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Coming through the History: the Revival and Challenge of Spanish Sinology

A través de la historia: renacimiento y desafíos de la sinología hispánica

从历史中走来：西班牙汉学的复兴与挑战

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Abstract: Traditional sinology in Spain is facing the contemporary transition of academic research. It has become an important phenomena and trend in the research of humanities studies, which contains and assimilates contemporary China studies. Starting from the historical origin of Spanish sinology, this article summarizes the development of sinology in contemporary Spain, and analyzes the characteristics and trends of these disciplines. It is found that new Spanish sinology is reviving in the form of China studies, which has been extended in more fields of politics, economics, international relations, sociology and anthropology and so on.

Key Words: Spanish sinology; historical development; sinology institutions; sinologists; characteristics and trend.

Resumen: La sinología española en estos momentos está afrontando una profunda transformación en su expresión académica. Pues, al incorporar el estudio de la China Contemporánea, se ha convertido en "tendencia" en el ámbito de las Humanidades. En el presente artículo, partiendo de sus raíces históricas, se presenta la situación de la actual sinología española, se analizan sus características particulares y se describen las distintas facetas sobre las que desarrolla su trabajo. En él se comprueba que la "nueva sinología española" se está revitalizando a través de los "estudios chinos", gracias a lo cual expande sus investigaciones a nuevos campos alejados de la tradición como la política, la economía, las relaciones internacionales, la sociología y la antropología.

Palabras clave: sinología hispánica; el desarrollo histórico; las instituciones de la sinología hispánica; las instituciones de sinología; características y tendencias.

摘要: 西班牙传统汉学正面临着学术研究的当代转型。它已经成为人文学科研究的一个重要现象和趋势，它包含并吸收了当代中国学研究。本文从西班牙汉学的历史渊源入手，总结了西班牙当代的汉学制度和汉学家，分析了西班牙汉学的特点和发展趋势。研究发现，西班牙汉学将在政治、经济、文化等更广泛的领域得到拓展，包括中国的对外经济关系、贸易、政治制度、法律、社会变迁、社会流动等。

[关键词] 西班牙汉学；历史发展；汉学机构；汉学家；特点与趋势

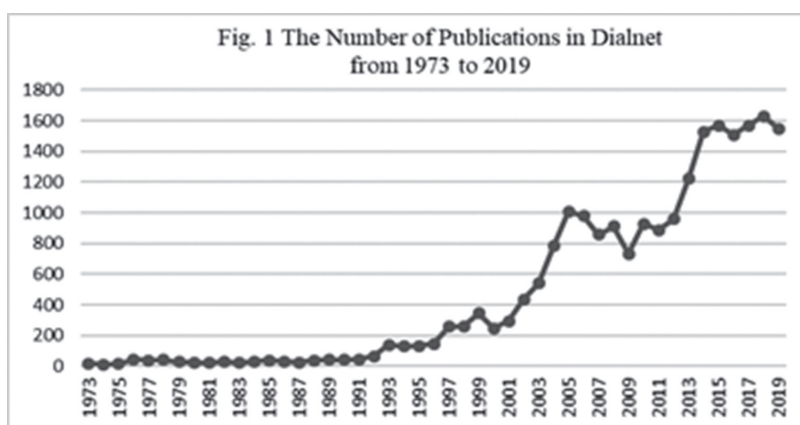
1. Introduction

As China's economy and exchanges with the rest of the world have undergone rapid growth in recent years, there has also been a sharp increase in international demands for China studies in different countries. Sinology therefore has become an eminent study overseas and an academic field world widely. Spanish sinology has historically been a hit in the 15th and 16th century. Many famous sinologists' research works opened the eyes for European countries to have a better understanding of China. Similar to these countries, the history of Spanish sinology began with missionary work then developed into various academic disciplinaries with the help of diplomats and missionaries. Early Spanish sinology started with the spread of Catholicism and military expansion of Iberian nations, which was the product of the missionary work in China and the Philippines to China in the context of the integration of politics and religion in Spain. It is also the epitome of the history of the Spanish church. In the golden age of Sinology

in Spain, Spanish missionaries came to China to learn about the language, social structure, political system, economic development, history and culture, philosophy and religion, social customs, ethics and morality of the Chinese Empire, forming the tradition of Spain's early "Chinese view". For military and religious leaders, sinology became an important reference for national military planning and political decision making, which formed the "dual characteristics" of early Spanish sinology with the forceful conquest and peaceful mission (Ramírez, 2014: 80). The influence of sinologists and their sinology studies in the 16th century on later generations and the study of sinology laid an important foundation for European sinology. In view of the development of overseas sinology research, Spain took the lead of western sinology research, and the research tradition was followed by other western countries within a long period of time. That is to say, the historical tradition of Spanish early sinology research is deeply rooted in the whole western sinology research system, and becomes the starting point for western sinologists to understand China. The missionary sinologist, Diego de Pantoja (1571-1618), often addressed as Matteo Ricci in the history of missionaries, a western Confucianist, integrated into Chinese culture, played a pioneering role in the cultural exchange between China and the West, integrated Catholicism with Confucianism, adopted "adaptive strategies" (Zhang Kai, 2016: 139) and integrated them into Chinese social culture. He made up for the differences in ethics between Chinese philosophical thinking and Western Christianity. On the premise of human universal thoughts, the boundary between Christianity and Confucianism has been blurred, and he even looked for the point of convergence between the two. In contrast, Juan González de Mendoza (1545-1618) introduced the Chinese culture to Europe in a more comprehensive and realistic way, keeping a relatively primitive record for understanding the exchanges between China and the western world in the 16th century (Zhang Kai, 2016). However, with the ups and downs of history, from the 18th to the 19th century, Spanish sinology was in a period of stagnation and decline when the missionaries were gradually away from China's mainstream society. With the rise of China, sinology has gradually attracted the attention of Spanish scholars. Out of the period of interruption, Chinese modern and contemporary history and ancient history research, language culture and philosophy research, political economy and international relations research, and contemporary Chinese social issues reentered the sinologists' vision (Ramírez, 2014: 90-95).

2. The Main Research Fields and Representative Scholars of Contemporary Spanish Chinese Studies

Contemporary Spanish sinology can be classified into three phases: the first period is the establishing phase, after diplomatic relations between China and Spain was reestablished in 1973 when Spanish overseas students and diplomatic officers started to visit China, among whom the first generation of Spanish sinologists occurred. The second period is the developing Phase, that is, early 1990s-2000, when Spanish universities started to offer Chinese class, found East Asian Research Centers, launch bachelor and master programs, when the second generation of sinologists were formed and became the main force of today. The third phase, the flourishing phase, 2000 until today, publications on China studies increase dramatically and the number of young generations grew.



