Knowledge Graph for the Studies on the Discourse System of Ideological and Political Theory in Colleges and Universities

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Keywords: Ideological; Political Theory Course; Knowledge Graph; Research Hotspot

Abstract: This work extracted 111 articles involving discourse system studies on ideological and political theory course in colleges and universities published in the core journals collected by China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) from 2007 to 2019 to analyze the sudden acceleration of research in discourse system for ideological and political theory course after 2016 using bibliometrics and visualization technique. Also, this work presented the knowledge graph of research hotspots, core groups of authors, and research affiliations. The graph shows that the research on ideological and political theory course in colleges and universities mainly focuses on teaching effectiveness, innovation, content, structure, and discourse. College teachers have become the main force in this field of research, and the major publications are Leading Journal of Ideological & Theoretical Education, Studies in Ideological Education, etc.

1. Introduction

After entering the new century, the college students are more and more complex and pluralistic in the Chinese society, which is manifested in the profound change of economic system, the profound change of social structure, the profound change of interest pattern, and the profound change of ideology. In the face of the impact of fragmentation of values, diversification of social thoughts, information networking and instant, discourse system in ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities has a certain degree of weak interpretation to cope with the difficulties.

With the development of the task to construct and perfect the ideological and political discussion system, the study of the ideological and political theory course disco discussion system has become more abundant. At the same time, with the deep application of big data, the use of data analysis knowledge map has become a breakthrough point for many scholars to carry out research with a frequent use among the researchers in the field of library and information management. At present, it is sporadic to analyze the ideological and political theory course discourse system using knowledge graph as the research method. Hence, this work attempts to use the knowledge graph research method to analyze the current status of the ideological and political course discourse system, and takes the journals collected in CNKI as the analysis object to analyze the knowledge graph from several aspects, such as the development history and theme distribution of the ideological and political theory course discourse system research. Through the comprehensive induction of knowledge graph analysis,it is conducive to enhancing the scientific grasp of the future related issues.

2. Methodologies

2.1 Samples

CNKI is the Chinese full-text database with the fastest data updating. In the CNKI database, the author took "ideological and political theory course (in Chinese)", "moral course (in Chinese)"and "ideological and political course discourse (in Chinese)" as electronic search items to select eligible literatures in the core journals. It is found that the earliest articles about discourse system research of ideological and political course appeared in 2007, so the author searched the literature published during 2007 to 2019, and finally obtained 657 articles by manually excluding advertisements, conferences, newspapers and other non-academic literature. After further manual retrieval, 111 articles related to the discourse system research of ideological and political course from 2007 to 2019 were selected.

2.2 Research Methods

Through CiteSpace, Excel and other software, these literatures are sorted out to analyze the current situation of discourse system research in the past 12 years. By means of visual presentation, a more scientific and reliable knowledge structure graph of discourse system research in ideological and political course is mapped out.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Analysis of the Annual Publication Volume of the Journals

From 2007 to 2019, the volume of discourse system research in ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities has gone through three stages: slow growth, steady rise and rapid growth. During the stages, between 2007 and 2012, the number of documents published in particular was relatively small, and the average annual volume is about 3. From 2013 to 2015, the volume of publications increased slowly. Interestingly, it shows a rapid growth since 2015: The number of publications in 2016 was three times as that in 2015, and four more in 2017 than that in 2016. By the end of December 2019, the number of publications about discourse system in ideological and political class had reached 28 by the end of 2019, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution Statistics of relevant literature of ideological and political theory course discourse system in Colleges and Universities (2007-2019)

Year	2007	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Publication volume	3	3	4	6	6	19	23	19	28
Percentage	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	4.03	8.72	10.74	8.18	28.19

3.2 Analysis of Research Subject

The research subject and keywords of the publications can well reflect the author's research focus and core point of view. Through the analysis of the titles and keywords of 111 articles, it is found that the subject that appears more than 8 times frequently focus on the following 18 aspects (see Table 2).

