

THE FIRST
CRECEA

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN EDUCATION IN CHINA AND EAST ASIA

RESEARCH POSTGRADUATE STUDENT SYMPOSIUM

SATURDAY 29TH - SUNDAY 30TH JUNE
2019

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UNIVERSITY OF BATH
DEPT. OF EDUCATION



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同濟大學
TONGJI UNIVERSITY

CRECEA Organisers

Professor Catherine Montgomery

Professor Xiao Lan Curdt-Christiansen

Professor Andrea Abbas

Dr. Meng Tian

Mr. Tom Avery

CRECEA Symposium Schedule

Saturday 29th June

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CRECEA Symposium Schedule
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Keynote

09:25 – 10:15, Saturday 29th

Pathos, Logos (and Ethos) in Harry Potter: Challenging Language Learners

Daniel Candel Bormann, Associate Professor, Universidad de Alcalá

Abstract: Learning a language requires working on the four communicative skills: speaking, listening, reading and writing. However, after a while, students feel bored if they notice that every exercise is an excuse for language learning. They also get bored because most language learning takes place at the level of words, expressions and sentences, whereas real life is about larger units. This is why it becomes important to focus on ‘texts’ (a word used here in an extended way) rather than just words / sentences and include intellectual challenges along the way. If we can combine the two, all the better. In this presentation we will do so by focusing on a specific text type – movies – and the way it addresses two of the three fundamental rhetorical strategies of all texts (at least according to Aristotle): Pathos and Logos (the odd man out here being Ethos, for reasons that will be explained). We will watch an excerpt from the movie Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone – Harry Potter’s walk from Diagon Valley to Gringott’s – and will try to feel what Harry Potter feels by observing what he observes and analyzing the way the camera is positioned. In doing so we will follow the sequence understanding – observation – analysis, a sequence which takes us from simply understanding what is happening to a more sophisticated understanding of the effect of what is happening on the audience and the techniques used to achieve such an effect. We are talking about language learning, wherefore we will have to provide the appropriate scaffolding so the challenge remains but the activity is feasible from a linguistic point of view. At this point, we will look back to the way in which activities such as this allow us to deal with the four communicative skills.

Profile: *Daniel Candel is associate professor at the Universidad de Alcalá (Spain). He is director of the Master’s in Teaching English as a Foreign Language at Alcalá. He has also created Narrative Lab Teams (<https://danielcandel.wixsite.com/narrativelabteams>), a narratological lab in which undergraduate and postgraduate students analyze corpora of the middle range and publish their first work. He has developed a tool of literary analysis which he applies to all kinds of fictional (Pixar and Netflix movies, comics, children’s books, short stories) and non-fictional texts (literary histories, work in the digital humanities, bestsellers). He has published in journals such as *Semiotica*, *Poetics Today*, *English Text Construction* and *Language and Education*.*

Chinese Students in UK Higher Education: Exploratory Research into Chinese Postgraduate Students' Participation in English Dialogic Classroom Activities

Shirui Chai

Due in no small measure to its rapid economic advance, China has recently found itself enmeshed in a plethora of relationships involving diverse cultures, languages and ethnicities. Consequently, education at one of the higher echelon world-renown universities has become the goal of countless Chinese students. Since existing research suggests that as much as one-fifth of the planet's population have English as their first language, it is entirely predictable that numerous Chinese students would opt to complete their education in the United Kingdom. Hence the startling elevation in the numbers of Chinese nationals attending UK universities over the past decade.

The objective of this study is to focus on the academic experiences of Chinese overseas students at a British university, with specific reference to their intra-classroom dialogic participation. In pursuit of the research goals, concepts of community of practice and dialogic teaching and learning are harnessed for the conceptual structure. The investigation outlined herein is qualitative and as such employs data collection methodology which includes preliminary observation, non-participant observation and semi-structured interview techniques. Data is analysed thematically, as the coding of fieldwork notes. It is intended that the research will contribute to a revisiting and reassessment of dialogic learning and teaching. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the results will assist those international students for whom English is a second language seeking to complete their higher education at a British university. Whilst the emphasis of the current study is on student participation from a dialogic perspective, it is hoped that future work might be conducted into alternative aspects of student participation, such as critical thinking and reading abilities.

