

Abstracts and Keywords of Major Articles

The Logical Starting Point of the Study of Humorous Language, Lies, Legal Language, Rhetoric of the Images of Organizations, Empirical Rhetoric, etc.: Thinking through “New Speech Act Analysis” (by HU Fan-zhu)

Abstract: An effective research paradigm must be a unity of aims, questions and methods. Hence, if “rhetoric” is redefined as “all processes of using language to realize one’s own purposes”, then the “ultimate target of rhetoric” shall be set as “effectively promoting the socialization of individuals, the interaction within groups and the modernization of social life by analyzing speech act”. The key issue of rhetoric is as follows: How can we modernize the linguistic communication among people, organizations, and between people and organizations in modern life? In order to solve this key issue, we find the most effective core concept is (new) speech act. Consequently there come relative instrumental categories such as “subject type”, “purpose structure”, “discourse process”, “context parameter”, “media”, “interrelationship”, “behavior type”, “case analysis” and “system of rules (constitutive rules/strategic rules)”; in addition, it becomes possible to theoretically put forward a series of new questions such as “how to develop rhetoric of case database”. This constitutes the rhetoric based on “new speech act analysis”.

Keywords: rhetoric, new speech act analysis, rhetoric of the images of organizations, rhetoric of case database, political linguistics, legal linguistics, study of lies, humorous linguistics

Language’s Restriction on Logic and Science: Why Science Cannot Develop in China? (by ZHU Xiao-nong)

Abstract: “Needham puzzle”, that is, “why modern science hadn’t developed in China”, is a weak and even fake question. A strong version of this question shall be why science cannot develop in China, and its true version shall be why science can develop in Europe. For Einstein, one of the prerequisites for the development of science is deductive logic. Furthermore, a language with a subject-predict structure is necessary for the development of deductive logic because a logical proposition is embodied in a subject-predict structure. The grammatical features of Chinese language are different from those of Indo-European languages: A sentence is mainly built in a topic-explanation structure, of which the subject-predict structure is an particular case; grammatical units at all levels, including word, phrase and sentence, share a similar structure; the main function of sentence elements is to make comparison. These grammatical features have determined that the Chinese way of reasoning is dominated by analogy and comparison. Previous discussions about “Needham Puzzle” focus on political, economic, cultural, geographical, philosophical and other external causes. However, it won’t be meaningful to discuss external causes until the internal cause has been discovered. This paper puts forward a theory that there are three stages (language stage, logic and form science stage and empirical science stage) with six phases for science to develop. In spite of the ubiquity of the subject-predict structure, it is really random to take it as the only legitimate sentence structure for reasoning; in other words, it is accident for logic to emerge to some extent. However, it is necessary to realize the importance of the subject-predict structure, promote the non-mainstream subject-predict structure in a natural language as the only legitimate sentence structure in reasoning and argumentation, and thus advance science. In this respect, China was among the best in the world in the last one hundred years. If we attach importance to this in education, we will gain greater achievement in the new century.

Keywords: theory of the necessary condition of language, subject-predict structure, deductive logic, logic cause, origin of science, Needham Puzzle

The Socio-Spatial Structure Transformation in Shanghai: A Dualistic Society and a Dualistic Space

(by WANG Chun-lan & YANG Shang-guang)

Abstract: This paper explores the socio-spatial structure transformation in a dualistic society of Shanghai based on the data of recent census. The result shows that in Shanghai, as a typical immigrant city, there is strong continuity in the spatial structure model characterized by population sources. A dualistic spatial structure is quite visible. As the main settlement of foreign population and native population, the center of the city is spreading outside with urban sprawl. Mainly occupied by inter-provincial migrants, the suburban ring around the center city is broadening and at the same time retreating to the outer suburb. The urban socio-spatial structure is a comprehensive result of city elite politics, institution segmentation, unique city history and other factors. The analysis of urban socio-spatial structure supported by precise data will help to refine public policies so that they can be adapted to the urban structure transformation. It is necessary to build up a particular analysis framework of socio-spatial structure in accordance with the particularity of the target city.

Keywords: new urban dualistic society, social spatial structure, Shanghai

The Maintenance and Transformation of Tradition: The Urbanization of the Sacrificial Custom Practices at Tomb-sweeping Festival in Shanghai

(by WANG Jun-xia)

Abstract: Current study on the Tomb-sweeping Festival mainly focuses on the trajectory of the festival as well as its cultural connotation and function, and the relationship between the festival practices and its social context in a dynamical historical process has been ignored. By studying the practices at Tomb-sweeping Festival in Shanghai in the context of a modern urban society, this paper finds out that the customs of Tomb-sweeping Festival in Shanghai are maintained and meanwhile transformed. What is maintained is to express longing and concerns to lost family members at a certain time and what is transformed is the practical forms. With the changes of practical forms, the Tomb-sweeping Festival, which is originally suitable to the agricultural civilization, gradually transforms into a festival suitable to the modern urban civilization. The sacrificial practices of the Tomb-sweeping Festival are gradually intermingled with the urban civilization.

