

双语信息

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的副教授。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98-101页)

1.3 目录 (中文见第i-ii页; 英文, 见第102-104页)

1.4 编者序 (中文见第1-2页; 英文, 见第101-102页)

1.5 主要参考文献内容摘要和关键词 (英文, 见第104-107页)

1.6 作者须知 (英文, 见第107-108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生优秀论文; 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124-126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127-135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。

投稿

• 请严格按照本刊体例，按顺序检查以下各项：标题、作者、脚注、通讯作者、摘要或关键词、正文、作者简介，以及英文标题、作者简介和摘要。

• 同时，请对照《环球世纪出版社出版指南与体例》仔细校对全文、注释和参考文献。

• 请在环球世纪出版社网站直接投稿 <https://globalcenturypress.com/article-submission-form> 或致函 info@globalcenturypress.com。

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“diyuán”中的“á”与斜体拼音“diyuán”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。
- 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)²。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、

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

² 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>。

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。
- 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)。
- 对于笔名,如作家雪漠,其拼音或英文通常为XUE MO 或 Xue Mo,但作者本人在签名、网站域名及部分英文译著中均使用“Xuemo”或“xuemo”来表示。
- 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、金光亿,但他们通常把姓放在名字后面并大写(Hagen KOO, Kwangok KIM)。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。

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

《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

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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语言发表并需要翻译。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

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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 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

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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。

语言：中文和英文

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Dual language information from Global Century Press

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

Mr Derin Bohcaci, a third-year undergraduate student at the London School of Economics and Political Science, majoring in Language, Culture, and Society. He is currently studying abroad at Fudan University. Born in Istanbul, he moved to Taipei at the age of nine and grew up there. His research interests include the intellectual history of Asia, political sociology (with a particular focus on nationalism), and Sinology.

Professor Xiangqun Chang FRSA, FGCA and President of the Global China Academy (GCA), a UK-based independent worldwide fellowship that promotes comprehensive studies on China in the social sciences and humanities. Over the years,

she has held honorary, part-time, or visiting professorships, as well as senior research fellow positions, at various universities in both the UK and China. These include University College London, SOAS University of London, the University of Westminster, the London School of Economics and Political Science, and City, University of London, as well as Nankai University, Jilin University, Peking University, Renmin University of China, Fudan University, Sun Yat-sen University, and Northeastern University, among others. Her academic publications amount to over three million words in both English and Chinese, including *Guanxi or Li Shang Wanglai?: Reciprocity, Social Support Networks and Social Creativity in a Chinese Village* (Chinese, 2009; English, 2010). She has also served as the Editor-in-Chief of Global Century Press. She is the editor of the *Journal of China in Global and Comparative Perspectives*, *Global China Dialogue Proceedings* and several book series, including ‘Concepts of China,’ ‘Globalization of Chinese Social Sciences,’ ‘China and Chinese Comparative Studies,’ ‘Transcultural Experiences with “Three Eyes”’ ‘Cutting Edge and Frontiers’. Additionally, she is responsible for the bilingual (Chinese-English) publication of four academic journals and eight book series.

Dr Dongning Feng, 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 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.

Ms Le Yi Kelly Lim was born and raised in Singapore. In 2023–2024, she pursued a Master’s degree in Media and Communications at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), and successfully obtained the degree.

Dr. SANG Dihuan is an Associate Professor at the School of Urban Culture and Communication, Suzhou University of Science and Technology. Her research interests include Teaching Chinese as an International Language, Comparative Literature and Culture, and Narratology.

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 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, Principal Lecturer at School of Languages, Cultures and Linguistics Lectures and China & Inner Asia Section; 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*.