According to Dialnet, the Spanish biggest database that indexes scholarly journal articles, book chapters, theses and monographs published mainly in Spanish, the publications from 1973 to 2019, as Figure 1 has shown above, the number has increased sharply after 2000, the new century. Around 2008, research projects along with the scholars reduced due to the economic crisis happened in Spain and the shortage of research fund, the publication number dropped and then gradually went up until today (Ramírez, 2016: 188-189).

2.1 Representatives of Contemporary Spanish Sinologists and Intergenerational Characteristics

Table 1. Representatives of Contemporary Spanish Sinologists

Research Area	China studies experts	Educational background related to China studies	Current universities in Spain
History	Dolors Folch Fornesa	Beijing Foreign Studies University	Pompeu Fabra University
	Manel Ollé Rodríguez	Nanjing University	Autonomous University of Barcelona
	David Martínez Robles	Pompeu Fabra University	Catalonia Open University
	Andreas Janousch	University of Bonn; Taiwan National Normal University; Heidelberg University; Cambridge University	Autonomous University of Madrid
	Raúl Ramiz Ruiz	East China Normal University	King Juan Carlos University
	Anna Busquets	Pompeu Fabra University	Catalonia Open University
	Carles Braso Broggi	Beijing Foreign Studies University; Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences; East China Normal University; HongKong University	Autonomous University of Barcelona
Translation and Philosophy	Albert Galvany Larrouquere	Paris Seventh University	Granada University
Contemporary Literature and Translation	Laureano Ramírez	Beijing Language and Culture University	Autonomous University of Barcelona
	Carles Prado Fonts	Beijing Language and Culture University; Westminster University; University of California, Los Angeles	Autonomous University of Barcelona
	Taciana Fisac Badell	University of Naples; Autonomous University of Madrid	Autonomous University of Madrid

Classical Literature and Translation	Anne Helene Suárez	Paris Seventh University	Autonomous University of Barcelona
	Alicia Relinque Eleta	Paris Seventh University; Beijing University	Granada University
	Pilar González España	Autonomous University of Madrid	Autonomous University of Madrid
	Sara Rovira	Beijing University	Autonomous University of Barcelona
	Gabriel García- Noblejas	Oviedo University	Granada University
Translation and Linguistics	Helena Casas Tost	Renmin University of China; London University; Beijing University	Autonomous University of Barcelona
	Juan José Ciruela	Beijing Language and Culture University	Granada University
	Consuelo Marco Martínez	Beijing University; Shanghai International Studies University	Complutense University of Madrid
	Pedro San Ginés	Paris 8 University	Granada University
	Seán Golden	University of Connecticut	Autonomous University of Barcelona
Anthropology, Sociology and Politics	Gladys Nieto Martínez	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
	Joaquín Betran Antolín	Beijing University; Zhejiang University	Autonomous University of Barcelona
	Mario Esteban	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Autonomous University of Barcelona
	Amelia Saiz	Beijing University; Zhejiang University	Autonomous University of Madrid
Arts	Isabel Cervera	Complutense University of Madrid; Beijing University	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

For the above historical reasons and the occurrence of publications, contemporary Spanish sinologists are classified into three generations according to the above phases: the 1980s, the 1990s, after 2000. The following names and classification are based on their first academic publication occurred in Dialnet related to China studies.

Table 2. Generations of Spanish Sinologists

1st Generation (80's)	2nd Generation (90's)	3rd Generation (after 2000)
Isabel Cervera (1984) Seán Golden (1986) Dolors Folch (1984) Taciana Fisac (1986) Consuelo Marco Martínez (1987) Pedro San Ginés (1988) Pablo Bustelo (1989)	Gabriel García-Noblejas(1990) Alicia Relinque Eleta (1994) Joaquín Beltrán (1995) Pilar González España (1996) Xulio Río (1997) Laureano Ramírez (1997) Andreas Janoush (1997) Gladys Nieto (1998) Leila Fernández (1998) Sara Rovira Esteva (1998) Manel Ollé (1999) Juan José Ciruela (1999) Mario Esteban Rodríguez(1999)	Amelia Saiz (2001) Javier Martín Ríos (2002) Georgina Higuera (2003) David Martínez Robles (2003) Albert Galvany (2003) Anna Busquets (2006) Helena Casas Tost(2008) Carles Brasó Broggi (2008) Raúl Ramírez Ruiz (2011) Ander Permanyer (2012)

The first generation of sinologists include: Professor Taciana Fisac of the East Asian Studies Center of the Autonomous University of Madrid in the field of Chinese contemporary literature; Professor Dolors Folch in the Department of History of the Pompeu Fabra University; Professor Seán Golden of the Autonomous University of Barcelona in Chinese thought, politics, international relations and translation; Professor Pedro San Ginés in the Department of Translation from Granada University in the field of translation; Consuelo Marco Martínez, in Chinese linguistics at Complutense University of Madrid; Professor Isabel Cervera in the field of art and Professor Pablo Bustelo, from Autonomous University of Madrid.

The second generation of sinologists include Professor Alicia Relinque Eleta in the field of translation of Chinese classics; Juan Jose Ciruela in linguistics from University of Granada; Professor Laureano Ramirez; Professor Manel Ollé in the field of history at Pompeu Fabra University; Joaquín Beltrán in Sociology and Anthropology, from Autonomous University

of Barcelona; Dr. Gladys Nieto in anthropology and Dr. Leila Fernández in sociology, Professor Andreas Janoush in the field of history and religion from Autonomous University of Madrid.

The third generation of Spanish scholars who began to publish their researches on sinology after 2000, contain Georgina Higuera in the international relations from Complutense University of Madrid; Dr. Anna Busquets, Department of History in Open University of Catalonia, Dr. Sara Rovira and Dr. Helena Casas in Department of Translation Studies, Autonomous University of Barcelona. Dr. David Martínez in Department of History from University of Catalonia; Dr. Javier Martín Ríos, Autonomous University of Barcelona, and Dr. Amelia Saiz in the field of Political Science and Dr. Carles Brasó in economy from University of Pampeu Fabra; Dr. Ander Permanyer in history from Open university of Catalonia and Dr. Raúl Ramírez from the History Department of King Juan Carlos University.

Most of these Spanish sinologists have followed the tradition of the European Sinology research system, mainly based their education in European, French, German, American, and Italian universities, and have obtained doctoral degrees. Some scholars have inherited the tradition of American Chinese studies. Most scholars have the experience of studying, teaching or doing field work in China. Among their studies, history and translation studies, as the two major disciplines, are important fields in the study of contemporary Spanish Sinology. Chinese history of Ming and Qing Dynasties reflect these sinologists' research interest at which Spain presented her strong force in the whole world during the period of great navigation. It is also the beginning of early exchanges between China and the West, and an important stage for Spain's early military expansion and conquest of the world. Translation studies mainly focus on the translation of ancient Chinese classics and the translation of Chinese modern and contemporary literature. In addition, Spanish scholars also have their contributions in the fields of anthropology, sociology and political science related to contemporary China studies. In recent years, with the increasing number of Chinese immigrants in Spain, the overall structural characteristics, the study of Chinese community origin, their social life, private enterprises and business in Spain, the following generations' integration and obstacles into the local society arose scholars' attention in the perspective of anthropology and sociology. An integrated study of Chinese community's involvement and Chinese culture's integration in the Spanish local community has become an unavoidable concern in the related fields.

