

Conflict and Integration of Chinese and Western Cultures

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Abstract: Globalization has become an irreversible trend in today's world, and is sweeping every corner of the world at an increasingly rapid pace. Faced with the spread of Western learning to the east, cultural traditionalism, cultural eclecticism and cultural nihilism have emerged in modern China. This paper compares the historical origin, values and ways of thinking of Chinese and Western cultures. In the process of intercultural communication, both sides of communication respect each other's cultural customs more and make their cultural identity recognized. Under the context of cultural globalization, this paper explores the conflicts and integration of Chinese and Western cultures, and correctly examines the differences between Chinese and Western cultures. Cultural traditionalism is a kind of cultural thoughts that emerged from the invasion of modern Western capitalism in China. It is also one of the most important manifestations of the conflict between Chinese and Western cultures in modern times. Only by thoroughly rethinking China's traditional culture and exploring the reasons for China's backwardness from a deeper cultural field can we lead China to a path of prosperity.

1. Introduction

Globalization has become an irreversible trend in today's world and is sweeping every corner of the world at an ever-increasing speed. As a new trend of human cultural development, cultural globalization has become a factual existence [1]. If there is no cultural conflict and integration, there will be no cultural development and innovation. Culture will be headed for self-esteem and eventually to extinction [2]. As early as before the Opium War, the exchange of Chinese and Western cultures had a long history. With the invasion of foreign capitalist forces, it deepened the national crisis and shocked progressive thinkers in the landlord class [3]. Under the premise of demanding resistance to aggression, some people advocate understanding the West and learning the West. A non-negligible aspect of cultural comparative research is that this comparison is not carried out in an isolated environment. In the face of Western learning, modern Chinese culture, cultural eclecticism and cultural nihilism have emerged in modern times [4]. In the context of cultural globalization, explore the conflicts and integration of Chinese and Western cultures, and correctly examine the differences between Chinese and Western cultures [5]. Facing the global cultural integration with an active attitude and actively adjusting cultural countermeasures, it has theoretical and practical significance.

The process of cultural globalization includes both cultural integration in communication and deep-rooted cultural conflicts. Cultural conflicts and cultural integration are two trends in cultural development, and they exist in the process of cultural globalization [6]. The contradiction between imperialism and the Chinese nation, the contradiction between feudalism and the masses of the people has become the main contradiction of modern Chinese society. The conflict and integration of Chinese and Western culture has also become one of the main themes of the development of modern Chinese history [7]. Whether from a broad or narrow sense to define the scope of culture, it can only be a general and complex entity. Cultural conflict includes the conflict between tradition and modernity, inheritance and development in homogeneous culture [8]. It also includes the conflict between absorption and exclusion of heterogeneous cultures, between "taking" and "abandoning" [9]. Culture represents the characteristics of a certain nation and reflects the summation of spiritual achievements such as the spiritual outlook, psychological state, mode of thinking and value orientation of theoretical thinking level. This paper compares the historical

origin, values and ways of thinking of Chinese and Western cultures.

2. Materials and Methods

Chinese traditional way of thinking and ideological culture emphasize the unity of man and nature, and emphasize the integrity and systematicness. When we know the world, we put more emphasis on perception, experience and imagination. The conflict and amalgamation of Chinese and Western cultures in modern times began with the aggression of Western powers against China and the historical background of China's anti-aggression. We can not simply call the exchange of Chinese and Western cultures the process of learning from the backward countries to the advanced countries. It is a process in which the Chinese learn advanced culture from the West in order to save the nation and survive and solve the political crisis. The failure of the Reform Movement made the Chinese deeply realize that the advanced western culture is not only manifested in the material and institutional level, but also in the spiritual level. Only by thoroughly rethinking China's traditional culture and exploring the reasons for China's backwardness from a deeper cultural field can we lead China to a path of prosperity.

Due to the widening of the political and economic gap between Western capitalist society and China's society, the equal equilibrium and complementary pattern of cultural exchange between China and the West has been broken [10]. The trend of international political and economic integration has made the exchange of Chinese and Western culture increasingly a veritable international cultural phenomenon that follows the changing trend of the world. In order to grasp the students' understanding of the Anglo-American culture, the students in the school were tested for cross-cultural awareness. Statistics were made on the correct rate of each topic. The results are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1 Student cross-cultural ability test accuracy rate statistics

Question number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Accuracy(%)	72%	84%	62%	85%	70%	53%	66%	72%	69%

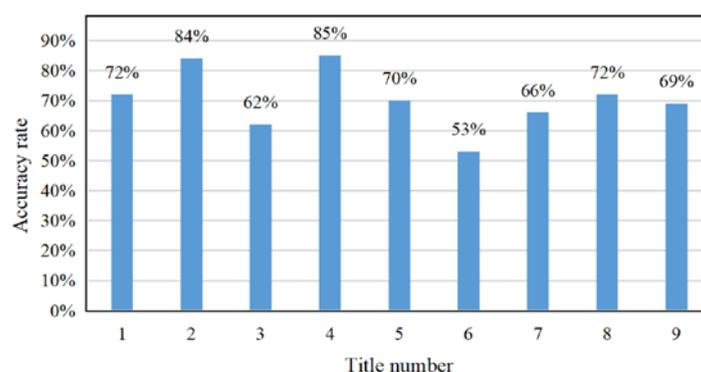


Fig.1. Student cross-cultural ability test accuracy rate

Cultural integration is a process of mutual integration and mutual promotion between different cultural forms, and is another important form of cultural development. In today's cultural globalization, the cultures of different countries, regions, and nations are actively engaged in a more open dialogue. In the mutual exchanges, the trend of cultural integration is further accelerated. We cannot simply refer to the exchange of Chinese and Western cultures as the process of backward countries learning from advanced countries. It is a process in which the Chinese learn advanced culture from the West in order to save the country and solve the political crisis. The formation of Chinese culture is actually the result of the integration of multi-ethnic culture. In the later history of development, it has continuously integrated foreign culture. With the invasion of Western powers and the eastward spread of Western science and technology, western science and technology also spread to China. The intellectuals of the Chinese feudal ruling class changed their view of Western

science and technology as "exquisite" and began to learn advanced science and technology from the west. The positive significance of the Western churches in China's cultural and educational activities cannot be denied. They disseminated western natural science knowledge and humanistic spirit. As a foreign cultural force, they promoted the modernization of Chinese cultural education.

