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On the Current Situation and Development of Dance Research in China—Take the Journal of Beijing Dance Academy in 2010-2019 as an Example

Huan Guozhi*
School of Music, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China
*Corresponding author, e-mail: 609641067@qq.com

Abstract: *Based on the articles published in the "Journal of Beijing Dance Academy" from 2010 to 2019, three aspects of the main research institutions and authors of the "Journal of Beijing Dance Academy" were analyzed, including the regional distribution, research hot spots,. The conclusions are as follows: in the past 10 years, the regional distribution of Chinese dance research institutions and authors has expanded, but the imbalance is obvious; the scope of the research area is narrow, and the research directions are relatively large. The basic research of dance and dance education and teaching research, "Dance creation and performance research", "dance culture and communication research", "dance history research" as the core, "dance aesthetic education and dance quality education research", "dance scientific research", "dance music research", etc. The field is relatively weak. Among them, the inheritance of traditional dance culture, excavation and protection, popularization and aesthetic education of dance, performance, teaching and creative research in line with modern aesthetics are the main trends of Chinese dance research.*

Key words: *Journal of Beijing Dance Academy; Atlas of scientific knowledge; Article analysis; Research status; Research hotspots*

Research Origin

Bradford's law of literature dispersion points out that most of the basic literature of a discipline is often concentrated in a small number of core journals. As long as the statistical analysis of the core journals with greater influence is carried out, the development of the discipline can be basically understood (Zhang & Xu, 2015). Journal of Beijing Dance Academy is the most influential and authoritative core academic journal of dance discipline in China, aiming at the research of basic theory and application theory of dance. It was officially named "Journal of Beijing Dance Academy" in 1992, published quarterly in 1997 and selected as the national core Chinese Journal in 2004 In 2012, it was selected as an "important source journal" by the information center of Renmin University of China, and changed to bimonthly journal in 2013" (Zhang, Yang, Zhao, Tao, Ma, Liang, Xie, Dong, Zhang, Wang & Li, 2014) is the source journal of 2004, 2008, 2011 and 2014 edition of Peking University's key catalogue of Chinese core journals; CSSCI Chinese Social Science Citation Index (2019-2020) source journal (including the expanded version). And was rated as the core journal of "2018 China humanities and Social Sciences Journal AMI comprehensive evaluation" A. Its development and evaluation have laid the core position of the journal in the field of Chinese dance

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research. This paper uses bibliometric method and scientific knowledge map method to analyze the 1352 effective papers published in the Journal of Beijing Dance Institute (2010-2019) in CNKI database of CNKI, China, in order to see the current situation, hot spots and trends of Chinese dance research, so as to have a comprehensive and in-depth perspective of the picture of Chinese dance research in the past 10 years.

Research Design

Data source

With CNKI database as the retrieval platform, set Journal of Beijing Dance Academy as the document source in advanced retrieval, select 2010-2019 as the time span, and click "select all" in "cross database selection" for retrieval. After strict screening and elimination of some non academic articles (the excluded non academic articles include: Academic Trends, meeting minutes University Introduction and information, journal news, statement, etc.) Finally, 1352 papers were selected as the main data source of this study.

Research methods

This paper mainly uses the bibliometric method to study, using Noteexpress, Excel, CiteSpace and other software as statistical analysis tools, and makes quantitative description and qualitative analysis from the three aspects of the main research institutions and authors' regional distribution, core and hot research topics, and fund support obtained in the Journal of Beijing Dance Academy.

Research Results and Discussion

Analysis of the author

The author's analysis is mainly aimed at the first author of the article, from three aspects: the author's regional distribution, the author's unit type, the author's published amount and the high-frequency author (in the collected literature, the translation is calculated according to the original author's information).

1. Regional distribution of authors

(1) Few foreign authors have published, and there is still room for improvement in international influence.

Based on the statistical analysis of the author's region of 1352 papers, the results are shown in Table 1. Except for Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions, other provincial administrative regions are involved. In addition, there are 32 overseas authors, 18 of whom are from the United States, 7 from the United Kingdom, 2 from South Korea and Singapore, and 1 from Japan, Germany and India, respectively. From the source of these 32 articles, most of them are translated by domestic scholars, while few of them are independently contributed by foreign scholars. It shows that the influence of Journal of Beijing Dance Academy on the international stage still has a lot of room to rise.

