
Media In China China In The Media Processes Strat

Digital Media in Urban China
The Political Economy of News in China
Wanghong as Social Media Entertainment in China
Television Regulation and Media Policy in China
Media, Market, and Democracy in China
Investigative Journalism in China
The Power of the Internet in China
China's Media Go Global
China's Media, Media's China
Social Media in Industrial China
Media and Society in Networked China
China Reporting
China's Window on the World
China and the Global Media Landscape
The Chinese Media
Power, Money, and Media
The Politics of Chinese Media
Changing Media, Changing China
The Internet, Social Media, and a Changing China
Media Commercialization and Authoritarian Rule in China
Development Report on China's New Media
Queer Media in China
Media in China, China in the Media
Engaging Social Media in China
Two Billion Eyes
Mass Media in China
Cyber-nationalism in China
Freedom of the Press in China
China's Media in the Emerging World Order
The Contentious Public Sphere
Chinese Soft Power
China's Media, Media's China
Media Politics in China
Reporting China in Africa
New Media for a New China
Discourse, Politics and Media in Contemporary China
The Fog of Censorship
China's Media and Soft Power in Africa

Media in China

Popular Media, Social Emotion and Public Discourse in Contemporary China

Media In China China In The Media Processes Strat

Downloaded from qr.bonide.com by guest

JADON MELENDEZ

Digital Media in Urban China Routledge

New Media for a New China is a timely introduction to the current state of the mass media in China and its growing role in the 21st Century global communication system. Brings together an international cast of scholars to analyse the diverse roles of China's media, covering all the major industries (advertising, newspapers, broadcasting, magazines, film, TV, PR). Considers the position of China's media in the middle of the country's tremendous social, economic and political changes. Explores the concept of the 21st century as "China's Century" because of the nation's unprecedented growth.

The Political Economy of News in China University of Illinois Press
Using interviews, newspaper articles, online texts, official documents, and national surveys, Lei shows that the development of the public sphere in China has provided an unprecedented forum for citizens to organize, influence the public agenda, and demand accountability from the government.

Wanghong as Social Media Entertainment in China Legend Press Ltd

Processes, Strategies, Images, Identities

Television Regulation and Media Policy in China Oxford University Press

After three and a half decades of economic reforms, radical changes have occurred in all aspects of life in China. In an authoritarian society, these changes are mediated significantly through the power of language, carefully controlled by the political elites. Discourse, as a way of speaking and doing things, has become an indispensable instrument for the authority to manage a fluid, increasingly fragmented, but highly dynamic and yet fragile society. Written by an international team of leading scholars, this volume examines socio-political transformations of contemporary Chinese society through a systematic account, analysis and assessment of its salient discourses and their production, circulation, negotiation, and consequences. In

particular, the volume focuses on the interplay of politics and media. The book's intended readership is academics and students of Chinese studies, language and discourse, and media and communication studies.

Media, Market, and Democracy in China Routledge

As part of its 'going out' strategy, China is using the media to promote its views and vision to the wider world and to counter negative images in the US-dominated international media. China's Media Go Global, the first edited collection on this subject, evaluates how the unprecedented expansion of Chinese media and communications is changing the global media landscape and the role of China within it. Each chapter examines a different dimension of Chinese media's globalization, from newspapers, radio, film and television, to social media and journalism. Topics include the rise of Chinese news networks, China Daily as an instrument of China's public diplomacy and the discussion around the growth of China's state media in Africa. Other chapters discuss entertainment television, financial media and the advertising market in China. Together, this collection of essays offers a comprehensive evaluation of complex debates concerning the impact of China on the international media landscape, and makes a distinctive addition to Chinese media studies, as well as to broader global media discourses. Beyond its primary readership among academics and students, China's Media Go Global is aimed at the growing constituency of general readers, for whom the role of the media in globalization is of wider interest.

