

《社科汉语研究》(中文版) *Journal of Chinese for Social Science*

© 环球世纪出版社 Global Century Press

[JCSS 1 (2022) p118-147]

刊号 ISSN 2633-9501 (印刷版) 刊号 ISSN 2633-9633 (电子版)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/JCSS.cn.2022.15>

双语

1. 本刊基本信息

1.1 本刊及作者简介

本刊简介

《社科汉语研究》期刊旨在讨论语言在语境中的使用,以期能够引起学术界对中国社科领域已有翻译文本及语言使用的意义变化的关注。“社科汉语”或“社会科学汉语”是特定用途汉语(CSP)的一个分支,如“科技汉语”或“商务汉语”。其创意来自全球中国学术院(Global China Academy)。通过其全球中国对话论坛聚集来自世界多国的不同学科的学者和不同机构的专业人士讨论中国与全球问题。由于每个领域和学科都有其独特的语言和话语,《全球中国比较研究》双语期刊以及环球世纪出版社的出版物,为社科术语、概念、观念及思想的中英互译形成的对话和交流提供了一个平台,也奠定了中国同世界其他国家共享思想和研究成果的基石。然后,有效的对话和思想交流的障碍之一是脱离语境的那些翻译的术语和概念的使用。这些翻译通常给读者一个东方化的中国的表征。针对这一问题,本刊着重讨论和分析翻译及原意的概念和差异。其目的是讨论语言在语境中的使用,以期能够引起学术界对中国社科领域已有翻译文本及语言使用的意义变化的关注。

主编简介

徐海燕(XU Haiyan),《社科汉语研究期刊》主编,南昌大学外国语学院副教授。自1998年起便在该学院任教,她的专长包括英美诗歌、英汉互译及翻译技术。她的课程广泛,涵盖大学英语、学术英语、英语词汇学以及计算机辅助翻译,这些课程旨在培养英语专业及非专业本科生和研究生的语言能力和翻译技巧。在教学与科研方面,徐海燕主持并参与了多项重要项目,例如探索大学英语演讲课的教学模式以及研究艾米莉·狄金

森的诗歌哲理，这些项目均获得省级和校级的支持。她的研究成果频繁发表于中文核心期刊，其翻译作品也涵盖了社会科学、哲学和历史等多个领域，表现了她广泛的学术视野和深厚的翻译技能。在国际学术交流方面，她曾在英国利兹大学、美国威斯康星州立大学和英国剑桥大学等多所著名学府进行访学和交流，积累了丰富的国际经验。她也曾参与英国伦敦政治经济学院中国比较研究网的翻译和编辑志愿者团队，显示了她在全球学术界的活跃度和影响力。自2022年2月起，徐副教授担任西班牙卡斯蒂利亚拉曼查大学孔子学院的中方院长，致力于推动中西文化的交流与学术合作。

联合创刊主编

冯东宁博士 (Dongning Feng)，旅英社会语言学家，翻译学家。曾任英国伦敦大学亚非学院语言及文化学部高级讲师，亚非学院翻译研究中心主任，先后在中国、日本和英国从事语言、社会科学、翻译学等学科的教学二十余年，并曾任教于英国多所大学。他主要研究领域包括文学理论与翻译理论，翻译社会学、批判话语分析与翻译及翻译文化学。他发表的作品包括政治文本翻译和专著 *Literature as Political Philosophy in Contemporary China* (《论当代中国文学的政治哲学性》2002年)。

宋连谊博士 (Lianyi Song)，英国伦敦大学亚非学院中国与内亚文化和语言系高级讲师；亚非学院中国研究院和翻译中心成员。在英国获得教育学博士学位前后从事对外汉语教学20多年。他教授的课程包括：中文、高级中文、商务中文，汉译英等；研究兴趣为中文教学法、话语分析和中文应用语言学。其汉语教学著述包括《普通话自学入门》《十天会说普通话》《自信地说普通话》《普通话初学者》《普通话会话》，以及《中文读写脚本》等。

1.2. 本期作者简介 (中文，见每篇文章后面；英文，见130页)

1.3. 创刊序 (中文见第1-3页；英文，见第133页)

1.4. 目录 (中文见第1-2页；英文，见第134页)

1.5. 主要参考文献内容摘要和关键词 (英文，见第136页)

1.6. 作者须知 (英文，见第138页)

《社科汉语研究》期刊 (中文版，印刷版 ISSN 2633-9501，电子版 ISSN 2633-9633, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcss.cn>) 致力于作为一个中英文双语平台，专注于探讨汉语在社会科学中的应用。期刊主要包含三个部

分：阅读、写作和翻译，旨在通过汉语在社科语境的研究，促进语言、文化和人类之间的深入理解和对话。

投稿要求

- 阅读栏目探讨汉语在社会科学中的应用：研究中文在社会科学研究中的使用情况，包括实现中英文概念对等的挑战和策略。
- 写作栏目的选稿范围：有关中国研究的外国学生的本硕博优秀论文；语言和字数要求：2,000–4,000 字左右，并附有英文翻译或概要；作者简介：中英文简介各 100 字左右，包括姓名、性别、年龄、国籍、毕业院校、研究兴趣及研究成果等。
- 翻译栏目强调翻译的挑战和解决方案：针对社会学术语、概念、思想和观念翻译复杂性的研究，促进跨文化对话和交流。
- 我们还鼓励学术文章探索相关主题和话题。
- 关注双语元素：探讨学术研究和出版中的双语现象，特别是中文和英文在传达社会科学知识中的动态关系。
- ‘社科汉语’：研究作为‘专门用途中文’(Chinese for specific purposes) 分支的理解和发展，也包括与其他的诸如‘科技汉语’或‘商务汉语’的比较。

投稿指南

投稿应符合期刊关于汉语在社会科学研究及其翻译方面的重点。我们欢迎与我们的使命相一致的投稿，旨在弥合社会科学研究中的语言和文化差距。《环球世纪出版社出版指南与体例》<https://globalcenturypress.com/house-style-guide> 可在以下三部分为您提供具体的指导：

第一部分作者投稿指南包括有关投稿指南及信息；

- 第二部分为稿件写作和格式的体例，包括向我们提交的文本、图片和图表的最佳方式；
- 第三部分为本社在过去几年来与中英文学者、平面设计师、编辑和校对人员共同开发的双语体例和规则，并提供了本社独有的服务双语信息的服务的示例，展示在每本期刊和每本书的后面。将有助于您深入理解“社科汉语”；

上述《出版指南与体例》的第三部分中的双语服务就是本刊“双语信息”的第一部分“本刊基本信息”(第 118–120 页)，每期都不同；“双语信息”的第二部分“本社双语特色及相关信息”(第 121–128 页)，它们是本社独创的社科汉语的内容，为了方便读者，将附在每期的后面。

2. 本社双语特色及相关信息

2.1. 环球世纪出版及其独有特色

环球世纪出版社（公司注册号：8892970）是全球中国学术院旗下的子公司，是世界上首家致力于在全球语境下出版双语的社科与人文的专业及大众书籍的出版社。环球世纪出版社是唯一的一个致力于出版未经审查的关于中国的著述的独立平台，其出版物还包括在全球语境下对世界和人类知识研究的中华视野，以及对研究中国的非中华视野。

本社的出版的范围广泛，如学术期刊、会议或基于主题的论文集、研究专著、丛书、社科汉语教材以及工具书等（彩印为主）。出版的形式多样，如印刷版、电子版、音像、网络及其移动网络版。

本社有 DOI 授权，每本书和每本书的每个章节都带有 DOI 号。还对每本书在作者的著作基础上做了外包装，以“三明治”式的形式呈现，正文夹在“开头部分”和“末尾部分”之间，开头部分包括该丛书的总序言等，末尾部分包括参考文献和本社独有的英汉双语信息。

了解更多信息请访问本社网站：<https://globalcenturypress.com>

2.2 本社以全球和转文化视野创造了双语服务的独有特色

本社以英汉双语出版社会和人文学科的学术及其通俗著作，但不是以英汉对照的形式，而是有些书只出英文版或中文版，有些书既出英文版也出中文版。本社为所有期刊和书籍都提供了英汉双语信息。如果是英文书，书后包括的中文基本信息有助于中文读者了解在英语世界这一领域正在进行的努力。同样，我们有两种中文期刊（见 5），双语信息中的英文部分所包括的英文的基本信息，可以帮助非中文读者了解在英语世界之外这一领域正在进行的努力。

目前，环球世纪出版社出版三种前沿学术期刊和八种特色系列丛书，以鼓励从全球和比较的视野来研究中国。这些转文化产品展示全球中国学术院如何为全球学术界做出贡献并参与构建全球社会。在该书正文后面的“本系列其他书籍”和在双语信息后面的特色介绍以及“其他系列丛书”的扩展部分为读者提供了超越该书的更大图景。

