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May Fourth radicalism, combined with changes in the education system, made possible the emergence of a large group of women writers. Maoist Era (1949–76) After coming to power in 1949, the Communists gradually nationalized the publishing industry, centralized the book distribution system, and brought writers under institutional control through the Writers Union. In 1942, Mao Zedong gave a series of lectures called "Talks at the Yan'an Forum on Art and Literature" that clearly made literature subservient to politics via the Yan'an Rectification Movement. ISBN 0-691-03134-7 Liu, James J.Y. (1962). This literature, often called "scar literature", or "the literature of the wounded", discussed the experiences of sent-down youth with great though not complete frankness and conveyed disquieting views of the party and the political system. This included the Taiping Guangji (978), the Taiping Yulan (983), the Wenyuan Yinghua (986), and the Cefu Yuangui (1013). Instead, they trace its origins back at least to the late Qing period (1895–1911). 54 ^ a b Thornber, Karen Laura (2009). The writers decried the waste of time and talent during that decade and bemoaned abuses that had held China back. 59 et seq., Chapter 3 ^ Cai 2008, p. Some leaders in the government, literary and art circles feared change was happening too fast. Mao Zedong initially encouraged writers to speak out against problems in the new society. Over a million poems have been preserved, including those by women, such as Dong Xiaowan and Liu Rushi, and by many other diverse voices.[28] Painter-poets, such as Shen Zhou (1427–1509), Tang Yin (1470–1524), Wen Zhengming (1470–1559), and Yun Shouping (1633–1690), created worthy conspicuous poems as they combined art, poetry and calligraphy with brush on paper.[29] Poetry composition competitions were socially common, as depicted in novels, for example over dessert after a nice dinner.[30] The Song versus Tang debate continues through the centuries.[31] While China's later imperial period does not seem to have broken new ground for innovative approaches to poetry, picking through its vast body of preserved works remains a scholarly challenge, so new treasures may yet be restored from obscurity.[32] Some notable poets Tang Dynasty Bai Juyi Cen Shen Cao Song Du Mu Du Fu Gao Pian Gao Shi Han Yu He Zhizhang Jia Dao Lu Zhaolin Li He Liu Gongquan Luo Yin Li Bai Liu Zongyuan Li Shangyin Luo Binwang Liu Yuxi Liu Changqing Lu Lun Meng Haoran Meng Jiao Shangguan Wan'er Song Zhiwen Wang Changling Wang Wei Wang Zhihuan Wang Bo Wei Yingwu Wen Tingyun Xue Tao Yang Jiong Yuan Zhen Zhang Ji, Hubei Zhang Ji, Jiangnan Zhang Zhihe Zhang Jiuling Zhang Ruoxu Song Dynasty Fan Zhongyan Fan Chengda Jiang Kui Kou Zhun Li Yu Li Qingzhao Lu You Liu Yong Lin Sheng Ouyang Xiu Qin Guan Su Xun Su Shi Su Zhe Sima Guang Shi Dazu Wang Anshi Wang Yisun Wen Tianxiang Wu Wenying Xin Qiji Yang Wanli Yan Jidao Yan Shu Yue Fei Ye Shaoweng Zhang Xian Zeng Gong Zhou Bangyan Classical prose Early Chinese prose was deeply influenced by the great philosophical writings of the Hundred Schools of Thought (770–221 BC). ISBN 0-253-20284-1 Cui, Jie and Zong-qi Cai (2012). At the same time, writers remained freer to write in unconventional styles and to treat sensitive subject matter. It was also the first in a tradition of Chinese military treatises, such as the Jingling Zongyao (Collection of the Most Important Military Techniques, 1044 AD) and the Huolongjing (Fire Dragon Manual, 14th century AD). Reunified China's Tang Dynasty (618–907) high culture set a high point for many things, including poetry. 3rd century BC) and is distinguished by its more emotionally intense affect, often full of despair and descriptions of the fantastic.[7] In some of its sections, the Chu Ci uses a six-character per line meter, dividing these lines into couplets separated in the middle by a strong caesura, producing a driving and dramatic rhythm. ^ 刘师培 , 《文学出于巫祝之官说》 ^ Needham, Volume 3, 500–501. These two difficult periods were followed by the Anti-Spiritual Pollution Campaign in late 1983. Comparative Literature. Seaton. Jones (New York: Columbia University Press, 2005), xxi. The central publishing houses belonging to ministries or (other) government institutions have their main seat at Beijing (40 percent of all publishers). Vernacular fiction covered a broader range of subject matter and was longer and more loosely structured than literary fiction. Two volumes. Many of these writers became important as administrators of artistic and literary policy after 1949. The 1920s and 1930s saw the emergence of spoken drama. JSTOR 43818367. Retrieved 3 May 2017. Nienhauser, William H., ed. On the other hand, 100,000 private bookstores bring in the half of the income of the book industry.