Table 2. Word frequency distribution of research topic of ideological and political theory course in CNKI (2007-2018, top 18)

N°	Subject	Frequency	Weight
1	ideologies	140	0.9464
2	political	134	0.9482
3	utterance	123	0.9888

4	theory class	108	1
5	colleges and universities	90	0.9166
6	education	38	0.8033
7	teaching	38	0.8124
8	innovation	26	0.7695
9	construction	21	0.7401
10	theory	15	0.7152
11	reflection	15	0.7201
12	time	11	0.6845
13	change	11	0.6911
14	right of speech	11	0.7241
15	characteristic	10	0.675
16	way	9	0.6789
17	socialism	8	0.6614
18	building	8	0.6747

Keywords are highly generalized and condensed by researchers on the subject and content of the study. The analysis of the frequency of keywords can help to understand and judge the research hotspots in this research topic clearly. By analyzing the keywords in 159 literatures and filtering more than 5 keywords, we can find that "teaching discourse", "ideological and political education", "discourse content", "discourse hegemony", "ideological and political course", "ideology", "teacher discourse" and "teaching effect" appear more frequently. The prominent words are "ideological and political education", "teaching discourse", "discourse hegemony", "discourse content", "ideological and political course", "theoretical course teaching material", "ideological education", "teaching effect" and so on. Through the analysis on the keywords, it is found that most of the research on discourse system of ideological and political course focuses on the teaching of ideological and political course, including the study of teaching discourse, discourse content and teaching effect. In addition, in recent years, the academic communities have begun to pay attention to the Chinese characteristics and the times of ideological and political education discourse. At the same time, academic discourse, theoretical discourse and how to combine classroom discourse organically have also received some attention. The impact on ideological and political discourse brought about by discourse mode, discourse theory and the new media era has also become a part of the study, but compared with the previous research hotspots, the research is not sufficient.

4. The Age Distribution and Characteristics of the Study

4.1 2007-2015: from Slow Growth to a Steady Rise

Through the chronological analysis of the volume of publications, we found that before 2013, there were very few specialized studies on ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities, the annual volume of communication was maintained at about 3, and showing a steady upward trend in 2014. This phase of the study focused on the integrity of the discourse system including the necessity and importance of constructing a new discourse system, discussion on the discomfort of discourse system and how to give full play to the leading function of the course in the ideological and political course, etc. The research on how to play the leading function mainly focuses on the relationship between the popular discourse and the ideological and political discourse, as well as the study of the subjectivity between the teacher and the student in the classroom discourse.

From 2014 to 2015, the number of papers issued in the whole year is relatively stable. Combined with the manual analysis of specific articles, it is found that this stage of research focuses on the study of teaching discourse, including the study of teaching materials turning to teaching discourse [1], problems and innovation paths of discourse system in teaching [2], studies on the expression and effectiveness of teaching discourse. In the research on teaching discourse expression, Chen and Qi (2015) put forward four principles that should be adhered to in the teaching discourse expression

in the new era [3]: the unity of historical inheritance and times innovation, the unity of discourse dominance and diversity, the unity of discourse form and context, the combination of emotion encouragement and communication rationality. At the same time, teachers should renew their ideas, improve their quality, and pay attention to the interdisciplinary and fusion, so as to enhance the effectiveness and reliability of discourse expression. While paying attention to the applied research, the scholars also began to discuss the ideological and political system in theory. He Li (North Sichuan Medical College) has a lot of research achievements at this stage, and the research involves the structure, connotation, basic experience of the formation and development of the elements, unique character and function of the discourse system, which systematically initiated the discussion on the essence of the elements of the discourse system. Some scholars, like Lu (2015) and Gu (2015), also pay more attention to the human-oriented connotation of ideological and political discourse [4-5].