2.2 Research Fields of Spanish Sinology

2.2.1 History

There are three main directions that reflect the research interest of Spanish historians for this period: missionaries to China; Manila yachts and Chinese businessmen to Philippines; the relationship between the Chinese Empire and the West. In addition, they also maintained sufficient interest in other periods of Chinese feudal history, and the research they carried out covered all kinds of issues, especially the Silk Road and ancient Chinese mythology. As the glorious period of Spanish history, it is also an important period of time for Spanish missionaries to preach missions to China, and trade between Chinese businessmen and Spaniards in Philippines. The exchanges are prosperous in this period. On the other hand, another special age of Chinese history in the 19th century, when the Opium War broke out and the period of the second world war has also drew the historian's attention. From the Opium War to the Second World War, it is found that Spanish historians mainly focused on the description of the rise and fall of the Republic of China. Finally, the research on the theme of "China in Mao Zedong period" are few. These research results mainly focus on "Mao's image construction" (Zhang Kai, 2016), analyzing the mass movement "great leap forward" and "Cultural Revolution" initiated by him. Nevertheless, a great amount of comparative investigation has been done on the above topics.

Professor Dolores Folch Fornesa, used to visit the Institute of Spanish History at Beijing Foreign Studies University and was the dean of the School of Humanities at Pompeu Fabra University, who was also a member of the European Association of Chinese Studies. Her research interests include Chinese studies from a European perspective and relations between Spain and China at the end of the 16th century. Manel Ollé Rodríguez is the professor of modern and contemporary Chinese history and culture at the Faculty of Humanities at Pompeu Fabra. His main research interests are maritime China, China-Europe relations in the 16th and 17th centuries, and the history of Chinese diasporas in Southeast Asia. Dr. David Martínez Robles is Associate Professor at the School of Arts and Humanities, Open University of Catalonia, the head of the 19th and 20th century and Chinese language programs. His research focuses on the relationship between the European imperialist countries and China in the 19th and 20th centuries. Dr. Andreas Janousch obtained his Mphil and PhD in Chinese history and Chinese classics at Cambridge University in 1990, then taught Chinese history and classical Chinese in Cambridge and did his research on Chinese religion and salt industry at the University of Tübingen in Germany. His research interests

are mainly in Chinese history, religion, and ancient Chinese science and technology. Dr. Raúl Ramírez Ruiz, Associate Professor of history and New Spanish Sinology in King Juan Carlos University, he has lectured at East China Normal University, Shanghai International Studies University, Renmin University and Peking University. His main research interests are modern Chinese history, especially late Qing and 1911 Revolution and Sino-European relations. His latest book published is *Contemporary China. From the Opium War to today (China Contemporánea. De las guerras del opio a nuestros días)* (2018). Dr. Carles Braso Broggi, a visiting scholar at Beijing Foreign Studies University, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, East China Normal University and the University of Hong Kong, has worked in the Shanghai import and export and luxury goods industry. He is currently Associate Professor at the University of Pompeu Fabra. His research interest contains China's trade and technology network in Chinese textile industry and China's relations with Spain of 1900-1930. Dr. Anna Busquets, Associate Professor of History at the Open University of Catalonia, focuses her research on the relationship between Europe and China in the 17th century, the construction of China's modern image, the capital of the Ming and Qing dynasties, and the relationship between China and the Philippines and Spain.

2.2.2 Modern and Contemporary Literature

Professor Taciana Fisac Badell, the chief founder and also the director of East Asian Studies Research Center at the Autonomous University of Madrid, is the honorary Professor at Beijing Foreign Studies University. She has been a visiting scholar at Stanford University, Oxford University, Leiden University, North Carolina University, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Peking University, Beijing Foreign Studies University and many other universities and research centers. Her main research direction is Chinese language, literature and political control. Professor Taciana Fisac had a contact with contemporary Chinese writers in her early age and translated a large number of Chinese literary works by Lu Xun, Ba Jin, Qian Zhongshu, Tie Ning, Bi Feiyu, Yan Lianke and etc. Oriental Asian Studies Center was founded in 1992 in Autonomous University of Madrid with the great effort of Professor Taciana Fisac. Dr. Carles Prado Fonts, studied the early contact between the West and modern Chinese literature, the tension between synonyms and the global literary system, or the interaction between China and Spain in the first half of the 20th century. He is Associate Professor in the department of Arts and Humanities at Open University of Catalonia, and he worked as the part-time lecturer in Beijing Language and Culture University in 1997-1998. His main research areas are Culture studies, East-

West studies, translation theories, literary theory, Chinese language and focusing on modern Chinese literature in a global context, from a cross-cultural and interdisciplinary perspective.

2.2.3 Translation

Seán Golden, the full Professor retired from Autonomous University of Barcelona, was originally a specialist in Irish studies and James Joyce; after, a specialist in Chinese thought, politics, international relations and a translator. He had his first paper published on poem translation in 1986. Alicia Relinque Eleta is a professor at the University of Granada, the director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Granada and a famous Spanish sinologist. Since the 1990s, she has been devoted to the translation of Chinese ancient literary theory monographs, novels, and works of the Yuan and Ming dynasties. The main translations include *The Literary Mind and the Carving of Dragons*, and Three Collections of Chinese Opera (*The Romance of the Western Chamber*, *The Orphan of Zhao*, *Injustice to Dou' E*, *Chin Ping Mei*, and *Peony Pavilion*). Laureano Ramírez Bellerín is Associate Professor teaching various subjects related to China. He was a diplomat and translator in China in his early age, dedicating himself to the translation of Chinese historical classics and modern and contemporary literature, such as *Strange Stories of Liaozhai* and *The Scholars*. His translation of *Rulin Waishi* in 1992 was awarded classic prize of the 18th century. He is the editor, translator and author of the Bilingual edition of *Sunzi war art*. In addition, he also translated the works of Chinese writers such as Lu Xun and Gao Xingjian. Dr. Anne Helene Suárez taught at the Autonomous University of Barcelona after obtained her doctor degree in Paris. She is mainly engaged in the translation of Chinese classical poetry written by Du Fu, Su Shi, Li Bai and Wang Wei and etc., and Chinese modern literature and Chinese film. Dr. Sara Rovira, did her academic research at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, engaging in Chinese language teaching while studying Chinese linguistics. She also translated literary academic works. Dr. Pilar González is mainly devoted to the translation and research of Chinese classical poetries, among which Li Qingzhao and Wang Wei are the main research objects. Dr. Helena Casas Tost, Associate Professor at the autonomous university of Barcelona and a former director of the Confucius Institute in Barcelona, followed the academic path of Chinese linguistics research to Chinese teaching and Chinese/Spanish translation, and contributed to the diffuse of Chinese language and the standardization of Chinese language teaching under the EU language framework.