[53] China's state-run General Administration of Press and Publication (新聞出版總署) screens all Chinese literature intended to be sold on the open market. 158 ^ Contemporary criticism by Watson 1971, "stilted", "effete", "trying" at p. In 2015, children's author Cao Wenxuan was awarded the Hans Christian Andersen Award, the first Chinese author to win the top international children's book prize (although several Chinese authors had previously been nominated).[47] Online literature In the new millennium, online literature in China plays a much more important role than in the United States and the rest of the world.[48] Most books are available online, where the most popular novels find millions of readers. They translated works of Western expository writing and literature, which enthralled readers with new ideas and opened up windows onto new exotic cultures. Archived from the original on 2016-10-22. (1984). Paper Republic – Chinese Literature in Translation – useful site, and produces annual list of translations into English (2015, 2014, 2013, 2012) MCLC Resource Center—Literature – bibliography of scholarly studies and translations of modern Chinese literature Modern Chinese Literature and Culture – scholarly journal Chinese Text Sampler – Annotated collection of classical and modern Chinese literary texts Chinese Text Project – Early classical texts with English and modern Chinese translations ►–[permanent dead link] manhua retellings of old Chinese legends Renditions – English translations of modern and classical Chinese literature China the Beautiful – Chinese Art and Literature – Early classical texts Chinese Text Sampler: Readings in Chinese Literature, History, and Popular Culture – Annotated Collection of Digitized Chinese Texts for Students of Chinese Language and Culture The Columbia University Press web page accompanying Cai 2008 has PDF and MP3 files for more than 75 poems and CUP's web page accompanying Cui 2012 includes MP3 files of modern Chinese translations for dozens of these Portals:LiteratureChina Retrieved from " The most important of these include the Classics of Confucianism, of Daoism, of Mohism, of Legalism, as well as works of military science and Chinese history. Chicago: Univ. Among 579 publishers—almost five times more than thirty years ago—225 are supervised by ministries, commissions or the army; 348 are controlled by agencies; and six are even more independent. References Citations ^ Chen Zhi, The Shaping of the Book of Songs, 2007. ^ "IPA report says global publishing productivity is up, but growth is down". Many of these early poems establish the later tradition of starting with a description of nature that leads into emotionally expressive statements, known as bi, xing, or sometime bixing.[6] Associated with what was then considered to be southern China, the Chuci is ascribed to Qu Yuan (c. 375 ^ Watson 1984, p. 169–172 ^ Cheng 1982, p. The end of the Han witnesses a resurgence of the shi poetry, with the anonymous 19 Old Poems. One of the largest was the Kangxi Dictionary compiled by 1716 under the auspices of the Kangxi Emperor (r. As China Book Review reported, the rights to 9,328 foreign titles – including many children's books – went to China in 2007. Lin, Shuen-fu and Stephen Owen (1986). The Confucian works in particular have been of key importance to Chinese culture and history, as a set of works known as the Four Books and Five Classics were, in the 12th century AD, chosen as the basis for the Imperial examination for any government post. 245 et seq., Chapters 12–14 ^ Chaves 1986, p. Ernü Yingxiong Zhuan (The Story of Hero Boys and Hero Girls) by Wen Kang first published 1878. 220,000 books were published in 2005. ^ Chen 2014, p. 5. By 1932 it had adopted the Soviet doctrine of socialist realism; that is, the insistence that art must concentrate on contemporary events in a realistic way, exposing the ills of nonsocialist society and promoting a glorious future under communism.