Discussion on Chinese Philosophy Research Methods

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Abstract. The two dissertations elaborate on the discussion of Chinese philosophical research methods. The historical investigation of the paradigm of Chinese philosophical history has three characteristics: highlighting the problem consciousness, closely linking research clues, summarizing history, and systematic research. A comprehensive examination of "creative transformation of Chinese philosophy and popular practice" highlights three points: the literature research and typical cases of combining ancient and modern, highlight the focus of social investigation and empirical research, has a strong reference.

Introduction

The Historical Investigation of the Paradigm of Chinese Philosophy and the Creative Transformation of Chinese Philosophy are two Ph.D. dissertations that I am more interested in. "History of Chinese Philosophy Paradigm" is a PhD candidate Huang Yulan graduated from Xiangtan University, is selectedundred outstanding doctoral dissertation. The thesis was completed in AD2014. The creative transformation and popular practice of Chinese philosophy is a doctoral dissertation by Dr. Jinli, a graduate doctoral student at China University of Science and Technology. He is also the author of 100 excellent doctoral dissertations and finished in 2013. The two essays have an excellent insight into the discourse of the Chinese philosophical research methods, which is of great significance for understanding the historical development of Chinese philosophy and the direction of the subject.

The historical investigation of the paradigm of the history of Chinese philosophy draws three research features:

Highlight the Issue of Awareness, Closely Linked to Research Clues

First of all, the author points out the development of the history of Chinese philosophy. The discipline of Chinese philosophy is established under the background of academic modernization. The notable feature of academic modernization is the standard of Western academic norms. The construction of the discipline of Chinese philosophy appeared over the phenomenon of western philosophy, obscured the national characteristics of Chinese philosophy, faced with the contradiction and conflict between modernization and nationalization, which led to "rewrite the history of Chinese philosophy and the history of Chinese philosophy paradigm innovation," a big discussion of this issue. As a result, the academic community began to examine the history of Chinese philosophy paradigm. The current research is mainly based on case studies, the study appears fragmented and superficial, the research breadth, depth and systematic aspects are inadequate. The problem-orientation is extremely clear, pointing to the theme of "discipline paradigm" and becoming a clear clue. Around this clue, the author has done a great deal of work, first of all, the origin and development of "discipline paradigm", the introduction of China and the definition of the author's self; then, under each "discipline paradigm", there are two subheadings, Rank; finally advocated its own "discipline paradigm" in terms of practical utility and looked forward to the future development of Chinese philosophy.
Historical Summary and Conclusion

Historical summary and induction is an important method of social science research. Through the historical investigation of the paradigm of history of Chinese philosophy, the author compares the experience gained and the existing problems in the construction of the history of Chinese philosophy with a comparison of ancient and modern China and other countries. From the very beginning of its establishment, the discipline of Chinese philosophy attached itself to western philosophy, which led to the dislocation of the subjectivity of Chinese philosophy. Later, it gradually transitioned from borrowing and referring to foreign philosophy to re-establish the subjectivity of Chinese philosophy and make innovations in Chinese philosophy. Specifically speaking, from the philosophical point of view, we strive to seek the unification of modernity and nationality from an open, international perspective. Under the framework of this model, we take the western philosophy as the basis and focus on the construction of the Chinese justice philosophy system and take a more cautious attitude. In the research method, we can make a comprehensive innovation of the domestic and foreign research methods. At the same time as the achievements have been made, the construction of the discipline of Chinese philosophy has its own shortcomings. In terms of writing forms, the history of Chinese philosophy basically adopts the historical writing method, that is, from the chronological order to elaborate the history of the development of Chinese philosophy, this way of writing appears to be too single and blunt. In the aspect of philosophical comparison between China and foreign countries, Chinese and foreign philosophers are often in an unequal status with sub-primary and secondary points. The conclusions drawn are of great subjectivity and one-sidedness. Through the review of previous studies, the author points out that with the deepening of research on the narrative paradigm of Chinese philosophical history, the field of vision of research will be broader, the research level will be further deepened, the research content will be more comprehensive, the research methods will be more diversified, Research system will be more systematic.

Systematic Research, Comprehensive Investigation

This dissertation adopts the method of systematic research to comprehensively examine three paradigms of the history of Chinese philosophy: the mode of Western and Western philosophy, the philosophization of Marxism and the "localization" paradigm of China. For each paradigm, we use the method of comparison of Chinese and West as the reference, try to find its theoretical origins from the perspectives of philosophical view, research content, research structure and research methods, and try hard to find out its theoretical origins more objectively and comprehensively to the history of Chinese philosophy Paradigm inspection. In terms of philosophical viewpoints, the definition of "philosophy" is examined from the external scale based on "Western philosophy" to the internal scale based on "Chinese philosophy." In the aspect of research content, we have investigated the research Simple Transplantation of Western Philosophical Problems and Thoughts into the Transition to the Excavation and Innovation of the Rationality of Chinese Philosophy itself.

During the transition period, Chinese philosophy completely copied the western research paradigm In terms of research methods, we examine the first branch of research methodology, the diversification of methods and the comprehensive innovation of methods. By examining the above four aspects of the evolution and development, shows the gradual development and evolution of the three paradigms in the history of Chinese philosophy, but also shows the muddy the characteristics and shortcomings.