我们使用世界地图作为所有期刊包括《全球中国对话文集》辑刊系列封面的背景，同时使用不同的和对比款式来设计，《全球中国比较研究》封面由三种不同颜色的水平色条构成，《社科汉语研究》、《语料库与中国社科研究》和《全球中国对话文集》的背景颜色不同，其封面和封底均以

“白中有黑”或“黑中有白”的阴阳八卦思维来处理。这两种封面都表达了我们的“全球和比较视野”的主题（见5）。

本社系列丛书的封面均精选自世界上最优秀的当代中国书法家之一、英籍华人书法家和艺术家赵一舟先生的数千幅作品。这些“书画”都是基于汉字或词组，在某种程度上反映出我们的几套系列丛书的主题，比如：“旦”用于《中华概念》丛书、“文明”用于《中华话语》丛书、“乐”用于《读懂中国与世界》丛书、鑑（鉴反映，审视，比较）《中国和中华比较视野系》、“人”用于《中国社会科学全球化》丛书、“众”用于《“三只眼”转文化》丛书，“心”用于《中国城镇化研究》丛书、幽人（过着隐居生活而独特独立和富有创造力的人）用于“前沿与边界”系列。有些字直接被书画家用作“书画”的标题，有些则赋予了特定的含义，如：《人是人的囚徒》、《大众与传媒》。而以《各乐其乐》为例，它表现了中国典型的太极思维方式。赵氏丰富的工艺综合了中国和西方的材料（包括水彩纸上的丙烯、宣纸上的墨水和油）和技术，并借助于东西方的时空来提供它们之间的对话。凭借深厚的美学和哲学基础，以及他在中西文化之间的转文化经历，其作品在传统与创新之间取得了平衡，在一定意义上表达了全球中国学术院和环球世纪出版社的旨意。

本社出版的每一本书或发表的每一篇文章都是转文化产品。该过程贯穿产品制作的每一个流程。作者、著作编辑、文案编辑、校对、美术编辑和排版师之间的转文化合作关系构成本社出版模式的核心，展现了环球世纪出版社乃至全球中国学术院倡导的转文化理念的实践过程。

2.3 本社汉英双语显示体例

- 本社在每本书的末尾增加了“环球世纪出版社双语信息”部分。它包括“关于本书”（见第1节）和“环球世纪出版社出版的其他书系”（见第5节）。这种英汉双语服务为本社出版的系列中的每一本书和《社科汉语研究》（仅有中文版）期刊都提供了关键信息。
- 在英文版中，封面、扉页和封底以及版权页等的双语显示，均为英文在上、中文在下；在中文版中则倒过来。
- 关于空白页，本社的做法是：
 - 书前部分 (front matter) 页码使用罗马数字，正文页码使用阿拉伯数字
 - 以上二者之间可以有空页，以保证第一章从右面开始为第1页，其他章节可以从左面开始，以保证正文页面和页码的连贯
 - 如果全书分为若干部分或者大章，每部分或大章均从右面开始，必要时加空白页

- 单页书眉一般上章名，但是章数太少但节数太多的书（如：《嘉言善行：山区校长谈教育》一书），为了便于读者了解所在页面的章节主题，在单页书眉上则显示节名和章号。
- 在本社中文排版中，无论是封面、作者行还是在内文中，姓和单字符名称之间均没有空格，如李白，而非李白。
- 一般而言，本社在内文排版时英文行距为 2mm，中文行距为 3mm。
- 本社从 1,000 多种可能的字体中选择了 Times New Roman 和方正楷体 (FZKai-Z03) 这两种字体分别对英文版和中文版进行排版，构成了本社汉英双语排版的风格。当中文出现在英文版或英文出现在中文版时，本社使用 InDesign 软件提供的复合字体。
- Times New Roman 字体的正体不能标准化地显示某些汉语拼音，如“地缘”的拼音“dìyuán”中的“á”与斜体拼音“dìyuán”中的“á”看上去不同。在中国出版界通用的标准地显示拼音的字体 GB-PINYIN-D 中，无论正体还是斜体的显示均与后者相同。本社使用拼音的正体与斜体依旧采用 Times New Roman 来呈现。

2.4 本社汉英双语排版标点符号用法

本社中文排版的标点符号一般遵循中华人民共和国国家质量监督检验检疫总局和中国国家标准化委员会于 2011 年联合颁布的《标点符号用法》(GB/T 15834-2011)¹，但在英汉双语互译以及出版的实践中存在一些标点符号不对应的问题。以下为本社在英汉双语排版的相关规则。例如：

- 由于中文字体里的标点符号的字号都大于 Times New Roman 中的同类标点符号的字号。本社中文排版根据《标点符号用法》(GB/T 15834-2011)，使用北大方正软件设置，并以汉英双语排版标准而设定了“标点挤压”（标点间距缩进）。这样，既能调整英文单词、数字和汉字混排时之间的尴尬空隙，又能解决两个标点符号在一起的时候间隔太大的问题。
- 在英语作品中的引号为单引号（‘ ’），引号内的引号为双引号（“ ”）；在中文作品中的引号使用双引号（“ ”），引号内的引号使用单引号（‘ ’）。
- 中文的书名号《 》与英文斜体在书名、期刊名、音乐专辑名或电影名等用法相似，但是，英文的文章名、歌曲名或诗歌名等用引号，这种用法也适用于本社的中文版。

¹ 标点符号用法，见：<http://www.moe.gov.cn/ewebeditor/uploadfile/2015/01/13/20150113091548267.pdf>。

- 本社沿用一些古代哲学家和文学家已有的英文名，如孔子 (Confucius)、孟子 (Mencius)、李白 (Li Po)。但是，古代文学家一般以现代汉语拼音为主，如李白 (LI Bai / Li Po)、李清照 (LI Qingzhao)。
- 在实际运用上，海外华人大都是将他们姓放在最后，以英文姓名顺序来书写，例如：老五王 (Laowu Wang)。
- 一些曾用过“韦氏拼音”¹ 的名字，如：费孝通 (Fei Hsiao-tung)，以汉语拼音为主，在同一篇文章或著作首次使用时列出，如：费孝通 (Fei Xiaotong / Fei Hsiao-tung)。
- 非大陆原籍的海外华人英文名受方言影响，有的还有英文名。在可能的情况下，在同一篇文章或著作首次使用时尽量列出，如金耀基英文名通常为 Ambrose King，或 Ambrose Yeo-Chi King，有时出现汉语拼音 Jin Yaoji 或 Yaoji Jin。
- 一些韩国人名中文写法看起来像华人的三字姓名，例如：具海根 (Hagen KOO)、金光亿 (Kwangok KIM)，他们通常把姓放在名字后面并大写。同样的规则也适用于日文名字，如：福武直 (Tadashi FUKUTAKE)、山泰幸 (Yoshiyuki YAMA)。
- 在本社出版物中，如果您看到姓放在名的前面，一般可推测那个人来自中国大陆。名字的使用方式因人而异，也有例外。

《环球世纪出版社体例指南》包含了对本社双语体例和规则做了全面的解释，并这些规则做了详细说明，请在本社以下网址查阅：

<https://globalcenturypress.com/house-style-guide>

2.6. 环球世纪出版社出版的期刊及辑刊

全球中国比较研究

主编：常向群 英国全球中国学术院



《全球中国比较研究》期刊 (JCGCP，原名《中国比较研究》JCCP)，发表原创的多学科和跨学科有全球视野的或关于中国的比较研究，涵盖社会科学和人文科学的广泛主题。它鼓励来自不同学科（包括政治学，经济学，国际关系，历史，社会学，人类学，教育学、法学、传媒、文化研究、社会心理学和方法论）对同一问题或主题的辩论，合作和共同作者。它的目标是以创新的方式超越传统的学术界限，展现最优秀的学术成果。

¹ 见：<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/威妥瑪拼音>。

《全球中国比较研究》期刊不仅仅关注中国，因为学术界已经有许多优秀的中国相关期刊，本刊的特点在于以全球和比较双重视野看待中国，将中国视为更广泛发展模式、观念、运动、网络 and 系统的一部分。比较包括以中国为案例来检验通用理论，或者从关于中国与其他国家或背景的比较数据中得出分析结论。比较可能是区域的或全球的，历史的或当代的，也可能涉及到对中国和他人的看法：中国对他人的看法，以及他人在政治、经济、军事和文化等方面对中国的看法。

我们也考虑发表那些以中国与非中国，中国人与非中国人，或中国学者与非中国学者之间的学术辩论和对话，以及中国对全球或人类知识的视角，还有非中国人在全球背景下对中国进行比较研究的文章。