Keywords: *Community of Practice, Dialogic Learning, Classroom interaction and participation, and Chinese students studying abroad*

Factors Affecting the Teaching and Learning of Chinese as a Second Language through the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (IBDP) in Current Situations: A Case Study

Yanyan Dong

In recent years, with the rapid development of the Chinese economy and increasing cross-cultural exchanges in the context of globalization, more and more people around the world are beginning to learn Chinese for different purposes, such as studying, living, and working. Subsequently, Chinese language-based government projects, schools, training institutions, and private tutors have emerged one after another. This phenomenon is called “Chinese popular”.

The International Baccalaureate (IB) is recognized as one of the leaders in international education all over the world. The Chinese curriculum in the IB Diploma Programme (DP), a pre-university programme for 16-19 years olds which offers courses at both the standard and higher levels has also received more and more attention under the wave of “Chinese Popular”. There are five kinds of Chinese curriculums in the IBDP: Chinese Ab Initio (for students with no Chinese language learning experiences), Chinese A1 and A2 study of literature (for Chinese native speakers), Chinese B1 and B2 language acquisition (for students with some Chinese language learning experiences) (IBO, 2019). The IBDP Chinese B has gradually become the main subject of Second Language Acquisition (SLA).

However, according to current research, it can be found that there are many studies on the IBDP but few studies on Chinese curriculum, especially on the IBDP Chinese B. After years of practice, improvement and development, Chinese B has become a relatively mature curriculum, providing a lot of references and enlightenments for traditional Chinese teaching and Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language (TCFL). At the same time, with the practice and development, it also seems to generate some issues. For example, the syllabus is not specific enough, the teaching process lack of systematic supervision, and assessment has system vulnerabilities. Thus, it will be important to conduct an in-depth research on the IBDP Chinese B to identify the current situations.

Keywords: *International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme, language acquisition, Chinese B, international curriculum*

A Multimodal Discourse Analysis of China’s Local Publicity Film: A Case Study of MFA Presenting Chinese Provinces for Shanxi*Lei Chen*

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has proposed “we need to work hard to improve the right of international discourse, to strengthen the international communication, and to construct an international discourse system.” Nowadays, the construction of the international discourse system is mainly based on the analysis and translation strategies of language. With the world entering the Internet era and the rise of new media, the building of the international discourse system should involve more types of modalities, such as pictures, colors, sounds, spaces, etc. At present, domestic research lacks in-depth theoretical guidance and specific suggestions on the discourse strategy and multimodal resource allocation used in the construction of international discourse, that is, how to use social symbolic resources and media such as language, picture, sound, color, etc. to publicize and create a positive local image.

The Chinese provinces promotion campaign is an important means for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to promote Chinese provinces and municipalities to foreign ambassadors and enterprises. The purpose is to create a new local image, serve domestic development, and strengthen Sino-foreign cooperation. The research object of this paper chooses the publicity film of Shanxi released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2019, whose video, subtitles, sounds and other social symbolic resources are combined to construct an international discourse system with multimodality. Adopting the perspective of multimodal discourse analysis, this paper first analyzes genre of the local publicity film of Shanxi. It uses Kress & van Leeuwen’s (2004) visual grammar as the analytical framework, aiming to reveal how different modalities in the publicity film construct the meaning and form interactions with viewers. It then discusses the local image, and ideology constructed by the publicity film and specific strategies for building international discourse with multimodality, which can provide reference for the building of China's international discourse system.

Keywords: *international discourse; multimodality; visual grammar; publicity film*

The Role of Verbal-pictorial Metaphor in the Construction of China's National Image: A Case Analysis of *The Economist's* Front Covers

Yang Ni

Metaphor is a crucial cognitive method for human beings in communication. However, for quite a long time, the linguistic study of metaphor was limited to verbal texts. In the last 25 years, multimodal metaphor has drawn the attention of scholars like Forceville (1996, 2006, 2009) who have put great efforts into the study of the verbal-pictorial metaphor in particular, making some remarkable achievements through the process. At the same time, the widespread use of verbal-pictorial metaphors in the media has increasingly attracted academic attention. with particularly verbal-pictorial metaphors being widely employed to explore the underlying national image of the publications in the mass media.

Based on a self-built corpus, this project selects 30 front covers of *The Economist* from 2012 to 2017, implementing both qualitative and quantitative methods and detailed analysis from three research questions: 1) What kinds of verbal-pictorial metaphor have been used on the front pages of the Economist and what is their interpretation? 2) What functions of verbal-pictorial metaphor are manifest in the construction of China's Image? 3) What are the national images of China that the Western media attempt to show in the front covers of *The Economist*?