(2) The development of regional research in China is unbalanced, and the research capacity of some regions

needs to be improved.

It can also be seen from table 1 that the distribution of authors in various regions in China is uneven. The top 5 regions in terms of the number of published papers are Beijing, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Fujian and Shandong, with 928 published papers, accounting for 67.00% of the total literature. Among them, the authors from Beijing published 686 papers in 10 years, which is far ahead of other regions, while the number of papers published in some regions is relatively small, such as Ningxia, Hainan and Heilongjiang, with 2 papers and 1 in Qinghai. This shows that the current regional development of dance research in China is unbalanced, and high-level research is mainly concentrated in some regions.

Table 1 Regional distribution of authors

Region	Number	Proportion	Region	Number	Proportion	Region	Number	Proportion
Beijing	686	50.74%	Jiangxi	19	1.41%	Tibet	6	0.44%
Guangdong	111	8.21%	Jilin	18	1.33%	Taiwan	3	0.22%
Jiangsu	48	3.55%	Qinghai	1	0.07%	Ningxia	2	0.15%
Fujian	45	3.33%	Henan	16	1.18%	Tianjin	19	1.41%
Shandong	38	2.81%	Shanxi	15	1.11%	Hainan	2	0.15%
Hubei	30	2.22%	Xinjiang	13	0.96%	Heilongjiang	2	0.15%
Hunan	30	2.22%	Hebei	13	0.96%	South Korea	2	0.15%
Zhejiang	27	2.00%	Gansu	12	0.89%	India	1	0.07%
Shanghai	26	1.92%	Guangxi	11	0.81%	U.S.A	18	1.33%
Shaanxi	26	1.92%	Chongqing	10	0.74%	Germany	1	0.07%
Yunnan	25	1.85%	Anhui	8	0.59%	Japan	1	0.07%
Sichuan	25	1.85%	Guizhou	7	0.52%	Singapore	2	0.15%
Liaoning	20	1.48%	Inner Mongolia	6	0.44%	Britain	7	0.52%

2. Author unit type distribution

As shown in Figure 1, the ratio between the number of published papers per unit and the total amount of literature is calculated (the change of author's unit is calculated according to the unit where the document is issued). Figure 1 shows the top 20 units in the volume of posts. As can be seen from Figure 1, the author mainly comes from Beijing Dancing Academy, Minzu University of China, Chinese National Academy of Arts, Beijing Normal University and other units, of which Beijing Dancing Academy has the highest amount of papers, accounting for 58% of the total. It is the main source of the Journal of Beijing Dance Academy, which also proves the academic status of Beijing Dancing Academy in China's dance research. "The reason why Beijing Dancing Academy has always been the leader of China's dance higher education lies in the close combination of talent training and academic research. The scientific research department of Beijing Dancing Academy has formulated the development plan of science and technology innovation platform in combination with the orientation of teaching and research-oriented higher education institutions and the development goal of building a world-class dance higher education institution. The plan focuses on promoting discipline construction and accelerating the cultivation of high-level innovative talents. Combining with the main contents and future development goals of discipline construction of our institute, it has developed into nine scientific research platforms after years of construction and continuous improvement since the 11th five year plan, That is, the platform of inheritance, protection, development and construction

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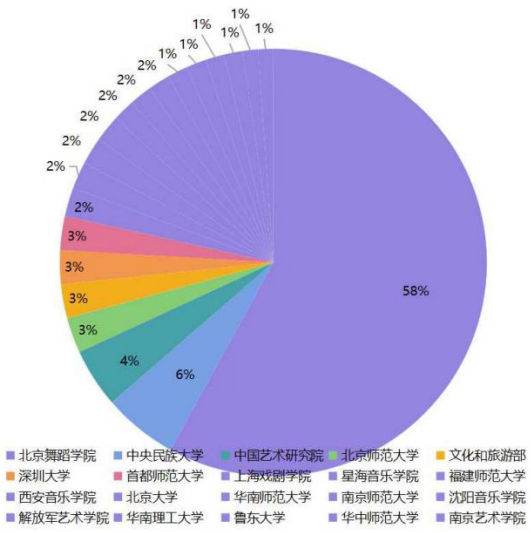
of dance culture, the platform of creation, development and construction of dance works, the platform of scientific development and application of dance human body, the platform of development and construction of dance creativity, the platform of innovation and research of dance theory, the platform of Humanities and Social Sciences and dance education management, the platform of rescue and protection of dance character information resources, and the construction of characteristic education resources database of Beijing University Set up (special subject of dance characteristic resource base), China national art inheritance and communication Collaborative Innovation Center (2011 Collaborative Innovation Center). The construction of these nine platforms is to realize the goal of promoting education and teaching, personnel training, discipline construction, art creation and serving the society through scientific research." (Deng & Tong, 2014) It can also be seen from Figure 1 that the dance professional art colleges, such as Beijing Dancing Academy, Minzu University of China College of Dance, Shanghai Theatre Academy and Nanjing University of the Arts, account for a large proportion of the publishing units, while the non-dance professional colleges and primary and secondary schools have a small proportion of the publishing. It is clear that the current research perspective of Journal of Beijing Dance Academy is mainly concentrated in the field of professional dance research.