2.2.4 Language and Dictionaries Compilation

Before the 19th century, the compilation of language acquisition books and dictionaries was rare but of great importance for those missionaries who have been to China the first time. They need grammar books and dictionaries to learn Chinese. While in the second half of the 20th century, the books introduce Chinese language in a Spanish way on the other way around became an important intermedium for Chinese students to learn Spanish language at the very beginning when there are few bilingual materials in China. Now a days with the economic, cultural and educational exchange between the two countries, the number of learners who study Chinese as foreign language is increasing. As a consequence, the scholars who work in the field of Chinese linguistics, tend to work in a comparative way on Chinese and Spanish languages to improve Chinese learning. However, only a few publications focus on introducing Sinology overseas, while the academic works on the teaching method of Spanish to foreign countries are much more than learning Chinese as foreign language. For instance, Dr. Zhou Minkang published *Catalan-Chinese/Chinese-Catalan Dictionary (Diccionari Català-Xinès/Xinès-Català)* by Enciclopèdia Catalana, SLU in 2000; Antonio Lopez et al. (1982) compiled *the New Western Han Dictionary (Nuevo diccionario español-chino)* and published it by Beijing Commercial Press; José Ramón Álvarez (1984) revised *Chinese and Spanish Dictionary (Diccionario español de la lengua chino)* and published by Taipei Wenqiao Publishing House. More recently, there are *Nuevo diccionario chino-español* (Beijing Commercial Press, 1999) edited by Sun Yizhen, Wang Liushuan (1999)'s *Pequeño diccionario de términos científicos técnicos español-chino* and published by Shanghai Foreign Language Education Publishing House, *Spanish and Chinese slang Dictionary (Diccionario de argot español-chino)* co-edited by Ni Huadi and Rafael E. Solá (2000) and published by Taipei Central Book Publishing House; *Dictionary of Americanism (Diccionario de Americanismos)* edited by Sun Xianshun and published by Beijing Tourism Education Publishing House in 2001; *Practical Spanish Lexical (Léxico práctico del español actual)* edited by Zeng Maochuan and published by Taipei Sanmin Press in 2003.

In terms of the use of Chinese pronunciation and Pinyin, there are *Chinese Pronunciation (Pronunciación del chino hablado (putonghua) para hispanohablantes)* written by José Ramón Álvarez and published by Taipei Overseas Chinese Publishing House in 2000). Pedro Ceinós (2000) published *La Guía del Trotamundos China* through Gaesa, Madrid in 1997, *Guía de Los guíasde China* (2000) was published by Miraguano, Madrid, *Historia breve*

de China (2003) published by Silex, Madrid. Among them, *Guía de Los guías de China* has Chinese notes whenever it mentions Chinese place names in the book, in which way the confusion caused by the Chinese places spelt in Roman alphabets are avoided.

2.2.5 Sociology and Anthropology

The research in the field of sociology is mainly reflected in the studies of the living conditions of Chinese immigrants and the social problems of Chinese immigrants going to Europe (Spain) for commercial success and the reasons for their economic success in Europe. In addition, how to attract Chinese tourists to Spanish market is also widely concerned by the scholars. Dr. Gladys Nieto Martínez, Associate Professor at the East Asian Studies Center of the Autonomous University of Madrid, the current director of the Confucius Institute in Madrid, and a visiting professor at the Beijing Foreign Studies University and the National University of Cordoba in Argentina, has worked in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, the China Women's Federation, and Zhejiang Normal University, and devoted herself in participating in several European and Spanish academic research projects. Her main research interests are anthropology, Chinese immigration, Asian gender and values. Dr. Joaquín Beltrán, Associate Professor and head of translation and East Asian studies Department at the Autonomous University of Barcelona and the former director of the Confucius Institute at Barcelona and a researcher at the Asian Studies University of Barcelona Autonomous University. He did his field work at Qingtian county, where the majority of immigrants from China come to the Europe (Spain) while studied in Zhejiang University. His research focuses on Asian diasporas, East Asian population, ethnic diversity, globalization and transnationalism, and theoretically develops social differences and cross-cultural concepts.

2.2.6 Philosophy and Ideology

Few works on Chinese philosophy and thought in Spain are found so far and most of the works in this field were written by the European and American scholars, such as Wilhelm, Granet, Maspero, Spencer and etc. Some of them are Chinese writers who are translated by Chinese scholars into English or French, such as Feng Youlan, Lin Yutang and Gao Xingjian. Some doctoral dissertations in this field have not been published formally or unknown to the public so far. Among a few books on Chinese philosophy written in Spanish are *Asian Philosophical Thoughts (El pensamiento filosófico de Asia)* by Jean Roger Riviére, published by Gredos, Madrid in 1960. Carmelo Elorduy's *Taoist Thought: 64 Concepts (Sesenta y Cuatro*

Conceptos de la ideología taoísta), published by Caracas Publishing House in 1972. Víctor García's *Oriental Wisdom - Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism (La sabiduría Oriental: taosímo, budismo, confucianismo)* Published by Chile, Madrid in 1986. Ch. Maillard's *The Wisdom of Chinese Aesthetics - Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism (La sabiduría como estética China: confucianismo, taoísmo y budismo)* published by Akal in Madrid in 1995. José Ramón Álvarez's *Chaos of the Live Wind-the Origin of Chinese Taoist Thought (China Caos vital. Las raíces taoístas del Pueblo Chino)*, published by Furen University Press, Taipei in 1992. *Dao and Governments' Art (El Tao y el arte del gobierno)* by José Ramón Álvarez published by Continente in 1997. The above two works written by Álvarez explained Taoism and its influence on Chinese culture and thought. Iñaki Preciado's *Lao Tzu's Teaching (Las enseñanzas de Lao Zi)*, published by Kairós, Barcelona in 1998. This book briefly illustrated the philosophy of Taoist thought. *The World and Power (El Cielo y el poder)*, written by Pilar González España published by Hipperin of Madrid in 1997. This collection of poems is inspired by the 64 hexagrams in the Book of Changes. Pilar González España's *Chinese Philosophy (La filosofía china)* is included in the book *Non-Western Philosophy (Filosofías no occidentales)* by Miguel Cruz Hernández and published by Trotta, Madrid in 1999.