除了研究论文、研究报告和评论，《全球中国比较研究》期刊还定期举办选定主题的研讨会，发表关于特定学术领域的深度评论文章，以及有全球和比较视野的有关中国的特殊质量和重要性的书籍的评论。本刊的某些期刊可能会聚焦于特定主题，欢迎对主题提供建议。

《全球中国比较研究》期刊是一份严格的非党派刊物，不支持或歧视任何政治、意识形态或宗教观点。提交给本刊的文章都要依据标准的学术实践，经过严格的盲审同行评议过程。本刊虽然为学术期刊，但其编辑方针是确保在这里发表的文章不仅对学术界有兴趣，而且对政策制定者以及对对中国相关主题有一般兴趣的读者也有吸引力。

语言：中文和英文

ISSN 2633-9560 印刷版 / ISSN 2633-9579 电子版

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcgcp.cn>

www.globalcenturypress.com/jcgcp

社科汉语研究

创刊编辑：冯东宁 宋连谊。主编：徐海燕 中国南昌大学



《社科汉语研究》期刊（中文版）审视汉语在特定背景下的使用，并引起学术界对现有翻译文本和中国社会科学语言运用的关注。本刊有汉英双语元素，由阅读、写作和翻译三个部分组成。

在英语和汉语之间实现概念等值性面临巨大挑战，尤其是在跨越两种语言、文化和社会的社会科学研究中。通常情况下，研究成果是以研究者非母语的发表并需要翻译。然而，如果翻译不

得当，跨文化或跨传播的交流中会产生各种潜在风险。具有相应注释和评论的双语学术期刊为减少这些风险铺平了道路，《社科汉语研究》将跨文化或跨传播的研究推向更高层次。它不仅凸显了在翻译研究成果方面的问题，还积极参与、推动并促进语言、文化和社群之间的“对话”。

“社科汉语”或“社会科学汉语言”是“专门用途汉语”(CSP)的一个分支，如同“科技汉语”或“商务汉语”。该创意来自全球中国学院(Global China Academy)。通过其“全球中国对话”系列论坛，吸引了来自英国、美国、中国和法国的许多不同机构的发言人和代表，包括大学、公共和政府机构、非政府组织和媒体。

全球中国学院旗下的环球世纪出版社出版的全球语境下出版双语的社科与人文的专业及大众书籍，为社科术语、概念、观念及思想的中英互译形成的对话和交流提供了一个平台，也奠定了中国同世界其他国家共享思想和研究成果的基石。由于每个领域和学科都有其独特的语言和话语，有效的对话和思想交流的障碍之一是脱离语境的那些翻译的术语和概念的使用。这些翻译通常给读者一个东方化的中国的表征。针对这一问题，本刊着重讨论和分析翻译及原意的概念和差异。其目的是讨论语言在语境中的使用，以期能够引起学术界对中国社科领域已有翻译文本及语言使用的意义变化的关注，消除有效对话和思想交流的障碍。

语言：中文

ISSN 2633-9501 (印刷版) / ISSN 2633-9633 (电子版)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcss.cn>

www.globalcenturypress.com/jcss

语料库与中国社科研究

主编：钱毓芳 中国浙江工商大学



《语料库与中国社科研究》期刊(JCACSS, 英文版和中文版)肇始于2016年“语料库与中国社会科学”工作坊的契机而创刊的学术期刊。该刊受到了语料库专家托尼·麦克内里(Tony McEnergy)教授的指导和国内外同行支持。借鉴了英国兰开斯特大学在经济与社会科学委员会的资助下成立的“语料库与社会科学中心”的创意，他们把语料库方法应用于社会科学共同应对环境、犯罪和健康等问题并取得了突破性的进展。

本刊旨在把这种新锐的语料库方法应用于中国社会科学领域,探索在大数据时代如何社会科学已有的定量和定性分析的方法基础上,寻找新的方法来分析海量的电子文本的问题,对带来了挑战 相关研究并发布相关研究的成果,为有共同志趣者提供一个学术交流平台,应对全球进入数字时代错综复杂的社会问题对社会语言学家提出的挑战。

语言: 中文

ISSN 2633-9617 印刷版 / ISSN 2633-9625 电子版

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcacss.cn>

www.globalcenturypress.com/jcacss

全球中国对话系列文集

系列文集设计: 马丁·阿尔布劳。系列文集主编: 常向群



《全球中国对话》系列文集(GCDP, 英文版和中文版), 基于始于2014年的年度系列对话论坛, 旨在结集来自中国和世界其他地区的学者和从业者, 就当今地球上人类生存的挑战问题交换他们的见解, 提出全球治理改革的建议。全球治理应从最广义上讲, 涵盖世界范围内的社会秩序, 使世界各国人民能够应对生存挑战, 并使世界各地的人类有机会过上充实的生活。中国的“人类命运共同体”也为世界提供了类似的愿景。每届对话都由来自中国和其他国家的专家学者组成的四个版块, 就实现这些或任何针对当前危机时期人类社会治理的愿景进行深入探讨。

每期《全球中国对话文集》, 均包括主持人和发言人的基本信息, 对话的基本主题和内容, 发言的内容以及问答环节。它还包括每个版块的照片, 对话会议的参与者, 问答, 讨论和休息时间的交流。希望这种图片和文本的结合能够完整地保存动态对话, 供与会者或未能参加会议的感兴趣的读者参考。

《全球中国对话》系列由马丁·阿尔布劳(Martin Albrow)策划, 系列主编为常向群, 每期均由不同的主编参与编辑。

语言: 中文和英文

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp/cn>

www.globalcenturypress.com/gcdp

Dual language information

1 Basic information about this journal

1.1 About the journal and editors

About the journal

Journal of Chinese for Social Science (JCSS) examines the use of the Chinese language in context and draws academic attention to the usefulness and validity of existing translated texts and language usage in Chinese social science.

‘Chinese for social science’ or ‘Chinese language for Social Science’ is a branch of ‘Chinese for Specific Purposes’ (CSP), like ‘Chinese for science and technology’ or ‘business Chinese’. This innovative idea was first developed by Global China Academy (GCA). Through its Global China Dialogue conferences, the GCA has attracted a wide participation by speakers and delegates from many different organizations including universities in the UK, USA, China and France, as well as public and governmental institutions, NGOs and media.

With Global China Academy’s commitment to dual-language publications – including *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* and a number of book series, to benefit scholars and readers of both Chinese and English – translations of terminologies, concepts, ideas and thoughts on social science form the basis of intercultural dialogue and communication, and the sharing of ideas and research findings from within China and globally. More often than not, translations – frequently out of context – can reinforce an orientalized Chinese identity. *Journal of Chinese for Social Science* seeks to remove the obstacles to effective dialogue and the exchange of ideas through the translation of terms and concepts in their context.

About the editor

XU Haiyan, Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Chinese for Social Science* (JCSS). She is an Associate Professor at the School of Foreign Studies, Nanchang University, where she has been working since 1998. Her expertise includes British and American poetry, English-Chinese translation, and translation technology. Her courses, which encompass College English, Academic English, English Lexicology, and Computer-Assisted Translation, aim to develop the language abilities and translation skills of both English majors and non-majors at undergraduate and graduate levels. In her teaching and research, Xu Haiyan has led and participated in several significant projects, such as exploring teaching models for college English speech classes and studying the philosophical aspects of Emily Dickinson’s poetry, all supported at provincial and institutional levels. Her research is frequently published in core Chinese journals, and her translations span social sciences, philosophy, and history, demonstrating her broad academic vision and deep translation skills. Internationally, she has visited and exchanged ideas at prestigious institutions such as the University of Leeds in the UK, the University of Wisconsin in the USA, and the University of Cambridge, accumulating extensive international experience. She has also been involved with the translation and editorial volunteer team at the China in Comparative Perspective

Network (CCPN) at the London School of Economics, reflecting her active presence and influence in the global academic community. Since February 2022, Professor Xu has served as the Chinese director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Castilla-La Mancha in Spain, dedicated to promoting Sino-Western cultural and academic cooperation.

About the founding editors

Dr Dongning Feng, UK based sociolinguist and expert in translation studies. He was a Senior Lecturer in Translation Studies, Director of SOAS Centre for Translations at SOAS, University of London, UK. He has taught a range of subjects in China, Japan and Britain. His current research interests focus on critical discourse analysis and translation, translators' autonomy and literary and screen translation. His publications include works on aesthetics and political communication, the politics of translation and translation as political discourse, Chinese cinema, Chinese cultural and literary studies and a monograph on literature as political philosophy and communication.

