of Chinese national culture faces unprecedented challenges. This article analyses the cultural inheritance of specific works from the Miao minority's traditional art education. It reveals that traditional art education has important significance for cultural inheritance and puts forward the notion that modern education and traditional education need not be binary opposition, but that modern education in national regions will blend traditional art education and methods, in order to achieve the purpose of sustaining cultural heritage and the protection of the arts.

Keywords: National Art; Art Education; The Miao; National Dress; Inheritance; Art of Anthropology

New Research on Literati Guo Zizhang and His Relationship with Catholicism during the Late Ming

Dynasty Xiao Qinghe (069)

Abstract: This article explores Guo Zizhang's religious faith and his relationship with western learning and western religion, revising previous research on Guo Zizhang, based upon materials such as *Guo Zizhang nianpu*, *Qingluogong yishu hebian* and *Guanchao guoshi xupu* which were recently discovered by the author. Prof. Lin Jinshui has argued that Matteo Ricci met Guo Zizhang during 1588-1589 in Zhaoqing Prefecture. Prof. Huang Yinong has suggested that it seemed that Guo Zizhang was not a Catholic. He also pointed out that Catholic Guo Tingshang was a grandson of Guo Zizhang. However, this article argues that Matteo Ricci must have met Guo Zizhang between 1585-1586. Also, because Guo was a devout Buddhist and had rich experience in folk religions.,

he would not have converted to Catholicism. In addition, Guo Tingshang was not a grandson but a great-great-grandson of his.

Keywords: Guo Zizhang; Religious faith; Western Learning; Western Religion

From Isolating Language to Analytic Language: The 19th Century Theory of Language Evolution

and China's Place Within It *Chen Zhe* (079)

Abstract: In the first half of the 19th century, under the influence of natural history, German philologists constructed a theory of language evolution. According to this theory languages evolve from the simplest isolating state to the most developed analytical state. In the case of Chinese language, due to its use of monosyllables and replacing grammar with syntax, it was placed on the lowest rung of the evolutionary language ladder. As a result, the notion of a primitive language, mummified minds and a stagnant civilization were integrated into an ideology which greatly influenced the formation of westerners' understanding of China. With the development of historical, linguistic and ethnological studies, the defects of this model were gradually revealed, and a new theory established under which the place of Chinese language in the evolution of human languages was rethought.

Keywords: Chinese; Philology; Isolating Language; Analytic Language

Sinologist Edward Harper Parker's Study of Taoism *Zhang Tanni* (090)

Abstract: British Sinologist Edward Harper Parker, who lived in the late 19th to the early 20th century, was one of the representative figures in the history of British Sinology. As a British diplomat in China, Parker, by virtue of his position and diligent work, carried out extensive research into China's history, culture and ideology from Chinese daily life and classical literature, thus becoming a prominent British sinologist. With a deep understanding of Chinese history and culture, Parker's study involved multiple fields and covered wide-ranging topics. In the early years the focus of his research was on Chinese dialects, with Taoism later becoming one of his priorities. Parker's study of Taoism not only reveals his understanding of Chinese culture, but also indirectly reflects the Sinological research of Taoism and the debate among sinologists, as well as Parker's own views. It was one of the topics upon which he worked very hard. Due to the academic development of Sinology and limits of his knowledge, Parker's research does have some errors or subjective ingredients. Nonetheless, his research has given his Westerner audience a relatively objective and vivid impression of China. Moreover, it has also had a profound impact on later Sinologists by providing a wealth of material and laying a solid foundation for them. His research is still aiding people today in understanding the development of 19-20th century Sinology and the study of British and American "amateur Sinologists".

Keywords: Parker; Sinology; Amateur Sinologist; Taoism

The Evaluation of Humanities Academic Journals *Zhong Weimin* (100)

Abstract: In recent years many academic evaluation institutions have been established and become involved in academic evaluation. The release of various journal rankings by these institutions, as well as the formalization of the number and level of academic journals as an assessment standard, has led to an immense growth of the power academic evaluation institutions and dissimulation in academic evaluation. Above all, the current operation of academic evaluation goes against academic journals in the field of the humanities, such as a sole focus on digitalization and internationalization, and manipulation of assessment indicators, which places academics in a difficult position. As the impact factor is the main indicator of assessment adopted by the majority of academic institutions, the disparities among research characteristics of various disciplines has lead to a great difference among the impact factors. In reality, the comparison of impact factors among different disciplines is impractical. Its possibility and significance exists only on the condition of the limitation of the same discipline or on the basis of the second and third-level disciplines. As the establishment of a fair and impartial academic evaluation relies on the academic community, Chinese academia still has a long way to go.