Figure 1 Distribution type of author units



3. Author volume and high frequency author

Statistics of high frequency authors are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Statistics of high frequency authors

Number	Name	Personal volume	Total volume	Proportion
1	Yu Ping	20	20	1.26%
1	Tong Yan	12	12	0.76%
1	Tian Tian	11	11	0.70%
1	Lu Yisheng	10	12	0.63%

4	Zhang Yanjie, Wu Yan, Wang Xin, Deng Youling	9	36	2.28%
4	Qing Qing, Mu Yu, Li Chao, Mao Chen	8	32	2.04%
5	Liu Xiaozhen, Wu Haiqing, Zhang Yuan, park Yongguang, etc	7	35	2.2%
9	Liu Jian, Wansu, Jiangdong, Jinhao, etc	6	54	3.41%
15	Zhang Ling, Peng Hong, yuan he, Su ya, etc	5	75	4.74%
28	Liu Qingyi, Zhang Lin, Yang Yue, pan Li, etc	4	112	7.08%
70	Liu Liu, Ren Wenhui, Liu Jie, Dang Yuntong, etc	3	210	13.3%

According to the price's law formula: $N = 0.749\sqrt{(\eta_{max})}$ (η_{max}: the number of papers published by the most productive authors), It is calculated that: $N = 0.749\sqrt{20} = 0.749 \times 4.472 \approx 3$ That is to say: There are 139 authors with more than 3 papers as the core authors. The statistical results are shown in Table 2. There are 70 people who write 3 articles, 28 people who write 4 articles, 15 people who write 5 articles, 9 people who write 6 articles, and 17 people who write more than 7 articles. The highest number of papers was Yu Ping, with 20 papers published in 10 years for a single person, followed by Tong Yan, with 12 papers published in 10 years for a single person.

After that, the author's educational background and professional title are calculated, and the results are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3. It can be seen from Figure 2 that senior professional titles are the main population, with 57 people holding associate professor titles and 39 people holding Professor titles. It can be seen from Figure 3 that the current high-frequency authors of Journal of Beijing Dance Academy mainly have master's degree and doctor's degree, 71 have master's degree and 47 have doctor's degree. Figure 2 and figure 3 fully show that the cultivation level of Chinese dance research talents is constantly improving, especially in recent years, "the increase of master's degree and the construction of doctor's degree have opened an important channel for training high-level dance talents, and also accumulated talent resources for the further development of dance higher education." (Deng, 2018) The cultivation of high-level dance talents has led to the continuous growth of its research team and high-level research talents. The collection of old, middle and young generations, especially young people, is gradually becoming the mainstay in the field of Chinese dance research.