Dr Lianyi Song, Principal Teaching Fellow, China & Inner Asia Section, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures; Academic Staff, SOAS China Institute, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London. His taught courses include Chinese, advanced Chinese, Chinese for Business, Chinese-English translation. His research interests include Chinese language pedagogy, discourse analysis, applied linguistics in Chinese. Selected publications are: 'Teaching no fixed method, learning is worthwhile', *Communication of the World Chinese Language Teaching Association* (Vol. 2, 2013), co-editor, *Chinese English Pocket Dictionary*. (2011), 'An analysis of difficulty of Chinese grammar points from the learners' point of view' (in Chinese), in: Zhang, D and Li, X, (eds.), *Teaching Chinese to Native Speakers of English*, co-author, *Teach Yourself Beginners Chinese Script and Teach Yourself Beginners Chinese*.

1.2 Contributors of the volume

Professor Allen Chun is Chair Professor in the Institute of Social Research and Cultural Studies, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan. He was a Research Fellow in the Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan. His thematic interests cover the fields of socio-cultural theory, historical anthropology, cultural sociology of the state as well as colonial and post-colonial societies. He has carried out research in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore and published broadly. He is the author of *Unstructuring Chinese Society: The Fictions of Colonial Practice and the Changing Realities of 'Land' in the New Territories of Hong Kong* (Harwood Academic Press, 2000) and articles in numerous journals.

Dr Dongning Feng is UK based sociolinguists and expert in translation studies. He was a Senior Lecturer in Translation Studies, Director of SOAS Centre for Translations at SOAS, University of London, UK. He has taught a range of subjects in China, Japan and Britain. His current research interests focus on critical discourse analysis and translation, translators' autonomy and literary and screen translation. His publications include works on aesthetics and political communication, the pol-

itics of translation and translation as political discourse, Chinese cinema, Chinese cultural and literary studies and a monograph on literature as political philosophy and communication.

Professor Gary G. Hamilton is an Emeritus Professor, Department of Sociology and The Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington (Seattle), formerly Associate Director of the School. He is the author of *Emergent Economies, Divergent Paths, Economic Organization and International Trade in South Korea and Taiwan* (2006), *Commerce and Capitalism in Chinese Societies* (2006), and *The Market Makers: How Retailers Are Changing the Global Economy* (2011). He is also well known in China for introducing Fei Xiaotong's book *From the Soil – The Foundations of Chinese Society* (1994) to the English-speaking world.

Professor Mark Levine, born in Los Angeles in 1948, holds a PhD in Sociology. He is an American country musician, charity organizer, and columnist. He is currently a professor at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Minzu University of China. During the winter vacation, when the epidemic broke out, he stayed in Beijing. While in quarantine, he wrote a new book about his decade-long life in China and prepared for online courses, adjusting his teaching content. He also kept up with news about the epidemic and encouraged his friends and students in China.

Professor Chie Nakane (1926–2021) was Professor Emeritus at the University of Tokyo, Japan, where she taught Social Anthropology, and also became Director of the Institute of Oriental Culture. She was a Visiting Professor at the University of Chicago and the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London), as well as Professor-at-Large at Cornell University. Professor Nakane is also an honorary member of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Her research is dedicated to cross-cultural comparisons of Asian societies, particularly Japan, China and India. She is best known for her book *Japanese Society* (1970).

Dr Ehizuelen Michael Mitchell Omoruyi, South African, PhD of World Economics at Xiamen University, and the Executive Director of the Centre for Nigerian Studies at the Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University. His future dream is to promote China-Africa relations by acting as the 'bridge' between China and Africa.

Dr PARK Hong (Ko Paku in Japanese, 1967–2020) was an Associate Professor of Agricultural Economy at the Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, Japan. She is mainly interested in conducting fieldwork for longterm follow-up studies on agricultural and rural development in the East Asian area (China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan). She has published more than 70 articles (in Japanese, Chinese, Korean and English) and six books (in Japanese), including *The Revival of Family Business and Establishment of Rural Organizations in Northeast Rural China* (1999), *Peasant Association in China* (2001), *The Export Strategy of Vegetable Processing Enterprises in China* (2006) and *Rural Cooperatives in Taiwan* (2010).

Dr SHEN Qi is Professor at Shanghai Tongji University. He was an associate professor in applied linguistics at the Institute of Linguistic Studies, Shanghai International Studies University, and Deputy Director of the China Research Center for Foreign Language Strategies (RCFLS). Dr Shen's major research interests include language policy and language planning, sociology of language, educational linguistics

tics and comparative education. He has incorporated political, cultural and social perspectives into language education policy studies in China and compared foreign language education policies among East Asian countries through an innovative analytical framework of process, content and value dimensions. Currently, he is trying to adopt a transdisciplinary approach to educational linguistics.

Dr Lianyi Song is Principal Teaching Fellow, China & Inner Asia Section, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures; Academic Staff, SOAS China Institute, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London. His taught courses includes Chinese, advanced Chinese, Chinese for Business, Chinese-English translation. His research interests includes Chinese language pedagogy, discourse analysis, applied linguistics in Chinese. Selected publications are: ‘Teaching no fixed method, learning is worthwhile’, *Communication of the World Chinese Language Teaching Association* (Vol. 2, 2013), co-editor, *Chinese English Pocket Dictionary*. (2011), ‘An analysis of difficulty of Chinese grammar points from the learners’ point of view’ (in Chinese), in: Zhang, D and Li, X, (eds.), *Teaching Chinese to Native Speakers of English*, co-author, *Teach Yourself Beginners Chinese Script and Teach Yourself Beginners Chinese*.

Ms Lik Suen Lectures at China & Inner Asia Section, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures; Former Deputy Director of London Confucius Institute SOAS; Academic Staff, SOAS China Institute; Member of Centre for Translation Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London. She has been teaching Chinese as a foreign language in Hong Kong, the United States and the United Kingdom for nearly 20 years. Her taught courses include Elementary Chinese, Intermediate Chinese, Directed Readings in Advanced Modern Chinese Language, Elementary Cantonese. She is the chief examiner of the British Chinese Test Board, and the editor-in-chief of series teaching books *Get Ahead in Chinese* and co-editor of *Chinese in Steps*.

Professor Shuo Yu is a social anthropologist and historian based in France. She was Professor in historical anthropology, Founding Director and European Representative of the Centre for China-Europe Transcultural Communication at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. She was a co-founder of the China-Europa Forum and served as its first Coordinator General. She taught at Renmin University of China before going to France in the early 1990s and lived there for more than 20 years while studying and teaching transcultural anthropology. She applied Edgar Morin’s complex thinking (*pensée complexe*) to her transcultural operation of Europe-China dialogue and put forward a theory of cross-fields (*champs croisés*) of three China-Europe Encounters.

1.3 *Founding editorial by Dongning Feng and Lianyi Song*

Under the auspices of Global China Academy, JCGCP (*Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*), and Global Century Press, a series of international conferences was held in London in recent years. Speakers and delegates came from many and varied organizations including universities in the UK, USA, China, France, public and governmental institutions, NGOs and media. JCGCP’s commitment to research and studies of Chinese social sciences from comparative perspective

coincided with a growing intense interest across the world in the development of Chinese society on the part of academics, professionals, government officials and the general public. This platform is shared by a range of institutions and organizations as well as academia across the UK, China and beyond, and each will have a distinctive use of language and discourse intrinsic to that specific area, institution, discipline and sector. With JCGCP's commitment to dual-language publication to benefit scholars and readers of both Chinese and English and, in such contexts, translations of terminologies, concepts, ideas and thoughts on social sciences form the basis of intercultural dialogue and communication and the sharing of ideas and research findings from within China and globally.

One of the obstacles to effective dialogue and exchange of ideas is the use of terms and concepts that are translated, very often out of context. More often than not, these translations can reinforce an orientalized Chinese identity. In response to this issue, translation and the use of language in its original sense have been called into question. Thus, the purpose of this series is to discuss the use of language in its context and to draw academic attention to the usefulness and validity of existing translated text and language usage in Chinese social sciences. In the process of selecting articles and commentaries for this collection, emphasis is given to the original article, which is followed by discussion and analysis of the text in relation to the use of language, concepts of the original and the translated counterparts and discursive properties in both the original and target cultures. It is recognized that sociological and social sciences research interplays heavily and extensively with political thoughts and the philosophical tradition of the respective cultures. Philosophy lends itself to the study of social sciences, but philosophical deployment further complicates the conceptual transfer from one language to another, as demonstrated in this collection.

Chinese for Social Science' or 'Chinese language for Social Sciences' is a branch of 'Chinese for Specific Purposes' (CSP), like 'Chinese for science and technology' or 'business Chinese'. This innovative idea was first developed by Global China Institute. The source articles in this volume have been published in JCGCP, the only peer-reviewed academic dual-language journal for social scientific, humanities and comparative studies of China in the world. The journal is founded in 2015, and published by the Global Century Press, the first publisher focusing on bilingual publications of China, the Chinese and non-Chinese perspectives of China in a global context.