Dr YU Hua, an Associate Research Fellow at the Institute of Language Studies, Shanghai International Studies University. She received her PhD through a joint program between Zhejiang University and the University of Leeds (UK), and was a visiting scholar in the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University (2015–2016). Her research interests include cultural memory and cultural discourse studies, critical heritage studies, and linguistic ethnography. From 2007 to 2013, her research focused on ritual culture in Miao villages in western Hunan. In response to the limitations of Western anthropological studies on Miao culture, she proposed a phenomenology-based anthropological approach to thick description with distinctive Chinese characteristics. This approach integrates cultural memories, oral narratives, and local historical records collected during fieldwork into detailed descriptions of ritual practices. At the same time, it engages in deep dialogue with the cultural ethos found in classical Chinese texts, aiming to develop an ethnographic writing style rooted in traditional Chinese cultural frameworks, in contrast to Western representations of the ‘Other.’

Professor XIE Lizhong, the Chinese President of the Global China Academy, Professor Emeritus and former Chair of the Department of Sociology at Peking University, former Vice President of the Chinese Sociological Association, and Vice President of the East Asian Sociological Association. He is also the Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Social Theory*. His major works include *Plural Discourse Analysis: A New Approach to Social Research* (2019), *The Discursive Construction of Social Reality: An Analysis of the ‘New Deal’ as an Example* (2012), *Social Development: Theory, Evaluation and Policy* (2012), *Toward Plural Discourse Analysis: Postmodernist Inspirations for Sociology* (2009), *Social Theory: Reflection and Reconstruction* (2006), *An Introduction to Contemporary Social Change in China* (2000), and *The Duality of Social Development* (1988). He has also published nearly 100 journal articles in Chinese.

Ms Xu Haiyan, an Associate Professor at the School of Foreign Languages, Nanchang University, with a strong educational background and extensive teaching experience. Her research interests cover English and American poetry, English-Chinese translation, and translation technologies. She graduated from Jiangxi Normal University and Nanchang University. Since 1998, she has been teaching at the School of Foreign Languages at Nanchang University and has participated in various do-

mestic and international educational projects, academic training programs, and international exchanges. She previously joined the China in Comparative Perspective Network (CCPN) at the London School of Economics and Political Science, where she worked in translation and editing. Currently, she serves as the Chinese Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Castilla-La Mancha in Spain, focusing on teaching and research. She has published important papers and edited teaching materials in multiple fields.

Dr ZHANG Daqun, a Distinguished Professor and Doctoral Supervisor at Soochow University. He serves as the Deputy Director of the Research Center for Translation and Communication of Chinese Culture at Soochow University, a key research base for philosophy and social sciences in Jiangsu provincial universities. His main research areas include functional linguistics, discourse analysis, narratology, and translation studies.

1.3 Editorial by Editorial Board

In the evolving context of globalization, Chinese has become not only one of the most widely spoken languages in the world but also increasingly significant in the field of social sciences. Studies in Chinese for the Social Sciences emerges in response to this global demand, dedicated to exploring the diverse applications of the Chinese language in social science research, fostering interdisciplinary dialogue, and promoting the integration and development of Chinese language with social science theories.

This journal is characterized by its bilingual (Chinese-English) format and comprises three core sections: reading, writing, and translation. It focuses on the use of Chinese across different disciplines within the social sciences. Through this platform, we aim to stimulate deeper academic reflection on existing translations and the use of Chinese in social science discourse, while promoting more accurate and standardized academic expression in Chinese.

Achieving conceptual equivalence between Chinese and English in cross-cultural communication within social science research is a challenging task. This journal encourages transcultural exploration in translation practices. Since much research is published and translated in a language that is not the researcher's mother tongue, mistranslations can lead to misinterpretation and academic misunderstanding. By adopting a bilingual academic model and incorporating annotations and commentary analysis, this journal seeks to reduce such risks and enhance the rigor and readability of social science research and exchange.