2.2.7 Art

Chinese art stands on its own outside Sinology, and attracts the attention of many Spaniards. Now there are many scholars studying Oriental Art in western countries. Four influential scholars in this paper are included, for instance, Jean Roger Rivire was a professor at the University of Madrid. His representative monologue, *Chinese Art (El Arte de la China)*, was included in the 20th volume of the Summa Artis' s collection and published in Madrid in 1975, which is still an unprecedented masterpiece up to now. This monologue not only interprets art, but also analyzes the philosophical concepts behind Chinese works of art. Another scholar named Carmen García-Ormaechea obtained her doctor degree in art history from the Complutense University of Madrid, where she offered courses of Oriental Art, including Chinese Art, at the Academy of Art History. *Chinese Porcelain in Spanish (Porcelana China en España)*, as her doctoral dissertation completed in 1986 and her first monologue, was published in Madrid in 1987. It documented the Chinese porcelains from China and the Philippines since the 16th century preserved in monasteries. García-Ormaechea focused on these porcelains and continued her studies by encouraging her students to follow up her research. Many doctoral dissertations on Chinese porcelain

have been done after her first investigation. García-Ormaechea, also published other books on Oriental Art research, such as *The Keys to the Oriental Art (Las claves del arte oriental)* was published in Barcelona in 1988 in addition to collaborating with others in journals, encyclopedias and seminar papers. In order to show the artistic achievements of contemporary China, a large number of papers on ancient Chinese art and contemporary luxury art have been published in Spain, as well as articles introducing the holding of Chinese art exhibitions in Spain.

Isabel Cervera Fernández is the most Spanish authoritative scholar in the field of Chinese art today. She achieved her doctor degree of Art History from Autonomous University of Madrid. She has offered courses in various aspects of oriental art at the Institute in Paris, London and Beijing. Her most important work entitled *Art and Culture in China: Concepts, materials and terms from A to Z (Arte y Cultura en China. Conceptos, materiales y términos de la A La Z)* was published by Serbal Ediciones of Barcelona in 1997. In fact, this is a very comprehensive Chinese Art dictionary, which is the only Chinese Art Dictionary in Spain up till now. *The Path to Chinese Calligraphy (La vía de la caligrafía)* and *Chinese Art History (Historia del arte Chino)* written by Isabel Cervera Fernández were published in 1991 and 1992. Her article entitled *Chinese Art (El arte chino)* included in the book *History of Global Art (Historia universal del arte)* and *Art History (Historia del arte)* was published by Espasa Calpe in Madrid in 1996, and Alianza in Madrid in the same year.

Blas Sierra de la Calle is the director of the Oriental Museum of St. Augustine in Valladolid. In recent years, he had all the works of art stored in the San Agustín club in Spain catalogued and exhibited them in the Oriental Museum of Valladolid, the most important Oriental Art museum in Spain. To understand the richness of art in this museum, the history and the value of art in this museum searched through the compilation of books and catalogues published in the museum. A few representative works like *Silk is in the Empire of China. Myth, Power and Symbolism. (La seda en la China imperial. Mito, poder y símbolo)*, was Published in 1989; *Catay. The Dream of Columbus. Chinese and Philippine culture in the Oriental Museum of Valladolid (Catay. El sueño de Colón. Las culturas china y filipina en el Museo oriental de Valladolid)*, was published in 1994; *Chinese Money, Coins and Paper Currency. (Dinero chino. Monedas y billetes)* was published in 2000, and *Chinese Export Painting. The Third Catalogue of Oriental Art Museum in Valladolid (Pintura china de exportación. Catálogo III del Museo de Arte oriental de Valladolid)* was published in 2004.

2.2.8 Politics and Economy

Nearly a quarter of the papers in the field of humanities focus on the study of contemporary China's national conditions. Hot topics include the search for the exact definition of contemporary "Chinese political system", the new trend of China's urbanization society, the study of ethnic minorities and contemporary Chinese religious issues. In addition, Spanish sinologists have shown a strong interest in subjects closely related to the above topics, such as Chinese diplomacy and economics. Another prominent research area is that nearly half of the social science papers and works are focused on the theme of China's rise, and most of the research focuses on China's role in the changing international area. The goals it pursues and the impact it produces, especially the Spanish scholars' analysis of China's new role in Africa and its new naval power are also of significance. Other important topics contain the bilateral relations between China and other countries or regions in the world, mainly involving Sino-US relations, Sino-Latin American relations and Sino-Russian relations. The economic publications mainly analyze the economic and trade relations between China and the above countries and regions. But there is a special theme that deserves our attention is, energy research (oil, natural gas, etc.) as an economic and strategic element. On the issue of China's domestic policy, Spanish scholars are involved in a wide range of research fields, but on the whole, they mainly analyze the internal operation mechanism of (China). They examined China's political system, social policies (public health policy, internal population mobility policy, family planning policy, etc.), environmental protection and social modernization. In addition, there are two smaller issues that should also be addressed: human rights and the role of the mass media in national life.

In fact, the research on Chinese economics accounts for more than 10% of all publications, which constitutes the second major topic of contemporary Spanish sinology. The biggest theme is "doing business in China", which mainly to discuss how to do business in China. All articles and books focusing on the successful experience of Spanish or multinational companies in China are related to this. Another major theme focuses on the study of China's economy from various dimensions. Just as in the investigation of China's international relations, the discussion of this topic emphasizes the economic and trade relations between China and other countries or regions. In addition, the works devoted to analyzing China's power at the global level and its views on the world economy should not be underestimated. Of course, the analysis of China's domestic economy has

not been put aside. Spanish scholars pay close attention to the problems caused by China's rapid economic development and issues related to the internationalization of the RMB. As a whole, economic research also includes those works that try to explain China's economic system and explore the key links of doing business in China, with the introduction of China's commercial law, copyright system and real estate development as the most important.

Enrique Fanjul Martín, first focused his research on Spanish economy in 1970s, while doing which cast his eyes to the situation of China in a similar time. He published five books on China's economy and relationship with Spain, including *Reform and Crisis in China (Reforma y Crisis en China)* by Móstoles, Madrid in 1991; *Revolution in Revolution - Communist Party of Mao Zedong (Revolución en la revolución. China, del Maosmo Reforma La era de la reforma)* by Alianza in 1994; *Productionism to the Generation of Reform and El dragón en el huracán. Retos y esperanzas de China ante el siglo XXI (Dragon in the Storm - Challenges and Hopes of China in the 21st Century)* by Biblioteca Nueva in 1999; *Spain in the Economy Reform of China (España en la reforma economía china)* by Pirámide in 1997; and *EU-China* by CEU edition, Madrid in 2011.