The task of the *Journal of Chinese for Social Sciences* (JCSS) is not only to provide correct definitions or recommend translation strategies for particular terminologies, concepts and discourses, but also to try to raise awareness and examine these translations in terms of the transformation and differentiation of meaning in Chinese and English. It aims to debunk stereotyping at both linguistic and conceptual level.

This volume is designed to work at three levels, namely the use of language including reading and writing, translation problems and discursive properties. This volume is laid out in four parts: reading, writing, translation and a dual language information section, allowing readers to make connections and associations between reading and possible issues that arise from translations and their denotative and connotative meanings.

The reading section fittingly starts with Gary G. Hamilton's exploration of Fei Xiaotong's works. He believes that Fei Xiaotong's works offer Western social scientists a way to re-evaluate their own societies, particularly by highlighting unique insights through the comparison of Chinese and Western social structures and interpersonal relationship patterns. This not only helps Western scholars learn from Fei Xiaotong's analytical methods but also corrects misunderstandings about Chinese society, deepening theoretical understanding and advancing cross-cultural comprehension and sociological research. Based on Fei Xiaotong's fieldwork, Hong Park found significant differences between the concepts of family and inheritance in China and Japan. In Japan, the family (*ie*) emphasizes the perpetuation of family business, name, and property, typically inherited by the eldest son. In contrast, the Chinese family (*jia*) focuses on the continuation of direct bloodline, with family property generally equally divided among brothers. However, in the case of Jiangcun, a practice similar to Japan's inheritance system is observed, where one son inherits the family property to avoid the traditional division of assets. Lik Suen and Lianyi Song comment on the distinctions and differentiations between China's *jia* and Japan's *ie* and varying attitudes to family inheritance in China and Japan. Chie Nakane takes us beyond China and draws critical attention to China and India in an anthropological approach in relation to cultural peripheries. She reveals significant commonalities between China and India in terms of geography, history, and culture through a comparative analysis of their social and cultural structures. It highlights the differing attitudes and characteristics in the interactions between Han and Tibetan people in China and Indian and Tibetan people in India. This comparative perspective aids in understanding the complexities and diversity of these ancient civilizations in cultural integration, minority management, and the acceptance of religion. Lianyi Song discusses translation strategies that are applied in translating certain terms and concepts, in 'Nannization vs Sanscritization', and an analysis of social structure, and in 'Kinship, household and *gotra*: configuration of societies between China, Japan and India'.

The writing section provides an opportunity for non-native Chinese speakers to contribute articles written in Chinese. These articles will be accompanied by either an English translation or an abstract as a reference. The first article, 'The Chinese Spirit in the Fight Against the Epidemic', is written by Eshizulun Michael Mitchell Omoruyi from South Africa. The second article, 'I Want to Document This Disaster,' is written by Mark Levin from the United States.

The translation section focuses on the issues that arise from the process of translation and includes a number of thematic discussions, with particular attention to cross-cultural communication aspects. *The Globalization of Chinese Food* demonstrates the historical depth and transcultural influences on Chinese cuisine. The book reveals how Chinese food has evolved through cultural interactions, serving as a cultural identifier and mediator in global contexts. It provides a comprehensive analysis of Chinese cuisine's dynamic changes and its impact on global culinary practices. Lianyi Song describes and evaluates the main problems in social science translation based on David Y. H. Wu and Sidney C. H. Cheung's book *The globalisation of Chinese food*. Shen Qi reviewed Yu Shuo's article, praising the concept of 'transcultural generativity' and suggesting that 'transcultural' be

translated as 转文化 to better convey its methodological significance. Shen noted that traditional cross-cultural studies often lack a holistic approach and appear fragmented, whereas Yu's transcultural approach emphasizes deep cultural interactions and integration. She responded by agreeing with the translation and further elaborating on the importance of transculturality as a cognitive path and worldview that transcends cultural boundaries. Dongning Feng takes up the issue of translating the concept of transculturality in response to Shen Qi and Yu Shuo's discussion of study of the phenomenon of transcultural space. He believes that translating the term 'transcultural' is challenging because of its specific and dynamic concept. Understanding it as 'universal culture' might better reflect its connotations. He also advocates for using glossaries to standardize and unify academic terminology, facilitating reader comprehension and discipline development.

The dual language section consists of two parts: basic information about this journal and dual language features and information from Global Century Press. The former will differ in each volume, while the latter will remain the same in all volumes because they are essential contents of Chinese for Social Science.

Journal of Chinese for Social Science has been published annually in Chinese by Global Century Press since 2022. Lianyi Song is responsible for the reading section, XU Haiyan is responsible for the writing section, and Dongning Feng is responsible for the translation section. If you are interested in expanding your reading in English, you can find relevant journals, periodicals, and book series published by Global Century Press.

1.4 Table of contents

Editorial 1

Reading

1 [Reading material] What Western Social Scientists Can Learn from the Writings of Fei Xiaotong / *Gary G. Hamilton* 4
 [Intermediate reading] Ripples and straws / *Lik Suen* 24
 [Advanced reading] A Chinese Map and a Raphael Fresco / *Lianyi Song* ... 27

2 [Reading material] A Comparative Study of Family in China and Japan / *Hong Park* 33
 [Intermediate reading] China's family (*jia*) vs Japan's family (*ie*) / *Lik Suen* . 50
 [Advanced reading] Family inheritance in China and Japan / *Lianyi Song* .. 54

3 [Reading material] China and India: An Anthropological View in Relation to Cultural Peripheries / *Chie Nakane* 59
 [Intermediate reading] Hannization vs Sanscritization / *Lianyi Song* 68
 [Advanced reading] Kinship, Household and *gotra*: Configuration of Societies between China, Japan and India / *Lianyi Song* 72

Writing

1 China's Spirit in Fighting Against COVID-19 / [South African] *Ehizuelen Michael Mitchell Omoruyi* 76
 [English translation]

- 2 Let Me Record this Disaster¹ / [USA] *Mark Levine*. 81
[English translation]

Translation

- 1 English-Chinese translation in social sciences / *Lianyi Song* 87
[Reference]
The Globalization of Chinese Food. David Y.H. Wu and Sidney C.H. Cheung, eds. Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii Press, 2002 /
Reviewed by *Allen Chun* 91
- 2 Translation as a ‘Transcultural’ Text / *Dongning Feng*. 95
[Reference]
From Cross Culture, Interculture to Transculture: Reading ‘Universal Dream, National Dreams and Symbiotic Dream: Reflections on Transcultural Generativity in China-Europe Encounters’ / *SHEN Qi* 98
Making Space for ‘Transculturality’ – A Response to SHEN Qi / *Shuo Yu* . 104

Dual language information

- 1 Basic information about the journal. 118, 129
- 1.1 About the journal and the editors 118, 129
- 1.2 Contributors of the volume 119, 130
- 1.3 Editorial. 119, 132
- 1.4 Table of contents 119, 135
- 1.5 Abstracts and keywords of main references 119, 136
- 1.6 Notes for contributors 119, 139
- 2 Dual language features and information 120, 140
- 2.1 Global Century Press and its unique features 120, 140
- 2.2 GCP creates a unique feature for a dual-language service with global and transcultural perspectives 121, 140
- 2.3 GCP style rules for rendering Chinese-English dual languages. . 122, 142
- 2.4 GCP style rules for punctuation marks in Chinese and English bilingual typesetting 123, 143
- 2.5 GCP style rules for Chinese and related names 124, 143
- 2.6 Other journals and and periodicals published by Global Century Press. 125, 145

1.5 Abstracts and keywords of main references

What Western social scientists can learn from the writings of Fei Xiaotong by Gary G. Hamilton

Abstract: This article elaborates on Fei’s contrast between Chinese and Western societies that lies at the core of his book, *Xiangtu Zhongguo* (《乡土中国》). I further develop this contrast to show its relevance to sociological theories of Western and

¹ This paper is excerpted from *Battling the Virus: Witnessing China Combating COVID-19* (English Edition), edited by Liu Li, published jointly, London: Global Century Press, Nanchang: Jiangxi Education Publishing House, 2020. Pages 64-71.

Chinese societies. This task is important not only for Western scholars, who can learn from Fei's analysis, but also for Chinese scholars, who misinterpret Fei's analysis of Chinese society because they concentrate only on the Chinese half of Fei's comparison between Chinese and Western societies and thus fail to understand the theoretical depth of his work. This article conceptualizes Fei's contrasts in order to correct Weber's flawed analysis of Chinese society.