As a result, there are three major representation modals of the verbal-pictorial metaphor in the collected data: the mono-modal mapping, the multimodal mapping and the cross-modal mapping. As for functions of verbal-pictorial metaphor in the construction of China's national image, three main functions can be concluded as follows: the interpretation function, the transference function and the persuasion function. At the same time, this project also concludes that the Western media tends to create a negative and stereotyped image of China, thereby shaping readers' opinions about China. Thus, the thesis stresses the importance of the recognition of the national image of China in today's international society and calls for intensive social studies of verbal-pictorial metaphor to uncover the ideological nature in front covers.

Keywords: *Verbal-pictorial Metaphor; National Image; Conceptual Metaphor Theory; Relevance Theory; The Economist*

Translation of Politics

13:30 – 14:00, Saturday 29th

**The Creation and Translation of China’s Outward Political Discourse System
- A Case Study of *Qiushi* English Edition**

Bin Gao

Qiushi Journal (Chinese edition) is the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC). To better publicize the governing philosophy and strategies with which the CPC and the Chinese country run the country, *Qiushi Journal* Press and the Central Compilation and Translation Bureau of the CPC worked together to found the English edition of *Qiushi Journal* by selecting and translating important articles from the Chinese edition and other mainstream media in China in an effort to provide foreign readers with a top communication channel to learn about China’s development theory, path and model in its drive to reform and open up. This paper provides a corpus analysis of the English edition of *Qiushi Journal* (2009-2018) in order to (1) discuss how the social context, text sources, editors and target readers interact to frame the journal in the meaning-constructing process from the perspective of communication studies and (2) discuss what roles different translating subjects play in the English edition of *Qiushi Journal* so as to analyze the factors present in manipulating the translation of Chinese outward-oriented political discourse on the theoretical ground of Polysystem Theory.

Keywords: *Qiushi English edition; outward discourse; political discourse; framing; Polysystem Theory*

Translation of Politics

14:00 – 14:30, Saturday 29th

**The Construction, Translation and Communication of International
Discourse Systems with Chinese Characteristics**

Shuxia Zhou

In the new era, telling positive stories about China, disseminating Chinese voices, and building international discourse systems with Chinese characteristics will help foreign people better know about China. The book *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China II* enjoys abundant information and unique thought, which is an embodiment for the communication of national discourse. Its effective Chinese-English translation has promoted self-communication of the Chinese image in the world and its translation has gained great attention since its publication. Translation plays a pivotal role in communication and communication is the purpose of translation. This paper will probe into the Chinese-English of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China II* in terms of “5W” model in Communication Theory in an attempt to present a specific, comprehensive and distinctive Chinese image for foreign readers.

Keywords: *Communication Theory; international discourse system; Xi Jinping: The Governance of China II; Chinese-English translation*

On Cultural Translation Strategy in Political Discourse: A Case Study of Metaphors in *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*

Han Wang

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on October 18, 2017 marks a new era for China's development which has put forward new requirements for China's global exchanges. The translation of political discourse is an authoritative window for the world to understand China and gain access to its national conditions and its domestic and foreign policies. It plays an important role in China's international communication in the new era, and it is participating in and even guiding the construction of the outward discourse system for International Communication.

One of the distinctive features of Chinese political discourse is to integrate traditional and contemporary culture with Chinese characteristics into the political context. For example, metaphors, citations and allusions are commonly used in CPC central committee literature, carrying the profound cultural deposits of Chinese civilization. They not only enrich the expression of political discourse, but also bring great challenges to the international communication.

This paper focuses on the cultural translation in political discourse, taking the metaphors in *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* as an example to explore its translation strategy: "contextual representation" and "overt & covert". It guarantees the fidelity and acceptability of the translation from two aspects: on the semantic level, the "exact contextual meaning" of metaphors are rendered in accordance with its political context, so as to realize its informative function; on the cultural level, "overt translation" and "covert translation" are combined, and the approach of "cultural filtering" is flexibly used to deal with metaphors according to the audience's acceptance and compatibility of Chinese cultural traits. In addition, this paper attempts to explore the factors that influence such cultural translation strategy through case studies.