Another important Chinese expert is Xulio Ríos Paredes, who published more than one hundred articles and books on China's politics, including *China, the Superpower in 21st Century? (China, ¿super-potencia del siglo XXI?)* in 1997 at Icaria Publishing House in Barcelona. This book quoted important documents describing the problems China will face in the future, and argues that the future of China as a superpower or loser depends on these issues. His other monologues include *Internal China (A China por Dentro)* published by Xerais de Galicia edition in Vigo in 1998; *Taiwan, China's Problem (Taiwán, El problema de China)* published by La Catarata in Madrid in 2005, and *China's Foreign Policy (La política exterior China)* published by Barcelona in 2005 Bellaterra; *China, from A to Z: Dictionary of Chinese General Expression (China, de la A a la Z: diccionario general de expresiones chinas)* published by Popular in Madrid in 2008. In recent years, Xulio Ríos focuses his research was switched to China studies today and his works published include *Modern China: A Quick immersion (China Moderna: una inmersión rápida)* by Tibidabo Edition in Barcelona in 2016; and *La China de Xi Jinping* by Popular in 2018.

2.2.9 Chinese Culture

In terms of Chinese culture, especially traditional Chinese medicine and acupuncture, the European Traditional Chinese Medicine Foundation

has been organizing activities in Spain since 1989. Professionals and experts are educated and trained in this foundation with the cooperation between Chinese Traditional Medical Colleges and Peking Medical College. At present, the foundation has many publications, textbooks and many professional academic works. The Spanish Parliament works on the legislation that formally recognizes Chinese traditional medicine, as has been done in the Netherlands, Germany, the United States and Mexico. Many people in Spain studied CTM skills in the mainland of China, some of them in Spain have taken CTM as their profession, clinics with CTM in Spain are not rare in Spain nowadays. There is no doubt that China and the West are facing the dilemma that their inherent culture cannot exchange and communicate with each other. Confucius Institute is the main institution trying to improve this situation. It has launched a large number of studies to promote Chinese culture. The academic works published by Confucius Institute have a wide range of connotations: from Chinese cuisine to the meaning of Chinese zodiac, from traditional Chinese medicine to the process of urbanization, from the Silk Road to modern Chinese film research, etc.

Another prominent area of geomancy and martial arts are presented by such as Jos Manuel Chica, who published *Geomantic Water of the Land (Feng Shui de la Tierra)* in Madrid's Mandala Publishing House in 2000. Chinese *Wushu* especially *Taijiquan*, Father Yang 15 of the Jesuit Society (who has settled in Spain since 1949) established the Spanish *Taijiquan* Research Center. In addition, Chinese *Qigong* is also one of the fascinated local, typically, *Qigong* masters, Chen Yang-tien, has published many books and articles on *Taoism* and *Qigong*.

3. Contemporary Spanish Sinology Research Institutions

As one of the key parts, sinology is included in East Asian studies in most of the oriental research centers of Spanish public universities. These universities not only offer Chinese language courses, but also develop into degree courses including Chinese linguistics, literature, translation studies, history, politics and philosophy, culture, economy and etc. In the following part, the main institutions and research centers concerning China studies in Spain are summarized.

3.1. Autonomous University of Barcelona

The Autonomous University of Barcelona, established the China Research Center and the Japan Research Center in 1989. The Department

of Translation Studies offered Chinese and Japanese courses at the same time. After the establishment of the translation department, the two research centers were merged into the translation school in 1999, in which the department of International and Intercultural Studies was established. In 2012, it was nominated as “Centro de Estudios e Investigación sobre Asia Oriental”. During the 1990s, the center organized several lectures, forums and conferences on East Asian studies and recruited doctoral students. There are more than 30 professors and researchers from translation schools and other colleges engaged in East Asian studies. In 2001, the International Cultural Exchange Research Center started bachelor program, and in 2003, together with University of Pompeu Fabra, created a postgraduate program and was approved by the Spanish Ministry of Education at the Institute of Translation. Since 2009, the School of Translation has offered a four-year European degree in East Asian Studies and in 2006-2007, master program in Contemporary East Asian Studies was approved. In 2012, postgraduate degree was officially created in the direction of “EU-China Relations: Culture and Economy”. The establishment of doctoral program on “Translation and Intercultural Studies” in 2007 pushed the East Asian Studies of the Autonomous University of Barcelona to a great success. East Asian Studies, as an important research area in the interdisciplinary perspective, covering humanities, social sciences, and linguistics. The Autonomous University of Barcelona incorporates Chinese, Japanese and Korean studies into the field of East Asian studies has become one with the high-level research team and qualification of educating undergraduates, postgraduates and doctors on China studies in Spain. The prominent sinologist of different generations includes Golden Seán, Manel Ollé Rodríguez, Laureano Ramírez, Anne Helene Suárez, Joaquín Beltran, Helena Costa, Sara Rovira, and etc.

3.2. Autonomous University of Madrid

In 1992, the Autonomous University of Madrid founded the Centro de Estudios de Asia Oriental, formerly known as the “Instituto de Estudio Orientales y Africanos” directed by Professor Taciana Fisac and the vice director Santos Ruesga. Its goal is to promote research and teaching in different social, cultural, economic and political fields in East Asian countries represented by China and Japan. It first offered Chinese and Japanese language courses for the department of philosophy. The qualified professors and teachers are selected and trained, especially the researchers in different disciplines related to China studies were gradually gathered together through the years. The first official degree nationwide of oriental

culture studies was announced by *Spanish Official gazette* in 2003, including both China and Japan studies. The new curriculum reform on Asian studies and African studies subsequently further pushed forward the development of this center. Language classes of Arabic, Chinese and Japanese in different department have been offered for the students who are doing their degree in these related studies. The East Asia Research center updated to an equivalence of institute in 2009, from which the Center (Centro de Estudios de Asia Oriental) has researchers and professional teachers working with various organizations of the Iberia-American Center for East Asian Studies. The Asian Studies Center has prominent experts such as Pilar Gonzalez, Ana María Goy Yamamoto, Leila Fernández Stemdridge and Gladys Nieto.

3.3. University of Pompeu Fabra and University of Catalonia Open University

The University of Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, a few years ago, founded the department of Oriental Studies at the Faculty of Arts, offering courses of Eastern history. In 1996, the School of East Asian Studies (Escuela de Estudios de Asia Oriental) was founded, which has a doctoral program in Chinese language and culture. The school had six courses on Chinese, Japanese and modern Chinese history. In 1999, master program was launched in international trade on the basis of Chinese and modern Chinese history courses. with a master program in Chinese trade. There are also three courses in East Asian history and one doctoral program in the Institute of literature at the University of Pompeu Fabra. The courses related to China's economy, culture, international relationship, history and linguistics from the contemporary and interdisciplinary perspectives were offered as both theory-based and practice-based orientation. During this period, the congresses, seminars and forums of Chinese studies were organized to promote the academic research. Research and employment courses in the field, led by Professor Manel Ollé as the head of the degree. In addition, the Open University of Catalonia launched bachelor program in East Asian Studies in 2003 and the mater program in East Asian Studies in 2013.

