

RGC Ref. No.: UGC/FDS15/H07/14 <hr/> (please insert ref. above)

**RESEARCH GRANTS COUNCIL
COMPETITIVE RESEARCH FUNDING SCHEMES FOR
THE LOCAL SELF-FINANCING DEGREE SECTOR**

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (FDS)

Completion Report

(for completed projects only)

<p><u>Submission Deadlines:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Auditor's report with unspent balance, if any: within six months of the approved project completion date. 2. Completion report: within 12 months of the approved project completion date.
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Part A: The Project and Investigator(s)

1. Project Title

The missing link: An investigation of Moism, the School of Names, and the School of Diplomats, and their place in the history of ancient Chinese psychology

2. Investigator(s) And Academic Department(s) / Unit(s) Involved

Research Team	Name / Post	Unit / Department / Institution
Principal Investigator	Dr. Fu Wai/ Associate Professor	Department of Counselling and Psychology/ Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Co-Investigator(s)	NA	
Others	NA	

3. Project Duration

	Original	Revised	Date of RGC / Institution Approval <i>(must be quoted)</i>
Project Start Date	1 st Oct 2014	NA	NA
Project Completion Date	30 th Sep 2016	NA	NA
Duration <i>(in month)</i>	24	NA	NA
Deadline for Submission of Completion Report	30 th Sep 2017	NA	NA

Part B: The Final Report

5. Project Objectives

5.1 Objectives as per original application

1. To identify psychological constructs, empirical findings and research methods in selected pre-Qin dynasty ancient texts from Moism, the School of Names and the School of Diplomats.
2. To investigate the academic interflow among the different schools of thought in the pre-Qin dynasty on issues related to psychology.
3. To reconstruct the psychological techniques given in pre-Qin dynasty texts
4. To juxtapose Chinese systems and Western systems of psychology, charting the similarities and differences between them.

5.2 Revised objectives

Date of approval from the RGC: NA

Reasons for the change: NA

5.3 Realisation of the objectives

(Maximum 1 page; please state how and to what extent the project objectives have been achieved; give reasons for under-achievements and outline attempts to overcome problems, if any)

Within the timeframe of the research project, researcher is able to identify and illustrate important psychological concepts appear in the major texts from Moism, the School of Names, and the School of Diplomats. Realisation of the objectives are illustrated as follows,

1. To identify psychological constructs, empirical findings and research methods in selected pre-Qin dynasty ancient texts from Moism, the School of Names and the School of Diplomats.

Ancient texts including *Jing* (《經》), *Jingshuo* (《經說》), *Daqu* (《大取》), *Xiaoqu* (《小取》)(Moism), *Gongsunlongzi* (《公孫龍子》) (the School of Names) and *Guiguzi* (《鬼谷子》) (the School of Diplomats) were input into computer database (QDA miner) for textual analysis to check the linkage of a particular concept / character within text and across different texts. 34 constructs discovered in Moist texts were discovered in detail. Debates enlisted in *Gongsunlongzi* (white horse debate, cattle-horse-sheep-rooster debate, hardness and whiteness, on sign and signified, language and reality) were discussed in detail. Seven psychological training techniques, and chapters on mnemonics, lie detection, and tactics in developing social network in *Guiguzi* were discovered and reported in the 123rd Annual Convention of American Psychological Association (Toronto, Canada, 2015).

2. To investigate the academic interflow among the different schools of thought in the pre-Qin dynasty on issues related to psychology.

Debate between Moism and the School of Names (white horse debate, cattle-horse-sheep-rooster debate, hardness and whiteness, on sign and signified, language and reality)

and its significance on development in psycholinguistics, epistemology, and cognitive psychology in ancient China was illustrated and discussed in detail. How Confucian school (represented by the work of Xunzi 荀子) responded by the theory of *Zhengming* (正名, correct usage of language), and Taoist response (represented by the work of Zhuangzi 莊子) to *Gongsunlongzi*, were identified.

3. To reconstruct the psychological techniques given in pre-Qin dynasty texts

Scientific methods in Moist texts (*Jing, Jingshuo*) including hypothesis testing, refutability criteria, anti-common sensual propositions developed by the School of Names, as well as the seven psychological training techniques including voice training, attention training, guided imagery, drama, sense of humour, and skills in debating developed by the School of Diplomats, were discussed in detail in historical context of warring states China in late-Zhou dynastic era.

