

# The Triple Logic of the Construction of Chinese Path to Modernization Discourse System in the New Era

Yong cao<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>(College of Marxism, Anhui University of Finance and Economics, China)

**ABSTRACT :** Chinese path to modernization is the latest achievement of the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Constructing the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization is an important task to develop the theory of Chinese path to modernization in the new era. From the perspective of discourse value, the construction of discourse system of Chinese path to modernization can provide discourse support for refuting the discourse challenge of western society on Chinese path to modernization, provide discourse support for building a good image of Chinese path to modernization, and provide discourse assistance for the realization of the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. From the perspective of discourse history, the discourse of Chinese path to modernization has gone through different historical stages, such as revolution, construction, reform and the new era. From the perspective of discourse practice, the construction of Chinese path to modernization discourse system highlights the effective interaction between the mass practice of crossing the river by feeling the stones and the party practice of top-level design. The discourse value reflects the flag raising and orientation function of the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization. The discourse history reflects the gene setting function of the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization. The discourse practice reflects the fledgling and newborn function of the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization. The construction of the three dimensions of the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization helps to enhance the discourse confidence of the modernization of the society with Chinese characteristics and promote the construction of a socialist modern power.

**Keywords:** New era; Chinese path to modernization; Discourse system

---

**Project support:** 2019 Anhui Social Science Planning Project: Xi Jinping's micro propagation research on socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era (AHSKY2019D047)

The Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Significant Achievements

---

and Historical Experience of the Party's Centennial Struggle adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee pointed out that the centennial struggle of the CPC had a profound impact on the process of world history. "The Party led the people to successfully walk out of the path of Chinese path to modernization, created a new form of human civilization, and expanded the way for developing countries to modernization." [1]. Chinese path to modernization is a leading discourse symbol put forward by the CPC at the intersection of history and the future. It is a great "discourse revolution". As a new theoretical concept, it needs in-depth discussion from multiple fields and perspectives, among which the construction of discourse system is a composite research perspective. This paper explores the discourse system construction of Chinese path to modernization from the three dimensions of discourse value, discourse history and discourse practice.

### **I. . Holding Flag and Orientation: the Logic of Discourse Value in the Construction of Chinese path to modernization Discourse System**

Building discourse advantage is a fundamental requirement for a country to stand tall among the world's ethnic groups, and it is also a necessary path and inevitable choice for a political party to remain invincible. At present, the construction of the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization is of crucial value in refuting the discourse challenge of the western society on Chinese path to modernization, providing discourse support to build a good image of Chinese path to modernization, and providing discourse assistance to achieve the goal of the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Significant Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party's Centennial Struggle adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee pointed out that the centennial struggle of the CPC had a profound impact on the process of world history. "The Party led the people to successfully walk out of the path of Chinese path to modernization, created a new form of human civilization, and expanded the way for developing countries to modernization." [1]. Chinese path to modernization is a leading discourse symbol put forward by the CPC at the intersection of history and the future. It is a great "discourse revolution". As a new theoretical concept, it needs in-depth discussion from multiple fields and perspectives, among which the construction of discourse system is a composite research perspective. This paper explores the discourse system construction of Chinese path to modernization from the three dimensions of discourse value, discourse history and discourse practice.

#### **1.1 Provide discourse support to refute the discourse heckling of western society on Chinese path to modernization**

Due to historical reasons, some Western capitalist countries have taken the lead in entering the ranks of modern countries, thus forming monopolistic advantages in economic, military, and technological modernization. With the first-mover advantage of modernization, they have mastered and monopolized the discourse power on a series of issues such as what modernization is and how to achieve modernization, and vigorously promote "cultural hegemonism", Forcing other countries to accept the "ideal type" of modern countries constructed by them, advocating that only economic privatization and political election democracy can bring about

modernization, and arbitrarily believing that westernization is the only template for modernization.

The road of Chinese path to modernization is different from that of the West through long-term exploration. It has achieved two miracles of rapid economic development and long-term social stability, and created a new form of human civilization. This modernization road with distinctive independent characteristics undoubtedly challenges the western modernization hegemonic theory, and further brings spiritual anxiety and concern to western politicians. In order to address the challenges posed by China's rise to Western modernization theory, the United States and Western countries have misunderstood the path of China's modernization from different perspectives. Firstly, by abstractly elevating the Western modernization path to a universal model of modernization, they promote the uniqueness of the Western modernization model. The second is to deliberately discredit the development path of Chinese path to modernization, slander Chinese path to modernization as "neocolonialism" and "new bureaucratic capitalism", publicize the threat of China's modernization development to other countries, hinder the spread of Chinese style modern discourse in western society, and protect its hegemony of modern discourse.