Investigative Journalism in China Routledge

"China Reporting documents the gathering of American journalists, diplomats and China scholars, "old China hands" all, who met in 1982 to discuss their experience in China. In 1982, a group of reporters and diplomats who had been in China between 1930 and 1950 met in Scottsdale, Ariz., to discuss press coverage of events in those years. Among them were John Hersey, John Fairbank and Annalee Jacoby Fadiman. These excerpts from the conference transcript suggest that those attending generally praised what they perceived to be their objectivity and ability to overcome censorship. MacKinnon, who teaches at Arizona State,

and Friesen, an engineer, are less laudatory, pointing out that the inability of most Americans in China during that crucial period to speak the language rendered them incapable of discerning popular sentiment."--From Publishers Weekly.

The Power of the Internet in China Routledge

Despite persistent pressure from state censors and other tools of political control, investigative journalism has flourished in China over the last decade. This volume offers a comprehensive, first-hand look at investigative journalism in China, including insider accounts from reporters behind some of China's top stories in recent years. While many outsiders hold on to the stereotype of Chinese journalists as docile, subservient Party hacks, a number of brave Chinese reporters have exposed corruption and official misconduct with striking ingenuity and often at considerable personal sacrifice. Subjects have included officials pilfering state funds, directors of public charities pocketing private donations, businesses fleecing unsuspecting consumers - even the misdeeds of journalists themselves. These case studies address critical issues of commercialization of the media, the development of ethical journalism practices, the rising specter of "news blackmail," negotiating China's mystifying bureaucracy, the dangers of libel suits, and how political pressures impact different stories. During fellowships at the Journalism & Media Studies Centre of the University of Hong Kong, these narratives and other background materials were fact-checked and edited by JMSC staff to address critical issues related to the media transitions currently under way in the PRC. This engaging narrative gives readers a vivid sense of how journalism is practiced in China. --David Bandurski is a scholar at the University of Hong Kong's China Media Project, a research and fellowship initiative of the Journalism & Media Studies Centre. Martin Hala has taught journalism at the Universities in Prague and Bratislava. -

China's Media Go Global Springer

The prevailing consumerism in Chinese cyberspace is a growing element of Chinese culture and an important aspect of this book. Chinese bloggers, who have strongly embraced consumerism and tend to be apathetic about politics, have nonetheless demonstrated political passion over issues such as the Western

media's negative coverage of China. In this book, Jiang focuses upon this passion - Chinese bloggers' angry reactions to the Western media's coverage of censorship issues in current China - in order to examine China's current potential for political reform. A central focus of this book, then, is the specific issue of censorship and how to interpret the Chinese characteristics of it as a mechanism currently used to maintain state control. While *Cyber-Nationalism in China* examines fundamental questions surrounding the political implications of the Internet in China, it avoids simply predicting that the Internet does or does not lead to democratization. Applying a theoretical approach based on the Foucauldian notion of governmentality, the book builds on current scholarship that has attempted to move beyond examining the dynamics of the socio-cultural and -political use of new media technologies. Instead, this book's more intricate theoretical approach does not only accommodate the kind of liberal (apolitical or political) use observed on the Internet in China, but indicates that desires for political change, such as they are, are implicitly embedded in the relationship between China's online communities and state apparatus - noting, however, that the latter claims total governance over the Internet in the name of the people.

[China's Media, Media's China](#) Routledge

In the last decade, the Chinese media have imposed themselves in the global arena and have started to become a reference point, in business and cultural terms, for other national media systems. This book explores how the global media landscape was changed by this revolutionary trend, and why and how China is now playing a key role in guiding it. It is, on the one hand, a book on how the Chinese media system continues to take inspiration and to be shaped (or remapped) by American, European and Asian media companies, and, on the other, a volume on the ways in which recent Chinese media's "going out" strategy is remapping the global media landscape. Organised into two sections, this book has eight chapters written by American, Chinese and European scholars. Focusing on different markets (such as the movie industry, the press, broadcasting, and the Internet), different regions and different actors (from Donald Trump to the Tanzania-Zambia Railway to journalists), this book provides a fresh interpretation on the main changes China has brought to the global media landscape.

Social Media in Industrial China Columbia University Press
Stockmann argues that the consequences of introducing market forces to the media depend on the institutional design of the state.

