

Research on the Modern Knowledge Transformation in China: and the Role of the “La Jeunesse” Colleagues

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Abstract: The nature of pre-human knowledge is facing a post-modern transformation, which will certainly bring new thinking and enlightenment. Therefore, the paper discusses the role of "youth" colleagues in the transformation of modern knowledge in China. Starting from the concept of knowledge-based transformation of modern science to knowledge-based transformation of post-modern culture, this paper discusses it. The research shows that we are in a special period of transformation from modern scientific knowledge to post-modern cultural knowledge, and the teaching concept and practice must be changed accordingly. At present, how to quickly change the concept of education and teaching and the content of curriculum content in the process of knowledge transformation will be more and more educators to participate in the research. At the same time, this will also promote the education of our country to adapt to the development needs of the current era.

1. Introduction

Since the middle of the 20th century, the form of human knowledge has undergone tremendous changes, and a new type of knowledge has emerged [1]. Compared with its position in the Western academic system, “cultural chemistry” has been prominent in China. Obviously, in the West, literary theory has become a subject for nearly one or two hundred years [2]. Ancient Chinese literature has long been regarded as a “small worm”. The so-called “literary research” has long been a vassal of classics, textual research, and politics. This is a concept that needs to be questioned [3]. The arrival of a new era centered on “knowledge” marks that knowledge has become the main driving force for social development. They correctly pointed out that the ancient “literature” is the meaning of “study” and “academic” and constitutes the broad meaning of modern Chinese “literature” [4]. The post-modern knowledge-type deconstructs the objectivity, universality and value neutrality claimed by the modern scientific knowledge-type, advocates the “cultural nature”, “territoriality” and “value nature” of knowledge, and pays attention to the local knowledge on the edge of human knowledge [5]. Academic circles are relatively weak in the study of the discipline history of “culturology”. The relevant research focuses on the development clues of the discipline itself of “culturology” in modern times. The basic presupposition is the “successful establishment” of the discipline of “culturology”, which is influenced by the constructor's subjective expression [6]. The “knowledge explosion” triggers the revolution of education and leads to the transformation of knowledge.

During the period of the Republic of China, some persistent Chinese scholars devoted themselves to the construction of an independent “cultural science” discipline, which became a noticeable phenomenon in the knowledge transformation of modern China [7]. The emergence of the concept of indigenous knowledge has challenged the hegemony of “western knowledge” or “global knowledge” which has dominated people's knowledge life for a long time. Consequently, the protection, preservation and development of indigenous knowledge has attracted great attention from international and national organizations [8]. Considering the background of ideological history, it is more meaningful to study the process of its “construction” and the practical factors such as the driving force of Western learning and local demand reflected by it than to judge the degree of its discipline establishment [9]. In the English or Latin courses of ordinary schools and universities, the works that are studied as literatures have only been studied in the past as a classic of language and

rhetoric ("Literature Theory") [10]. Modern Chinese education, especially higher education, began to change from simple knowledge education to "general education" and "creative education" characterized by enhancing the overall quality and innovative ability of educated people. Knowledge itself is also changing, and this form of change will inevitably have a profound impact on the education closely related to social development. Furthermore, the content of higher education teaching should be modernized, and the development of disciplines and the reform of the curriculum system are key links. In this era, the process, purpose, content and methods of teaching must also be reformed accordingly.

2. The Influence and Challenge of Modern Knowledge Transformation

2.1. The impact of modern knowledge transformation

Modern knowledge type is called scientific knowledge type. It advocates that observation, experiment or reasoning is the main way to obtain knowledge. "The world is objective. The study of "cultural history" has achieved fruitful results, and the spread and use of the concept of "culture" It has played a role in fueling the situation, making this concept more acceptable to people. In the face of pervasive business culture, the so-called overall thoughts are gone, intellectuals can no longer be the heroes of contemporary culture and the shaping of values. In addition, the material conditions and technical means of higher education should be modernized, including the modernization of educational methods, methods and educational technology equipment. Teachers are bound by the shackles of truth and knowledge, and it is difficult to exert their talents. Students are overwhelmed by knowledge and gradually become knowledge receivers. The individuality of teachers and students is limited, creativity is gradually eroded, and the lively life is gradually withered. In today's high-tech, high-skilled, high-speed and changeable society, college students need to integrate various related knowledge in a wide range of knowledge fields, achieve the synchronous development of knowledge learning and innovation, and achieve the perfection of knowledge system and knowledge structure. The most typical is the theory of language teaching method and teaching skills. Combining with the specific situation of the students taught, we design reasonable teaching ideas, adopt practical teaching measures, and impart the knowledge and skills of writing and learning strategies.

