

Dual language information

1 Basic information about the Global China Dialogue Proceedings Volume 2

1.1 About the proceedings and editors

About Volume 2

Holding the 2nd GCD in the 2015 Year of UK–China Cultural Exchange is significant. It discussed all facets of new global governance, with contributions from a range of leading scholars and international influencers. The panels including introduction of transculturality and new global governance; ‘civilized dialogue’ – transculture and comparison; sustainable urbanization in Europe and China; school governance and local government in the UK and abroad, transcultural education and learning; social creativity, transcultural practice, and new global governance. It also sought new rules of ‘civilized dialogue’, encouraging both sides to listen to the other, understand cultural differences, respect local customs, accept different perspectives and acknowledge the common destiny of humanity; and explore new global governance encompassing national governments, international organizations, multinational companies, NGOs and citizens with a mission to building a harmonious, symbiosis-based human destiny community.

About the editors

Professor Xiangqun Chang is President of Global China Institute (a UK-based academic institute), Editor of *Journal of China in Comparative Perspective* (JCCP) and Chief Editor of Global Century Press. She is also Honorary Professor of UCL (University College London), UK, and holder of several Professorships and Senior Fellowships at the UK and China. Her publications amount to two million words and include *Guanxi or Li shang wanglai? Reciprocity, Social Support Networks, and Social Creativity in a Chinese Village* (in English and Chinese editions, 2009; 2010).

Ms Costanza Pernigotti is Assistant Translator of Global China Institute, Assistant Editor of *Journal of China in Comparative Perspective* (JCCP); Researcher at the Research Centre for Discourse and Communications, Zhejiang University of Media and Communications, China. She obtained MA in Sinology at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) at University of London. Her areas of interests are modern and contemporary documentary texts, translation theory and practice, Asian Cultures and Markets, and many European and Asian languages.

1.2 Chairs / discussants and speakers (in order of appearance)

Opening session

Chair: Professor Hugo de Burgh, Director, China Media Centre, University of Westminster, UK

Opening speeches

Mr XIANG Xiaowei, Minister Counsellor, Culture Office, Chinese Embassy to the UK

Lord Timothy Clement-Jones CBE, Deputy Chair of The All Party Parliamentary China Group, House of Lords, UK

Mr Charles Grant, Director of the Centre for European Reform; Trustee of CCPN Global

Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary Vice President of British Sociological Association (BSA), UK

Keynote speeches

Professor BING Zheng, Executive Vice-President, Jilin University, China, Vice President of the China Sociological Association (CSA), China

Professor Kerry Brown, Director of the Lau China Institute, King’s College London, UK

Panel I. Introducing ‘transculturality’ and new global governance

Chair & Discussant: Mr Pierre Calame, President of the Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation, Switzerland-France; Founder of China-Europa Forum, France

Speakers:

Professor YU Shuo, Representative, the China Europe Centre for Transcultural Communication, Hong Kong, Polytechnic University; Co-Founder of China-Europa Forum, France

Professor Martin Albrow FAcSS, Honorary Vice President of British Sociological Association (BSA), UK

Dr Colin Bradford, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution, USA

Panel II. Civilized dialogue – transcultural and comparative

Chair: FU Jing, Deputy Chief of EU Bureau of China Daily

Discussant: Dr David Feng, Visiting Fellow, of the China Media Centre, University of Westminster, UK; Lecturer in Communication, University of China

Speakers:

Mr Alok Sharma, MP, Member of Parliament for Reading West, House of Commons, Founder of the East-West Leaders' Forum, UK

Professor Lizhu Fan, School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University, China

Professor Sam Whimster, Global Policy Institute, London Metropolitan University; Editor of Max Weber Studies, UK

Panel III. Sustainable urbanization in Europe and China

Chair: Professor Lizhu Fan School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University, China

Discussant: Professor Chris Hamnett, Department of Geography, King's College London, UK

Speakers:

Mr Pierre Calame, President of the Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation, Switzerland-France; Director of China Europa Forum, France

Dr David Feng (See Panel II)