4. To juxtapose Chinese systems and Western systems of psychology, charting the similarities and differences between them.

Similarities between Moist propositions in *Jing* and *Jingshuo* and Alfred Adler's concept of *Gemeinschaftsgefühl* (social feeling), John Bowlby's theory of attachment (*Fen* 芬 in Moist text), Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, were juxtaposed. Illustration of chapter on cattle-horse-sheep-rooster debate in light of Jean Piaget's system of epistemology was conducted. Differences of the ancient Chinese systems in terms of epistemology, social context, and applications, were discussed in detail.

5.4 Summary of objectives addressed to date

Objectives (as per 5.1/5.2 above)	Addressed (please tick)	Percentage Achieved (please estimate)
1. To identify psychological constructs, empirical findings and research methods in selected pre-Qin dynasty ancient texts from Moism, the School of Names and the School of Diplomats.	✓	100%
2. To investigate the academic interflow among the different schools of thought in the pre-Qin dynasty on issues related to psychology.	✓	100%
3. To reconstruct the psychological techniques given in pre-Qin dynasty texts.	✓	100%
4. To juxtapose Chinese systems and Western systems of psychology, charting the similarities and differences between them.	✓	100%

6. Research Outcome

6.1 Major findings and research outcome

(Maximum 1 page; please make reference to Part C where necessary)

Texts from Moism, the School of Names and the School of Diplomats are input into a textual database for further textual analysis with software QDA miner, and findings were compared with existing interpretation of the texts. 34 constructs from Moist text *Jing* and *Jingshuo* were identified, namely *gu* (故, cause), *cheng* (成, completion), *ti* (體, total), *jian* (兼, inclusion), *zhi-cai* (知材, faculty), *nu* (慮, apperception), *qiu* (求, attention), *ji* (知, perception), *jie* (接, sensation), *miao* (貌, imagery), *zhi* (智, intelligence), *ming* (明, encoding), *zhi* (恕, cognition), *wei* (為, behaviour), *ren* (仁, benevolence), *ai* (愛, love), *fen* (芬, attachment), *er* (悞, anxiety), *dun* (慚, fear), shame (詢, pronunciation unknown), *lian* (廉, guilt), *li* (力, power), *ying* (刑, body), *sheng* (生, life), *er* (臥, sleep), *meng* (夢, dream), *yan* (然, nature), *ping* (平, calmness), *yu* (慾, desire), *e* (惡, disgust), *li* (利, feeling of joy), *hai* (害, feeling of discomfort), *zhi* (治, satisfaction), *nanbei* (南北, degree of satisfaction) Also, Moist notion of hypothesis testing (*bi* 必, Entry 52), notion on refutability (*kefei*, 可誹, 180) were also identified and discussed in context of scientific findings reported in Moist texts. Findings support the hypothesis that Moism is the root of Chinese naturalism and was active in adopting psychological constructs to explain social phenomena and human relationship. Report of the findings related to Moism is submitted to Journal of Indigenous Counselling Psychology (attachment 1) for its special issue in ancient Chinese psychology, and was presented in International Seminar on Indigenous Counselling Psychology (Sun Moon Lake, Taiwan, 2016). Application of Moist psychological constructs in modern critical psychology was illustrated in the symposium on history of psychology (CS26-03) in the 31st International Congress in Psychology (Yokohama, Japan, 2016).

Gongsunlongzi, which was attacked as a form of sophism in ancient Chinese intellectual scene, is revised and deciphered in light of epistemology and psycholinguistics. The most important finding of this study is the discovery of Gongsunlongzi's theory on concept formation, and it's represented by the arguments in the cattle-horse-sheep-rooster debate. Similarity of the argument in comparison to Jean Piaget's late work *Reason* (2006) in free conjunction (p.q) (the rooster argument) and obligated conjunction ($AB \rightarrow A, p.q > p$) (the cattle-sheep argument), is discovered and illustrate in detail. Report of the findings related to the School of Names is submitted to Journal of Indigenous Psychology for is special issue in ancient Chinese psychology (attachment 2), and is presented in International Seminar on Indigenous Counselling Psychology (Sun Moon Lake, Taiwan, 2016). Application of ideas from the School of Names in modern critical psychology was illustrated in the symposium on history of psychology (CS26-03) in the 31st International Congress in Psychology (Yokohama, Japan, 2016).

