

Exploring the Importance of Modern Literature Research for the Development of Chinese Literature

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Abstract

With the development of The Times, many scholars have gradually refined the research period of Chinese literature, and gradually separated the study of modern literature from the study of ancient literature and modern and contemporary literature, and become a relatively independent research field. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the study of modern literature has presented a new development trend on the basis of the continuation and inheritance of the research path of the 20th century. The literary research circle attaches great importance to the combing and study of modern literary thoughts, which provides reference for the transformation study of contemporary aesthetics. Encouraging achievements have been made in the recognition and interpretation of the works of major writers, the sorting out and study of modern literary thoughts, and the review and summary of the research achievements of predecessors. This paper aims to simply sort out many problems in the field of modern literature, so as to obtain the significance worthy of further research and exploration in the academic circles.

Keywords

Modern Literature in the 21st Century; Frontier Trends; The Development of Literature.

1. Foreword

Generally, in academic circles, the time period of modern literature was from the First Opium War in 1840 to the eve of the May 4th Movement in 1919, and this period was the gestation period of the modern Chinese literature. Most of the literary works that appeared during this period show that Chinese literature wants to bid farewell to the old traditional literature and pursue the new modern literary situation. For example, the first publication of New Novel magazine in 1902 provided an important position for the creation practice and theoretical discussion of new novels.

In modern times, China suffered from imperialist aggression, the traditional self-sufficient small-scale peasant economy was broken, and the long-term feudal system was impacted. The imperialist aggression "on the one hand prompted the disintegration of Chinese feudal society and the capitalist factors in China, turning a feudal society into a semi-feudal society; but on the other hand, they brutally ruled China and turned an independent China into a semi-colonial and colonial China." At the same time, the Chinese people also gradually realized the growing decline of the Chinese Empire, and began to spontaneously explore a new way to save the country. The peasant class fought a series of arduous revolutionary struggles against imperialism and feudalism, such as the Taiping Uprising and part of the landlord class began to reject traditional Confucianism and learn modern knowledge of the West. In this context, literary works, as a product of the ideology determined by the social basis, could be expected during this period. Generally speaking, most of the modern literary creation is the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolutionary literature based on patriotism. Even if there is the traditional literature that maintains the feudal rule, it has changed and developed under the influence of the new situation.

With the gradual deepening of Chinese literature research, more and more scholars begin to pay attention to the significance and value of modern literature. The study of modern literature has gradually separated from the study of ancient Chinese literature or the study of modern and contemporary Chinese literature, forming a relatively independent field of Chinese literature research. Since the 21st and 21st century, the research of modern literature has presented a new development trend on the basis of the continuation and inheritance of the research path of the 20th century. Now, the research situation of modern literature since the 21st century is sorted out as follows.

2. Rerecognition and Interpretation of the Works of Major Writers

In the 21st century, the academic circle still has a strong research interest in the writers' works of modern literature, and the study and interpretation of the writers' works is still one of the key contents of this period. We are pleased to see that, compared with the past, the academic circle has made a new cognition and interpretation of the works of modern literary writers, tried to reposition them, and achieved gratifying research results. For example, a series of scholars began to study the Tongcheng school writer Mei Zengliang (1786-1856). Among them, scholar Tai Honghong believes that "the prose creation and propositions of Mei Zengliang and even the whole Tongcheng School have made a systematic summary, combining and new development of traditional prose, and have a lot of inspiration for new literature, so we should give a correct evaluation". Scholars Wei Xiaohong, Liu Chunrui and Zhang Wei believed that Mei Zengliang's development in the Tongcheng School and its role in promoting the development of ancient Chinese prose. "Mei Zengliang strictly adhered to the 'family law' of Tongcheng, and at the same time absorbed the strengths of Liu Zongyuan and the light of the ancient Chinese prose, becoming the leader of the Tongcheng School after Yao Nai and the representative of the Tongcheng School in the Jiaqing period". "Mei Zengliang's leading position in the capital ancient literature circle is promoted by the time, geographical location, and people, the rise of the world style of study, 'Yao men disciples' is the longest life, this is the time; Tongcheng ancient prose to expand, this is the geographical location; the elegant collection of Mei Zengliang and the capital, is the people". "Mei Zengliang's deep return to 'literati' is not only to continue the Tongcheng School, but also a call for the traditional literati's integrity and indomitable quality". However, scholar Shen Li stated in the Study of Mei Zengliang that "Mei Zengliang is a writer with great achievements and creative personality in Tongcheng School, and has had a great influence on the development and dissemination of Tongcheng School, but scholars have always done very few special studies on him. Moreover, these studies are limited to local. As for Mei Zengliang's literary achievements, he focuses on prose creation; for his literary theory, he often only pays attention to the aspects of 'due to time' and 'seeking truth', but also needs to study his overall literary inheritance, development and his special position in Tongcheng School". These academic research results focus on the representative writers of modern literature, and use the methods of historical data analysis and character textual research to find and outline the life track of the writers in the vast sea of literature records, trying to eliminate the false and preserve the true and restore the historical truth, and give the writers a new position in literary history.