[Media and Society in Networked China](#) Hong Kong University Press

This is a collection of seven essays on media and society in China translated from the leading Chinese-language journal *Open Times*. Authored mostly by scholars based in China, this volume offers a panoramic view on contemporary Chinese thoughts regarding media industries in a rapidly transforming society, especially the central role played by digital media such as Internet and smart phone. The book consists of three parts: (a) socialist media, transformed; (b) critical events and public interests; and (c) Internet, grassroots and social movements. Together they reflect a wide range of views - left, right, and center - on the past, present, and future of media reform and social transformation in China today.

[China Reporting](#) Wydawnictwo UJ

"This book examines different forms and practices of queer media, that is, the films, websites, zines and film festivals produced by, for and about LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer) people in China in the first two decades of the twenty-first century. It traces how queer communities have emerged in urban China and the pivotal role that community media have played in the process. It also explores how these media shape community cultures and perform the role of social and political activism in a country where queer identities have only recently emerged and explicit forms of social activism are under serious political constraints. Importantly, because queer media is "niche" and "narrowcasting" rather than "broadcasting" and "mass communication", the subject compels a rethinking of some often-taken-for-granted assumptions about how media relates to the state, the market and individuals. Overall, the book reveals a great deal about queer communities and identities, queer activism and about media and social and political attitudes in China"--

China's Window on the World Springer

Media, Market, and Democracy in China is an astonishingly close look at the intertwining nature of the Communist Party and the news media in China, how they affect each other, and what the

future might hold for each. How do market forces influence the media in China? How does the Party both introduce and try to contain the market's influence? How do commercial imperatives both accommodate and challenge Party control? To answer these and other questions, Yuezhi Zhao interviewed a wide range of scholars, media administrators, and media professionals. During five months in China in 1994 and 1995, she monitored media content, carried out extensive documentary research in Beijing, and held off-the-record meetings with Chinese media insiders. The first study of its kind to trace the Chinese print and broadcast media from the 1920s to 1996, this work will be must reading for students of journalism, mass communications, political science, and China studies, as well as for media and business professionals and policy makers who need to understand what's happening to China and its mass media.

China and the Global Media Landscape Lexington Books

In Chinese, the term *wanghong* refers to creators, social media entrepreneurs alternatively known as KOLs (key opinion leaders) and *zhuo* (showroom hosts), influencers and micro-celebrities. *Wanghong* also refers to an emerging media ecology in which these creators cultivate online communities for cultural and commercial value by harnessing Chinese social media platforms, like Weibo, WeChat, Douyu, Huya, Bilibili, Douyin, and Kuaishuo. Framed by the concepts of cultural, creative, and social industries, the book maps the development of *wanghong* policies and platforms, labor and management, content and culture, as they operate in contrast to its non-Chinese counterpart, social media entertainment, driven by platforms like YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and Twitch. As evidenced by the backlash to TikTok, the threat of competition from global *wanghong* signals advancing platform nationalism.

The Chinese Media Westview Press

Western commentators have often criticized the state of press freedom in China, arguing that individual speech still suffers from arbitrary restrictions and that its mass media remains under an authoritarian mode. Yet the history of press freedom in the Chinese context has received little examination. Unlike conventional historical accounts which narrate the institutional development of censorship and people's resistance to arbitrary repression, this book is the first comprehensive study presenting the intellectual trajectory of press freedom. It sheds light on the

transcultural transference and localization of the concept in modern Chinese history, spanning from its initial introduction in 1831 to the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. By examining intellectuals' thoughts, common people's attitudes, and official opinions, along with the social-cultural factors that were involved in negotiating Chinese interpretations and practices in history, this book uncovers the dynamic and changing meanings of press freedom in modern China. *Power, Money, and Media* University of Adelaide Press