[39] Other styles of literature were at odds with the highly-political literature being promoted by the League. The earliest known narrative history of China was the Zuo Zhuan, which was compiled no later than 389 BC, and attributed to the blind 5th-century BC historian Zuo Qiuming. Cai, Zong-qi, ed. This collection reflects the emergence of a distinctive five-character line that later became shi poetry's most common line length.[9] From the Jian'an reign period (196 – 220 AD) onward, the five-character line became a focus for innovations in style and theme.[10] The Cao family,[11] rulers of the Wei Dynasty (220 – 265 AD) during the post-Han Three Kingdoms period, distinguished themselves as poets by writing poems filled with sympathy for the day-to-day struggles of soldiery and the common people. Ding Ling's story Miss Sophia's Diary exposes the thoughts and feelings of its female diarist in all their complexity. Sources These are general works. ISBN 0253329833. ISBN 0-226-48687-7 Mair, Victor H. 309–334. Chinese audiences were more interested in history and Chinese authors generally did not present their works as fictional. These nine books therefore became the center of the educational system. Later authors combined Daoism with Confucianism and Legalism, such as Liu An (2nd century BC), whose Huainanzi (The Philosophers of Huai-nan) also added to the fields of geography and topography. Ropp, ed., The Heritage of China: Contemporary Perspectives on Chinese Civilization. China Review International. The Indiana Companion to Traditional Chinese Literature. 7 on Ming advocates of Tang superiority; Cai 2008, p. (2010), The Cambridge History of Chinese Literature, 2 vol. For those on specific topics, please see the particular article. Chinese Poetic Writing. Sina (in Chinese). Sasakawa Rinpū [ja] wrote the second ever such book in 1898, also called Shina bungakushi.[60] The first such book in English was A History of Chinese Literature, by Herbert Giles, published in 1901. ^ Liu, Wu-Chi (1953). The late Qing was a period of intellectual ferment sparked by a sense of national crisis. p. 119. Knight, Sabina (2012). Mair, Victor H., Nancy Shatzman Steinhardt and Paul Rakita Goldin, eds. The Columbia Anthology of Modern Chinese Drama. The Chinese Communist Party had established a base after the Long March in Yan'an. One of the masterpieces of Chinese vernacular fiction is the 18th-century domestic novel Dream of the Red Chamber (紅樓夢). While there had been women writers in the late imperial period and the late Qing, they had been few in number. They cost an average of 2 CNY, or roughly a tenth of the average price of a printed book.[49][50] Shanda Literature Ltd. Ingenta. 105, "weakness", "banality", "badness of style", "triviality", "repetitiousness", "beyond recovery" at p. Archived from the original on 2008-08-28. ISBN 0231-11271-8. Comparison often is made between Jia (Family), one of the novels in the trilogy, and Dream of the Red Chamber. Its stately verses are usually composed of couplets with lines of four characters each (or four syllables, as Chinese characters are monosyllabic), and a formal structure of end rhymes. New York: Columbia University Press, Translation from the Asian Classics, 1994. Recent foreign literature was translated, often without carefully considering its interest for the Chinese reader. Pre-classical period Formation of the earliest layer of Chinese literature was influenced by oral traditions of different social and professional provenance: cult and lay musical practices (Shijing),[1] divination (Yi jing), astronomy, exorcism. (Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2005). 340–278 BC) and his follower Song Yu (fl. Living in France but continuing to write primarily in Chinese, Gao Xingjian became the first Chinese writer to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2000. The introduction of widespread woodblock printing during the Tang dynasty (618–907) and the invention of movable type printing by Bi Sheng (990–1051) during the Song dynasty (960–1279) rapidly spread written knowledge throughout China. - Cited: p. They were written in Classical Chinese, the language spoken during the Spring and Autumn period. Most of those authors who were still alive during the Cultural Revolution (1966–76) were either purged or forced to submit to public humiliation. This neoclassical style dominated prose writing for the next 800 years. The Song Dynasty saw the rise in popularity of "travel record literature" (youji wenxue). 