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ABSTRACTS

On Public Hermeneutics

Zhang Jiang • 4 •

Interpretation is public in nature. It is carried out in public space, and involves mutual understanding and communication in public space rather than individual understanding and self-expression in private space. The interpretive space is characterized by freedom, equality, tolerance, public restraint and the pursuit of consensus. The generation of interpretation is guided by contemporary public reason premised on universal public elements. All the premises of interpretation derive from and are based on their public nature. Common feelings and collective images are the universal possessions of mankind, and language, logic and knowledge are all the accumulation of public spirit. Public reason is the foundation of the public nature of interpretation. It is a positive force that stimulates and promotes interpretation; a framework that constrains and regulates interpretation; and a yardstick to measure the effectiveness of interpretation. Public reason functions in public interpretation, and the latter unfolds under the guidance and restraint of the former. The consciousness of interpretation is an essential requirement of the public nature of interpretation. Interpretive agents adhere to their independent identity with clear rational self-knowledge, have an in-depth grasp of the public laws governing interpretation, meet and exceed public expectations, and take truthful interpretation as their goal for realizing the practical value of interpretation.

A History of Chinese Prosodic Literature; Theoretical Construction and a Research Framework

Feng Shengli • 27 •

In the study of literary history, inquiry into the artistic forms is an area yet to be further explored through the new lens of cutting-edge theories of contemporary linguistics. Since prosody is a foundation stone of Chinese (Hanyu) literary art, a framework of history of Chinese prosodic literature can thus be established. Such a history takes the principle of the synchronous development of language and literature as its basis, with a theoretical structure consisting of five subsystems, i. e., the chronological history of Chinese prosodic literature, the art history of Chinese prosodic literature, the genre history of Chinese prosodic literature, the history of writers in Chinese prosodic literature, and the history of theories of Chinese prosodic literature. The former three are of principal and comprehensive significance to the fourth one that in return is of material and case-study significance to the former

three, while the theoretical history provides an abstract integration and guidance for the first four. The five subsystems are both interrelated and independent. This proposition is aimed at providing a distinctively new aesthetic approach to the appreciation and study of language-based beauty of literature in the construction of theoretical history of Chinese literature.

From the Boundaries of Language to the Revealed Image

Shang Jie • 49 •

While traditional philosophy places concepts before words, modern linguistics returns to linguistic facts and derives ideas from them. Neither exceeds the boundary of language; both merge ideas and language into one, thus passing over the issue of the *Denkbild* (image of thought) beyond the boundary of language. The revealed image lies in the ambiguous zone between language and non-language; it is not enclosed within the linguistic system, but shows itself as a differentiated "sense," not an expressed "reference." It transcends phonetic language, and is widely present in the pictographic-ideographic Chinese language, in graphics, images and videos, and various other art forms. The revealed image breaks through language utopia and returns to the original life-world. It is embodied in both scenes and situations, and in the process of mental images or monologues. The external scene and the mental image form a direct fusion-immersion relationship. In this process, the concept or word is only a specious presence, and the symbol is merely a subordinate rather than a mediator of the revealed thought of the image. This process is full of contingency or uncertainty, thus overturning the placement of "sense" before "reference" in traditional philosophy, modern linguistics, and modern philosophy of language. The paradox of the theory of sense is that it breaks through the normative principle of determinism followed by logical language and reveals the potentially different ways that different things coexist. The subconscious and the topic of philosophical images that it touches on are the intellectual characteristics of our time.

An Obituary on Members' Personal Relationships in Limited Liability Corporations

Liang Shangshang • 69 •

Chinese corporation law is influenced by the civil law tradition. The prevailing view states that the personal relationships of members is a core feature of limited liability corporations, but herein lies the classically confusing situation regarding the maintenance of such relationships in the transfer of stock rights. According to the relevant theory, such transfers are made up of internal and external transfers. The former can be freely accomplished because it does not affect the personal relationship of members, but the latter is subject to strict restrictions. This distinction flows from a static understanding of members' personal relationships; it does not consider the effect of such factors as the impact of shareholding structure, the passage of time, and other dynamic elements, with the result that corporation law evinces a

systemic incoherence. The personal relationship of members is by its nature interpersonal, and should not be regulated by mandatory rules. Article 71 of Chinese Corporation Law is thus a legislative dead end. The value of members' personal relationships is ranked as follows: the liquidity of the transfer of stock rights prevails over personal relationships, and the agreement of the parties prevails over legal provisions. The transfer of stock rights should be based on the principle of free transferability, with the personal relationship factor becoming the subject of agreement on limiting stock transfer rather than a matter for statutory rules. As coercive legal relations' strip out members' personal relationships and stock rights transfer, the fundamental attribute of personal relationships in limited liability corporations will have come to the end of its life.

Exploring the Origins of the Intellectual History of Chinese Marxism

Sun Daiyao and Lu Kuan • 89 •

As a textual source of Chinese Marxism, the documents on the early spread of Marxism record the preliminary adaptation of Marxism to the Chinese context. Prior to the founding of the Communist Party of China, socialism and Marx's thought had been transmitted, disseminated and evolved intellectually for half a century. The history of this period, almost forgotten in the mists of time, requires that we draw on genuine and complete texts in combination with innovative truth-seeking research to rediscover and reconstruct this era. This approach can help recreate the intellectual landscape of Marxism's first dissemination in China as well as allow us to examine the early shoots of modern Chinese philosophy and social sciences.