Discovery of psychological techniques in *Guiguzi*, which was often misunderstood as superstition or Taoist texts, was discussed and illustrated in light of historical context in training of spies and diplomats in warring states China in late Zhou dynasty (476BC-221BC). Techniques were represented with symbols of seven creatures (dragon, tortoise, snake, bear, bird, tiger, and fish) and included training on voice (dragon), attention (tortoise), guided imagery (snake), drama (bear), sense of humor (bird), tactics in debating (tiger), and tactics in escaping (fish). *Guiguzi* is a repository of psychological techniques in ancient China, which is one of the earliest record in psychological techniques in the world. The finding is reported in oral presentation session of the 123rd American Psychological Association Annual Convention (Toronto, Canada, 2015) and International Seminar on Indigenous Counselling Psychology (Sun Moon Lake, Taiwan, 2016). Reports of the findings is submitted to Journal of Indigenous Psychology for is special issue in ancient Chinese psychology (attachment 3).

6.2 Potential for further development of the research and the proposed course of action (*Maximum half a page*)

This study delineated scope of psychological research mentioned in Moist texts, Gongsunlongzi, and Guiguzi. Ideas of methodology from Moism and the School of names, which represented the vital elements in reexamination of social institutions and common sense discourses in ancient Chinese intellectual scene, could be vitalized and applied to critical psychology in modern indigenous psychology movement. The study clarified misunderstanding in deciphering of texts in Moism, Gongsunlongzi, and Guiguzi, and provide important record of ancient endeavours in psychological research.

Potential course of action includes re-evaluation of Chinese intellectual scene including the work from Xunzi (荀子) in Confucianism, and psychological techniques in *Guiguzi* could be developed into new indigenized training manual in assertiveness training. Findings of this study could also be integrated into a textbook in history of ancient Chinese psychology, which will be useful in the future curriculum in the teaching of history of psychology.

7. Layman's Summary

(*Describe in layman's language the nature, significance and value of the research project, in no more than 200 words*)

This project reexamined ancient Chinese texts from Moism (*Jing* 經, *Jingshuo* 經說, *Daqu* 大取 and *Xiaoqu* 小取), the School of Names (*Gongsunlongzi* 公孫龍子) and *Guiguzi* (鬼谷子). These texts were previously regarded as abstruse and mysterious texts, and were largely misunderstood. With the textual analysis facilitated by computer software, relationships of terminologies were reinvestigated. 34 psychological constructs were identified in Moist text *Jing* and *Jingshuo*, and this led to the discovery of early notions of hypothesis testing in scientific research. The five debates in *Gongsunlongzi* (white-horse is not a horse, signs and signified, cattle-horse- sheep- rooster debate, hardness and whiteness debate, and language and reality debate) were illustrated and juxtaposed to Moist texts and modern psychological theories on epistemology (e.g. from Jean Piaget). Seven psychological techniques were identified and illustrated in *Guiguzi*, which included training in voice, attention, guided imaginary, drama, sense of humour, debate tactics, and strategies in escaping. The discovery of psychological techniques provided momentums for development of indigenized assertiveness training programs. Findings generated from this project are beneficial to teaching of history of psychology in local and international contexts.

Part C: Research Output**8. Peer-Reviewed Journal Publication(s) Arising Directly From This Research Project**

(Please attach a copy of the publication and/or the letter of acceptance if not yet submitted in the previous progress report(s). All listed publications must acknowledge RGC's funding support by quoting the specific grant reference.)