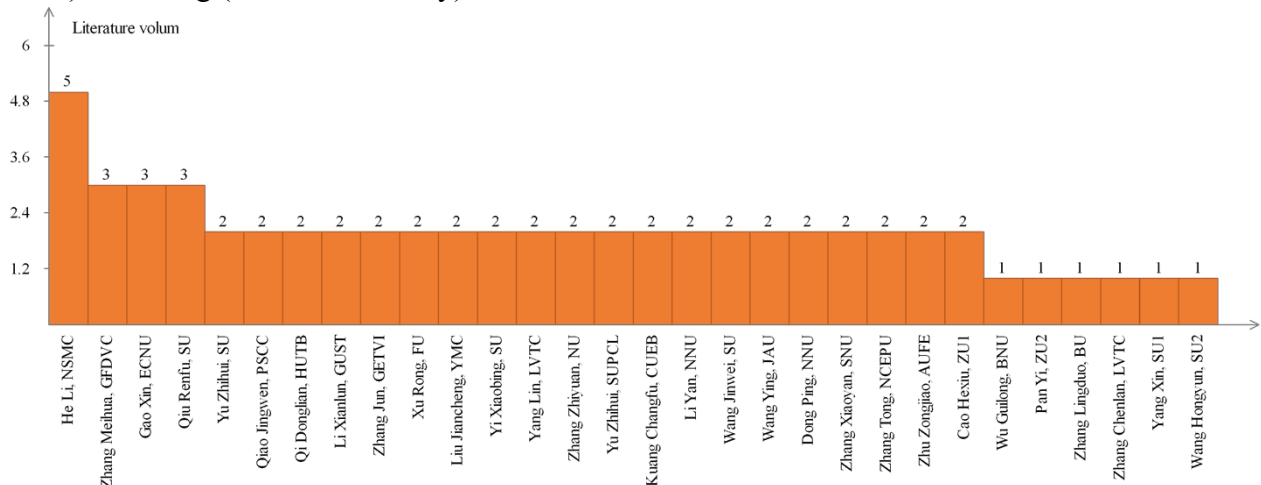## 4.2 2016-2019: From Steady Rise to Rapid Development

At the forum on philosophical and social science work in 2016, Xi Jinping pointed out that "there lacks high-level achievements in the construction of the discipline system guided by marx, the academic system, the discourse system". Facing this situation, Xi Jinping proposed that "based on China, learn from foreign countries, dig history, grasp the contemporary, care for human beings, face the future thinking, focus on the construction of philosophy and social science with Chinese characteristics, in the guiding ideology, discipline system, academic system, discourt system and other aspects of Chinese characteristics". Subsequently, various disciplines of philosophy and social sciences began to study "discourse system" enthusiastically, so the research on "discourse system" of ideological and political theory course in colleges and universities has shown a more rapid development trend. According to CNKI statistics, 89 communications were sent between 2016 and 2019, accounting for 80 percent of all communications sent in the past 12 years. Through the analysis of the results of this stage, it is found that the research focuses on "discourse system", "ideological and political theory course", "discourse power" and so on. Among them, "innovation" and "construction" have become the key words of research, while the research on "teaching discourse" and "ideological and political education discourse" are still the focus of research. At the same time, "Great Power Strategy" has become an important case to study the study of discourse system in ideological and political courses in colleges and universities. In 2017, the academic communities have increased the volume of discourse system research on ideological and political courses, and the focus of the research has shifted to the study of "path", "new media" and "ideological security". Through manual analysis, it is found that the research in 2017 pays attention to the study of "discourse content" while paying continuous attention to "teaching discourse". Including the emphasis on "Chinese characteristics", the study of the discourse field of ideological and political course has been increased.