Professor Scott Lash, Research Director, Center for Cultural Studies Goldsmiths College, University of London

Panel IV. School governance in the UK, transcultural education and learning

Chair & Discussant: Professor Xiangqun Chang, Director of CCPN Global and University London College, UK

Speakers:

Mrs Ingrid Cranfield, Member of CCPN Global Governing Board, former Deputy Mayor of the London Borough of Enfield, UK

Mr KONG Lingtao, Chairman of World Confucius Foundation; ECO of Confucius International Education Group

Panel V. Social creativity, transcultural practice, new global governance

Chair & Discussant: Dr Dongning Feng, Director, Centre for Translation Studies, SOAS, University of London, UK

Speakers:

Ms Isabel Hilton OBE, founder and editor of chinadialogue.net

Dr Maurizio Marinelli, Co-director of the Sussex Asia Centre, University of Sussex, UK

Professors Liu Hong and YAO Wenfang, Dean of College of Liberal Arts, Yangzhou University, China

Mr Philip Hao, President of YES Global (the Young Entrepreneurs Society Global); CEO of UVIC Group, UK

Closing session

Chair: Professor Xiangqun Chang (see Panel IV)

Speaker:

Professor Gil Delannoi, Research Director of the FNSP, Centre for Political Research, Sciences Po, France

1.3 Table of contents See page v.

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 (GCDP)*, 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 (in-

cluding 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 Admin-

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

istration 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 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

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>.

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’³ (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 article 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 FUKUTAKE, 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.

³ See: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wade–Giles> and <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/威妥瑪拼音>.

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

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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 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.

Language: Chinese

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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 McEnergy, and with the support of colleagues both domestically and abroad, as well as the Global China Academy.

Language: Chinese

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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 existential 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 Proceedings* 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

双语

1. 本刊基本信息

1.1 本刊及作者简介

本辑简介

第二届全球中国对话于中英文化交流年期间举办意义重大。这次活动以“转文化和新型全球治理”为主题展开对话与交流，诸多领域国际著名学者和对全球事务具有影响力的人物将参加对话。会上展开若干主题的对话与讨论，如超文化和比较视野下的“文明的对话”，中欧可持续城镇化研究，英国的学校治理、全球超文化教育与学习，以及社会创造、超文化及其新型全球治理。来自中国、美国、法国、比利时和英国等诸多领域国际著名学者和对全球事务具有影响力的人物参加对话。在本次对话活动中，我们还寻求文明的对话的规则，鼓励彼此互相倾听，理解文化差异，尊重地方习俗，接受他人的不同，承认人类的共同命运，探讨由各国政府、国际组织、跨国公司、民间社团以及全球公民为主体的新型的全球治理模式，共建以互补互惠、和谐共生为基础的人类命运共同体。

主编简介

常向群教授，全球中国研究院院长，《中国比较研究》主编，环球世纪出版社总编。英国伦敦大学学院荣誉教授，英国和中国多所大学客座教授或兼职研究员。发表的中英文著述约200余万字，包括《礼尚往来：江村互惠、社会支持网与社会创造研究》（英汉两个版本，2009和2010年）。

裴可诗女士，全球中国研究院助理翻译，《中国比较研究》助理编辑；中国浙江传媒学院话语与传播研究中心研究人员。伦敦大学亚非学院汉学硕士。主要兴趣包括现代和当代的中文非文学文本、翻译理论和实验翻译、亚洲市场与文化、以及欧洲和亚洲多国语言。