Since the early 1990s the media and cultural fields in China have become increasingly commercialized, resulting in a massive boom in the cultural and entertainment industries. This evolution has also brought about fundamental changes in media behaviour and communication, and the enormous growth of entertainment culture and the extensive penetration of new media into the everyday lives of Chinese people. Against the backdrop of the rapid development of China's media industry and the huge growth in social media, this book explores the emotional content and public discourse of popular media in contemporary China. It examines the production and consumption of blockbuster films, television dramas, entertainment television shows, and their corresponding online audience responses, and describes the affective articulations generated by cultural and media texts, audiences and social contexts. Crucially, this book focuses on the agency of audiences in consuming these media products, and the affective communications taking place in this process in order to address how and why popular culture and entertainment programs exert so much power over mass audiences in China. Indeed, Shuyu Kong shows how Chinese people have sought to make sense of the dramatic historical changes of the past three decades through their engagement with popular media, and how this process has created a cultural public sphere where social communication and public discourse can be launched and debated in aesthetic and emotional terms. Based on case studies that range from television drama to blockbuster films, and reality television programmes to social media sites, this book will be of great interest to students and scholars of Chinese culture and

society, media and communication studies, film studies and television studies.

The Politics of Chinese Media Cambridge Scholars Publishing

This book offers an analytical account of the consensus and contestations of the politics of Chinese media at both institutional and discursive levels. It considers the formal politics of how the Chinese state manages political communication internally and externally in the post-socialist era, and examines the politics of news media, focusing particularly on how journalists navigate the competing demands of the state, the capital and the urban middle class readership. The book also addresses the politics of entertainment media, in terms of how power operates upon and within media culture, and the politics of digital networks, highlighting how the Internet has become the battlefield of ideological contestation while also shaping how political negotiations are conducted. Bearing in mind the contemporary relevance of China's socialist revolution, this text challenges both the liberal universalist view that presupposes 'the end of history' and various versions of China exceptionalism, which downplay the impact of China's integration into global capitalism.

Changing Media, Changing China Cambridge University Press

China is challenging the mighty behemoths, Google and Facebook, and creating alternative New Media. 750 million people are active on its Social Mediascape and there are a billion mobile phones deploying the innovative apps with which the Chinese conduct their lives. Though late starters, already four of the world's leading New Media companies are Chinese. China's old media - television, newspapers, radio - challenge the established powers which were long thought unassailable, such as CNN and BBC. Produced in many languages on every continent, they are re-defining the agenda and telling the story in China's way, with not just news and documentary series but also entertainment. The world's biggest manufacturer of TV drama is now making its stories for export. China's Media tells you why and how. It investigates the Chinese media, their strengths and weaknesses and how they are different. from the West. This detailed and

comprehensive guide aims to showcase their immense variety and diversity, and demonstrates how they came to be a powerful new force in the media world.

The Internet, Social Media, and a Changing China Routledge

Scholar and journalist contributors explore the rapidly evolving conditions of political communication in China. Issues considered include the bureaucratization of media control; how ideology and professional roles affect both scholarly and journalistic thought in China; how the media has been used in the service of the regime; how the Cold War has shaped the picture Westerners have of China; and challenges faced by US journalists in China. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Media Commercialization and Authoritarian Rule in China Rowman & Littlefield

Introducing the concept of state-sponsored platformization, this volume shows the complexity behind the central role the party-state plays in shaping social media platforms. The party-state increasingly penetrates commercial social media while aspiring to turn its own media agencies into platforms. Yet state-sponsored platformization does not necessarily produce the Chinese Communist Party's desired outcomes. Citizens continue to appropriate social media for creative public engagement at the same time that more people are managing their online settings to reduce or refuse connection, inducing new forms of crafted resistance to hyper-social media connectivity. The wide-ranging essays presented here explore the mobile radio service Ximalaya.FM, Alibaba's evolution into a multi-platform ecosystem, livestreaming platforms in the United States and China, the role of Twitter in Trump's North Korea diplomacy, user-generated content in the news media, the emergence of new social agents mediating between state and society, social media art projects, Chinese and US scientists' use of social media, and reluctance to engage with WeChat. Ultimately, readers will find that the ten chapters in this volume contribute significant new research and insights to the fast-growing scholarship on social media in China at a time when online communication is increasingly constrained by international struggles over political control and privacy issues.