

# Research on the Combination of Marxism and Traditional Chinese Philosophy from the Ideological Field

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**Abstract.** In view of the discussion of the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field, it is necessary to seek the compatibility with Marxism in the traditional Chinese philosophical culture, and then consolidate the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field in the combination with the traditional Chinese philosophical culture, so as to realize the consolidation of the position of Marxism in the ideological field. This paper first analyses the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field, then analyses the Marxist thought in the traditional Chinese philosophical culture, and finally elaborates the idea of consolidating the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field by the traditional Chinese philosophical culture.

**Keywords:** Marxism; ideology; Chinese traditional philosophy.

## 1. The Guiding Position of Marxism in the Field of Ideology

Ideology plays an instructive role in ideology. Its core is belief and belief. Every society has its own guiding ideology. Marxism embodies the guiding ideology of the Communist Party of China and the people, and guides the development direction of ideology. Therefore, consolidating the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field of our country and constantly playing the leading role of Marxist ideology is not only a theoretical issue, but also a practical issue, a value and belief issue.

In terms of ideological connotation, Marxism has absolute qualifications and qualifications, namely "rights", which play a leading and leading role in the ideological discourse system. At the same time, in the current complicated contest and game in the ideological field, Marxism should play a decisive role in attraction, cohesion and dominance, and can provide the core ideological resources for the socialist discourse system with Chinese characteristics from multiple levels.

At the philosophical and cultural level, Marxist ideology, in the form of cultural ideology and ideological theory, has gained extensive cultural consensus and value recognition among the people. It is the guiding position of establishing Marxist ideology from bottom to top, and has been consolidated and developed in the political field. Through mass cultural education, we can enhance the soft power of contemporary Chinese culture and promote the development of cultural industry, which makes Marxism have Chinese characteristics, national characteristics, practical characteristics and characteristics of the times. Understanding the cultural connotation and value concept of Marxism from the integration of philosophical, cultural and political fields has won the approval and approval of the people. "If ideology can be accepted by the broad masses, it will produce a strong spiritual force to achieve the social and economic and political goals of classes or groups. Therefore, the ruling class or group will have an important task to make ideology acceptable to the masses.

Only the ideology deeply rooted in the hearts of the people can truly occupy a guiding position in the ideological field. Therefore, Marxist ideology also needs to be widely disseminated, closely related to the daily life and inner world of the people, and recognized and approved by the people at the value and cultural levels. The main channels for the people to acquire the mainstream ideas and values transmitted by the ideological field of the Party and the state are mainly through schools, networks, television media, mobile phones, cultural books and periodicals, etc. Then, we adopt the way that the people are willing to accept to explain and disseminate Marxism, so that the Marxist ideology can be integrated into the daily life of the people, resulting in more cultural identity, value identity and political identity.

## **2. Marxist Thought in Chinese Traditional Philosophical Culture**

After thousands of years of accumulation, reflecting the crystallization of the wisdom of the Chinese nation, Chinese traditional philosophy and culture have spread for thousands of years. Its tremendous social appeal and cohesion impel it to be a long-term spiritual driving force on the way forward for the people of all nationalities in China, and also lay the ideological foundation for national unity and national unity.

In Chinese traditional philosophy and culture, there are many ideas that are consistent with Marxist thought. For example, the tradition of dialectical thinking, the unity of knowledge and practice, the people-oriented thought and the ideal of Datong in Chinese traditional philosophy and culture are in line with the materialist dialectics, the mass line and the combination of theory with practice in Marxist thought.

Materialism and dialectics conceived in Chinese traditional philosophical culture provide necessary conditions for the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field. After numerous times of development, Chinese traditional philosophical culture has remarkable national and epochal characteristics. It integrates world outlook, values, knowledge, emotional identity and ideological and moral norms, deeply melts into the blood of every descendant of the Chinese nation, and is widely accepted.

From the ideal of Datong pursued by Chinese people for generations to Li Dazhao's view of history of the Yi people, his thought of respecting the will of the people and governing the world by doing nothing undoubtedly coincides with the Marxist Communist ideal. The Traditional People-oriented Thought of "people are precious, society is second, monarch is light" to the mass line of "everything is for the masses, everything depends on the masses" and "from the masses, to the masses" corresponds to the Marxist "concept of mass history".

Because of China's long-standing tradition of materialism and dialectical method, the advanced intellectuals in China are easy to accept the influence of Marxism, so that the Communist Party of China can consciously regard Marxist philosophy as its own world outlook and methodology, and the broad masses of Chinese people are easy to realize that Marxism is their own life through the dissemination of advanced intellectuals. The significance of living and thinking. Of course, the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field needs to be inherited through criticism of traditional Chinese culture, especially traditional philosophy, so that it has distinct Chinese characteristics and the style and form of the Chinese nation.