### **1.2 Provide discourse support to refute the discourse heckling of western society on Chinese path to modernization**

Due to historical reasons, some Western capitalist countries have taken the lead in entering the ranks of modern countries, thus forming monopolistic advantages in economic, military, and technological modernization. With the first-mover advantage of modernization, they have mastered and monopolized the discourse power on a series of issues such as what modernization is and how to achieve modernization, and vigorously promote "cultural hegemonism", Forcing other countries to accept the "ideal type" of modern countries constructed by them, advocating that only economic privatization and political election democracy can bring about modernization, and arbitrarily believing that westernization is the only template for modernization.

The road of Chinese path to modernization is different from that of the West through long-term exploration. It has achieved two miracles of rapid economic development and long-term social stability, and created a new form of human civilization. This modernization road with distinctive independent characteristics undoubtedly challenges the western modernization hegemonic theory, and further brings spiritual anxiety and concern to western politicians. In order to address the challenges posed by China's rise to Western modernization theory, the United States and Western countries have misunderstood the path of China's modernization from different perspectives. Firstly, by abstractly elevating the Western modernization path to a universal model of modernization, they promote the uniqueness of the Western modernization model. The second is to deliberately discredit the development path of Chinese path to modernization, slander Chinese path to modernization as "neocolonialism" and "new bureaucratic capitalism", publicize the threat of China's modernization development to other countries, hinder the spread of Chinese style modern discourse in western society, and protect its hegemony of modern discourse.

### **1.3 Provide discourse support to refute the discourse heckling of western society on Chinese path to modernization**

Due to historical reasons, some Western capitalist countries have taken the lead in entering the ranks of modern countries, thus forming monopolistic advantages in economic, military, and technological modernization. With the first-mover advantage of modernization, they have mastered and monopolized the discourse power on a series of issues such as what modernization is and how to achieve modernization, and vigorously promote "cultural hegemonism", Forcing other countries to accept the "ideal type" of modern countries constructed by them, advocating that only economic privatization and political election democracy can bring about modernization, and arbitrarily believing that westernization is the only template for modernization.

The road of Chinese path to modernization is different from that of the West through long-term exploration. It has achieved two miracles of rapid economic development and long-term social stability, and created a new form of human civilization. This modernization road with distinctive independent characteristics undoubtedly challenges the western modernization hegemonic theory, and further brings spiritual anxiety and concern to western politicians. In order to address the challenges posed by China's rise to Western modernization theory, the United States and Western countries have misunderstood the path of China's modernization from different perspectives. Firstly, by abstractly elevating the Western modernization path to a universal model of modernization, they promote the uniqueness of the Western modernization model. The second is to deliberately discredit the development path of Chinese path to modernization, slander Chinese path to modernization as "neocolonialism" and "new bureaucratic capitalism", publicize the threat of China's modernization development to other countries, hinder the spread of Chinese style modern discourse in western society, and protect its hegemony of modern discourse.

## **II. . Gene Coagulation: The Historical Logic of Discourse in the Construction of Chinese path to modernization Discourse System**

History is the highland where new ideas and discourse are nurtured, and any discourse system with vitality and influence arises and develops from the soil of history. The discourse system of Chinese path to modernization was formed in the arduous exploration and practice of the basic issues of what modernization is, how to achieve it, and how to interact with foreign modernization in different periods of revolution, construction, reform, and the new era. The development of the discourse system of "modernization" is bound to constantly reach new heights in the effective interaction with the history of modernization.

### **2.1 The rudiments of Chinese path to modernization discourse in the revolutionary context**

Under the background that war and revolution have become the theme of the times, solving the problem of China's national independence has become the primary problem. Simple theoretical criticism and discourse debate cannot solve the problem of China's national independence. Under this special background of the times,

the discourse of Chinese path to modernization has become one of the urgent demands to solve the problems of the times. The discourse expression of Chinese path to modernization in this period has two characteristics.