Keywords: Tomb-sweeping Festival, sacrifice, prop/ceremony shift, urbanization

Agritainment in Mountain Villages as Urban Consumption Space

(by WU Xu)

Abstract: Current urban consumption space is not limited to the city border but has extended to rural areas. The emergence of original ecological consumption concept has pushed urban consumers to enter a larger consumption space from restaurants located in cities and suburbs to some remote mountain villages, where the space construction of agritainment for urban consumption has been started. Based on the fieldwork in southwest Hubei, this study demonstrates that the space construction in mountain villages has involved material, mental and social dimensions identified by Lefebvre and many local elements such as food, landscapes, plants, animals, residents, buildings, history, and culture as well. All the main features of capitalist space such as homogenization, hierarchization and fragmentation have appeared in agritainment business in mountain villages.

Keywords: mountain village, agritainment, original ecology, space construction

The New Development of Neo-Confucianism: On the Compilation of *Jinsi Record* and Its Internal Logic

(by LU Xin-sheng)

Abstract: Comprised of 622 quotations from four Confucian scholars, i.e., ZHOU Dun-yi, ZHANG Zai, CHENG Hao and CHENG Yi (with an exception from SHAO Yong) selected and edited by famous Confucians ZHU Xi and LV Zu-qian in the Southern Song Dynasty, *Jinsi Record* is an important work in the history of Con-

fucianism. Ignoring the divergences between ZHOU Dun-yi, SHAO Yong and ZHANG Zai on the one hand and CHENG Brothers on the other, ZHU and LV focused on their similarities and put them together. However, ZHU and LV obviously emphasized “investigating things” rather than “extending knowledge”. Thus, *Jinsi Record* marks the turning point of Neo-Confucianism from its emphasis on the “knowledge of morality” to that on the “knowledge of seeing and hearing”. The logic inherent in the comprehensive and thoughtful compilation of *Jinsi Record* also reflects ZHU Xi’s own ideas and insights.

Keywords: investigation of things, extension of knowledge, mind-heart and human nature, ZHU Xi, LV Zu-qian

The Normality and Extraordinariness of the Promotion of Scholar-bureaucrats in Turbulent Times: A Case Study of the Friendship of ZHU ZU-Mou and DI Yu during the Late Qing Dynasty and the Early Republic of China

(by QIU Chen-jiang)

Abstract: Although ZHU Zu-mou is one of the four most famous poets of *ci* poetry in the Late Qing Dynasty, his early life remains vague in many aspects. By studying the newly discovered texts, this paper examines the life of ZHU’s friend DI Yu and gives a brief account of their circle of friends of poem and essay. This is significant for the research of ZHU Zu-mou and his *ci* poetry. Taking their friendship for decades in the Late Qing Dynasty as an example, this paper also discusses the normality and extraordinariness of the promotion of scholar-bureaucrats in turbulent times, as well as the complicated relationship between an individual and his destiny.

Keywords: DI Wen-zi, ZHU Zu-mou, DI Yu, friendship, imperial examination

Chinese Rural Cadres’ Counteractions in the Age of Collectivization: Centering on Shuangkou Village in Pingyao County, Shanxi Province

(by MA Wei-qiang & DENG Hong-qin)

Abstract: In the age of collectivization, the state advocated and emphasized the ideological construction of socialism and its active practice in the social operation. However, what played an important role in rural public administration and social relations is not modern administration system of bureaucracy but rural traditional economic rationality, human relationship, and life logic emphasizing affection instead of principle. Examining the counteractions of rural cadres, this paper shows that they were in higher social status with more political and social resources. They not only represented the authority of the state, but also utilized it. The grass roots in the lower class were dominated by higher class so that they made efforts to seek asylum from cadres. The operation of public affairs in a village and the internal administration of cadres was in a chaotic state to some extent. The CPC’s socialist ideas and the authority of the state were challenged and weakened by the rural life and survival logic.

Keywords: age of collectivization, rural cadres, counteraction, daily life

Progress and Constraints in the Exploration of the Modernity of China’s TV Compere Communication from 1993 to 2003

(by YU Chun)

Abstract: In spite of its significant progress in the innovation and exploration of modernity from 1993 to 2003, China’s TV compere communication has met a series of challenges, such as the structural constraint of media supervision, the impact of new media, the paradox of audience ratings and the bottleneck of compere workforce. In order to solve these challenges, we must probe on the following issues: how to promote the “three-combination” of official opinion, public opinion and media opinion in media supervision based on reality; how to enhance the coordinated development of television and new media; how to balance the quantitative and qualitative evaluation; how to improve the expertise and professionalism of comperes; and how to imple-

ment the laws.