Keywords: Fei Xiaotong, Max Weber, domination, legitimacy, *xiao* (孝), *chaxugeju* (差序格局), *tuantigeju* (团体格局)

A comparative study of rural families and family property in China and Japan by PARK Hong

Abstract: It is interesting to compare rural families and family property in China and in Japan. The family (*ie*) in Japan is an entity mainly concerned with farm production, and it is made up of elements such as the family name, family property, family business, family status and ancestral sacrifices. The family property is exclusive (it is inherited by the eldest son alone) and perpetual. In contrast, the Chinese family (*jia*) is mainly concerned with continuing the lineal blood relationship. Family property, as the economic support base for the family, is in principle inherited equally between brothers. However, in the case of Kaixiangong Village Area 13, cited in this paper, family property seems to be treated similarly to family property in Japan. For example, in multi-son families of the 1970s, to avoid dividing the family property, only one son inherited it, while other sons married and moved in with their wives' families. Although this system appears similar to the Japanese family property system, it is essentially different in nature. This paper, taking Kaixiangong Village as an example, focuses on housing, both as a unit of living and as part of family property, and analyses the process of change in rural families and family property in Southern Jiangsu Province from an historical angle. Observation of the change in housing in Kaixiangong Village over the past hundred years reveals that the division of family property was limited, and the growth in the economic accumulation of individual families led to a steady increase in family property.

Keywords: rural families, family property, Sino-Japanese comparative studies

China and India An anthropological view in relation to cultural peripheries by Chie Nakane

Abstract: China and India are two ancient civilizations. The two nations are very different in general impression. According to personal living and research experiences in the two nations, the author found out significant commonness based on a huge continental society with a long history. Tibet is located between China and India. The author observed different attitudes of Han people and Hindus towards Tibetans, which is related to characteristics of two civilizations and the nature of two societies. Regarding the acceptance of Buddhism, finally the author discusses the different attitudes of Tibetans, Han people and Japanese.

Keywords: cultural peripheries, Hannization, Sanscritization, Buddhism

***China's spirit in fighting against COVID-19* by Ehizuelen Michael Mitchell Omoruyi**

Abstract: China's response to COVID-19, particularly in Wuhan, exemplified the resilience and dedication of its people. Stories like LIU Xiaohu's, who provided free meals to medical workers, highlight this spirit. The Chinese government and CPC mobilized significant resources and advanced technologies to combat the epidemic, ensuring victory through unity and determination. Global cooperation is essential in pandemics. The international community must avoid politicizing health issues and work together. China's experience provides valuable lessons for future responses, showcasing perseverance and collective effort. Despite challenges, China remains confident in achieving its development goals and eliminating poverty.

Keywords: China, COVID-19, resilience, government response, global cooperation

***Let me record this disaster* by Mark Levine**

Abstract: Mark Levine, living in China, is impressed by the country's response to COVID-19. The government's swift actions, such as locking down Hubei Province and sending nearly 40,000 medical personnel to Wuhan, reflect strong unity. Two hospitals were constructed in ten days, and 200 million students started online classes. Levine experienced the impact firsthand, adapting to online teaching and observing changes in Beijing's supermarkets. Despite the challenges, the Chinese people's resilience and the government's efforts have been remarkable. He emphasizes the importance of global cooperation and combating misinformation. Levine calls for international solidarity to overcome the pandemic.

Keywords: China, COVID-19, Global responsibility, government response, international solidarity

***Feedback and comments From cross-cultural and intercultural to transcultural studies Reading 'universal dream, national dreams and symbiotic dream: reflections on transcultural generativity in China-Europe encounters'* by SHEN Qi**

Dr. Shuo Yu's paper, first published in *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives* in 2015, advocates for a transcultural approach to cultural and social studies, contrasting it with traditional cross-cultural methodologies. Yu criticizes the inadequate Chinese translation of 'transcultural', which limits the term's broader implications. She introduces the concept of 'transcultural generativity', drawing from Erik Erikson's theories to explore cultural and social change through historical and contemporary China-Europe interactions. This approach redefines cross-cultural research by emphasizing deeper, generative engagements between cultures, offering significant insights for global social science research.

Keywords: Transcultural research, comparative cultural studies, China-Europe relations, Cultural generativity

***Finding space for 'transculturality': A response to SHEN Qi* by Shuo Yu**

Abstract: Starting from the Chinese translation of the term 'transcultural', this article responds to SHEN Qi's commentary on Shuo Yu's former long articles (published

in two parts) on transculturality with a case study on China–Europe encounters. She summarizes the status quo of the translation and studies of the prefixes ‘inter’, ‘cross-’ and ‘trans-’ and introduces transcultural study achievements in anthropology, sinology and Latin American literature. In view of the paradox of accelerated globalization and the return of nationalism and communitarianism, and of living in a transcultural reality but refusing to accept it, the author proposes three specific suggestions with regard to constructing transcultural knowledge.

Keywords: transculturality, common knowledge construction, human identity, community of destiny

1.6 Notes for contributors

Journal of Chinese for Social Science (JCSS, Chinese Edition, Print ISSN 2633-9501, Online ISSN 2633-9633, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcss.cn>) is dedicated to serving as a bilingual platform in Chinese and English, focusing on the application of the Chinese language in social sciences. The journal comprises three main sections: reading, writing, and translation. It aims to foster deeper understanding and dialogue between languages, cultures, and humanity through the study of Chinese in social science contexts.

Submission Requirements

- Reading Section: Explores the application of Chinese in social sciences, including studies on the use of Chinese in social science research, challenges, and strategies for achieving conceptual equivalence between Chinese and English.
- Writing Section: Accepts outstanding theses and dissertations by international students at undergraduate, master’s, and doctoral levels on Chinese studies. Language and word count requirements: approximately 2,000-4,000 words with an English translation or summary. Author’s biography: about 100 words in both Chinese and English, including name, gender, age, nationality, alma mater, research interests, and achievements.
- Translation Section: Emphasizes the challenges and solutions of translation, addressing the complexities of translating social science terminology, concepts, ideas, and promoting intercultural dialogue and communication.
- Bilingual Elements: Explores bilingualism in academic research and publication, particularly the dynamics between Chinese and English in conveying social scientific knowledge.
- Chinese for Social Science (CSS): Studies the understanding and development of CSS as a branch of Chinese for specific purposes (CSP), including comparisons with other CSP branches such as Chinese for science and technology or business Chinese.

Submission Guidelines

Submissions should align with the journal’s focus on the use of the Chinese language in social science research and its translational aspects. We welcome submissions that align with our mission to bridge linguistic and cultural gaps in social science research. The *Global Century Press House Style Guide* (<https://globalcenturypress.com/house-style-guide>) provides detailed guidance in three sections:

- Author Submission Guidelines: Includes submission guidelines and information.
- Manuscript Writing and Formatting: Best practices for submitting text, images, and charts.
- Bilingual Style and Rules: Developed over the past few years in collaboration with Chinese and English scholars, graphic designers, editors, and proofreaders. It includes examples of our unique bilingual information services, which are showcased in every issue and book. This section will help you gain a deeper understanding of ‘Chinese for Social Science’.

The dual language service mentioned in Part III of the above *GCP House Style Guide* refers to the first part of ‘Dual language Information’ in the *JCSS* ‘Basic Information,’ (pages 129-140) which differs in each issue. The second part of ‘Dual Language Information,’ of the ‘GCP Dual language Features and Related Information,’ (pages 140-148) is in fact content of ‘Chinese for Social Science’ that we created. For the convenience of readers, it will be appended to the end of each issue.

2 Dual language features and information

2.1 Global Century Press and its unique features

Global Century Press (GCP company No.: 8892970), founded in 2014, is a subsidiary trading company of Global China Academy (GCA). It is the first publisher dedicated to publishing academic and popular books bilingually in the social sciences and humanities, focusing on studies of China with global and comparative perspectives. GCP is the only independent platform dedicated to publishing uncensored work on China.

GCP publishes a range of publications, from academic journals, edited volumes, selected conference papers and theme-based articles, to research monographs, book series, teaching and learning materials on Chinese for social sciences, and reference books, printed mostly in colour. The works are published in various forms, such as print, electronic versions, video, audio, on the internet and on the mobile internet.

GCP has DOI authorization. Each book and every chapter comes with a DOI number. Each book includes relevant information, presented in the form of a ‘sandwich’, preceded by front matter such as the General Preface, and followed by the end matter such as references and GCP’s unique dual language section.