First, the main goal of Chinese path to modernization discourse: national independence. For any country, national independence is an important prerequisite and guarantee for promoting the construction of a modern country. Under the oppression and bondage of semi colonialism and semi feudalism, the realization of China's modernization goal must overturn various obstacles created by old forces such as imperialism, feudalism and bureaucracy, establish the People's Republic of China, and create necessary conditions for the realization of Chinese path to modernization. In other words, the CPC realizes that the root of China's decline lies in the backward productivity, and taking the road of Chinese path to modernization is the fundamental way to develop productivity. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, Mao Zedong emphasized that "to overthrow Japanese imperialism, there must be industry; to ensure the consolidation of China's national independence, industrialization is necessary".

Second, the focus of Chinese path to modernization discourse: military modernization. In the context of revolution and war as the theme of the times, the focus of the CPC's modernization discourse must be military modernization. The leaders of the Communist Party of China with Mao Zedong at the core clearly pointed out that China's military equipment is inferior to that of the enemy. Therefore, "the completeness of the military system", "the flexibility of military tactics", "the progressiveness of weapons and equipment" and other words emphasizing military modernization are often emphasized in the meetings of the CPC. In May 1938, Mao Zedong pointed out in his book "On Enduring War" that "reforming the military system cannot do without modernization." [8] Without a strong military, there is no guarantee of revolutionary victory.

The discourse of saving the nation and the people with the core of "independence, freedom, democracy and unity" is the core of the discourse expression of Chinese path to modernization in this period. It runs through the New Democracy Revolution and provides a solid historical basis, practical basis, direction guarantee and good discourse communication environment for the construction of the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization [9].

## **2.2 The Development of Chinese path to modernization Discourse System in the Context of Construction**

The founding of New China has completely changed the political nature of China's modernization drive. The leadership of the CPC and the establishment of the socialist system have opened a new situation of Chinese path to modernization., The various social elements that have differentiated in China's modernization process are not fixed and unchanging, but are in a state of metabolism. The modernization discourse during this period has the following characteristics.

First, the discourse goal of Chinese path to modernization: modernization independently. In order to answer the new question of how to build socialism in China, whose economy and culture are relatively backward, the CPC people formed a highly conscious sense of self-reliance from the specific situation at that time. It is an important principle of Chinese path to modernization to choose the road of modernization independently [10]. In response

to the imperialist blockade and suppression of New China, Mao Zedong proposed that on the economic front, we must adhere to the principle of self-reliance and independently engage in industry, agriculture and the technological revolution. Mao Zedong emphasized the importance of economy and technology multiple times. He pointed out that "if we do not strive to completely change the situation where China's economy and technology are far behind those of imperialist countries in the coming decades, it is inevitable to be beaten". We should "try to use advanced technology and build China into a socialist modernized strong country in a short historical period" [11].

The second is the discourse focus of Chinese path to modernization: four modernizations. Starting the process of national modernization from economic modernization is not only a need to change the backwardness of the country's economy, but also a universal law for countries around the world to achieve modernization. The environment of modernization construction has an important impact on the evolution of the elements of modernization discourse. Proceeding from the basic national conditions of China's "one poor, two white", the CPC led the Chinese people to actively explore the "second combination" of Marxism and China's specific reality. On the basis of inheriting the "modernization discourse" of the New Democracy revolution, the modernization discourse with the "four modernizations" as the core has gradually formed. In 1954, Zhou Enlai proposed at the first session of the First National People's Congress to build a "strong modern industry, modern agriculture, modern transportation industry, and modern national defense" [12]. In the practice of socialist construction, Mao Zedong made different modifications and improvements to the specific composition and discourse expression of the "Four Modernizations". In 1964, Zhou Enlai officially used "modern science and technology" to replace "modern transportation industry" in the Report on the Work of the Government of the Third National People's Congress. With the continuous deepening of modernization construction, the discourse system of the "Four Modernizations" centered on the four elements of "modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defense, and modern science and technology" has been preliminarily established. The "Four Modernizations" refer to the Chinese plan for achieving modernization based on China's characteristics. The establishment of this discourse system reflects the good wishes and unremitting pursuit of CPC for the realization of national prosperity and rejuvenation, and lays an important theoretical foundation for the development of Chinese path to modernization discourse during the reform period.

### **2.3 The Continuous Development of the Discourse System of Chinese path to modernization in the Context of Reform**

With the shift of the focus of the Party and the state's work to economic construction, the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization has been constantly improved in new practice. In different historical periods, the discourse of Chinese path to modernization has different contents and goals. Adhering to the principle of "following one's own path and building socialism with Chinese characteristics" is an important achievement drawn from the experience of the thirty years since the founding of the People's Republic of China. During this period, the construction of the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization focused on major issues such

as the primary stage of socialism and the essence of socialism, and scientifically formulated a series of issues such as modernization development strategy, development impetus, and development guarantee in line with the national conditions. During this period, modernization discourse had two characteristics.