3.4. University of Granada

The University of Granada, one of the pioneering universities with China studies in Spain, has added a number of courses related to China since 1987. Pedro San Ginés, coming from France, established the foundations of the Chinese language studios that bore fruit in the establishment a translation department in 1992, which developed from a previous

translation profession to an independent department. The interpreting and writing profession created the academic journal *Sendeban* (*Revista de la Facultad de Traducción e Interpretación*) which published papers comparing Spanish and Chinese language. This translation department and Spanish department of Beijing University completed the translation of *The Dream of Red Mansion* (*Sueño en el pabellón rojo*). The launch of master program provides a comprehensive perspective for the study of social, political, economic and social environments in East Asian countries represented by China and Japan. The University of Granada also initiated a master program in East Asian Studies, focusing on Chinese and Japanese studies, offering a variety of courses including language, translation, literature, politics, and economics. The prominent scholars including Alicia Relinque Eleta, Pedro San Ginés Aguilar, Gabriel Garcia-Noblejas, have devoted themselves to translation studies.

3.5. University of Salamanca

The University of Salamanca established the Language Center in 1987 to offer Chinese language teaching. In 2008, the faculty of Social Sciences launched the master program in East Asian Studies. In 2009, the faculty of Humanity and Arts launched the master program in Japanese studies. In 2012, the East Asian Studies and Japanese Studies courses were combined to form an independent major of East Asian studies. The course is accredited by the Council of the Castile and León University Quality System (Agencia para la Calidad del Sistema Universitario de Castilla y León/ACSUCYL). Master program of East Asian Studies was launched by Social Sciences Academy in 2013 in correspondence to the world economy represented by China and Japan in East Asia, along with the academic and research needs of emerging economy such as South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand. As cross-cultural and international communication needs grow, the master program directed by Dr. David Doncel, focuses on East Asian sociology, policy research, international relations, and international trade research.

3.6. University of Seville (Universidad de Sevilla) and University of Malaga (Universidad de Málaga)

The University of Seville (Universidad de Sevilla) and the University of Málaga (Universidad de Málaga) launched undergraduate courses in 2011 on East Asian studies, utilizing and preparing East Asian multidisciplinary methods to meet the knowledge of Social and development challenges in new and emerging markets. In the new context of economic and cultural

globalization, East Asia as an influential geopolitical region is an unavoidable field of study. The Andalusian region recognizes the important role played by East Asian countries in the global framework. The curriculums set includes cultural characteristics (art, religion, literature, philosophy), language (China, Japan and Korea), evolution of its political system and background, historical development, regional organization (urban system, regional structure), economy and business conditions.

3.7. Complutense University of Madrid

In addition to the above universities and research associations, the universities in Madrid have offered Asian studies course at the department of Historical Geography. In order to enhance their understanding of Asia, the Complutense University of Madrid established Complutense Center of Asia in 1993. While organizing cultural activities, the center also conducted academic research, such as the publication of journals and magazines such as *Revista de Estudios Asiaticos*. The University of Alicante (Universidad de Alicante), established in 1998 from the Centro de Estudio Oriental, organized conferences and exhibitions on Chinese, Japanese and Chinese languages, cultures and economies.

3.8. King Juan Carlos University

The King Juan Carlos University began its Chinese Studies section in 2006, with an “Asian Expert Course” thanks to an agreement with the Chamber of Commerce of Madrid. After that course, Dr. Raúl Ramírez Ruiz, who is also the young sinologist who works in studies in China, took the initiative to organize a bi-annual conference called “China: economy, power and future”, which the last years have been transformed into Summer Courses, like the first celebrated in 2018 to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and China, and the second in 2019, entitled, “The Belt and Road Initiative. Globalization with Chinese characteristics” where took place lectures and debates on the One Belt One Road policy of China. These seminars and summer courses invited the famous Spanish sinologists to give lectures and initiate discussions, contributing to the in-depth development of China’s studies in Spain.

3.9. Spanish Association for East Asian Studies (AEEAO)

Since 2006, some Spanish scholars and experts have started the Spanish Asia-Pacific Research Forum (GEIAP). For more than ten years, the forum has been held for five times and has become one of the most active academic forums in the field of teaching and research in East Asian

studies in Spain. It has been widely recognized by scholars and teachers. In 2016, the Spanish Association for East Asian Studies was established. The Spanish Association for East Asian Studies (AEEAO) is a national non-profit organization that encourages and promotes the development of East Asian research in Spain. Its main purpose is to build a platform for academic research, exchanging academic ideas and among the researchers in East Asia and the Pacific to facilitate the researchers' deeper understanding of the current situation in the East Asia. The association took over the work of the Spanish Asia-Pacific Research Forum and injected new vitality into it, expanding the scope of the forum to an international scale. The Association held the first international conference of the Spanish Association of East Asian Studies in Malaga, Spain, in June 2018, and will hold its second session in 2020.

3.10. Cátedra China

Founded in 2012, Cátedra China is a platform for information analysis and discussion about China. The current membership includes more than 130 experts and scholars from Spain who have worked in China and Spain for at least 10 years. In addition to regularly publishing magazines, members of the Cátedra China have also published hundreds of special reports on the status quo of the Chinese society in the mainstream media in Spain. As an important web media, it has published thousands of articles, analytical reports, interviews, etc., providing information for all sectors of Spanish society to understand China.

Nevertheless, the establishment of eight Confucius Institutes since 2005 has also contributed to China studies, the Confucius Institute in Barcelona, the Confucius Institute in Madrid, the Confucius Institute at the University of Granada, the Confucius Institute at the University of Valencia, the Confucius Institute at the University of León, and Las Palmas. Confucius Institute at León University, Confucius Institute at Zaragoza University, and Confucius Institute at Castilla La Mancha University, while spreading Chinese language and culture, host and participate in various Chinese seminars at local universities, such as the Confucius Institute in Madrid and the one in Barcelona. Numerous lecturer and speakers in the field of Chinese culture, sinology, economy and politics were invited to give talks in Madrid. While in Barcelona, two Ibero-American Seminars on Sinology were held in June 2012 and June 2015. The Confucius Institute at the University of León held the International Symposium on Contemporary Chinese Studies twice in May 2018 and May 2019: East and West are in

contact with the dialogue. Sinology research publications, such as the Confucius Institute, the founding journal of the Confucius Institute at the University of Valencia, introduce Chinese culture and the activities of the Confucius Institutes around the world. Academic journal *New Sinology in Spain* edited by Confucius Institute at the University of León founded in 2015, gradually become an important platform for the research of China studies in Spain. Moreover, in 2019, Confucius Institute at the University of León published a series of China studies written by a number of sinologists covering philosophical, historical, cultural, political, economic and linguistic aspects. The academic conferences and activities organized by the Confucius Institute overseas have made an important contribution to the revitalization of Spanish Sinology.