3. Result Analysis and Discussion

From the development process of cultural exchanges between China and the West, we can see that there are not only contradictions and conflicts between different cultures, but also integration and complementarity. After the introduction of Western Christianity into China, the original religious spirit of the Chinese people began to change. From the original belief in the emphasis on the present life, the light of the future life to the present and the future life of both aspects of transformation. The re-examination of the value of Chinese and Western cultures and the debate over the relationship between Western and traditional cultures constitute an important part of the exchange between China and the West in modern times. As the main carrier of cultural inheritance and innovation, education naturally changes with the extension of this process. Walked through a difficult and tortuous historical process. In their respective development processes, Chinese and Western cultures have formed a different language system in different objective environments, and the difference is huge. Consistent with the collective, it is the traditional virtue and requirements of Chinese culture. For individuals who are separated from the collective, Chinese culture often gives contempt. Western countries advocate the value orientation of individualism.

Because of the influence of different cultural psychology on word meaning and semantic extension and connotation, English-Chinese words with the same surface meaning have different practical meanings. Some of these mindsets are correct, while others are wrong and directly affect cross-cultural communication. Customary culture refers to the formation of customs and habits, such as salutation, greetings, and clothing, throughout daily social life and communication activities. The communicative ability consists of three parts as shown in Figure 2.

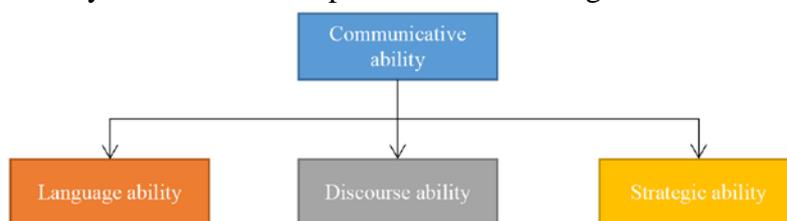


Fig.2. Communicative competence

The orientation of education development in modern China is constrained by the conflict and integration of Chinese and Western cultures. At the same time, in the "who learns", "what to learn", "how to learn" and other issues, it presents a distinct phase of the characteristics. Infiltrate into education theory, school system, teaching content and methods. The Chinese learned from them a very practical industrial technology and opened their eyes to the world. Gradually recognize the ignorance and backwardness of the country, which led to the idea of learning from the West, taking the road of industrialization, getting rid of poverty and backwardness, and passively beating. The thoughts of modern Chinese intellectuals are characterized by strong anti-traditional, radical and forward-looking characteristics. From the historical development of the Chinese people's acceptance of Western cultural trends of thought in modern times. Because of the characteristics of intellectuals themselves. In addition to its anti-traditional, radical and advanced characteristics, its thought also has the characteristics of immaturity, variability and radicality. Under the circumstances of the spread of Western learning to the east, Chinese advanced intellectuals began to accept various western political theories. Advocate the spirit of freedom, equality and fraternity. He advocated the overthrow of the feudal autocratic rule of the Qing Dynasty by violent revolution and the establishment of a bourgeois democratic republic.

Several major changes in academic thought in Chinese history are all related to the stimulation of foreign thought. The significance of the spread of Western learning to the East is to promote the

modernization of Chinese traditional culture. Confucian culture is the core content of Chinese traditional culture. Although Confucian culture is not a religion, it can not be said that Confucian culture does not have its own beliefs and idols. The evolution of modern Chinese literary thought is mainly a new theory which is evolved from traditional modern literature and tends to be politicized. With the completion of the capitalist industrial revolution, the expansion of capitalism to the world has become an inevitable trend of historical development. China's education has been difficult to start in the transition from tradition to modern times. Constantly developing and expanding, while drawing on Western culture, we are constantly moving towards a modernization path that is in line with our national conditions. Cultural traditionalism is a kind of cultural thoughts that emerged from the invasion of modern Western capitalism in China. It is also one of the most important manifestations of the conflict between Chinese and Western cultures in modern times. It reflects the deep binding force of Chinese traditional culture.

4. Conclusion

The process of cultural globalization is a process of cultural development that is built between the conflicting manifestations of human culture and the development trend of mutual integration. Culture is the premise of language production, and language reflects culture. The language carries a profound and rich cultural connotation and is closely related to the cultural background. In order to improve the quality of communication, in the process of different cultural exchanges, the two sides of the communication respect each other's cultural customs and make their cultural identity recognized. Cultural integration is relative to cultural conflicts. It emphasizes the "unification" aspect of the unity of opposites between different regional cultural forms in the process of human cultural development. Because of the characteristics of intellectuals themselves. In addition to its anti-traditional, radical and advanced characteristics, its thought also has the characteristics of immaturity, variability and radicality. These characteristics undoubtedly have a negative impact on the development of the democratic revolution movement in modern China. Different languages reflect different history, philosophy, world outlook, values and beliefs. Only when young intellectuals in China accept Marxism can China's democratic revolution move in the right direction of development.

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