First, the discourse goal of Chinese path to modernization: socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics. After the reform and opening up, the CPC restarted the journey of pursuing modernization and began a new exploration of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics. How to achieve the four modernizations is a major issue facing the Party and the country. Deng Xiaoping proposed to carry out modernization construction based on China's national conditions. The CPC attaches particular importance to the interpretation of the "four modernizations" from the perspective of the socialist system, linking the "four modernizations" with the discourse of "the leadership of the Party", "the dominant position of public ownership", "common prosperity", and strengthening the political and institutional attributes of this discourse. At the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Deng Xiaoping emphasized the need for "two pronged efforts and both pronged efforts" in socialist modernization construction, reflecting the expansion of the field of modernization construction. In 1987, Deng Xiaoping proposed in "China can only follow the socialist road" that "our ideal is socialist modernization". The modernization of socialism with Chinese characteristics is not a sudden whim of Communist Party leaders such as Deng Xiaoping, but has profound practical considerations, mainly based on social science reflection on the socialist path of the Soviet Union and systematic summary of experience during the socialist construction period. The institutional design in terms of ownership structure, distribution methods, and history of opening-up clearly reflects Chinese characteristics.

The second is the discourse focus of Chinese path to modernization: the strategic arrangement of Chinese path to modernization. Strategic issues are important issues related to the development of the country. The CPC, starting from China's national, party and world conditions, makes different strategic arrangements to achieve the goal of modern construction in line with China's reality. The strategic arrangement of Chinese path to modernization not only reflects the Party's ambition, but also reflects the Party's spirit of seeking truth from facts. In 1987, the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China formulated the "three step" development strategy for modernization construction. From the perspective of economic construction, the time for achieving "modernization" has been postponed until the mid-20th century, when "basic modernization" is achieved, that is, a socialist modernized country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, and civilized. A clear timetable and roadmap for Chinese path to modernization. The 15th National Congress of the Communist Party of China further refined the third strategic goal and proposed three phased goals, abbreviated as the "New Three Steps". The modernization discourse of "Three Steps", "New Three Steps", and "Two Centenaries" outlines the goals of struggle, points out the new direction of modernization construction, and ensures the correct development direction of socialism. The realization of the goal of transforming from underdeveloped socialism to developed socialism cannot be achieved without the planned and step-by-step progress of modernization construction, especially by adhering to the basic line of "one center, two basic points".

#### **2.4 The discourse system of Chinese path to modernization is constantly improving in the context of the new era**

In the new era, fundamental and historic changes have taken place in the cause of the Party and the state. This change has never happened before in Chinese history. The main social contradictions are an important basis for judging the historical position. In the new era, major changes must also take place in the main social contradictions. Our society has entered a new stage of development. The new era provides a practical basis and development impetus for the construction of Chinese path to modernization discourse. The discourse construction of Chinese path to modernization should actively respond to new problems and contradictions in the new development stage. Modernization is a comprehensive social transformation, and only through coordinated promotion in various fields can we avoid the "short board effect" of modernization. The discourse of Chinese path to modernization in the overall layout of "economic construction, political construction, cultural construction, social construction and ecological civilization construction" is an innovation and development of the overall layout of "four in one". The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed a new strategy of "two stages" for the development process of socialist modernization in the new era, making the modernization development strategy more specific and practical. The essential requirements of Chinese path to modernization and the major principles of building a socialist modern country are the important contents of the discourse of building Chinese path to modernization in the new era. These new statements and new assertions profoundly reflect the development process of the CPC's construction of Chinese path to modernization discourse from imperfection to perfection, and the change of value orientation from object centered to human centered, giving Chinese path to modernization discourse a new connotation and realizing a new realm of theoretical development.

Modernization "is by no means an unchanging term or a spontaneous, passive, and natural process, but a dynamic and developmental process that requires the Party and the masses to work hard to achieve. The specific historical tasks at different stages endow "modernization" discourse goals and discourse expressions with different connotations. These discourse discussions of "modernization" at different stages not only reflect the consistency of the CPC's pursuit of the goal of modernization, but also reflect the innovation to achieve the goal of modernization.