‘Chinese for the Social Sciences,’ or ‘Social Science Chinese,’ is part of the broader category of Chinese for Specific Purposes (CSP), sharing similarities with fields such as ‘Scientific Chinese’ or ‘Business Chinese.’ It is highly specialized and of significant practical value. This concept was proposed by the Global China Academy and has been extensively explored in its Global China Dialogue series of forums. These forums bring together scholars and experts from institutions across the UK, US, China, France, and

beyond—including universities, government agencies, NGOs, and media—to create a multidimensional platform for academic exchange in the field of social science Chinese. In addition, Global Century Press, the publishing arm of the Global China Academy, has long been committed to bilingual publishing in a global context, covering both academic and general-interest works in the humanities and social sciences. This publishing platform not only facilitates the mutual translation and dialogue of Chinese and English social science terms, concepts, and ideas, but also lays a solid foundation for China and the rest of the world to share intellectual achievements.

One major obstacle to effective academic dialogue and intellectual exchange lies in the translation of terms and concepts out of context, which often leads to the construction or misrepresentation of China's image. This journal pays special attention to such issues, delving into the differences in original meanings and concepts during translation processes. It strives to analyze language usage within specific contexts and encourages academic circles to reflect on the linguistic evolution and changing meanings of existing Chinese social science translations—ultimately removing barriers to cross-cultural understanding.

The journal's core areas of focus include, but are not limited to:

Research on and standardization of Chinese terminology in the social sciences; Applications and dissemination of Chinese in social science research; Issues of Chinese expression in academic writing within the social sciences; The role and development trends of Chinese in international academic exchange; Teaching and translation of Chinese in the context of social science disciplines. Since the launch of this journal, we have carefully selected a range of research articles with both academic value and practical significance. These cover case studies on the application of Chinese in different social science disciplines, strategies for translating academic terminology, and the challenges and responses in academic writing in Chinese. We hope these contributions will provide readers with fresh academic perspectives and promote deeper exploration in related fields.

Studies in Chinese for the Social Sciences upholds a spirit of academic rigor, openness, and inclusivity. We sincerely invite scholars from around the world to submit their work and jointly explore the innovation and development of the Chinese language in the social sciences. Through this journal, we aim to facilitate the standardization and internationalization of Chinese academic expression, making Chinese one of the key scholarly languages in global social science research.

Finally, we extend our heartfelt thanks to all contributing authors, peer reviewers, and editorial team members for their dedication and hard work. We look forward to Studies in Chinese for the Social Sciences becoming a key academic resource that supports the integration of Chinese social science research into the global body of human knowledge.

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1.5 Abstracts and keywords of main references

The World Needs a Comprehensive Understanding of China More Than Ever: Exploring a Language-Based Path to Global and Comparative Perspectives Behind the Institution's Renaming by Xiangqun Chang and XIE Lizhong

Abstract: Taking the renaming of the Global China Academy as a starting point, this article explores how scholarly work on China in the social sciences and humanities—conducted by both Chinese and international scholars from global and comparative perspectives—can be integrated into the global knowledge system, as well as the theoretical value and practical significance of such integration. Despite China's growing influence in international affairs and the increasing number of social science publications abroad funded by Chinese institutions, Chinese social science research has yet to gain widespread recognition in mainstream Western academia. The Global China Academy evolved from the China in Comparative Perspective Network (CCPN) at the London School of Economics and has since developed into an independent institution. It has established a globally oriented fellowship system, grounded in a community of fellows who study China from global and comparative perspectives, and it promotes academic research, knowledge dissemination, and participation in global governance. The Academy's affiliated publisher, Global Century Press, advances bilingual academic exchange in English and Chinese to enhance the systematic and comparative nature of research. In parallel, the Academy's Global China Dialogue series brings together international scholars, policymakers, and business leaders to engage in dialogues on major global issues such as global governance, with a strong emphasis on transcultural practice to foster mutual understanding and learning among civilizations. The article concludes by emphasizing that, in an increasingly complex international landscape, the world needs to understand China more than ever. Through academic publishing, transcultural engagement, and knowledge sharing, the Academy is committed to bridging the knowledge gap between Chinese and Western academia and contributing wisdom and strength to social development and governance.