In addition to the study of the representative writers, many scholars have also studied the modern works. For example, the scholar Ou Lijun studies the prose of Tongcheng School, "watching the development of Tongcheng School and the renewal and change of Tongcheng School in modern times from the 'economy', during which Zeng Guofan's economic view has a unique contribution to this prose; the comparison between two kinds of classics and Tongcheng School 'Zhongxing' has positive significance to the modernization of prose". Scholar Li Yi's research on the View of Ancient Prose, "Mr. Wang Wenluo selected the ancient prose of the Qing

Dynasty and compiled the continuation of Ancient Prose to make up for the deficiency of ancient Prose, which only included ancient prose before the Ming Dynasty."Continuing the View of Ancient Prose" focuses on the excellent works of Tongcheng school ancient prose writers, which fully reflects the origin, sect and development line of ancient prose in the Qing Dynasty. However, due to the feudal traditional ideas, the collection also included some content of the dross articles ". Scholars Tian Wei to the study of "zhuangzi", "Wang Xianqian and zhuangzi solution in tongcheng sent case study, can intuitively present tongcheng sent the study of the trinity, and can see the tongcheng sent this group in the research ideas, and enrich the people to Wang Xianqian and understanding of tongcheng sent". Scholar Liu Shen's study of Zhao Binglin's ancient prose, " Zhao Binglin was influenced by traditional education since childhood, followed the fengZhu Neo-Confucianism, and adhered to the core values of Tongcheng School. Zhao Binglin's study and inheritance of Tongcheng school literary theory are embodied in the combination of meaning, textual research and rhetoric. The most glorious place in his ancient Chinese is that his pursuit of practical use and reflects the social reality " []. Scholar Zhao Yongjie's study on the Collection of JiangTing, " Huang Jue zi is an important figure in modern Chinese history. During the reign of Daoguang, he held the concept of harmony between Han and Song Dynasties and convened several "collections" of JiangTing, which lasted for more than ten years."JiangTing Ya Collection" deepened the communication between sinologists, Song scholars and scholars, influenced each other, further diluted the estrangement between the Han and Song dynasties, promoted academic exchanges and development, and promoted the spread of the world consciousness, with a far-reaching influence ". These research results are based on literary works as the research core, comprehensive use of text interpretation, historical research and other techniques to conduct detailed analysis of the works so as to get a new understanding. These research results either focus on exploring and sorting out the classic works ignored by predecessors or repositioning the literary history value of the works, which enrich the research results of this period.