4. The Main Characteristics and Challenges of Spanish Sinology

After more than 30 years, China has undergone profound changes in social changes and has become an important manifestation of world political and economic development. However, due to the influence of history and reality, the Spanish academic community has limitations and lags in understanding contemporary China. From the perspective of the historical origin of Spanish sinology, the distribution of contemporary institutions and scholars, the development characteristics have been presented as the above points. The external social environment including the relations between China and Spain, China's new rise and the China's diplomatic policy will continue enforcing a development of overseas sinology, more importantly, presenting a new trend of China studies. First, the growing academic importance of social needs and Chinese studies will drive the revival of Spanish studies in China. With the increase of economic and cultural exchanges between China and the West, Chinese and western scholars will further strengthen the deep cooperation in the field of Chinese studies. The overseas students on both side of China and Spain further become the main forces who walk into the field of China with the promotion of both Chinese and Spanish language. In addition to the reinforcement of academic exchanges and cooperation that the young generation of researchers will bring in the near future, as an important part of the European Sinology, the second generation and the third generation of sinologists will continue drive China studies to a newer and deeper direction. Nevertheless, the revitalization and development cannot

be separated from China's support, which is reflected in the Hanban New Sinology Program and the academic promotion of the Confucius Institute, and further cooperation and exchanges from both Chinese and Spanish institutions, university and organizations.

Second, from the content of the research results, it mainly focuses on literature and translation studies (including Chinese ancient classic translation and Chinese modern literature research and translation), history, sociology, language and anthropology, art and political sciences. In recent years, some economic achievements have been largely due to the concern about China's economic rise and lack of systematic research. Meanwhile, in the research results of contemporary Chinese language and culture, social conditions, international relations, and politics, there are problems in the lack of research and lack of explanatory ability in both quantity and quality. The unbalanced development in the disciplines of China studies has therefore shown research patterning features and more importantly, the attitude toward the changes of China's national power. For this reason, there is inevitably a long way to go with the rapid development and rapidly changing contemporary Chinese social reality. We believe that Spanish studies in China should be further extended to comprehensive and deeper research including China's external economic relations, trade with the EU and Latin-America, and foreign direct investment, political institutions, legal systems, social changes, social mobility and so forth. In particular, how the New Silk Road is a unique opportunity to bring closer the two extremes of Eurasia, which today, which needs to be understood more than ever (Higuera, 2018). However, when it comes to the exploration of legal science, the recent publications are rare and lack of innovation. Most of the research topics are similar to those we have previously analyzed in the humanities or social sciences. For example, we can divide the studies on Chinese law into three parts: commercial law research, legal comparison between China and foreign countries and investigation of the implementation of international law in China. In terms of pedagogical and psychological studies, most of which are keen to discuss Chinese teaching methods and analyze the university system in China. The same problems is with Chinese art studies.

Third, traditional Sinology research and contemporary China's development and social changes are still the mainstream of future Chinese studies in Spain. The focus on the dual dimensions of history and modernity is a major feature of Spanish Sinology. The assistance of businessmen and

diplomats has developed into academic disciplines. The first generation of Sinologists focused on China mainly on Sinology, including Chinese history (especially the stage of historical exchanges between China and Spain), philosophy, classical literature, translation of classics, language translation, and the second generation of young and middle-aged Sinology. Research scholars have broadened their research horizons and expanded into Chinese politics, economics, international relations, art, and contemporary Chinese society and anthropology, and this has become a research trend in the field of future academic research. The number of the young generation of scholars is increasing, however, the quality of research does not keep pace with it. Young scholars today, facing a multi-faced China with diversity of changes, are destined to be confronted a more complicated situation in international environment. A better understanding between the two countries rely the most on the third and even the fourth generation of sinologists.

Fourth, research on contemporary China will become an important area for the development of Chinese studies in Spain. To realize the common development of traditional Sinology and contemporary Chinese studies, it is necessary to solve the imbalance of political science, economics, sociology, anthropology, culture, translation studies, literature and other disciplines in contemporary Chinese studies. In addition, research in these disciplines and fields will certainly become the development trend of future Chinese studies in Spain. However, the expansion of the academic scope requires continuous follow-up on the academic methods and paradigms of Chinese studies, and the social science research methods will gradually be highlighted in the field of Chinese studies in Spain.

Fifth, Spain's model of Chinese studies is "regional research", which is relatively late in the field of various professional disciplines and developed with western culture as a model. In this context, in addition to the universality of scientific methods, there are other specific issues in the fields of sociology, political science, and economics put forwarded by the West. Whether the problems encountered by other cultures (such as China) should cover the lack of unified planning for regional research in the field of professional disciplines. The East Asian Languages and Cultures Department, which is established in many institutions, also contains research centers or institutions that are of Japanese and Korean studies. Spain does not have an independent discipline or department particularly for China studies in any university so far, that is to say, Spanish high education considers Asian

studies as a whole, the faculty staff are from various departments, namely, history, language, translation, sociology, and politics or economy. And Chinese language teaching and training is still the base in many research institutions.

Finally, the imbalanced development of sinology among Spanish cities due to the historical and economic reasons, also reflect the regional development of Spanish national economy. Among the existing East Asian research centers, the academic teams and achievements of the Autonomous University of Madrid, the Autonomous University of Barcelona, the University of Pompeu Fabra and the University of Granada are the most prominent. As shown in Table 1, most of the sinologists and Chinese studies experts come from these universities. However, other regions and universities are in great need of excellent researching and teaching staff. Emerging Chinese studies majors such as Salamanca University, University of Málaga, Seville University and so forth have launched master and bachelor programs in East Asian Studies around 2010, but for the time being, East Asian Studies in the universities like them, their research directions, curriculum arrangement, teaching and research staff are in their initial state. China studies is an interdisciplinary field but in destined to form it independent discipline in the near future.

5. Conclusion

Spanish sinology gradually revived after the 1970s with the emergence of the older generation of sinologists and the rise of China after nearly 300 years of silence, it revives to the international overseas sinology. Like other European countries, with the growth of the second generation of sinologists and scholars, Spanish sinology is undergoing a historical transition from traditional sinology to contemporary China studies. In this process, the relevant areas involved are expanding. Similar to the European sinology, Spanish sinology is gradually transitioning from traditional human studies to the mutual study of multi-disciplines and multi-fields of social science and humanity research with Spanish characteristics. Combination and infiltration, the research paradigm that it follows is also changing. Spanish sinology research based on regional models is mainly distributed in universities and related academic research institutions. They rely on East Asian languages and cultures, covering Chinese, Japanese and Korean studies. At the same time, scholars in other departments from the social sciences

to the economic and trade fields are also engaged in contemporary Chinese studies. The positive progress of China-Europe/Latin America relations has also played an important role in promoting the study of sinology in Spain. Spain is full of expectations for the rise of Chinese cultural construction. In addition, under the promotion of the “New Sinology Program” advocated by Hanban, a large number of young Spanish scholars went to China for a visit to conduct research on Chinese issues, pursue doctoral degrees, conducting field work. These frequent contacts and exchanges between Chinese and Spanish academic circles will continue to promote the revival and development of contemporary Spanish Sinology in recent years.

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