5. Distribution of Research Authors and Affiliations

5.1 Group Analysis if Research Authors

Through the analysis of the study authors, we can find the distribution of the high volume of research authors in this field using Citespace to analyse the author's findings (see Fig. 1). At present, the number of papers published by the author on the subject of "ideological and political theory course" in colleges and universities is 23. Among them, four authors published more than 2 articles, i.e., He Li (North Sichuan Medical College, 5 publications), Zhang Meihua (Guangdong Food and Drug Vocational College, 3 publications), Gao Xin (East China Normal University, 3 publications), Qiu Renfu (Shanghai University, 3 publications). In addition,two published work were presented by the following authors: Yu Zhihui (Shanghai University, the same person as Yu Zhihui in Shanghai University of Political Science and Law), Qiao Jingwen (Party School of the Central Committee of C.P.C), Qi Donglian (Hunan University Of Technology and Business), Li Xianlun (Guangxi University of Science and Technology), Zhang Jun (Guangxi Economical and Trade Vocational
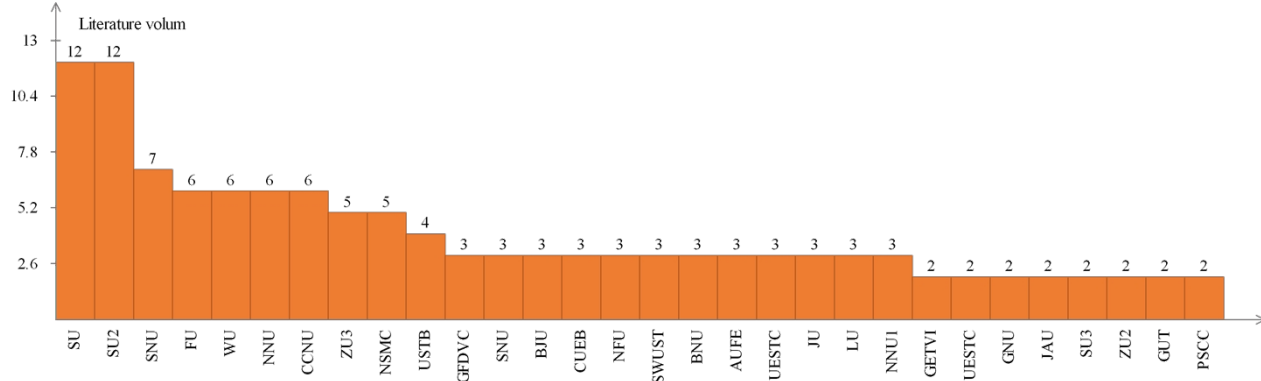
Institute), Xu Rong (Fudan University).

Fig. 1. Distribution of authors and volume of publications

5.2 Distribution of Affiliations

A search and analysis of the research institutes found that Shanghai University and Southwest University were the top research institutes (12 publications). Subsequently, the leading institutes are: Shaanxi Normal University (7 publications), Fudan University (6 publications), Wuhan University (6 publications), Huazhong Normal University (6 publications), Northeast Normal University (6 publications), Zhengzhou University (5 publications) and North Sichuan Medical College (5 publications). Based on the analysis of the region, it is found that there are several colleges and universities in Shanghai, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Wuhan, Beijing ,Henan, Northeast China, as shown in Fig. 2.
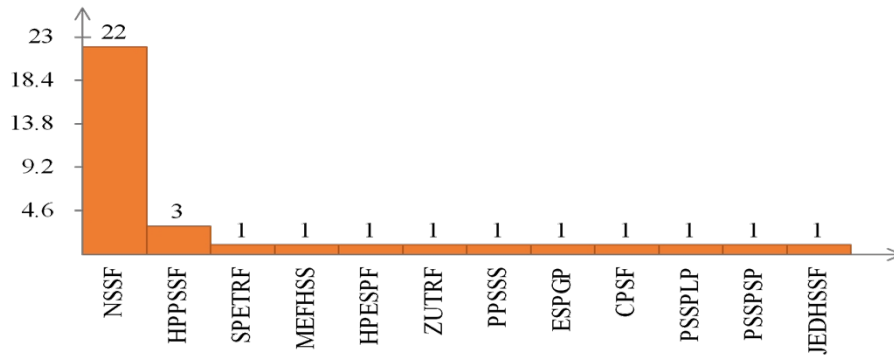