Figure 2 Distribution of titles of high frequency authors

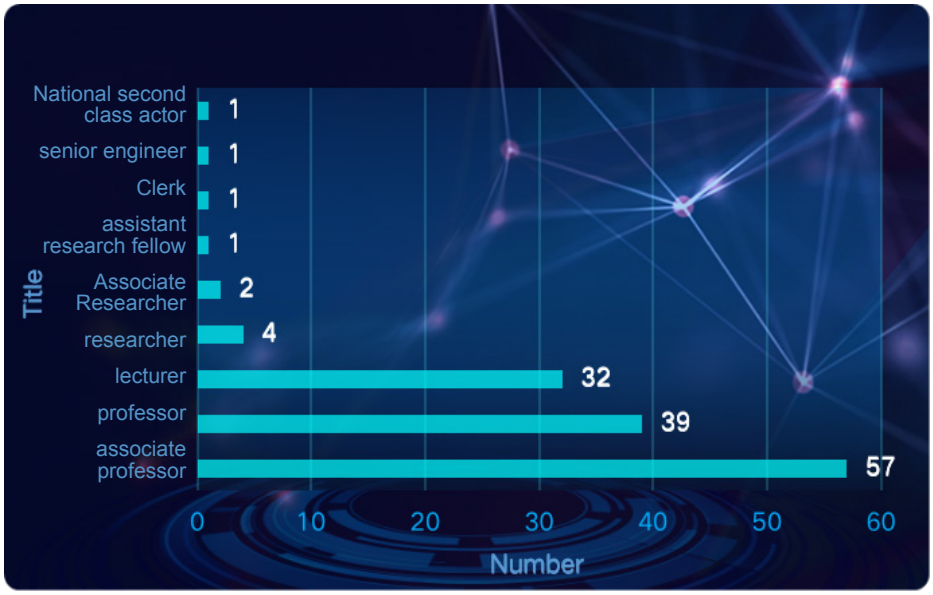


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Figure 3 Distribution of educational background of high frequency authors

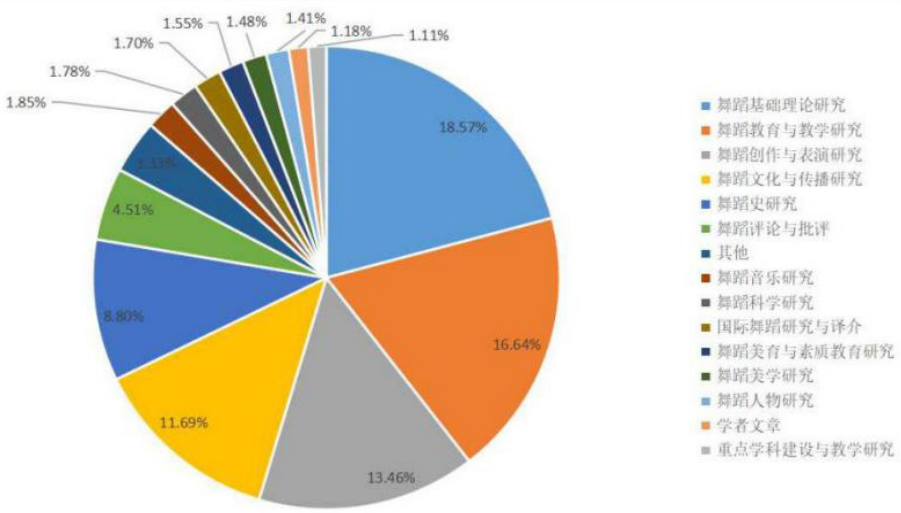


Research topics, hot spots and trend analysis

1. Analysis of main research topics

According to the columns of 1352 documents, and through the combination of similar items in the columns of Journal of Beijing Dance Academy, the results show that "basic theory research of dance", "dance education and teaching research", "dance creation and performance research", "dance culture and communication research", "dance history research" are the main themes of current dance research. Figure 4 lists the columns with more than 10 articles. It can be seen from Figure 4 that dance basic theory research and dance education and teaching research are far ahead of the rest, accounting for 18.57% and 16.64% of the total literature respectively, dance science research accounts for 1.78%, dance aesthetic education and quality education research accounts for 1.55%, and dance Aesthetics Research accounts for 1.48%. It shows that in the development of dance research, some research areas are restricted by certain conditions, which leads to insufficient research and attention. Among them, the factors restricting the development of "dance music research" are due to the lack of music courses, insufficient proportion of class hours, insufficient proportion of music teachers and the low degree of connection with dance courses (Me, 2019).

Figure 4 Distribution of dance research fields (more than 10 literatures)



2. Main research hotspots and trend analysis

Key words are the most refined expression of the author's research content. Through the analysis of key words, we can catch the research hotspot. For this reason, in order to further understand the current dance research content, and further analyze the research content of Journal of Beijing Dance Academy in the past 10 years through the literature key words cloud chart, it can be seen from Figure 5 that "Chinese classical dance", "discipline construction", "Chinese folk dance", "talent training", "dance education", "dance creation" and so on are the current dance disciplines Research hotspot. One belt, one road, and another one, is the following: 5. The cultural dissemination and the study of dance culture which follow the national policy have also become the research focus. It shows that Chinese dance research follows the development process of national policy, constantly innovates and promotes new research hot spots, truly keeps pace with the times and keeps pace with the times.