3. Attach Great Importance to the Sorting Out and Study of Modern Literary thought

Since the beginning of the new century, the literary research circle has attached great importance to the sorting out and research of modern literary thoughts, and a large number of commendable research results have appeared. For example, scholar Yuan Jin's study on the historical view of Traditional Chinese literature " The traditional historical view of Chinese literature has undergone extremely important changes in modern times. This paper wants to sort out this change and summarize the transformation of the traditional history view of Chinese literature from tradition to the acceptance of western influence. From Gong Zizhen's "inversion theory" to the Zhou brothers' "evolution theory", this paper summarizes the literary history view of various schools in the late Qing Dynasty, and points out how they stepped on the shoulders of their predecessors to make their own changes and achieve new achievements ". Scholar Wang Haitao's research on the modern transformation of Chinese traditional aesthetics, " The trend of Chinese aesthetics at the turn of the century has attracted the attention of many researchers. Indeed, in the new century, the study of Chinese aesthetics should have a new beginning. As we groped forward, the exploration of Chinese aesthetics at the turn of the last century is worth thinking about. What has changed is the big context of culture, and what has not changed is the theme of transformation. This paper tries to clarify the difference between Liu Xizai and Wang Guowei's aesthetic thoughts from the case analysis. At the same time, combined with the investigation of aesthetic history, explore the reasons, foundation and process of Wang Guowei's aesthetic transformation. The author hopes that the study of this paper can provide some reference for the transformation study of contemporary

aesthetics ". Scholar Liu Yi's study of the literary thoughts of scholars in the middle of the Qing Dynasty, " This paper studies the literary thoughts of scholars in the middle of the Qing Dynasty, which has not been valued by literary historians in the past. Under the background of academic and literary era, through in-depth mining and detailed analysis, we believe that the scholars of qing dynasty in the qing dynasty literary thought history has extremely important position, they deeply perceive the "Confucian intellectual" rise of time spirit, is to form and shape the qing dynasty literature thought of one of the basic forces. In this paper, this paper mainly completed two tasks, one is to solve the problem, the other is to explain the basic research position, attitude and research method of this paper ". Scholar Sun Fuxuan Research on the Changes of the Qing Dynasty " This paper adopts the theoretical framework of vertical and horizontal combination. On the one hand, the paper sorts out the historical evolution process of the fu theory of the Qing Dynasty from the vertical, and analyzes its relationship with the study and other poetry and prose theories, as well as the promotion and interaction with the ideology and culture of the Qing Dynasty. Through the macro grasp of the Qing Dynasty, the author tries to deeply investigate the development and evolution of fu thought in the past three hundred years, analyze the influence of social psychology, literati mentality and literary ideological trend on the development of fu from the perspective of culture, and explore the relationship between fu and other contemporary styles. And the basis, observation as its theoretical background of literature and cultural phenomenon in the qing dynasty, for the qing dynasty literary theory and the comprehensive interpretation of ancient literary theory provides an important observation point and frame of reference, for the qing dynasty literature, aesthetics, theory, history and cultural history of enlightenment case " [] papers from different levels on the occurrence of modern literary thought and changes.

These research results or detailed analysis induction from the author case representative of modern literature literature and literary ideas, or describe the outline of the development of modern literary thought, explore the origin of its development, or the literature of modern literary schools and other periods, other schools of literary ideas comparative analysis. These research results have a great role in enriching the research of modern literature, and also play a role in creating and guiding the research of later generations.

4. Attention to Review and Summarize Previous Research Achievements

At this stage, the study of modern literature also paid attention to the review and summary of previous research results, and many summary articles of research results appeared. For example, scholar Shi Qiong combed the combing of the relationship between modern Chinese and foreign literature, " few people combed the modern history from the middle of the 19th century to the early 20th century. Written by Mr.Xu Zhihao (the middle of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century) carefully sorted out the great historical changes in the culture and literature in China in the past half century and the important literary significance and literary value, filling a blank in this topic in the field of comparative literature research ". The study of the history of Chinese literary criticism in the 20th century: the first phase of the 20s and the climax of the research; the second phase, the researchers tried to explore new research approaches, but the effect is not big, actually at the low tide; the 80s for the third period, the various works of critical history, including the general history, the history of the critical history into the second climax. Two of the high tide and one low tide have a profound social and cultural background, and are in line with the development of the academic trend of thought in China in the 20th century " []. "The study of Wang Guowei's literary criticism is slightly divided into three periods: the pioneering period, the reconstruction period and the flourishing period. In the pioneering period, the paper grasps the characteristics of The Times, investigates the diversified research conducted by different schools, and analyzes the reasons