Fig. 2. Publication volume of universities and research institutes

6. Distribution of Research Funding and Literature Sources
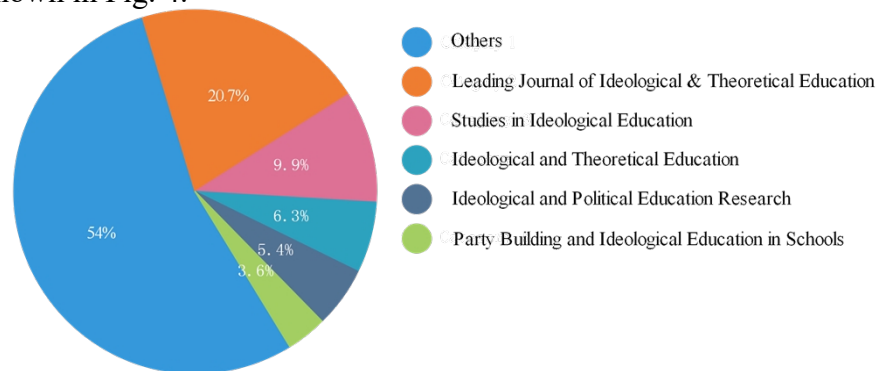
6.1 Funding of the Research Fund

Based on the analysis of the research results of ideological and political theory course in colleges and universities from 2007 to 2019, it is found that in recent years, the related research on this subject has become the focus of research on the national and municipal philosophy society. Among them, the National Social Science Founding (NSSF) has 22 items and the Hunan Philosophy and Social Science Foundation has 3 items. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education, Shaanxi Province, Shanghai, Jiangsu Province, Heilongjiang Province, Shandong Province, Guizhou Province, Liaoning Province and China postdoctoral Science Fund have offered some support to the research on this subject (see Fig. 3).

Fig. 3. Research funding distribution

6.2 Source of Research Journals

It is found that the *Leading Journal of Ideological & Theoretical Education* is the core publication platform of discourse system research in ideological and political theory course, accounting for 20.7% of the total number of articles published. At the same time, *Studies in Ideological Education, Ideological and Theoretical Education, Ideological and Political Education Research, and Party Building and Ideological Education in Schools* are other leading journals in this subject, as shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 4. Literature source distribution

Conclusions

Based on the knowledge graph function of CiteSpace, excel and other software, this work analyzed the knowledge graph structure of ideological and political theory course discourse system research in colleges and universities since 2007, and identified the hotspots of ideological and political theory course discourse system research, the age distribution of the subject, the core group of authors, the main research institutions and the important articles periodicals, so as to clearly illustrate the research status of ideological and political theory course discourse system in colleges and universities. It is found that the research on ideological and political theory system in China began to develop rapidly in 2016, which is the beginning of the 13th Five-Year Plan of China. At the National Symposium on Philosophy and Social Sciences, the 2016 conference on ideological and political work in colleges and universities emphasized the importance of the construction of discouse system, the study on discourse system by the philosophy and social sciences community boosted accordingly. The research contents include the connotation and elements of the ideological and political theory course discourse system, the necessity and significance of the ideological and political theory course discourse system construction, innovation, path and so on. The research methods are mainly speculative, conceptual analysis, and the discourse expression of the research results is mainly based on the way of argumentation. In the argumentation method, the theoretical argumentation is that scholars use more argumentation methods, factual (example) argumentation, comparative argumentation, metaphorical argumentation, causality argumentation and so on, which are still insufficient in practical application. Most of the research perspectives focus on macro-level

analysis for the the necessity, importance and even innovative research, yet lack analysis on the relationship among discourse text, discourse practice and social practice in ideological and political theory from the perspective of the application of discourse theory. Also, there is limited study on the internal logic and dynamic mechanism of the change of ideological and political theory. Moreover, the summary of practical experience of ideological and political theory discourse needs to be further deepened and summarized.