Keywords: Academic Evaluation; Humanities; Impact Factor; Academic Community; Assessment Institutions

Who are the Critics of Academic Journals?Liu Jingxi (110)

Abstract: In the current academic environment, how to act within and how to also choose between the following criteria for academic journals subjectively will decide their quality. These are: treating academic journals as profit-making tools or as grounds of academic prosperity; blindly following the academic periodical’s appraisal system, even to lose self identity, to hold fast to academic standards and take an independent road in managing academic journals; blindly following the competent administrative departments’ appraisal system periodical management criterion and focusing only on the superior’s order, or respecting the management principles of academic journals and using the academic demands of a broad array of authors and readers as upholders of appropriate periodical management criterion, all of which affect the quality of the journals. The appraisals by authors and readers are the ultimate criterion for assuring the quality of academic journals. Moreover, this is an unchangeable oversight principle for academic journals. The ultimate criterion of journal appraisal, as well as the most objective, is determined by the broad array of authors and readers who have the only authority to judge the success or otherwise of journals. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of academic journals and define their model, the publishers have to modify the periodicals’ management policy and reach consensus on respecting periodicals running low. Furthermore, utilizing the academic assessments of a broad array of authors and readers should be the first or even the sole criterion for management of periodicals, this perhaps being the only way to exclude outside interference and achieve the original objective of academic journals, which is to aid in the positive development of academic research.

Keywords: Academic Journals; Periodical Management Principles; Appraisal System; Periodical Influence

There should be a Termination of Quantitative Evaluation (Journal Replacement of Evaluation)

.....Wang Dianqi (119)

Abstract: The so-called “journal replacement of evaluation” refers to the simple assessment of the level and value of an academic paper according to the ranking and level of the journal in which the paper it is published. The establishment of a core journal system and the extensive practice of research performance quantitative appraisal have offered rich soil for the mechanism of “journal replacement of evaluation”. At present, both qualitative and quantitative evaluations are adopted in academic assessment. However the quantitative evaluation often prevails in real practice. The disadvantages of “journal replacement of evaluation” may lead to role changes of academic journals from prop to protagonist, resulting to the subject misplacement of academic journals. Therefore, China may lose influence in international academic discourse—not to mention the outflow of academic achievement, waste of research funds and damage to national research. In the worst-case scenario, these may cause autilitarian trend in academic research, or academic misconduct, corruption and hegemony. Eventually it will lead to the loss and homogenization of academic journals. Hence there should be a termination of quantitative evaluation (journal replacement of evaluation) in academic assessment. It is also hoped that a more scientific and effective evaluation system will be established to meet actual need.

Keywords: Academic Evaluation; Journal Substitution of Evaluation; Quantitative Appraisal; Core Journal

Proposing an In-depth Cross-Strait Cooperation for Investigating the Present State of the Chinese

LanguageZhou Jian (129)

Abstract: Because of the long-term ideological confrontation between mainland China and Taiwan, the language of both territories exhibits differences. These variations include using complex and simplified characters, differences in vocabulary and pronunciation, and even the way words are used. Understanding these differences and their reasons is necessary to change the current centrifugal development to a centripetal tendency, which is crucial not only for language researchers but also for the authorities of the four sites across the Taiwan Strait. The language problem calls for academic research in a harmonious atmosphere; thus, this problem should be solved “from easy to difficult, step by step.” Therefore, the four government agencies should actively promote cross-strait interactions for language research, to achieve centripetal development.

Keywords: Language Problems of the Cross-Strait; Further Cooperation; History; Present Situation and the Future

The Theory and Practice of Multimodal Blending: An Analysis of the Television Advertisement

“Family - Formula of Love” *Hou Jianbo & Wang Heping* (138)

Abstract: Combining the achievements of Cognitive Linguistics and Multimodality, scholars have put forward the concept of multimodal metaphor. However, in multimodal metaphor there are uncertain factors, including mapping direction, diachronic shortage, and covering range. Based on these facts, this paper proposes a new solution in multimodal blending theory and demonstrates its effectiveness in analyzing a TV public service advertisement. It is demonstrated that meaning is generated in the process of blending semiotic symbols and that semantic novelty depends on the degree of blending conflicts. In order to show its operating mechanism, this paper analyzes a TV advertisement, “Family - Formula of Love”.

Keywords: Multimodality; Conceptual Blending; TV Ads; Cognitive Multimodality

A View of Developments in Research on Words in Chinese Poetry *Xie Siwei* (145)

Abstract: This paper holds that the most important thing in the research on words in Chinese poetry is putting forward new projects, which are based on corpus linguistics and are essential to poetry research. The most urgent area, which could never be carried out in traditional ways, is to investigate and describe the lexical system in Chinese poetry. In addition to counting the amount of lexical items and the frequency of words, we also need to make sure when and where such words emerge. Only when we have numerous case studies can we finally accomplish a total description of the historical development of the lexical system in Chinese poetry.