for the contrast between the overall research situation and the famous scholars' high evaluation of Wang's literary criticism. The reconstruction period is the low tide period of Wang's literary criticism research. The flourishing period is the focus of this paper." Scholar Wang Tailing on the staging of modern Chinese literature: "Since 1949, the vast majority of Chinese literature history, history of history, history of separate literature, and selection of ancient literary works officially published in mainland China have limited the staging of modern Chinese literature to 1841 (or 1840). Should see, this division method, obviously directly influenced by the historical stage, is not suitable for the objective situation of literary staging, but also for a long time the result of the study of ancient literature, the research of Chinese modern literature staging limit can only be set in 1912 ". These articles carefully review and sort out the previous research results on modern literature, and judge the gains and losses of these research results, so as to explore the future development direction of modern literature research field.

It is worth mentioning that this period of modern literature research academic groups also abundant, such as Anhui tongcheng sent research association founded in this period, the academic research groups using their own characteristics and advantages to attract and unite a large number of scholars and experts focus on modern literature research, thus emerged a large number of modern literature research, this for modern literature research especially research integrity has played a vital role.

5. The Prospect of the Future Research Direction of Modern Literature

After combing and summarizing the relevant situation of modern literature research since the 21st century, we can clearly outline the general context of modern literature research, and make a general explanation of the future research direction.

Due to the late attention of the academic circles to modern literature, the writers and works in the history of modern literature are far from achieving the expected research purpose, and the literary value of some writers' works has not been fully recognized or even ignored. Therefore, the exploration and arrangement of the works of modern literature writers and the orientation of academic value are still the "required course" in the next stage of modern literature research, and there is still a large space for the research of writers' works.

Modern literature exists in the special period of Chinese social development, modern thought, enlightenment and other foreign advanced thoughts and theory is in this period into China and quietly changing the Chinese literary ideological trend, but throughout the research of modern literature, we found for western foreign thoughts and the relationship between the development of modern literature and research results are less, also need the necessary supplementary research.

In addition, because modern literature is at the end of the historical process of ancient Chinese literature, most of the modern literary creation has absorbed and summarized the literary creation experience and literary theory propositions of predecessors. Therefore, it will be a very meaningful study to compare the works of modern literature with the achievements of predecessors.

In the 20th century, the study of modern Chinese literature has experienced an academic development process from scratch, from small to large, and from shallow to deep. Since the beginning of the new century, the study of modern literature has continued to develop along the previous research path, and numerous research results have appeared. We firmly believe that with the gradual deepening of the academic understanding of the special significance of modern literature in the history of Chinese literature, the renewal of researchers' ideas and the expansion of research horizons, the research of modern literature will show a better academic prospect.

6. Brief Summary

In the process of studying modern literature, it is not difficult to find that modern literature is the product of the collision of cultural exchanges at home and abroad. Under the social background at that time, the progress of modern literature is self-evident. Reading history makes people wise. Now, we can see the importance of cultural communication from the study of modern literature. Modern China, which was forced to open its door, for the first time, thoroughly communicated with foreign cultures, accepted and absorbed foreign cultures, and prompted more and more people to open their eyes to the world. Such a situation was existed through the ages. Even since the Han Dynasty, when Zhang Qian was on a diplomatic mission to the Western Regions, the Silk Road along the way was only used for economic trade and trading of goods. On the other hand, we still have the Silk Road, and the Silk Road today is no longer as rugged and remote as it was a thousand years ago. We should take advantage of these superior external conditions to more actively try the exchange of different cultures, supplement the research of modern literature, and pay attention to the achievements of the relationship between western foreign thoughts and the development of modern literature, so as to promote the research of modern literature, and then promote the development of the whole Chinese literature.

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