Keywords: *political discourse; Xi Jinping: The Governance of China; cultural translation; translation strategy; metaphor*

Chinese Literature in the Construction of the World Literary System in a Globalized Context - A Case Study of Translation and Canonization of Mo Yan's Novels*Zhiwei Jiang*

Being a crucial element of a country's cultural framework, national literature not only has great aesthetic value, but functions as an important philosophical and ideological manifestation. It is therefore of much significance that China expand its cultural/soft power by introducing local literature overseas in the 'going-out' campaign, and finally forge a bigger voice in the world literary system. However, the task may be rather challenging due to the traditional system order of world literature, sharp discrepancies between Chinese and western languages, etc. There is a need to draw lessons from successful cases where Chinese literary works have been canonized in the international community. Among the limited number of internationally canonized Chinese novels, Mo Yan's works are the most influential so far.

This study seeks to reveal all the aspects of the media-translatological chain of these novels, including an overview of Mo Yan's translated works, the international context conditioning literature translation and global dissemination, Mo Yan's source text construction, and the collaborative contribution of Mo Yan's translators and publishers. In conclusion, the study gives three key factors in the construction of the world literary system: regional literature which has both nation-specific cultural connotation and internationally acceptable narrative techniques; professional translators who have strong cultural/ social capital, cross-cultural awareness, and sophisticated translating strategies tailored for the target culture as well; and patrons (such as publishers) with multi-modal publicity resources.

Keywords: *Mo Yan's novels; translation and canonization; national literature; discourse power*

On Red Pine's Zen Poetry Translation - A Sociological Perspective*Si Qin*

Red Pine is one of the most renowned translators of classical Chinese poetry in the United States. Most of his translated works are Zen poems. This article intends to analyze the historical and cultural context of Red Pine's Zen poetry translation practice in light of Pierre Bourdieu's Reflective Sociology. The article concludes by suggesting that the translation practice of Red Pine is deeply influenced by his habitus of being a long-time Zen practitioner. In addition, his cultural and social capital have combined to contribute to the establishment of his status in the field of Zen poetry translation in America and thus to the further construction of the field.

Keywords: *Zen poetry; Red Pine; Pierre Bourdieu; Habitus; Field; Capital*

Attitudes towards English Medium Instruction in the Japanese higher education context: developing a questionnaire

Samantha M. Curle (DPhil), Lecturer (Assistant Professor) in Education, University of Bath

Abstract: Universities around the globe are increasingly implementing English Medium Instruction (EMI) language policies to teach degree programmes such as Business Administration, Law, and Engineering. Research on whether such policies are perceived as effective by key stakeholders (professors and students) is vast, however, few studies have conducted a large-scale in-depth analysis in the Japanese context. This study therefore aims to fill this gap by examining key Japanese stakeholders' attitudes towards EMI. In doing this, this study makes three original contributions to knowledge: firstly, it is based in a highly under-researched context (Japan). Secondly, it aims to highlight the complexity of attitudes and the numerous dimensions affecting them, rather than pigeon holing attitudes as either positive or negative. Finally, this study makes a methodological contribution by developing an original, robustly validated research instrument to measure attitudes towards EMI in Higher Education. The version developed here is named the Japanese English Medium of Instruction Attitude Scale (JEMIAS). Although developed in Japan, this instrument can be adapted and used in various countries across the globe. Attitude results obtained from deploying this questionnaire to a sample of Japanese professors will also be presented.

Profile: *Samantha Curle is currently an Assistant Professor at the Department of Education, University of Bath. After completing her undergraduate degrees at the Open University of Hong Kong, Samantha taught English in countries such as Taiwan, Singapore and Macau. She then pursued post-graduate studies at the University of Oxford, where she completed two MSc degrees, and her DPhil. She currently teaches Advanced Quantitative Research Methods as well as subjects related to Applied Linguistics. Her research interests lie in the development and validation of research instruments, English Medium of Instruction, and Language Attitudes. She has published in journals such as Studies in Higher Education, Language Teaching and The Journal of Asia TEFL*

Teacher Beliefs and Sociocultural Contexts: Are the Beliefs of UK's MA Graduates Applicable in China?

Yonghua Wang

Teacher beliefs as a field of enquiry has drawn much attention in recent decades and has advanced significantly since the 1990s. Although much research has explored language teachers' beliefs about teaching and learning in the fields of teacher education and teacher development, one question is still unclear: what are teachers' beliefs about English teaching and learning after attending an MA TESOL programme? Despite the popularity of MA TESOL programmes in the UK, few studies have focused on the applicability in real teaching contexts of teacher beliefs after studying for an MA TESOL.