Visit the GCA website for more information: <https://globalcenturypress.com>

2.2 GCP creates a unique feature for a dual-language service with global and transcultural perspectives

Global Century Press publishes social scientific and humanities academic and popular books bilingually. GCP provides English and Chinese dual language information in all books and some journals. In the case of an English book, the Chinese part of the dual language information is designed to assist Chinese readers. Similarly, two of the journals are in Chinese, and the English part of the dual language information includes material to help non-Chinese speakers appreciate endeavours in this field outside the English-speaking world.

Currently, GCP publishes three cutting-edge academic journals, a proceedings series, and eight book series that encourage the study of China in global and comparative perspectives. These transcultural products demonstrate how GCA contributes to global academia and participates in building a global society. The extended sections called ‘About the book series’ (3) and ‘Other book series published by Global Century Press’ (5) provide readers with a bigger picture beyond this book.

For all covers of journals and the *Global China Dialogue Proceedings (GCD)*, we use a complete map of the world as the background with different, contrasting versions of the design. *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives (JCGCP)* has three horizontal bars of colour, whereas *Journal of Chinese for Social Science (JCSS)* and *Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Science (JCACSS)* feature ‘black on white’ and ‘white on black’ treatments on the front and back covers. Together, these images illustrate our main theme of ‘global and comparative perspectives’.

The covers of the book series feature ‘calligraphy paintings’ (书画) selected from the transcultural works of British–Chinese calligrapher and artist Yizhou Zhao (赵翼舟), one of the finest contemporary Chinese calligraphers in the world. Each image is based on a Chinese character or phrase that to a certain extent reflects the theme of each series. For example, the Chinese character 旦 (dawn) is used for the ‘Chinese Concepts’ series; 文明 (civilization) for the ‘Chinese Discourse’ series; 乐 (happiness) for the ‘Understanding China and the World’ series; 鑑 (鉴 reflect, scrutinize, comparison) for ‘China and Chinese in Comparative Perspectives’ series; 人 (people or human beings) for the ‘Globalization of Chinese Social Sciences’ series; 众 (the masses or crowd) for the ‘Transcultural Experiences with “Three Eyes”’ series; 心 (heart) for the ‘China Urbanization Studies’ series; and 幽人 (people who are uniquely independent and creative because they live in seclusion) for the ‘Cutting Edge and Frontiers’ series. Some of the characters are directly used as the title of the image, and some of them offer more elaborate and specific meanings, e.g. ‘Man is man’s prisoner’ (《人是人的囚徒》) and ‘Mass media’ (《大众与传媒》). In the case of ‘Everybody can enjoy his own happiness’ (《各乐其乐》), the image represents *yin* and *yang*, the typical Chinese way of thinking. The artist’s rich process synthesizes the materials (including acrylic on watercolour paper, ink on rice paper, and oils) and techniques found in China and the West, and draws on the histories of both spheres to offer a dialogue between them. With deep aesthetic and philosophical underpinnings, informed by his many transcultural experiences between Chinese and Western cultures, Zhao’s work strikes a balance between tradition and innovation and illustrates the aims of both GCA and GCP.

At GCP, every journal and book is a transcultural product. This process carries through every step of production. The transcultural partnership between authors and editors, copyeditors, proofreaders, graphic designers and typesetters is the heart of GCP’s model, and demonstrates everything that GCP and GCA strive for.

Note for English-language readers: *The following two sections (4.2 and 4.3) are not relevant. They contain information mostly relating to the typesetting of GCP’s overseas Chinese editions – the transcultural process of combining English and Chinese typesetting styles for overseas Chinese readers.*

2.3 GCP style rules for rendering Chinese-English dual languages

- GCP adds a section called ‘Dual language information from Global Century Press’ at the end of each book and also the Chinese-language *Journal of Chinese for Social Sciences*. It includes ‘About the book’ (see section 1) and ‘Other book series published by Global Century Press’ (see section 5). This kind of Chinese–English dual language service provides essential information about a particular volume of a book within a series or a journal produced by GCP.
- In English versions, the English text is shown at the top and the Chinese text below, on all book covers and on the copyright page. In Chinese versions, Chinese is shown at the top and English below.
- Regarding blank pages, GCP’s practice is as follows:
 - Roman numerals are used to number pages in the front matter and Arabic numerals for pages in the main text.
 - There may be a blank page between the front matter and the main text to ensure that the first chapter starts on a recto page. Other chapters may start on a verso page.
 - If the book is divided into several parts or large chapters, each part or chapter starts on a recto page.
- The running header on text pages is normally the title of the relevant chapter or section, depending on the structure of the book. If the header is a section it will be followed by the number of the chapter to help readers orientate themselves within the chapter, e.g. ‘Section Title • chapter 3’.
- There is no space between a surname and a single-character name on covers, contents or in body text in GCP Chinese publications.
- In body text, with English typesetting the line space is normally 2mm and with Chinese typesetting the line space is normally 3mm.
- Choosing from over one thousand possible typefaces, GCP uses the Times New Roman and FZKai-Z03 typefaces for typesetting in English and Chinese versions, respectively. When Chinese occurs in the English version or English in the Chinese version, InDesign software enables us to use composite fonts.
- The Times New Roman typeface cannot display certain Chinese pinyin characters in a standardized Chinese way. For example, the ‘á’ in pinyin ‘diyuán’ (地缘 geography) looks different from the ‘á’ in italic ‘*diyuán*’. This letter always appears the same in the roman or italic instances of the GB-PINYIN-D font commonly used in the Chinese publishing industry. Nevertheless, GCP still uses Times New Roman to represent pinyin characters.

2.4 GCP style rules for punctuation marks in Chinese and English bilingual typesetting

The punctuation of Chinese editions published by GCP usually follows the *General Rules for Punctuation* (GB/T 15834-2011)¹ promulgated in 2011 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (AQSIQ) and the Standardization Administration of China. However, in the practice of Chinese–English translation and publishing, there exist some punctuation mismatches. GCP adopts the following rules in Chinese–English bilingual typesetting:

- Since the size of all Chinese punctuation marks is larger than their equivalents in Times New Roman, based on the *General Rules for Punctuation* (GB/T 15834-2011), we set the font size with Founder software of Peking University and the ‘punctuation squeeze’ (indentation of punctuation spacing) according to the Chinese–English bilingual typesetting standard. In this way, we can adjust awkward spaces between English words, numbers and Chinese characters, and also solve the problem of spacing when two punctuation marks appear too far apart.
- In English works, quotations are enclosed in single quotation marks (‘ ’). Double quotation marks (“ ”) are used for quotations within quotations. However, in Chinese works, quotations are enclosed in double quotation marks (“ ”) and single quotation marks (‘ ’) are used for quotations within quotations.
- In GCP’s Chinese editions, double title marks《 》are used for book, journal, album or movie titles that are italicized in English, whereas book chapter, article, poem or song titles are enclosed in quotation marks.
- Long dashes (—) are hardly ever used in GCP’s English publications. Occasionally, they are used in Chinese publications. In general, we use colons (:) or, in some circumstances, ‘en’ dashes (–). The names of our books and the titles and subtitles of the chapters are usually indicated by different fonts or new lines.
- Generally, GCP uses short dashes (-) instead of wavy lines (~) when typesetting text and numbers.
- GCP uses half-width parentheses (...) around English text, and full-width parentheses (……) around Chinese text.

2.5 GCP style rules for Chinese and related names

*The Chinese phonetic alphabet spelling rules for Chinese names*² was published jointly by AQSIQ and the Standardization Administration of China in 2011. Over the

¹ See: <http://www.moe.gov.cn/ewebeditor/uploadfile/2015/01/13/20150113091548267.pdf> (标点符号用法).

² See: <http://sxqx.alljournal.cn/uploadfile/sxqx/20171130/GBT28039-2011> 中国人名汉语拼音字母拼写规则 .pdf.

last decade, some rules have been challenged. GCP has made adaptations and introduced its own style rules for Chinese and related names.