The Role of Government in Catching Up and Surpassing Emerging Technology Industries; A New Perspective on Industrial Policy Research

He Jun • 105 •

Mainstream industrial policy research cannot fully explain the relationship between government interventions and the surpassing of China's mobile communications industry. The key to China's breakthrough in 3G, parallel achievement in 4G, and leadership in 5G was the government's effective industrial competition strategy of integrating with mainstream standards, prioritizing medium frequency development and so on. And the unified promotion of "technology-standards-industry" and rapid contingency decision-making has enabled the efficient implementation and dynamic optimization of the strategy. The introduction of a competitive industrial strategy perspective in our study can complement existing industrial policy research. It reveals that, on the one hand, when concerted action by a large number of innovators is important for competitive industrial performance, the effective shaping and global coordination of government strategies for industry competition can reinforce catch-up in new technology industries under certain conditions; on the other, selective industrial policies are only effective if they do not

seriously undermine the market mechanism and are positively complementary to strategic factors such as competitive strategy that determine an industry's long-term development performance.

Measurement and Analysis of Financial Risk within a Unified Fiscal/Financial Framework: Based on a Nonlinear Network Connectedness Approach

Yang Zihui and Chen Yutian • 125 •

The previous financial risk prevention measures of the independent monetary policy framework now face multiple challenges. We urgently need to be guided by a systemic approach in strengthening the coordination of monetary and fiscal policy. Within a unified fiscal/financial framework, measurements introducing the nonlinear network method have identified the existence of network connectedness going from fiscal to monetary policy variables and thence to financial risk variables. Using the impulse response method of analysis, we find a positive relationship between fiscal expenditure and government debt, with the growth of local debt and urban investment debt increasing money supply. Findings from the nonlinear network connectedness method show that the network connectedness coefficient from the monetary variable to the systemic connectedness factor (0.15) is greater than that of the tail risk component (0.04), and network connectedness exists between tail risk factors and monetary policy variables. These findings not only provide empirical evidence for maintaining a systemic approach, but also give a comprehensive role to monetary and fiscal policy in the prevention of major risks.

The Foundations and Approaches of Constructing a Contemporary Chinese Knowledge System

Zhai Jincheng • 145 •

Knowledge systems are an important basis and direct vehicle for the inheritance, innovation and development of culture, as well as a carrier through which the core values of a culture can be cultivated and perpetuated. Until the nineteenth century, Chinese and Western knowledge systems developed in parallel. The impact of the second spread of Western knowledge in China saw the reconstruction of China's modern knowledge system by its direct converging into Western knowledge system; this was effective but also raised a series of problems. The history from conflict to convergence between the Chinese and Western knowledge systems provides a historical basis for the construction of the contemporary Chinese knowledge system, while the pathway, theories, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the new form of human civilization have created a broad space for its development. Accordingly, the construction of contemporary Chinese knowledge system should be based on the principles, approaches and levels of its own.

The Chinese Path of Modernization from a Fiscal Perspective

Lü Wei and Jin Jidong • 165 •

The proposition and development of the Chinese path to modernization is both an objective summary of the history and practice of socialist modernization in China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, as well as an accurate portrayal of the unique Chinese path against the background of the general process of world modernization. We take the perspective of public finance in understanding the unique connotations of Chinese-style modernization, with the analysis of the logical relationship between public finance, national governance and the Chinese modernization as the basis, and “finance and reform” and “finance and development” as two key threads. The findings from the in-depth analysis of the unique role of public finance in the development of the Chinese modernization under the top-level design can clarify the unique value of Chinese-style modernization, which may provide some experience and inspiration for an alternative path to modernization for the world as well.

The Transformation of the Fiscal Structure in the Late Qing Period

Ren Zhiyong • 185 •

The Ming and Qing governments repeatedly stressed “valuing agriculture and discouraging commerce.” In terms of taxation, the main source of finance in the early and mid-Qing was agricultural tax; commercial tax was mainly levied on major long-distance trade and accounted only for a tenth of total tax revenue. After the scandal of theft silver case in the Ministry of Revenue in 1843, officials such as General Xi'en of Shengjing, seeking to raise government revenue, noted the unfairness of “valuing agriculture” but taxing it heavily while discouraging commerce but taxing it lightly. With the outbreak of the Taiping rebellion, the Qing government was hard pressed financially; the Ministry of Revenue attempted to introduce a commercial “shop tax,” early in the third year of the Xianfeng reign, but this was eventually abandoned due to opposition from some Manchu aristocrats and Han literati. However, the objections mainly focused on the practical aspects of the potential for social disruption, rather than the rationality of commercial taxes. With the tottering of the traditional political order of “valuing agriculture and discouraging commerce,” the trend towards commercial taxes was unstoppable, resulting in the emergence and spread of the likin tax throughout the country. Commercial taxes constituted a higher proportion of national finance than agricultural taxes since then, thus transforming the late Qing tax structure. Although merchants were unable to oppose the commercial taxes represented by likin on the grounds of equitable taxation, their resistance was a major tricky problem for the government.