Adopting an interactive perspective that combines cognitive and sociocultural approaches, this research aims to investigate beliefs about English learning and teaching held by Chinese student teachers after completing an MA TESOL programme in the UK. It further examines the perceived applicability of those beliefs in Chinese teaching contexts. The study employs a variety of data collection methods, including an online post-course questionnaire, focus group interviews, classroom observations, and stimulated recall interviews. Three research questions guide this study: 1) what beliefs about English teaching and learning do Chinese student teachers hold after studying for an MA TESOL in the UK?; 2) how are the teachers' beliefs reflected in their teaching practices in China?; and 3) to what extent are the teachers' beliefs about English teaching and learning applicable in Chinese teaching contexts? In particular, findings will show how sociocultural contexts influence language teacher beliefs and teaching practices. Practical implications will be proposed for novice teachers, teacher educators, and teacher education programmes, especially MA TESOL programmes in the UK.

Keywords: *language teacher beliefs, MA TESOL programmes, teaching practices, sociocultural contexts*

The Construction of Heterogeneous and Fluid Identities: Translanguaging on WeChat*Luyao Li*

In this paper, I present a case study of identity construction and performance through translanguaging practices of an overseas Chinese student in the UK on a widely-used social messenger, WeChat. Using data from WeChat Moment posts, chat logs, face-to-face interviews and online interviews over a period of ten months, this case study revealed a number of key points. Firstly, the participant was the epitome of the world he occupied, therefore, the linguistic and other semiotic resources he selected and manipulated indicate his beliefs, attitudes and biographical trajectories. In addition, he actively, creatively, critically, and strategically used resources from his communicative repertoire to construct his heterogeneous and fluid identities and make sense of himself. Finally, the participant actively created a virtual translanguaging space on WeChat in which his new and old identities and different knowledge met, collided and were fused. The findings of this research provide detailed insights of digital translanguaging practices of WeChat users and contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of identity (re)construction and (re)formation of an increasing number of overseas Chinese students.

Keywords: *Identity, Translanguaging, Communicative Repertoire, WeChat, Overseas Chinese Students*

The Influence of the British Tradition of Equilibrium Diplomacy on the Official Diplomatic Relations of China and the UK

Xue Yang

This paper mainly discusses the formation and development of the UK's traditional Equilibrium Diplomacy. Through analysis of the characteristics of this diplomacy, it describes the cultural origin of its formation. After the two world wars, the UK's diplomatic strategy changed to adapt to the new environment, with the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the UK an important event in the period. This paper therefore attempts to demonstrate the characteristics of the UK's traditional equilibrium diplomacy through the case analysis of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the UK, and discovers the evolution of the UK's traditional equilibrium diplomacy in the new international structure and its impact on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the UK.

The UK's traditional equilibrium diplomacy is the same as its cultural tradition, and its conservation has kept Britain's foreign policy coherent. The proposal of "three-ring diplomacy" after the war and the vanguard of the Cold War is a new manifestation of the balance of power diplomacy. It has never left the track of the balance of diplomatic tradition. The decline of Britain after the war made the "Anglo-American special relationship" occupy an important position in the re-emergence of Britain. US prejudice against the Chinese Communist Party will inevitably hinder the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Britain and the great interests of Britain in China, particularly economic and political status. In this pair of contradictions, the British once again guided by the balance of diplomatic tradition and are not bound by a fixed principle, concentrating on solving specific problems, seeking the fulcrum of British interests between China and the United States, and deducting a marathon-style Sino-British diplomatic relationship.

Keywords: *Equilibrium diplomacy, China-UK relations*

Research on the Certainty and Uncertainty of Sino-British Relations under the Background of Brexit and Its Strategic Countermeasures*Yanqi Yang*

Some concepts such as “uncertainty” and “risk” have become increasingly crucial in the academic field of international relations. Nowadays, the international political process is characterized by greater uncertainty and instability. Sino-British relations presents itself as a good development trend in the 21st century. Especially in the second decade, the Sino-British “golden period” has confirmed that the relationship between the two sides has had a relatively stable identity construction. However, Britain's exit from the EU may have uncertain effects on further cooperation between China and Britain. This paper attempts to analyze the uncertainty in the theory of international relations. It will use the analytic hierarchy process to summarize the uncertainties between Sino-British bilateral relations in the context of Brexit. Then, it points out that the certain factors have mainly played a positive role in stabilizing bilateral cooperation currently. Finally, it proposes suggestions to deepen bilateral cooperation.