2.2. Challenges in the transformation of modern knowledge

As we all know, music education in modern China has always been based on the western music education model and its values. Knowledge is the revelation of the essence of objective things. The imperial examination system seems to have disappeared in the middle schools of Western learning and universities, but their essence is not different. They are still part of the state power, integrated with the state ideology and devoted to the governance of the country. With people's criticism of knowledge objectivity, universality and value neutrality, music education model based on western traditional philosophy and emphasizing technical instrumental rationality is bound to face historic challenges. Only in this way can they form their own independent judgment and personality, and then they can reach the realm of freedom, skill and strength. Because the music education major in our country's higher education is divided into specific majors by music technology learning, for example, each student is based on vocal music or instrumental music or composition-based technical learning to locate its main subject. Therefore, higher education is oriented towards the 21st century curriculum construction, and it is necessary to make major breakthroughs in the curriculum structure, curriculum, teaching form, teaching content, teaching methods, etc. The most effective way is to increase efforts to implement "disciplinary integration", "curricular integration", and "integration of talent training methods." So in general, the word "literature" spreads more widely and takes longer than the word "literature".

3. The Tendency of the Transformation of Traditional Knowledge System to Modern Knowledge System in the Development of Modern Education

What is knowledge? People put forward: "In the traditional concept of people, it seems that the development of human knowledge since ancient times is an increase in quantity, that is, the new knowledge of the old knowledge, is the process of constantly eliminating the wrong ideas and obtaining the correct knowledge. At the same time, experts are invited to teach, such as Peking University invited Bidakov, and Beijing Normal University invited Ke Erzun to train the first generation of young Chinese literature and art teachers. Modern education has changed people's knowledge system and knowledge structure, and expanded people's knowledge horizons, especially enhanced. The vitality of people's knowledge and the development of modern education have promoted the modern transformation of traditional knowledge systems and knowledge structures. Thus, the original colorful teaching activities have gradually evolved into a mechanical knowledge transfer process, and both teachers and students are subject to truth knowledge. The bondage of the knowledge giant is not allowed to question the course knowledge, and it is impossible to judge and innovate. It completely limits the freedom of teaching, and students cannot feel the joy of learning. Thus, the "objectivity", "neutrality" and "universality" of knowledge are the basic characteristics of modern scientific knowledge type, which sketches the image of modern scientific knowledge. The prosperity of literary theory is actually the expansion of modernity discourse under the banner of humanitarianism. The process of knowledge transformation and modernization of university education is to ensure the modernization of university curriculum system in teaching practice. Therefore, the reform of university curriculum system in modern education is of great significance.

Educational reform often depends on curriculum reform. From the perspective of modern quality education, curriculum construction is related to the whole process of students' sound development. In teaching, students should be the center. Teachers should play the roles of readers and coaches, timely feedback information, pointing out mistakes, and help students eliminate all factors that interfere with writing as much as possible. Let them improve their writing ability imperceptibly in the process of constant revision and practice. Literary theory is defined as science or social science, fighting closely with the chariot of politics. It is embodied in the setting of professional teaching subjects, the arrangement of teaching activities, the creation of teaching situations, the formation of campus education environment, and so on. Of course, the specific classroom teaching activities are its core components. The contemporary view of knowledge tends to focus on the dynamic, open, and intrinsic nature of knowledge. Knowledge is not eternal, and the truth is universal. It is only relative. Due to the pressure of the environment and the voluntary choice of intellectuals, intellectuals abandoned the role of enlightened intellectuals in the 1980s, moved to professionalism, academicization, and became experts, scholars, and professional workers, and entered professional knowledge operations. Undoubtedly, the reform of the university curriculum system is the most urgent implementation goal of higher education. This reform will guarantee the modern transformation of college students' knowledge.

4. Conclusions

The scientific authority and hegemony generated by the beliefs of "objectivity", "universality" and "value neutrality" of modern knowledge suppress the development of local music culture knowledge. Chen Gao, who was in the middle of the year, pointed out that Chinese scholars have special reasons for "cultural chemistry" to work hard. "If we want to establish a successful culture that has not yet been established, we seem to have a little too much." Because only the historical problems of literary experience can get the positive attention of literary theory. The research team of the research base is more reasonable. In the process of cultivating students, the traditional tutor system can be broken, and the research team can participate in the training of graduate students. In the process, students are fully involved in the research team's research projects. The knowledge of Western music culture as "universal" and "objective" in school education excludes folk, traditional

and individual music culture knowledge. The school's educational system has made this knowledge lose its value of transmission, and some even disappear. It was promoted by Western learning and tried to surpass the Westerners. It was difficult to achieve a good result because of the external environment of Western learning and the internal limitations of domestic academic development. In this way, the future literary theory may really have a stable commanding point. To sum up, the disciplinary nature of modern Chinese literary theory is the structure of history. For a long time, it has been struggling repeatedly in the tense relationship between westernization and localization, autonomy and sociality, and actively participated in the construction of modern "nation-state".

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