Figure 5 Key words co-occurrence of dance research content



By analyzing the frequency changes of keywords in a certain period of time, we can analyze the changes and research trends of a certain research field in a certain period of time. In this paper, CiteSpace is used to analyze the keyword emergence map of the literature, and the results are shown in Figure 6.

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Figure 6 Key words emergence map

Top 29 Subject Categories with the Strongest Citation Bursts

Subject Categories	Year	Strength	Begin	End	2010 - 2019
人才培养	2010	1.452	2011	2012	
演员	2010	3.2303	2011	2013	
美国	2010	3.2303	2011	2013	
美利坚合众国	2010	2.3961	2012	2013	
北美洲	2010	2.3961	2012	2013	
芭蕾	2010	2.2315	2012	2013	
审美特征	2010	1.9148	2012	2013	
发展	2010	2.5065	2012	2015	
意象	2010	1.9526	2013	2014	
芭蕾舞	2010	2.0798	2013	2015	
吴晓邦	2010	1.6684	2013	2014	
动作	2010	2.1721	2014	2015	
身体文化	2010	1.6988	2014	2015	
传统	2010	1.802	2014	2017	
创作	2010	2.6508	2014	2015	
现代性	2010	2.6034	2015	2016	
社区舞蹈	2010	1.483	2015	2016	
民族民间舞	2010	1.867	2016	2019	
民族舞蹈	2010	2.312	2016	2017	
传统舞蹈	2010	3.3748	2016	2019	
叙事	2010	1.7802	2016	2017	
学科建设	2010	2.1788	2016	2017	
民族舞剧	2010	1.7688	2016	2019	
仪式	2010	1.7802	2016	2017	
结构	2010	1.9789	2016	2017	
身韵	2010	2.3743	2017	2019	
舞蹈美育	2010	2.1551	2017	2019	
舞剧创作	2010	1.8442	2017	2019	
舞蹈剧场	2010	1.8783	2017	2019	

(1) Research on Chinese dance culture and its external communication.

In October 2011, in the decision of the CPC Central Committee on deepening the reform of cultural system and promoting the great development and prosperity of socialist culture adopted by the 17th CPC Central Committee, it was proposed that "the world today is in a period of great development, great change and adjustment, with the deep development of multi polarization, economic globalization, rapid development of science and technology, and various ideologies and cultures More frequent exchanges and exchanges, more prominent position and role of culture in the competition of comprehensive national strength, more arduous task of maintaining national cultural security, more urgent requirements for increasing the soft power of national culture and the international influence of Chinese culture. " After President Xi Jinping put forward “Silk Road Economic Belt” and “21st century Maritime Silk Road” cooperative initiatives in 2013, In December 2016, the Ministry of Culture issued another"One belt, one road" cultural development action plan of the Ministry of culture (2016-2020), it aims to promote one belt, one road, the other countries and regions, and to promote cultural "going out" and expand the international influence of Chinese culture (Bao, 2018). Under the influence of the "Belt and Road" policy, dance scholars began to dig deeply into Chinese dance culture to better promote the external communication of Chinese dance culture. For example, in Zhang Yuan's research on cross-cultural communication and communication of Chinese dance in Southeast Asian countries, she used the relevant principles of cross-cultural communication to explore the back of globalization through the analysis of its cross-cultural communication path, role and constraints Suggestions and strategies to promote the sustainable development of cross-cultural communication and communication of Chinese dance in Southeast Asian countries" (Zhang, 2018).

The current research focus shown in Figure 6 fully shows that after a period of cultural input and cultural imitation, China's influence in the world has become more and more prominent with the improvement of China's comprehensive national strength. Facing this situation, In the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, President Xi Jinping had a profound discussion on the social meaning with

Chinese characteristics was carried out from the perspective of culture and a high degree of system, to creatively expound the major cultural issues such as strengthening cultural self-confidence, adhering to the path of cultural development with Chinese characteristics, adhering to promoting civilized exchanges and mutual learning, and firmly mastering the party's cultural leadership." (Feng, 2020) Cultural self-confidence, cultural "going out" is "to expand the international influence of Chinese culture, enhance the competitiveness of cultural industry, shape the image of China's cultural big country, create an international environment for China's peaceful development, and further enhance the soft reality of contemporary Chinese culture through foreign cultural publicity, foreign cultural exchanges, especially foreign cultural trade, etc. during the important strategic opportunity period The cultural strategy of power" (Yang, 2009). For example, the study of the value of the national dance culture and education in the context of Internet plus (Lai & Zhang, 2009) has explored the current situation of the national dance through field investigation, and further studied how to make the national dance inherit and protect by modern technology. In his paper on the protection of traditional folk dance in the context of "intangible cultural heritage" (Piao, 2017), Mr. Park Yongguang, a Korean dance theorist in China, discussed the content, reason and method of protection of traditional folk dance.