Keywords: TV news reform, media supervision, compere communication, new media

Resemblance or Representation? ——Getting out of the Classical Disposition of “Cogito”

(by TANG Ming-jie)

Abstract: Foucault's *The Order of Things* is usually considered as a structuralism work, because it profoundly denies the dominant fundament of cogito in cognitive activities since Descartes. Through the investigation and the comparison of the Renaissance and the Classical Age, we find that the Foucauldian critique of the different roles of cogito in the tension between words and things does not aim to deny the cognitive subject, but to reveal that the space of experience constituted at the level of cogito is mixed with the representation and the thing. This space loses not only the variety of the world but also the complicity of man. In the Classical Age, it reflects neither man nor world, but a Utopia of language, an inheritance and loss of the resemblance of things. To get out of this disposition, we must carry out “askêsis” style of “cogito”.

Keywords: cogito, resemblance, representation, *askêsis*

Freedom is For-itself: An Ignored Perspective of Sartre's Phenomenological Ontology

(by QU Ming-zhen)

Abstract: In *Being and Nothingness*, Sartre returns to the ontological problem of being from phenomenology. For him, the problem of being doesn't mean “being as being”, namely, the basic and essential being of all beings; on the contrary, it means “the being of the appearance”, namely, the existent way of the phenomena and how they appear. In this way, he develops his special phenomenology. Sartre's phenomenological ontology is different from the traditional one since it is both phenomenological and ontological. Sartre makes a distinction between two types of being, that is, the “being in-itself” and the “being for-itself”. Being in-itself is “being what it is”; being for-itself is “being what it is not” while at the same time it is “not what it is”. There is an ability of “nihilization” in the ontological structure of being for-itself, which can make “being what it is” become “being what it is not”, or “being what it is not” become “being what it is”. This ability comes from the original “nothingness” of consciousness. The original “nothingness” of consciousness is the foundation that makes it possible for being for-itself to be itself on the one hand and to deny itself internally on the other, and it reveals being in-itself and connects the two independent domains of being in-itself and being for-itself. Above all, it is the ontological source of the absolute freedom of being for-itself.

Keywords: Sartre, nothingness, freedom, phenomenology, ontology

Thinking through Misfortune: Luck, Happiness and Morality from a Comparative Perspective

(by SONG Jian)

Abstract: “Gentleman in misfortune can still have ambition” ——this not only describes a moral situation (in the sense of “destiny” or “fortune”), but also prescribes a moral character (with the unity of “knowledge, affection and will”). Both Confucian and Kantian ethics are “deontological” since they regard the moral as responsibility and purpose rather than a means to seek happiness. However, Kant ignores luck from the angles of reality and ideal so as to pursue the inevitability of morality; in contrast, Confucianism develops a sense of crisis from misfortune and consequently lets this sense serve as an impetus for moral practice. Kant denies happiness in reality, and only places the “consistency of morality and happiness” in the postulations of the “immortality of the soul” and the “existence of God”. For Confucianism, although happiness is contingent in the experiential world, the “consistency of morality and happiness” can be concretely realized in the life realm of the “mutual cultivation of self and things”.

Keywords: Confucius, Kant, luck, happiness, morality

The Intellectual Virtue and Theory of Knowledge in the “Four Chapters” in *Guanzi*

(by SHANG Jian-fei)

Abstract: In terms of its theoretical significance, the virtue theory in the “Four Chapters” in *Guanzi* relieves the tension between the metaphysical position and common sense: a life in accordance with the “Dao” shall face the challenges from physiological needs and emotional experience. Through regarding the cognitive ability as the innate function of mind-heart and demonstrating the intellectual virtue with the principle of calmness and following, the “Four Chapters” argues that human beings can take part in and even dominate the evolution of the universe. The element of “following” (*yin*) implies that human beings are capable to master the “Dao” and the nature of all things in the world. In addition, it also develops a coherent discourse from ordinary language and previous ways to speak of “Dao”.

Keywords: “Four Chapters” in *Guanzi*, Dao, mind-heart, intellectual virtue, principle of calmness and following

The Implementation of Political Responsibility in Contemporary China

(by QIU Shi & ZHAO Hui)

Abstract: Political responsibility, as an important part of political development in contemporary China, is related to the realization of the modernization of governance. We can implement political responsibility, which is constrained by principles and reality, with concrete and abstract approaches. By concrete approaches we mean real political systems such as representative system and supervision system; which abstract approaches mainly refer to the construction of the principle of rule of law and that of moral norms. In addition, it is conducive to the formation of a complete approach to implement political responsibility to construct scientific and reasonable political responsibility evaluation standard on the basis of the realistic situation and the historical development of China.