The Latest Status of Publications				Author(s) (denote the corresponding author with an asterisk*)	Title and Journal / Book (with the volume, pages and other necessary publishing details specified)	Submitted to RGC (indicate the year ending of the relevant progress report)	Attached to this Report (Yes or No)	Acknowledged the Support of RGC (Yes or No)	Accessible from the institutional repository (Yes or No)
Year of Publication	Year of Acceptance (For paper accepted but not yet published)	Under Review	Under Preparation (optional)						
		✓		FU, W.	墨家《經》 《經說》與 本土諮商心理學的結連 (article submitted to <i>Journal of Indigenous Counseling Psychology</i> for 2018 special volume on indigenous psychology)	No	Yes (attachment 1)	Yes	YES
		✓		FU, W.	名家《公孫龍子》對本土心理學的啟示 (article submitted to <i>Journal of Indigenous Counseling Psychology</i> for 2018 special volume on indigenous psychology)	No	Yes (attachment 2)	Yes	YES
		✓		FU, W.	縱橫家對本土心理培訓的啟示 (article submitted to <i>Journal of Indigenous Counseling Psychology</i> for 2018 special volume on indigenous psychology)	No	Yes (attachment 3)	Yes	YES

9. Recognized International Conference(s) In Which Paper(s) Related To This Research Project Was / Were Delivered

(Please attach a copy of each conference abstract)

Month / Year / Place	Title	Conference Name	Submitted to RGC <i>(indicate the year ending of the relevant progress report)</i>	Attached to this Report <i>(Yes or No)</i>	Acknowledged the Support of RGC <i>(Yes or No)</i>	Accessible from the institutional repository <i>(Yes or No)</i>
8/ 2015 Toronto Canada	The School of Diplomats (445--221 B.C.) and Its Place in the History of Ancient Chinese Psychology	The 123 rd American Psychological Association Annual Convention 2015 (oral presentation)	Yes (2015)	Yes (attachment 4)	Yes	Yes
7/2016/ Yokohama Japan	Ancient-history, critical history, and the creation of a psychology underground in Hong Kong	The 31 st International Congress of Psychology 2016 (contributed symposium)	No	Yes (attachment 5)	Yes	Yes
8/2016/ Sun Moon lake Taiwan	Inspiration from Moist text Jing (《經》, The Script) and Jingshuo (《經說》, The Annotation) to Indigenous counselling psychology	International Seminar on Indigenous Counselling Psychology 2016 (oral presentation)	No	Yes (attachment 6)	Yes	Yes
8/2016 Sun Moon lake Taiwan	The School of Names and its Implication to Indigenous Psychology	International Seminar on Indigenous Counselling Psychology 2016 (oral presentation)	No	Yes (attachment 7)	Yes	Yes
8/2016 Sun Moon lake, Taiwan	The School of Diplomats and its implication to modern Indigenous psychology of training and coaching	International Seminar on Indigenous Counselling Psychology 2016 (oral presentation)	No	Yes (attachment 8)	Yes	Yes

10. Whether Research Experience And New Knowledge Has Been Transferred / Has Contributed To Teaching And Learning

(Please elaborate)

Findings generated from this study are included in the syllabus of history of psychology (course code PSY207), an undergraduate course in BSS(PSY) curriculum in Hong Kong Shue Yan University). Discussion on hypothesis testing and critical thinking in light of Moist text is also included in the course Research methods in psychology for Master of Social Sciences in Psychology (course code PSY206P) and Research methods in counselling psychology for Master of Social Sciences in Counselling Psychology program (course code CP516).

11. Student(s) Trained*(Please attach a copy of the title page of the thesis)*

Name	Degree Registered for	Date of Registration	Date of Thesis Submission / Graduation
NA	NA	NA	NA

12. Other Impact*(e.g. award of patents or prizes, collaboration with other research institutions, technology transfer, teaching enhancement, etc.)*

The project and presentation in the 123rd Annual Convention of American Psychological Association (Toronto, Canada, 2015) and the 31st International Congress of Psychology 2016 (Yokohama, Japan, 2016) led to collaboration with Dr. Yasuhiro Igarashi (Yamano College of Aesthetics in Tokyo) and Prof. Thomas Teo (York University) on a book proposal to Palgrave's (Springer) new book series on indigenous psychology (commenced in 2018), and collaboration with Dr. Athanasios Marvakis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki) in annual review of critical psychology (volume on German critical psychology) in light with application of indigenous ideas in critical psychology.

13. Public Access Of Completion Report*(Please specify the information, if any, that cannot be provided for public access and give the reasons.)*

Information that Cannot Be Provided for Public Access	Reasons
NA	NA