376 fn. ^ Martin Woesler, Chinese cultic literature 2008/2009 – authors, works, trends, Munich 2009, 127 pp. Nienhauser, William H., Jr. (1986 and 1998). During this period, the number of literary magazines rose sharply, and many from before the Cultural Revolution were revived. Jones (New York: Columbia University Press, 2005), xvi. 69–70 ^ Lin and Owen 1986, p. Harvard University Press. 22 (PDF; 12,15 MB) ^ a b "General Administration of Press and Publication". 6, "The sheer quantity of Ming poetry, the quality of so much of it, and its stylistic richness and diversity all cry out for serious attention." ^ Paul Ropp, "The Distinctive Art of Chinese Fiction", in Paul S. 65 and Cai 2008, p. Sima Qian is often compared to the Greek Herodotus in scope and method, because he covered Chinese history from the mythical Xia Dynasty until the contemporary reign of Emperor Wu of Han while retaining an objective and non-biased standpoint. They have been grouped into two categories: the Five Classics, allegedly commented and edited by Confucius, and the Four Books. As in the May Fourth Movement, women writers came to the fore. ^ "Naughty China". The political authorities were faced with a serious problem: how could they encourage writers to criticize and discredit the abuses of the Cultural Revolution without allowing that criticism to go beyond what they considered tolerable limits? Chinese Literature, Ancient and Classical. The novel as an extended prose narrative which realistically creates a believable world of its own evolved in China and in Europe from the 14th–18th centuries, though a little earlier in China. Important novelists of the period include Wu Woyao (吳沃堯) (1866–1910), Li Boyuan (李伯元) (1867–1906), Liu E (劉鶚) (1857–1909), and Zeng Pu (曾樸) (1872–1935). 13 et seq., Chapter 1 ^ Lin and Owen 1986, pp. Online bestseller Ghost Blows Out the Light had to be rewritten to remove references to the supernatural before it could be released in print.[58] Impact of translation on modern and contemporary Chinese writers Translated literature has long played an important role in modern China. Mair, Victor H.(1994). Retrieved 2010-04-18.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) ^ Zeitung zur Buchmesse, FAZ 19.10.2008, S. In 2006, 6.8 million titles were sold, not including an unknown number of banned titles, bootleg copies and underground publishing factories. 125 ^ Cai 2008, pp. ISBN 978-0-231-16502-0. Classical poetry Main article: Classical Chinese poetry Bai Juyi (772–846), a famous Tang Dynasty poet and statesman. ^ Nicole Huang, "Introduction", in Eileen Chang, Written on Water, translated by Andrew F. At the time of the Great Leap Forward (1957–59), the government increased its insistence on the use of socialist realism and combined with it so-called revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism. Kang-i Sun Chang, Stephen Owen, eds. In China, however, there was no counterpart to the 19th-century European explosion of revolution and romanticism.[33] The novels of the Ming and early Qing dynasties, represented a pinnacle of classical Chinese fiction. 1640) by Dong Yue Haoqiu zhuan (The pleasing history or The Fortunate Union) (c. Several of its greatest poets were capable government officials as well including Ouyang Xiu (1007–1072), Su Shi (1037–1101), and Wang Anshi (1021–1086). Among the major writers of the period were Guo Moruo (1892–1978), a poet, historian, essayist, and critic; Mao Dun (1896–1981), the first of the novelists to emerge from the League of Left-Wing Writers and one whose work reflected the revolutionary struggle and disillusionment of the late 1920s; satirist and novelist Lao She (1899–1966); and Ba Jin (1904–2005), a novelist whose work was influenced by Ivan Turgenev and other Russian writers. 37, and pp. Party cultural leaders such as Zhou Yang used Mao's call to have literature "serve the people" to mount attacks on "petty bourgeois idealism" and "humanitarianism". 353 on Dunhuang Caves discovery; Cai 2008, pp. The oldest extant dictionary in China is the Erya, dated to the 3rd century BC, anonymously written but with later commentary by the historian Guo Pu (276–324). Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press. Universities also have associated presses. Private publishing is tolerated. 346–347 ^ Lin and Owen 1986, p. The GAPP has the legal authority to screen, censor, and ban any print, electronic, or Internet publication in China. ISBN 978-0-521-11677-0 Watson, Burton (1971). ISBN 9780674036253. Most important among these writers were Mu Shiying, Liu Na'ou (劉吶鷗), and Shi Zhecun.[by whom?] Other writers, including Shen Congwen and Fei Ming (廢名), balked at the utilitarian role for literature by writing lyrical, almost nostalgic, depictions of the countryside. ISBN 0-231-13941-1 Chaves, Jonathan, ed. Princeton: Princeton Univ. ZoneEuropa. ISBN 0-253-32983-3, 0-253-33456-X. The Cambridge History of Chinese Literature, Volume I: To 1375. Other writers such as Yu Hua, Ge Fei, and Su Tong experimented in a more avant-garde mode of writing that was daring in form and language and showed a complete loss of faith in ideals of any sort.[by whom?] Post-Tiananmen (1989–present) In the wake of the Tiananmen massacre of 1989 and with the intensification of market reforms, literature and culture turned increasingly commercial and escapist. Indiana University Press. Mo Zi's polemic prose was built on solid and effective methodological reasoning. Cheng, François (1982). Having learned the lessons of the anti-Hu Feng campaign, they were reluctant, but then a flurry of newspaper articles, films, and literary works drew attention to such problems as bureaucratism and authoritarianism within the ranks of the party. Wang Shuo, the so-called "hooligan" writer, is the most obvious manifestation of this commercial shift, though his fiction is not without serious intent.[by whom?] Some writers, such as Yan Lianke, continue to take seriously the role of literature in exposing social problems; his novel Dreams of Ding Village (丁庄梦) deals with the plight of HIV-AIDS victims. (Cambridge University Press, 2008; ISBN 9780521875158). 329 et seq., Chapter 16 ^ Cai 2008, p. In northern China, the Shijing or Classic of Poetry (approx. ^ "The Underground Publishing Industry in China". 316–317, p. Neo-realism is another important current in post-Tiananmen fiction, for instance in the writings of Liu Heng, Chi Li, Fang Fang, He Dun, and Zhu Wen. Four "misty poets", Bei Dao, Gu Cheng, Duo Duo and Yang Lian expressed themselves in deliberately obscure verse which reflected subjective realism rather than the realism of the sort promoted during the Cultural Revolution. Some notable contributors Eight Great Prose Masters of the Tang and Song (唐宋八大家) Han Yu Liu Zongyuan Ouyang Xiu Su Zhe Su Shi Su Xun (蘇洵) Wang Anshi Zeng Gong Two great scientific authors from the Song period: Shen Kuo (1031–1095) Su Song (1020–1101) Ming Dynasty Song Lian (1310–1381) Liu Bowen (1311–1375) Jiao Yu Gui Youguang (1506–1571) Yuan Hongdao (1568–1610) Xu Xiake (1586–1641) Gao Qi Zhang Dai Tu Long Wen Zhenheng Qing Dynasty Li Yu (1610–1680) Yao Nai (1731–1815) Yuan Mei (1716–1798) Gong Zizhen (1792–1841) Wei Yuan (1794–1857) Classical fiction and drama Chinese fiction was rooted in the official histories and such less formal works as A New Account of the Tales of the World and Investigations of the Supernatural (4th and 5th century); Finest Flowers from the World of Letters (a 10th-century compilation of works from earlier centuries); Great Tang Record on the Western Regions completed by the pilgrim to India, Xuanzang in 646; Variety Dishes from Youyang, the best known collection of Classical Chinese chuanqi (Marvelous Tales) from the Tang dynasty; and the Taiping Guangji, which preserved the corpus of these Tang dynasty tales. China buys many foreign book rights; nearly 16 million copies of the sixth book of the Harry Potter series were sold in Chinese translation. 248–249 ^ Cai 2008, p. Because all publishers in China are required to be licensed by the GAPP, that agency also has the power to deny people the right to publish, and completely shut down any publisher who fails to follow its dictates.[54] As a result, the ratio of official to unlicensed books is said to be 2:3.[55] According to a report in ZonaEuropa, there are more than 4,000 underground publishing factories around China.[54] The Chinese government continues to hold public book burnings[56] on unapproved yet popular "spiritual pollution" literature, though critics claim this spotlight on individual titles only helps fuel booksales.