- As a rule, all Chinese names are written in pinyin, not italicized, as are names of places, e.g. Beijing or Shanghai.
- Normally, a Chinese surname (or family name) is composed of a single-character name (e.g. Zhao, Qian, Sun or Li) or a two-character name (e.g. Ouyang, Sima). Occasionally, names are formed by two surnames (e.g. Ouyang Chen). Additionally, children born after China's 'one child policy' implemented in the 1980s may also have multi-character surnames, which are created by joining the surnames of parents together to denote 'lineage succession', e.g. Zhang (father's surname) + Yang (mother's surname) = Zhangyang.
- The above rules also allow a Chinese surname followed by the first name (e.g. Wang Laowu). Usually, the surname looks shorter, having only a single character, while the first name looks longer, having two characters. Sometimes a hyphen (-) is added to connect the two characters of a person's first name (e.g. Wang Lao-wu). Although Chinese names are commonly formed by three characters in total, in recent years, thanks to a revival of traditional culture, some parents have added an additional character to their children's first name, based on numerological principles, e.g. the name of ZHANG Zelinli has the elements of water, wood and earth added.
- There are two ways to write Chinese names in pinyin or English. One is to write the Chinese surname in capitals followed by the first name with only an initial capital (e.g. ZHANG San, WANG Laowu). GCP adopts this usage for all names of Chinese individuals from the mainland.
- Another way is to write the surname first, without full capitalization, followed by the first name, such as Deng Xiaoping, Zhang Yimou. In accordance with convention and increasingly common usage in the West, GCP renders some well-known names, especially those of politicians or social celebrities, in this way.
- For some well-known ancient philosophers and literati, GCP continues use their English names, such as Confucius, Mencius, or Li Po. However, Li Po can be given as LI Bai / Li Po.
- In practice, Overseas Chinese always put their surnames last, the same as English names, e.g. Laowu Wang.
- Some names that are known in 'Wade-Giles pinyin'¹ (such as Fei Hsiao-tung) are mainly given first in Chinese pinyin (e.g. Fei Xiaotong), but both formats are given when the name is first mentioned, e.g. Fei Xiaotong (Fei Hsiao-tung).
- The pinyin names of Overseas Chinese of non-mainland origin are affected by their dialects, and some have English names. If possible, as many different names as possible are presented when they first appear in an arti-

¹ See: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wade-Giles> and <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/威妥瑪拼音>.

cle or a work. For example, JIN Yaoji would usually be known as Ambrose King or Ambrose Yeo-Chi King but may be known as JIN Yaoji or Yaoji Jin in Chinese pinyin.

- Some Korean names look like Chinese names, e.g. Hagen KOO, Kwang-ok KIM, but the surname is usually given after the first name and in full capitals. The same rule is applied to Japanese names, e.g. Tadashi FUKU-TAKE, Yoshiyuki YAMA.
- In GCP publications, if you see a surname in front of the first name, you can assume that person is a mainland Chinese. Exceptions are acceptable, as individuals sometimes present their names in their own way.

The Global Century Press *House Style Guide* contains a comprehensive explanation of GCP’s approach to dual language styles and rules, and details the rules themselves. It can be found on the GCP website at the following address:
<https://globalcenturypress.com/house-style-guide/>

2.6 Journals published by Global Century Press

Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives (JCGCP)

Editor: Xiangqun Chang



Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives (JCGCP) publishes original multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary comparative research on China on a range of topics in the social and human sciences. It encourages debate, co-operation and co-authorship on the same issue or theme from different disciplines (including politics, economics, international relations, history, sociology, anthropology, pedagogy, law, media, cultural Studies, social psychology, and methodology). Its aim is to bring out the best in scholarship, transcending traditional academic boundaries in an innovative manner.

JCGCP is not simply about China – there are already several excellent journals on China – but about global and comparative viewpoints looking at China as a player in broader patterns of development, ideas, movements, networks and systems. Comparison includes using China as a case study to examine a generally applicable theory, or drawing analytical conclusions from comparative data about China and some other country or context. The comparison may be regional or global, historical or contemporary. It may also involve a comparison of perceptions: China’s perceptions of others, and others’ perceptions of China, in the context of China’s encounters with the outside world in political, economic, military and cultural senses.

We also consider articles that draw contrasts between China and other countries, Chinese people and non-Chinese people, or academic debates and dialogues between Chinese and non-Chinese, Chinese perspectives of the world or human knowledge, and non-Chinese perspectives of China in a global context.

In addition to research articles, research reports and commentaries, *JCGCP* also publishes periodic symposia on selected topics, in-depth review articles on particular

areas of scholarship and reviews of books of unusual quality and significance for the study of China in global and comparative perspectives. Certain issues of the journal may focus on a particular subject, and we welcome suggestions for themes.

JCGCP is a strictly non-partisan publication and does not support or discriminate against any political, ideological or religious viewpoint. In accordance with standard academic practice, articles submitted for publication in *JCGCP* are subjected to a rigorous process of blind peer review. Although conceived as an academic journal, the editorial policy of *JCGCP* is to ensure articles that appear herein are of interest beyond the academic arena to policymakers, as well as readers with a general interest in China-related themes.

JCGCP was formerly known as *Journal of China in Comparative Perspective (JCCP)*, changing its name in 2021 to reflect a broadening of its aims and scope.

Language: English; Chinese

ISSN 2633-9544 (print) / ISSN 2633-9552 (online)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcgcp>

www.globalcenturypress.com/jcgcp

Journal of Chinese for Social Science (JCSS)

Editors: Dongning Feng and Lianyi Song



Journal of Chinese for Social Science (JCSS) examines the use of the Chinese language in context and draws academic attention to the usefulness and validity of existing translated texts and language usage in Chinese social science. It features bilingual elements in Chinese and English and consists of three sections: reading, writing, and translation.

To achieve conceptual equivalence between English and Chinese poses a great challenge, particularly in social scientific research across these two language, cultures and societies. It is often the case that the research is published in a language that is not the researcher's first language and requires translation. However, translation can bear a range of potential risks in cross-cultural or transcultural communication if not done appropriately. *JCSS* takes cross-cultural or transcultural research to a higher level. It not only highlights the issues in translating research findings, but also engages in, stimulates and promotes dialogue between languages, cultures and communities.

Translations of terminologies, concepts, ideas and thoughts on social science form the basis of intercultural dialogue and communication, and the sharing of ideas and research findings from within China and globally. More often than not, translations – frequently out of context – can reinforce an orientalised Chinese identity. *JCSS* seeks to remove the obstacles to effective dialogue and the exchange of ideas through the translation of terms and concepts in their context.

'Chinese for social science' or 'Chinese language for Social Science' is a branch of 'Chinese for Specific Purposes' (CSP), like 'Chinese for science and technology' or 'business Chinese'. This innovative idea was first developed by Global China Academy (GCA). Through its Global China Dialogue conferences, GCA has attract-

ed a wide participation by speakers and delegates from many different organizations including universities in the UK, USA, China and France, as well as public and governmental institutions, NGOs and media.

Language: Chinese
 ISSN 2633-9501 (print) / ISSN 2633-9633 (online)
 DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcss.cn>
www.globalcenturypress.com/jcss

Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Science (JCACSS)

Editor: QIAN Yufang



Journal of Corpus Approaches to Chinese Social Science (JCACSS) applies cutting-edge corpus methods to the field of Chinese social sciences. The journal explores how to build upon existing quantitative and qualitative analysis methods in social scientific studies in the era of big data, and find new ways to analyze massive electronic texts. Its aims are to publish research outcomes that address the challenges brought by these issues, to provide an academic exchange platform for those with common interests, and to respond to the concerns posed to sociolinguists by the complex social problems of the global digital era.

The ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Sciences (CASS) at Lancaster University is a pioneer in the application of corpus methods to various social science topics, such as the environment, crime, and health. Beginning with a workshop on corpus approaches to Chinese social sciences held in London in 2016, *JCACSS* was launched in 2021, under the guidance of the founding Director of CASS, Professor Tony McEnery, and with the support of colleagues both domestically and abroad, as well as the Global China Academy.

Language: Chinese
 ISSN 2633-9617 (print) / ISSN 2633-9625 (online)
 DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/jcacss.cn>
www.globalcenturypress.com/jcacss

Global China Dialogue Proceedings series

Series Designer: Martin Albrow; Series Editor: Xiangqun Chang



Global China Dialogue Proceedings (GCDP) is based on the annual series of dialogue forums that started in 2014. It brings together scholars and practitioners from China and the rest of the world to exchange their insights into the problems that challenge human existence on our planet today, and to yield proposals for the reform of global governance based on these insights. We consider global governance in the broadest sense to cover the worldwide ordering of society to enable the peoples of the world to meet exist-

tential challenges, and to give the chance for human beings everywhere to lead fulfilling lives. China's 'community of a shared future for mankind' also provides the world with a similar vision. Each Dialogue consists of four panels of discussants from China and other countries who examine four areas of strategic significance for realizing these or, indeed, any visions for the governance of human society at this time of crisis.

Each volume of *GCDP* includes the basic information of the chairs and speakers, the topics and abstracts, content of speeches, and the question-and-answer sessions. It also includes photos of each panel, the participants of the dialogue, discussions, and networking during breaks. It is hoped that this combination of images and text can preserve the dynamic dialogue for interested readers whether or not they participated in the forums.

The *Global China Dialogue Preceding* series is designed by Martin Albrow. The series editor-in-chief is Xiangqun Chang and each issue is co-edited with different guest editors.

Language: English; Chinese

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24103/gcdp>

www.globalcenturypress.com/gcdp