Future Research Recommendations

The research of ideological and political theory course discourse system involves, on the one hand, exploring the essence of discourse and its related theories, on the other hand the value identity and effective dissemination of education, thought, politics and so on. Its courses include politics, economy, culture, history, law, morality, international relations and so on. Also, it covers important subjects such as philosophy, politics, economics, sociology, psychology, pedagogy, law, linguistics and so on. Therefore, taking the latest research results and research methods of various disciplines, focusing on multi-disciplinary system integration and cross-research should become a new development point for future research. At the same time, in view of the research of ideological and political theory course discourse system, the present results are mainly qualitative research based on discussion and analysis, and grand narrative is the main tone, which emphasizes coherence, unity, lofty theme, wide coverage and serious expression. Yet, the application of quantitative research and the combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods are not sufficient. Many interdisciplinary research paradigm and methods, such as social politics, educational aesthetics and so on, should become a new perspective and new method that can be used for reference in carrying out related research.

At present, the research on ideological and political theory is mainly focused on the subject dominated by Marxist theory. Yet, the connotation and extension of the ideological and political theory course are both deep and broad, and its epochal nature is also obvious. Hence, how to summarize the experience, course and theory of the country's continuous exploration of subjectivity and modernity in the past five thousand years and how to present it to the young students with more appropriate discourse should be the focus of the ideological and political theory course. At the same time, since the "05 scheme", a series of achievements have been made in the construction and development of ideological and political theory course in the past ten years. All kinds of network celebrity ideological and political course teachers, influential people, the excellent experience of Beijing, Shanghai, Hubei and other provinces and cities on the reform of ideological and political course are worthy of systematic summary and analysis. This provides valuable factual elements and institutional resources for the study of discourse production, dissemination, consumption process and interaction with social practice. It is believed that with the further development of ideological and political theory course reform, the exploration of teaching contents, teaching methods and related systems will continue to deepen, and the research results of ideological and political theory course discourse system will become more abundant.

Acknowledgements

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Abbreviations

North Sichuan Medical College = NSMC; Guangdong Food and Drug Vocational College = GFDVC; Shanghai University = SU; Party School of the Central Committee of C.P.C = PSCC; Hunan University Of Technology and Business = HUTB; Guangxi University of Science and Technology = GUST; Guangxi Economical and Trade Vocational Institute = GETVI; Fudan University = FU; Yiyang Medical College = YMC; Lishui Vocational & Technical College = LVTC; Northeastern University = NU; Shanghai University of Political Science and Law = SUPCL; Capital University of Economics and Business = CUEB; Northeast Normal University = NNU; Jilin Agricultural University = JAU; Shaanxi Normal University = SNU; North China Electric Power University = NCEPU; Anhui University of Finance and Economics = AUFE; Zhaoqing University = ZU1; Beijing Normal University = BNU; Zaozhuang University = ZU2; Bohai University = BU; Lanzhou Vocational and Technical College = LVTC; Sanya University = SU1; Southwest University = SU2; Wuhan University = WU; Central China Normal University = CCNU; Zhengzhou University = ZU3; University of Science and Technology Beijing = USTB; Beijing Jiaotong University = BJU; Northeast Forestry University = NFU; Southwest University of Science and Technology = SWUST; University of Electronic Science and Technology of China = UESTC; Jilin University = JU; Liaoning University = LU; Nanjing Normal University = NNU1; Guangxi Normal University = GNU; Shandong University = SU3; Guangdong University of Technology = GUT; Hunan Provincial Philosophy and Social Science Founding = HPPSSF; Shaanxi Provincial Education and Teaching Reform Funding = SPETRF; Ministry of Education Founding for Humanities and Social Sciences = MEFHSS; Heilongjiang Provincial Educational Science Planning Funding = HPESPF; Zaozhuang University Teacher Reform Funding = ZUTRF; Educational Science Planning in Guizhou Province = ESPGP; Planning of Philosophy and Social Sciences in Shanghai = PPSSS; China Postdoctoral Science Founding = CPSF; Philosophy and Social Science Planning of Liaoning Province = PSSPLP; Philosophy and Social Science Planning of Shandong Province = PSSPSP; Jiangsu Education Department Humanities and Social Sciences Founding = JEDHSSF