## **3. Major Contents of Marxism in Chinese Traditional Philosophical Culture**

### **3.1 The Significance of Marxist Theory of Social and Cultural Development.**

This paper mainly studies three surpluses of Marxist social and cultural development theory: dialectical negation of western traditional social and cultural development thought in criticism; overall advantages of western modern social and cultural development theory in opposition; and critical absorption of Chinese traditional social and cultural development thought in localization.

### **3.2 The Main Problems Faced by the Theory of Social and Cultural Development of Sinicized Marxist ideology in Contemporary Times.**

Starting with the study of consolidating the guiding position of Marxism in the field of ideology in the combination of traditional Chinese philosophy and culture, this paper mainly demonstrates from the following aspects: the independent choice of the road of globalization and cultural development, the prominence and main manifestation of the problem of multicultural agitation in our country, and the dominance of multicultural agitation on our socialist ideology. Challenges and influences, multi-cultural agitation to adhere to the socialist ideology of the dominant countermeasures. Combining with traditional Chinese philosophy and culture, we should consolidate the guiding position of Marxism in the field of ideology and study the basic way of contemporary innovation of theory. The basic question is what is the possible mode, the best mode and the feasible

mode of the development of the guiding position of contemporary society, especially contemporary Chinese Marxism in the ideological field; the starting point is the objective fact that the development of contemporary society and culture is unbalanced in the world and contemporary China and the value pursuit of social equity; the overall goal is to achieve harmony in the value game between culture and the world and China. Development. From the non-cooperative (zero-sum) game in cultural development and cooperative (positive-sum) game in cultural development. Analysis of the ultimate realization of value game in cultural development may have value overcoming, value win-win and value loss, and of course we should try to avoid value loss, reduce unnecessary value overcoming, and strive for value win-win.

### **3.3 The Main Content of the Research and Innovation of Consolidating the Guiding Position of Marxism in the Ideological Field in the Combination of Traditional Chinese Philosophy and Culture.**

Five unifications of social and cultural development have been constructed: the unification of scientific development and value progress, the unification of China's development and world progress, the unification of individual development and social progress, the unification of material life development and spiritual life progress, the unification of regional free development and public integration progress; new breakthroughs have been made in the philosophical methodology of social and cultural development, which is the concept of harmonious development. The overall scientific cognitive method, which combines overall planning with concrete measures, constructs a new countermeasure system in the design of social and cultural development. The countermeasure system is comprehensive and thorough in thinking, effective in action and remarkable in effect. Consolidating the guiding position of Marxism in the field of ideology in the combination of traditional Chinese philosophy and culture, the possibility, reality and inevitability of new theory and practice innovation in the great practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the logical consistency between the concept of social and cultural development and Marxist theory of social development.

## **4. Consolidating the Guiding Position of Marxism in the Ideological Field in the Combination of Traditional Chinese Philosophy and Culture**

The combination of Marxism and Chinese traditional philosophy and culture is a long-standing and new problem, and the path of their combination is the core issue.

Marxism and Chinese traditional philosophical culture are intrinsically connected. Traditional philosophical culture provides ideological education resources for the popularization of Marxism. The integration of Marxism and Chinese traditional philosophy and culture is very necessary. As for the topic of philosophical culture, conflicts arise between different philosophical cultures, each taking its advantages and absorbing advanced philosophical culture. At the same time, the consistency and complementarity between Marxism and Chinese traditional philosophy and culture also provide a basis for their combination. On the one hand, their similarities in material outlook, dialectics, epistemology, historical outlook and social ideal make them different but not fundamentally opposed to each other. On the other hand, Chinese traditional philosophy and culture enriches and develops Marxism in terms of perception, Subject Cultivation and philosophy of life.

Marxism must combine traditional culture and realize nationalization in order to be more easily accepted and mastered by the general public. It should be flexibly understood and applied by the Chinese people's own cultural psychology and thinking mode. Excellent traditional philosophical culture can promote the development of Marxism, so that it has the Chinese style and style that the Chinese people like, and the more Marxist. More and more people have gained vigor and broad consensus.

In a word, we should explore the ways and means of value game in social and cultural development, consolidate the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field in the combination of traditional Chinese philosophy and culture, and start from two aspects: non-cooperative (zero-sum) game in cultural development and cooperative (positive-sum) game in cultural development. Analysis of the

ultimate realization of value game in cultural development may have value overcoming, value win-win and value loss, and of course we should try to avoid value loss, reduce unnecessary value overcoming, and strive for value win-win.

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