The research method of "Creative Transformation of Chinese Philosophy and Popular Practice" has three conclusions.

Literature Research Combined with Typical Cases

Based on the literature, the author represents a typical representative of modern Neo-Confucianism, contemporary neo-Taoism and comprehensive creation, which makes an important
contribution to the creative transformation of Chinese traditional philosophy. The first is "Proposing and content, meaning and inadequacy of Chinese traditional creative transformation". It refers to Lin Yusheng's "Rare and Unconventional Thoughts of the May 4th Movement and the Future of Chinese Liberalism" and "Rethinking and Re-recognizing" "Creative Transformation" Two essays elaborate on the road of "creative transformation" of Confucianism, as well as the emphasis on the Taiwan society as an example to discuss the transition from developing modern civil society to modern civil society. Triggered various controversies and reflected the trend of the transformation of traditional Chinese culture since the May 4th Movement. A large number of references to the original code states the definition of Chinese philosophy, the core meaning of Confucianism and Taoism this part of the reference many 25 books. Then in the third chapter, on the three generations of teachers and students with contemporary neo-Confucianist Xiong Shili, Mou Zongsan and Lin Anwu, as well as the representative of Neo-Taoist sciences named Needham, Tomokawa Hideki and Toshiaki I personally mentioned in his book "Contemporary Neo-Taoism" Capra made an elaboration of analysis, it should be said that their theoretical construction and development of Chinese philosophy to make an indelible contribution to the creative transformation, but also implies some deficiencies. The fourth chapter discusses some studies of "comprehensive creation home", and Zhang Dainian's "comprehensive creation theory" is its ideological foundation and core. Zhang Dainian was the academic community called Marxist "integrated innovation faction" leader. Scholar Fang Keli and Liu Peipei are senior researchers in "comprehensive creation theory." In addition, Li Cun Shan, Chen Lai, Liu Zhong Lin, heartfelt refusal, Qian Gengsen, Wang Zhongjiang, Zhou Gui, Chen Weiping, Zhang Yunyi, Wang Dong, Li Weiwu, Cheng Yishan, Hong Xiaonan, dry spring, Zhou Defeng, Zhang Xuezhi and a number of experts and scholars published a large number of studies. The thesis of Zhang Dainian's thought made "comprehensive creation theory" an influential part in the field of Chinese philosophy learn. Which Liu Zhonglin in Mr. Zhang Dainian "comprehensive creation theory" (hereinafter referred to as "comprehensive creation theory") means Lead, with the "ancient dream today" (new spirit, new thinking, new understanding) series of monographs along the Zhang Dainian Mr. Footsteps conducted a new philosophical theory construction, and Zhang's theory one step forward. This doctoral thesis quotes a lot of literature

Compare Ancient and Modern, Highlight the Focus

The author compares the viewpoints of Confucius Confucius by comparing Hu Wenzheng, Qian Ning, Ma Yifu, Feng Youlan, Wang Shuren, Liang Yilin, and Liu Zhonglin with the comparative research method; and compares the views of Liu Xiaowang, Wang Zhongjiang and Tang Yishu on Laozi's thinking. They point out the neglect of creativity in Chinese traditional philosophy and at the same time analyzes the modern representative philosophical construction. The viewpoints of the contemporary Neo-Confucian are Xiong Shili's "Neo-Consciousness Theory", Mou Zongsan's "Moral Metaphysics", and Lin An-wu's "There are three states" point of view of the book. Viewpoint of the Neo-Taoism of Today Dong Guangbi: Theory of Realism, Theory of Production, Theory of Cycle and Inaction, Needham, The World Significance of Taoism, Yukawa Tomoe: The Modernity of Taoism, Capra: The Ecological Wisdom of Taoism. Doctrine can be described as colorful ideas, complement each other and jointly confirmed the author's point of view.

Social Investigation, Empirical Research

Using the questionnaire method, the emphasis is placed on the practical part of the practice of Chinese society by the public, how to apply the theory of the creative transformation of Chinese philosophy to the public, that is, the combination of "knowledge" (theory) and "practice" One "issue is the weak link in the process of China's modernization of philosophy and restricts the deepening development of Chinese philosophy. The article jumps out of the frame of purely theoretical research, settles the theoretical development of Chinese philosophy in the practice of the masses, draws lessons from the thoughts and experiences of the Taizhou School of Confucianism, and combines with the lectures and activities of the China University of Culture and China University of
Science and Technology Public practice has made a new discussion. The article uses Mr. Zhang Dainian's theory of "comprehensive innovation" and expands the study of Chinese traditional philosophy research perspective, trying Chinese philosophy, Marx philosophy, philosophy of science, creative studies, try Chinese philosophy and public practice of unity, distinct characteristics of interdisciplinary. Meanwhile, in order to further improve the work, improve the quality and meet the demand of learning Chinese enthusiasts, a total of 300 questionnaires were distributed to the audience during the 13th and 14th activities, of which effective questionnaires were collected 117 copies. The questionnaire is analyzed and sorted out.

References