### **III. New Life: The Logic of Discourse Practice in the Construction of Chinese path to modernization Discourse System**

The construction of any ideological and theoretical discourse system cannot be separated from a rich and colorful practical foundation. The development of the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization is based on the road of Chinese modernization and its practice. The economic foundation determines the superstructure. We must examine the development logic and pattern of the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization from the long-term practice of China's socialist modernization. The discourse system



construction that is divorced from practice must be a castle in the air and cannot explain many connotations and characteristics of the discourse of Chinese path to modernization. The primary problem of modernization is the problem of people. From the perspective of discourse practice subject, the construction of Chinese path to modernization discourse system comes from the combined force of the mass practice of crossing the river by feeling the stones and the party practice of top-level design.

### **3.1 Mass Practice of Crossing the River by Feeling Stones**

The intelligence, wisdom, and great practice of the people are the profound source of the continuous development of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The important feature of the theory of "crossing the river by feeling the stones" is to encourage the general public to boldly explore and innovate. Crossing the river by feeling the stones is like feeling the laws. We fully tap into the innovative spirit of people from different social classes and regions, draw on the theoretical and practical achievements they have gained in innovative practice, gather the wisdom and resilience of the masses, and promote the continuous achievement of socialist modernization construction.

The essential attribute of Chinese path to modernization is the people, and the people are the practice subject of Chinese path to modernization. An important way to cross the river by feeling the stones is to be good at exploring the conditions of China's modernization through decentralization experiments and policy experiments, and choose a development path suitable for Chinese path to modernization. It is not blindly copying foreign modernization experiences or abstract theories, with the aim of exploring solutions to development problems.

The household contract system in China's rural reform is created by farmers and stimulates their enthusiasm for labor. Zhang Huamei from Wenzhou received her first business license for individual businesses. For individual businesses such as Zhang Huamei, the liberalization of individual businesses has brought about the full release of market vitality and the flow of various factors. Zhejiang Yiwu has created a world-renowned development miracle through the development of small commodities, and "chicken feathers for sugar" is a manifestation of the courage of Yiwu people to explore and do practical things. Under the influence of reform and opening up, some researchers from scientific research institutions around Zhongguancun dared to venture into the market and establish different types of technology enterprises. These technology enterprises centered around Zhongguancun gradually developed into national independent innovation demonstration zones, becoming the engine of China's technological innovation, and achieving the world-renowned "China Silicon Valley".

From implementing the household contract responsibility system, developing the non-public economy, to reforming the economic system, the introduction of every major policy and the implementation of measures all stem from the practice and exploration of the masses. Many major policies in China's modernization development reflect the innovation and creativity of the people, as well as their wishes and requirements.

At different stages of development, Chinese path to modernization faces a series of highly complex problems and challenges from home and abroad. These challenges are intertwined and complex, and most of them are

highly political and risk linked. It is very important to overcome these different risks and challenges and play the role of the masses as historical creators.

### **3.2 Political Party Practice in Top Design**

Promoting Chinese path to modernization is the historical responsibility and mission of the CPC. Chinese path to modernization is carried out under the leadership of the CPC, and the CPC is the top designer of Chinese path to modernization. As far as the construction of the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization is concerned, both the goal of modernization, the design of modernization steps and the implementation path of modernization are carried out under the leadership of the Party.

From the perspective of history and reality, theory and practice, the exploration and formation of Chinese path to modernization discourse cannot be separated from the top-level design of the CPC. The CPC is a typical Marxist mission oriented party. Based on a strong sense of mission, it constantly deepens its understanding of the laws of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics, and makes top-level design and efforts to promote Chinese path to modernization.

For the decision-makers and leaders of a country's modernization policy and modernization process, they must have strong strategic thinking abilities, be able to update policies with the times, scientifically adjust top-level designs, assess the situation, and promote modernization with a more holistic and systematic perspective.

In terms of the goal of modernization and the top-level design of targeted poverty alleviation. Under the leadership of the Party, China has adhered to its own path and explored a path of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics that is different from both the Soviet style modernization and the modernization of Western countries, And from the perspective of people's living standards, it has constructed the phased goal discourse of Chinese path to modernization, such as "food and clothing - well-off - overall well-off - all-round well-off". In short, the discourse of Chinese path to modernization has enriched and developed in the scientific top-level design, and has realized the leapfrog development of China's modernization cause.