Keywords: *Sino-British cooperation; Brexit; Golden Era*

Crisis response and China's participation in global governance*Yanfang Yu*

1998-2008 was a key decade for China's rise. China grew from a regional power to a global power by taking advantage of the Asian financial crisis and global financial crisis. In these two crises, China won international recognition through active participation in crisis management. As for crises response, China has expanded the breadth and depth of international cooperation and has promoted the process of regional integration and global institutionalization with national strength as a foundation, peaceful rise as a target and international organizations as a means. Thus, it is obvious that China's response to the crises is also the process of China's participation in global governance. In conclusion, from regional governance to global governance, from governance participant to critical advocator, China excels in seizing the opportunities accompanying crises, narrowing the gap with developed countries, and having more discourse rights in international affairs. Therefore, China has provided references for other countries to cope with the pressure of US trade frictions with the experience in global governance participation and Sino-US trade frictions management under the pressure of external crises.

Keywords: *Crisis response, International cooperation, Regional governance, Global governance*

**The “Belt and Road Initiative” Under the Framework of the Tianxia System:
Narrative and Logic Structure**

Hongyi Lin

With the rapid rise of China since the “reform” and “opening up” and the gradual deepening and expansion of global governance, China has put forward many ideas and institutional innovations in global affairs. At the same time, in the process of deepening global governance participation, China needs to assume global governance theory and system responsibility for innovation. In today's international society, Western Centralism still dominates contemporary global governance. Western Centralism has the distinctive feature of distinguishing between the self and the other. This feature has led to many problems in contemporary global governance. The traditional Chinese symbiosis theory and the "Tianxia" system theory which have formed since the Chinese Shang and Zhou dynasties can adapt to the needs of global governance at the level of international political theory.

As the fundamental nature of the world, "all-inclusiveness" can make all roles in global governance compatible and symbiotic. The Belt and Road Initiative proposed by China in the construction of the diplomatic system in the new era is a good example of China's "Tianxia" concept and a new model of global governance under the framework of the theory. The Belt and Road Initiative integrates countries participating in the initiative in a non-exclusive and universally symbiotic world political system, which is of great significance for the deepening and development of global governance and the emergence and development of new global governance systems.

This presentation attempts to use the “all-inclusiveness” nature and institutional layout in the "Tianxia" system as the starting point to think about the cultural foundation and theoretical basis of China's "One Belt One Road Initiative" and to explore the theoretical construction of China's traditional international political culture and theory and global governance. The initiative based on the “Tianxia” system has showed how Chinese traditional foreign political thoughts participate in the construction of a new era international political order and a new model of global governance.

Keywords: *global governance; One Belt One Road Initiative; Tianxia system; Chinese international politics culture*

Theoretical Interpretation and Discourse Construction of The Belt and Road Initiative in the Background of Global Governance

Bingshu Zhao

The Belt and Road Initiative is a major action for China to participate in global governance in the context of changes in the global governance system. The theory of global governance provides a discourse interpretation of The Belt and Road Initiative, which is different from traditional geopolitics and political economics.

As an international practice under the guidance of the new global governance concept, The Belt and Road Initiative is an important carrier and breakthrough of China's foreign discourse construction. For one thing, based on the spiritual connotation of the ancient Silk Road, The Belt and Road Initiative integrates the value and concepts with Chinese characteristics into the theoretical framework of global governance. The open and inclusive principle of planning together, building together and benefiting together has become a global discourse. For another, as an important practice in creating a community of shared future for mankind, the Belt and Road Initiative enhances the recognition of Chinese culture and values by providing international public goods and international cooperation platforms and improves China's ability and right to speak in global governance.

At the same time, the long-term development of the Belt and Road Initiative cannot be separated from of the support of an effective discourse system. The Discourse System of the Belt and Road Initiative needs to strengthen the theoretical interpretation of Chinese traditional culture and the discourse communication of Chinese and Western civilizations.

Keywords: *The Belt and Road Initiative, global governance, discourse construction*