Keywords: political responsibility, representative system, rules of law, morality

A Study of Disabled Migrant Workers’ One-time Payment at Level 1—4 as well as the Regional Disparities in China

(by YU Fei-yue & WU Ya-wei)

Abstract: From the perspective of the two main functions of work-related injury insurance, i.e., compensating the labor losses and guaranteeing basic life, this paper discusses the standard of reasonable benefit. Taking 15 years old, 35 years old and 50 years old as 3 injury ages, this paper also counts and compares the level 1—4 disabled migrant workers’ one-time work-related injury insurance benefit level in each province according to the substitution rate of labor loss and substitution rate of guaranteeing basic life. Taking level 1 disability as an example, the one-time payment can not compensate the labor losses in all regions and can not guarantee the basic cost of living allowances in 63% regions; at the injury age of 35, the one-time payment can not compensate the labor losses in all regions and 22% areas can not guarantee the basic cost of living allowances; at the injury age of 50, all regions can guarantee the basic cost of living allowances, but merely 22% areas can compensate the labor losses. This fully illustrates that China’s level 1—4 disabled migrant workers’ one-time work-related injury insurance payment standard is too low and it is difficult to effectively protect injured migrant workers’ basic rights.

Keywords: work-related disability at level 1—4, migrant worker, disability benefit, substitution rate of labor loss, substitution rate of guaranteeing basic life

Technology Gap, Convergence of Economic Growth: Empirical Test Based on Provincial Panel Data

(by DONG Zhi-qing & SONG Wei & ZHAO Jing)

Abstract: This paper introduces technology gap to endogenous technology growth model, and examines

the relationship of technology gap, economic growth and economic convergence with region panel data of 1997—2013 in China. The results show that: (1) Technological progress presents inverted V-shaped direction and area's feature is outstanding; there exists nonlinear relation between technology gap and economic growth; the threshold effect is remarkable; eastern regions are generally located in the left of the threshold and central and western regions in the right. (2) The macro economics and regional economics behave the β convergence and club convergence respectively; the eastern average annual convergence speeds faster than the western; the technical gap increase will hinder technological progress and growth. Therefore, areas in China should pinpoint their technology and economic level, and select technology which corresponds to their resources endowment. The minority of developed eastern areas which has crossed the threshold of technology gap shall pay more attention to independent innovation. We shall adjust the structure of human capital in order to fit physical capital accumulation, economic development level and the level of technology introduction, guide human capital from the eastern developed regions to central and western regions, strengthen basic education and construct multi-level education system, guarantee the long-term effectiveness and multi-levels of human capital, and train professional experts in order to solve the imbalance between supply and demand.

Keywords: technology gap, economic growth, economic convergence, threshold effect

The Happiness Effect of Education: Trend, Strength, Speed and Span

(by FU Hong-chun & HUANG Zhi-hua)

Abstract: It is widely recognized that happiness is the ultimate purpose of all human activities. Does education as an important activity of human society have any effect on happiness? If it does, what is the strength, speed, breadth of education's effect on happiness? Addressing these questions at both micro-and macro-scales require a thorough understanding of this complex issue. At a micro-level, how can we determine the happiness effect of education as specific as a particular behavior of an individual's education (educational activities, investment in education, etc.): Is there any effect? If there is, is it negative, positive, or both? If both negative and positive effects exist, which is stronger and grows faster—the negative or positive effect? If extended to the macro-perspective of the whole society, the measure of educational effects on happiness will be even more complicated. Through examining the history of the entire social development of mankind, we can learn that education has had positive effect on happiness (more specifically, positive effect is strong and long while negative effect is weak and short). This is what shall be kept in mind in the pursuit of achieving the “China Dream” today.

Keywords: education, happiness effect, education benefit

Economic Research and China's Economic Reform & Development: A Bibliometrical Analysis of the *Journal of Economic Research* during 1978—2010

(by YE DE-lei)

Abstract: By making use of CNKI and applying bibliometrics to *Journal of Economic Research* during 1978—2010, this paper chooses the high frequency words and key words which appear in the papers of this journal as retrieval words so as to find out certain characteristics of the papers published in different historical periods, and then interpret and analyze them in the context of the changes of Chinese social economic environment. The result shows that these papers reflect China's social as well as economic development and reform and opening up process to a large extent. Meanwhile they also show the development and change of Chinese economy's research priorities, research methods and research styles.

Keywords: *Journal of Economic Research*, Chinese economy, economic theory, bibliometrics