Keywords: Global China Academy; Fellowship-based Institution; Global Century Press; Bilingual English-Chinese Publishing; Global China Dialogue; Transcultural Practice

Barbie: A Work of 'Popular Feminism' by Le Yi Lelly Lim

Abstract: This article aims to provide a critical analysis of the film Barbie (2023), primarily carried out through the lens of popular feminism. The conjunction

of popular feminism with commodity feminism is further used to explain the capitalist success of Barbie (2023), which had thereby hindered the construction of a radical feminist imagination. In particular, popular feminism helps to make sense of the film's popularity and the pockets of misogynistic backlash that follow. Through application of popular feminism theory, we are able to acknowledge that intersectional differences concerning race, class and non-heteronormativity are overlooked in the film, leaving the sole understanding of women's oppression as sexual oppression (Hemmings, 2018). Along similar lines, the film scarcely acknowledges structures of oppression, and operates largely within the confines of neoliberal values of individualism and entrepreneurialism. As such, Barbie (2023) can be found guilty of creating a false illusion that the resolution to patriarchy is subjectively found in each woman's individual decisions (Banet-Weiser, 2018). While the film makes an attempt to critique commodity feminism, its tokenistic efforts are ultimately undermined by the irony of the film as a physical manifestation of commodified feminism. Through this study, I hope to offer a new feminist take on the widely renowned 'feminist' film, Barbie (2023).

'Modernity' or 'Eurocentrism'— A Comparative Study of Language Reforms in Turkey and China by Derin Bohcacihat

Abstract: This article aims to discuss the colonial discourses that underpin Chinese and Turkish views on modernity in the early 20th century and how these views were reflected in their respective language reform movements. I attempt to do so by first outlining the history of language reform in China and Türkiye, and then analysing it through a comparative-critical lens, drawing out the influence of coloniality and other power dynamics on the intellectual terrain that informed these policies. This comparison reveals how language reform in both countries were carried out based on internalized Orientalist stereotypes by elites, and demonstrates the profound impact of coloniality on the modern languages of the two countries. Through this study, I hope to create more awareness of the globally shared traces of coloniality, and highlight how even though the formal colonial era has ended, global colonial histories remain embedded in contemporary Asian society, from the Bosphorus to the Pacific.

Perceptions of academician and fellowship systems in China and the international context and their Chinese translations by Chang Xiangqun

Abstract: This article, written in the context of preparations for the 9th Global China Dialogue, explores the growing attention within domestic and international academic circles to the Global China Academy and its fellowship system. In light of recent discussions in Chinese society regarding the recognition of academic titles, the paper introduces major global fellowship-based institutions and the translation of their titles into Chinese. It provides an analysis of prestigious bodies such as the Royal Society (FRS), the British Academy (FBA), and the Academy of Social Sciences (FAcSS), and draws on case studies from guests of the 9th Global China Dialogue to

examine the significance of fellowship titles within the international academic system. The article also introduces the Global China Academy's global fellowship system, emphasizing that its fellowship title (FGCA), like FRS, FBA, or FAcSS, is an honorary title. It is awarded in recognition of academic achievements across disciplines and professional contributions to society, rather than being a professional rank or administrative position. By building a community of fellows from various countries, the Global China Academy promotes bilingual (English-Chinese) publishing, academic exchange, and knowledge sharing. It aims to advance global academic collaboration, contribute to the progress of human knowledge, and work together toward a shared global future.