Keywords: Words in Chinese Poetry; Corpus Linguistics; Lexical System

Proven with a poem: Confucian Classic Origins and Functions of the Phrase in Novels and Traditional

Operas..... *Zhang Zhejun* (154)

Abstract: The phrase “proven with a poem” makes frequent appearances in ancient Chinese novels and traditional operas. It seems that poetry has a higher probative value than novels and operas, which is inscrutable according to literary conceptions. Since poems, like novels and operas contain imagination and fiction, they do not necessarily make for a better example of proof. Considering this, why would we need a poem to be the proof? Actually, the probative value of poetry originates from two things, one being poems from Confucian classics, the other being poems as journals, which is a specific feature of Chinese literature and the literature of East Asia.

Keywords: Poetry; Novels; Traditional Operas; Probative Value

Western Images Constructed in the Works of Three Great Masters of the Qing Dynasty *Li Peng* (162)

Abstract: Yuan Mei, Jiang Shiquan and Zhao Yi are known as the three great masters of the Qing Dynasty. They constructed western images through some of their poems and articles. Dominated by traditional ideas such as cosmopolitanism and debates about the civilized and uncivilized, they had a strong sense of superiority when they met with western people. However, Zhao Yi also acknowledged that western countries created their culture independently, while the prevailing ideology at that time insisted that western learning originated from China. These three poets acquired their knowledge from historical books such as *The History of the Ming Dynasty* and *The Qing Dynasty Memoir*.

Keywords: Yuan Mei; Jiang Shiquan; Zhao Yi; Western image; Western Learning Originated from China

The Enlightenment of Zheng Guanying’s *Shengshi Weiyan* in Modern Chinese Society *Wang Jie* (172)

Abstract: During the early period of “Xixue Zhongyong” or “Zhongti Xiyong” (using foreign tools, but remaining Chinese in substance), there should be an enlightenment time of “Interpreting Western Learning with Chinese Concepts”. Zheng Guanying epitomized the thought of “Interpreting Western Learning with Chinese Concepts”. *Shengshi Weiyan* (*Words of Warning to a Prosperous Age*), which was well-known by its “Comments”, can be

seen as a popular edition causing great sensation across the political spectrum. From *Jiushi Jieyao (Essentials for Curing the Social Maladies)* to *Yi Yan (On Change)*, *Shengshi Weiyuan*, Zheng changed the titles three times with his succinct and implicit narration over a period of twenty years. This process revealed the hardships of expounding his writings, the firmness of his responsibility, the energy of his enlightenment, and the remarkableness of his achievements. Thus, considering *Shengshi Weiyuan* as the popular edition of “Interpreting Western Learning with Chinese Concepts” is not a stigmatization but a complimentary remark.

Keywords: Zheng Guanying; *Shengshi Weiyuan*; Enlightenment; Modern China

The Ignored Truth: the Relationship between Zhang Baixi and the Ren-yin Schooling System

..... *Zuo Songtao (180)*

Abstract: It is generally recognized that Zhang Baixi presided over the first schooling system, which was also named the Ren-yin schooling system, in 1902. Although it may not seem possible there are still many doubtful points that need to be deliberated in regards to his presidency. It is generally considered that Zhang Baixi was nominated as the minister of education because he suggested energetically to the imperial court to construct a new schooling system. But that is not true. The imperial court initially decided to send him to England, but later decided against it. Eventually he was nominated to be in charge of education. Although Zhang Baixi was ambitious when he first presided over the new schooling system and endeavoured to make changes, he encountered many difficulties often due to poor organization and preparation. He sought help from Zhang Zhidong, who held roughly the same educational ideals. Eventually, the schooling system of Ren-yin, which had not been put into effect, was substituted by the schooling system Gui-mao in 1904. In actuality, Zhang Baixi did not aspire after new ideas. His persona was created by public opinion in the late Qing Dynasty, which is not in complete agreement with the historical truth.

Keywords: Zhang Baixi; Zhang Zhidong; Ren-yin Schooling System; Gui-mao Schooling System; Research of Historical Facts

Gregariousness, Socialism and the System of Five Kinds of Nothingness: on the Evolutionary Thought of

Zhang Taiyan and His Political Imagination *Zhou Zhan'an (190)*

Abstract: This thesis focuses on the evolutionary thought of Zhang Taiyan and his political imagination. Through analyzing his works and articles from 1900 to 1911 we can find that his evolutionary thought in this era is consistent. His political imagination corresponding to his evolutionary thought includes gregariousness, socialism and the System of five kinds of Nothingness, but the content of his political imagination is not isolated or contradictory. They are constituted as a whole through the realistic interpretation of the Buddhism of Zhang Taiyan.

Keywords: Zhang Taiyan; Buddhism; Evolution; Politics