(2) Research on dance innovation and development.

Innovation is always an important force to promote the development of a country and a nation. Only in this way can we constantly adapt to the new pattern of the world and the new environment. Many dance scholars have studied the innovation and development of dance from many aspects and dimensions, including the innovation and development of national dance (such as Zeng Huamei, Li kaipei, pan Zhitao, etc.), talent training system (such as Gao plating, Deng Youling, Yang Yang, etc.), dance creation (such as Kaohsiung, Liu Dehuan, etc.). Mr. long yinpei, a theoretical researcher of Chinese dance art, has previously expressed his view that dance should keep pace with the times, face modernization, face the world and face the future, and proposed that only "adhering to the scientific outlook on development", "people-oriented", "comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development" is the ideological and theoretical guarantee of Chinese Dance construction.

(3) Research on promoting and popularizing dance education in an all-round way and strengthening dance aesthetic education.

The development of professional dance is inseparable from the public, and the only way to develop professional dance is to cultivate the audience. Therefore, it is necessary to promote dance education, strengthen dance aesthetic education and quality education. In her on Schiller's aesthetic education and quality education dance, Wu Yan believes that "the value and significance of dance education is far from the" high, refined and sharp "dance professionals, although it is one of the core values of dance art education. Dance education is still an important way to construct the "perfect life" of ordinary individuals." (Wu, 2013) Based on Schiller's aesthetic education thought, this paper discusses the current situation, purpose and significance of dance quality education. Zhong Ning's in the paper "similarities and differences between quality education dance class and community dance" (Zhong, 2013) discusses the differences between quality education dance class and community dance in audience groups, communication channels, dance forms and purpose connotation, and discusses the common goals between them.

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Summary and Reflection

Based on the articles published in the Journal of Beijing Dance Academy in 2010-2019, the author, the publishing unit, the hot research topic and trend, and the distribution of the fund support obtained, the following points can be found:

(1) The research area is widely distributed, but there are imbalances in the development of regions and different units.

According to the analysis of the regional distribution of the first author in the Journal of Beijing Dance Academy, it is found that the current domestic dance research area is widely distributed, but the development of each region is unbalanced, and the amount of papers issued in some regions is less. It shows that the current regional distribution of dance talent training in China is uneven, and there are few high-level dance research talents in some regions. In addition, after the analysis of the author's unit type, it is found that the main focus is on Professional Dance colleges, ordinary colleges and universities as well as primary and secondary schools. It shows that the dance research in China is limited to the professional field, and the research on dance popularization needs to be improved.

(2) The research focuses on the "basic theory of dance", "dance education and teaching" and other aspects, some areas are not highly concerned.

Under the guidance of the major national strategic policies, dance research is advancing with the development of the society. "Basic theory of dance research", "dance education and teaching research", "dance creation and performance research", "dance culture and communication research" and "dance history research" have become the main themes of current dance research. The trend of dance research is to explore, protect and inherit Chinese dance culture, as well as "dance aesthetic education and quality education", "dance scientific research", "Dance Aesthetics", "dance and new media", "dance operation and management", "dance intellectual property protection".

(3) With the increase of the number of funds, the level of dance talents and dance research is on the rise.

In the past 10 years, funding for Chinese dance research has been on the rise, which fully proves that the level of Chinese dance research is improving. On the one hand, it benefits from the cultivation and construction of high echelon dance talent team in China, on the other hand, it benefits from national policies and the gradual increase of national investment in art research, such as the establishment of the National Art Fund in December 2013, which provides a new platform for dance research.

Under the guidance of new policies, Chinese dance research still has a long way to go in the course of gradual development of disciplines. There are many unknown areas that still need to be explored and studied by dance researchers. Only continuous innovation and advancing with the times can promote the development of Chinese Dance discipline better.

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