The Translation of Philosophy and the Philosophy of Translation: On Issues in English-Chinese Translation in the Social Sciences by Dongning Feng

Abstract: This article explores issues in the translation of philosophical concepts and religious texts through a review of two works: *Ritual and Respect: Extending Chinese Philosophy in a Comparative Context* by Roger T. Ames, and *Interweaving Rituals: Funerary Rites in Sino-European Cultural Exchanges in the Late Ming and Early Qing* by Nicolas Standaert. The paper analyzes the challenges of translating core Confucian concepts, particularly ren (仁), and highlights the semantic shifts that occur across cultural contexts. It proposes transliteration, footnotes, and explanatory translation as potential strategies. The article further discusses the importance of terminology translation in philosophical texts, emphasizing how the disciplinary nature of terms affects the accuracy of the translation. Through comparative case studies, it evaluates the applicability of various translation strategies. In addition, the paper introduces self-translation as a unique field in translation studies, analyzing both its flexibility and limitations, as well as its implications for translation theory and practice. Through these discussions, the article reflects on the construction of a philosophy of translation, emphasizing that translation is not merely a linguistic transfer, but a crucial channel for cultural and intellectual exchange—one that deserves deeper study and critical engagement.

Investigating Deviation in the Translation of Direct Speech in Hong Lou Meng: A Case Study of the First Twenty Chapters by SANG Dihuan and ZHANG Daqun

Abstract: Hong Lou Meng features a myriad of story characters whose conversation touches upon various aspects of humanities and social sciences in ancient Chinese society, thus making this great novel an authentic encyclopedia of Chinese culture. The importance of speech presentation in shaping the image 张太群 of story character, representing social behaviour and establishing the thematic meaning of the novel can never be overemphasized. Through scrutinizing the translation of direct speech in the first twenty chapters of Hong Lou Meng, this study finds that indirect speech and narrative report of speech acts are two main types for the deviation of direct speech in Hawkers' *The Story of the Stone* and Yang & Gladys' *A Dream of Red Mansions*. This certain deviation not only contributes to a more diversified speech presentation in

the two translations, but more importantly, pushes forward narrative progression substantially in the target texts, thus meeting the aesthetic expectations of the receivers. Different from most of the studies, the present study emphasizes the commonalities shared by Hawkers' and Yang's translations.

Keywords: Dream of the Red Chamber; direct quotations; deviation; Haw translation; Yang translation

***Research on the Method of Cultivating Excellent Translators Driven by Big Language Modelling Technology* by XU Haiyan**

Abstract: In the new era when the big language modelling technology pushes forward, translators are facing the challenges of AI technology. How to master the technology well, let it empower translation, and cultivate the human-computer interaction and collaborative ability for translators is an important topic explored by the scholars. This article discusses the specific methods of digital intelligence empowering translation practice and puts forward the importance of translators' humanistic and digital intelligence literacy and human-computer interaction and collaboration ability, so as to provide reference for the cultivation of excellent translators.

Keywords: Large language model technology; digital and intelligent literacy; humanistic literacy; human-AI collaborative interaction skills

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 the 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.

Submission:

- Please ensure that your manuscript strictly follows the style guidelines of this journal. Check the following items in order: title, author(s), footnotes, corresponding author, abstract and keywords, main text, author biography, as well as the English title, author biography, and abstract.
- In addition, please carefully proofread the entire text, including notes and references, against the above GCP Style Guide and Submission Guidelines.
- Please submit your manuscript directly via the Global Century Press website at <https://globalcenturypress.com/article-submission-form> or contact us at info@globalcenturypress.com.

2 Dual language features and information from Global Century Press

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*

(JACSS) 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

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

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 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 rules (-). 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.

2.5 GCP style rules for Chinese and related names

*The Chinese phonetic alphabet spelling rules for Chinese names*¹ 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

¹ 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>.

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.
- For pen names, such as the writer 雪漠, the pinyin or English version is typically rendered as XUE MO or Xue Mo. However, the author himself uses ‘Xuemo’ or ‘xuemo’ in his signature, website domain name, and some of his English translations.
- 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 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.

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

- 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.

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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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 orientalized 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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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

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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 man-

kind’ 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 Preceeding* series is designed by Martin Albrow. The series editor-in-chief is Xiangqun Chang and each issue is co-edited with different guest editors.

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