1.2. 演讲嘉宾（以出场先后为序）

开幕式

主持：戴雨果教授，英国西敏寺大学中国传媒中心主任

致词嘉宾：

项晓炜先生，中国驻英国大使馆文化处公使衔参赞

克莱门特-琼斯勋爵，英国议会跨党派中国小组副组长

查尔斯·格兰特先生，中欧改革中心主任；全球中国比较研究会信托人

马丁·阿尔布劳教授，英国学术院院士，英国社会学会荣誉副会长

主旨演讲者：

邴正教授，中国吉林大学常务副校长；中国社会学会副会长

凯利·布朗教授，英国伦敦国王学院中国研究中心主任

版块一 跨文化与新型全球治理

主持与评议：皮埃尔·卡蓝默先生，瑞士梅耶人类进步基金会主席；法国中欧社会论坛创始人
发言者：

于硕教授，香港理工大学中欧超文化对话中心代表；法国中欧社会论坛共同创始人
马丁·阿尔布劳教授，英国社会学会荣誉副会长
科林·布拉德福德博士，美国布鲁金斯研究所高级研究员

版块二 超文化和比较视野下的“文明的对话”

主持：付敬，《中国日报》欧盟分社副社长

评议：冯琰博士，威斯敏斯特中国传媒中心访问学者；中国传媒大学讲师

发言者：

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版块四 英国与中国的教育及社区治理

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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，以及对对中国研究的非中华视野。

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术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,构成了本社英汉双语排版的风格。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)⁴,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。
- 本社在英文排版中几乎不使用破折号(——),在中文排版中偶尔使用,通常使用冒号(:),在某些情况下也使用一字线(—)。书名和章节的标题和副标题一般用不同的字体或换行来体现。
- 在一般文字或数字排版时,本社用短横线(-)代替浪纹线(~)。
- 英文字两边的括号用半角括号(...),中文字两边的括号用全角括号(……)。

2.5 本社中文及相关名字英文显示体例

2011年,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联合发布了《中国人名汉语拼音字母拼写规则》(GB/T 38039-2011)⁵。在过去的十年中,一些规则受到了挑战。本社在上述规则的基础上进行了调整并制定了相应的中文名字英文显示体例。

- 所有中文人名由拼音形式呈现,而不是以斜体字呈现,地名也是如此,例如:北京或上海(Beijing, Shanghai)。
- 一般而言,中文姓氏(或家族姓氏)由单姓(例如:赵、钱、孙、李)或复姓组成(例如:欧阳、司马),偶尔也有双姓名(如:欧阳陈)。另外,1980年代中国“独生子女”政策实施后,出生者婚后的孩子也有“复姓”,为了“传宗接代”的需要,父母双方创造性地各取一姓,如父姓张与母姓杨合成为“张杨”这一新的“复姓”。
- 中文人名的用法,先姓氏然后是名,前者一般是单姓,看上去较短,后者一般由两个字组成,看上去更长,有时候,在中间加上短横线(-)来连接人名的两个汉字,例如:王老五(WANG Laowu 或 WANG Lao-wu)。虽然中文常见名为三字人名,由于传统文化的复兴,父母为子女取名时会依据命理原理,在单姓之外增加名字的数量,如在张泽琳坊(ZHANG Zelinli)这样的名字中含有水、木和土元素。

⁴ 标点符号用法,见: http://www.moe.gov.cn/ewebeditor/uploadfile/2015/01/13/201501130915_48267.pdf。

⁵ 见: http://sxqx.alljournal.cn/uploadfile/sxqx/20171130/GBT28039-2011_中国人名汉语拼音字母拼写规则.pdf。

- 中文人名的拼音或英文写法有两种：一种是姓全部字母大写，后面的名字首字母大写、其他字母小写（如：ZHANG San, WANG Laowu）。本社采用这种方式用于所有中国大陆华人的中文人名。
- 另一种中文人名的拼音或英文写法按照中文人名顺序并且姓氏仅首字母大写，如：邓小平、张艺谋 (Deng Xiaoping, Zhang Yimou)。根据约定俗成规则，本社也会使用这种写法，主要用于一些广为人知的名字，尤其是政治家或社会名流，这种用法在西方越来越普遍。
- 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”⁶ 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。

《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

⁶ 见：<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/威妥玛拼音>。

视野看待中国，将中国视为更广泛发展模式、观念、运动、网络和系统的一部分。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与中国相关主题有一般兴趣的读者也有吸引力。

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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。

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语料库与中国社科研究

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《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 McEnery) 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的共同应对环境、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。

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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。

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