The phased goal of poverty alleviation discourse is the embodiment of the top-level design of Chinese path to modernization in the field of people's livelihood. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese government has always attached great importance to alleviating and eradicating poverty. In April 1994, the State Council proposed a county-level regional poverty alleviation strategy targeting poverty-stricken counties. In June 2001, the State Council proposed a gradual transition from a regional poverty alleviation development targeting poverty-stricken counties to a village level regional poverty alleviation strategy targeting poverty-stricken villages. In November 2011, the State Council proposed key poverty alleviation for 14 concentrated and contiguous areas. In December 2013, the General Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee The General Office of the State Council emphasizes the need to establish a precise poverty alleviation mechanism, identify the impoverished population, and achieve the goal of "supporting true poverty". In November 2015, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held a meeting emphasizing the basic strategy of targeted poverty alleviation and targeted poverty alleviation, and

resolutely winning the battle against poverty. From the top-level design of the national poverty alleviation goals, it can be seen that the focus of poverty alleviation work is constantly shifting from solving the economic income problems of the disadvantaged to achieving the comprehensive construction of a moderately prosperous society. From the poverty alleviation plan to the poverty alleviation development outline, and then to the poverty alleviation campaign, from poverty-stricken counties, poverty-stricken villages and other regions to gradually develop poverty alleviation and development exploration to target the impoverished population as the target for poverty alleviation [17]. The research report of the World Bank points out that compared to other developing countries and even some developed countries, the historic achievements of China's market economy have benefited more from China's sound and powerful top-level design capabilities.

The empirical understanding gained from mass practice provides a basis for the top-level design and decision-making deployment of the government. At the same time, the constantly emerging new problems in mass practice are forcing government departments to change their thinking and introduce corresponding policies to adapt to the development situation. The mass practice of crossing the river by feeling the stones and the government practice of strengthening top-level design are not only not contradictory, but also complementary.

#### **IV. Conclusion:**

The unprecedented changes in the world today are accelerating, and discourse interaction and game play have become an inevitable trend. The discourse construction of Chinese path to modernization is not achieved overnight, but is in the process of continuous development. Studying the construction of discourse system of Chinese path to modernization from the perspective of discourse value logic is conducive to refuting the discourse attacks of western countries, providing discourse guidance for the cause of building a powerful socialist modern country, exploring the development context of discourse of Chinese path to modernization from the perspective of discourse historical logic, and clarifying a series of issues such as where the discourse of Chinese path to modernization came from, where it is now, and where it will go. From the logic of discourse practice, it is an important experience of China's modernization construction and a magic weapon for China's economic and social construction to study the effective interaction between political party practice and mass practice in the construction of the discourse system of Chinese path to modernization, and give play to the practical initiative of the two subjects.

#### **Reference:**

- [1.] Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the significant achievements and historical experience of the Party's centennial struggle [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2021:64
- [2.] Xiao Zhengjun, Yang Fengcheng. On the Historical Generation, Realistic Construction and Future Outlook of the Discourse System of "Chinese path to modernization" [J] Journal of China University of Mining and Technology (Social Science Edition), 2022 (06): 5
- [3.] Adhering to the correct direction, innovating methods and means to improve the guidance of news and public opinion dissemination [N]. People's Daily, 2016-02-20 (01)

- [4.] Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Party History and Literature Research Institute: "Selected Important Documents Since the 19th National Congress" (middle) [M]. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2021: 81
- [5.] Selected Works of Jiang Zemin: Volume 3 [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2006:267
- [6.] Mao Zedong's Collected Works: Volume 3 [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1996:146
- [7.] Central Literature Research Office of the Communist Party of China, Central Archives. Selected Important Documents Since the Founding of the Communist Party of China: Volume 15 [M]. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2011.445
- [8.] Yan Miaomiao. Multi dimensional thinking on discourse construction of Chinese path to modernization [J] Journal of Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (Social Sciences Edition), 2023 (01): 7
- [9.] Chen Jinlong Narration of the Law of Chinese path to modernization [J] Chinese University Social Sciences, 2022 (3): 18-24
- [10.] Mao Zedong Collection: Volume 8 [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1999: 340-341
- [11.] Chronicle of Zhou Enlai (1949-1976) (Volume I) [M]. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 1997:413
- [12.] Deng Xiaoping. Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping: Volume 3 [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1993.1
- [13.] Deng Xiaoping. Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping: Volume 3 [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1993.209
- [14.] Li Haiqing. Marxist Mission oriented Party and Chinese path to modernization -- An Analytical Perspective Based on the New Era [J]. Gansu Social Sciences 2022 (04): 3
- [15.] Mo Guanghui. Precision Poverty Alleviation: Endogenous Changes and Governance Breakthroughs in China's Poverty Alleviation Development Model [J]. Research on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics, 2016 (02). 74