[57] Many new-generation Chinese authors who were targeted by such government action have been subsequently published in English and found success in western literary markets, such as Wei Hui's Shanghai Baby, Anchee Min's controversial memoir Red Azalea, Time magazine banned-book covergirl Chun Sue's Beijing Doll, and Mian Mian's Candy. The Columbia Book of Later Chinese Poetry: Yüan, Ming, and Ch'ing Dynasties (1279–1911). The Cambridge History of Chinese Literature, Volume II: From 1375". How to Read Chinese Poetry: A Guided Anthology. Many of them, such as Chen Ran, Wei Hui, Wang Anyi, and Hong Ying, explore female subjectivity in a radically changing society. The Five Classics are: the I Ching, or Classic of Changes, a divination manual;[note 1] the Classic of Poetry, a collection of poems, folk songs, festival and ceremonial songs, hymns and eulogies; the Book of Rites or Record of Rites; the Book of documents, an early Chinese prose collection of documents and speeches allegedly written by rulers and officials of the early Zhou period and earlier; the Spring and Autumn Annals, a historical record of Confucius' native state, Lu, from 722 to 479 BC. Most outstanding among playwrights of the day are Ouyang Yuqian, Hong Shen, Tian Han, and Cao Yu.[38] More popular than this Western-style drama, however, was Peking opera, raised to new artistic heights by the likes of Mei Lanfang. "The Original Orphan of China". Retrieved 2016-11-22.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) ^ ^ Isabel Xiang, "Chinese Popular Author Eyes Profits Online", in: APPREB (December 2008); 彭文波 Peng Wenbo, 赵晓芳 Zhao Xiaofang, "新媒体时代的博客传播与图书出版研究 Blogs and Book Publication in New Media Era", 《出版科学》 Publishing Journal, 2007年 第15卷 第04期, 期刊 ISSN 1009-5853(2007)04-0068-04, 2007, issue 4, page 68-70, 84; 2007–04 ^ Michel Hockx, in: Cambridge History of Chinese Literature, 2010; Martin Woesler, in: European Journal of Sinology (2010) 88–97 ^ dead link] ^ "Archived copy". Other early dictionaries include the Fangyan by Yang Xiong (53 BC – 18 AD) and the Shuowen Jiezi by Xu Shen (58–147 AD). Donald A. During the greater part of China's first great period of unification, begun with the short-lived Qin Dynasty (221 BC – 206 BC) and followed by the centuries-long Han Dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD), the shi form of poetry underwent little innovation. 8–9 ^ The novel Dream of the Red Chamber has many examples of competitive poetic composition but most apt is the drinking game after dinner at Feng Ziying's in Chapter 28, which includes each guest composing a line apiece about a girl's sorrow, worry, joy, and delight; transposing the real to the fantastic, Chapter 64 of Journey to the West includes an otherworldly competition between the pilgrim monk and four immortal tree spirits ^ Attesting to the debate's survival a previous version of this page contained the assertion (to which a Wikipedia editor asked "by whom?"): "Subsequent writers of classical poetry lived under the shadow of their Tang predecessors, and although there were many poets in subsequent dynasties, none reached the level of this period." ^ Chaves 1986, p. ISBN 0-231-15658-8 deBary, Wm. Theodore (2000). 375 et seq., particularly regarding use of the seven-character line ^ Liu 1962, pp. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Poetry also changed in its form and content. Bloomington: Indiana Univ. Archived from the original on 2008-04-20. There was a range of less formal works either oral or using oral conventions, such as the bianwen (Buddhist tale), pinghua (plain tale), and huaben (novella), which formed background to the novel as early as the Song Dynasty. According to a 2014 report from the International Publishing Association, China is the largest publisher of books, magazines and newspapers in the world by volume.[46] In book publishing alone, some 128,800 new titles of books were published in 2005, according to the General Administration of Press and Publication. Various schools of Buddhism (a religion from India) flourished as represented by the Chan (or Zen) beliefs of Wang Wei (701–761).[17] His quatrains (jueju) describing natural scenes are world-famous examples of excellence, each couplet conventionally containing about two distinct images or thoughts per line.[18] Tang poetry's big star is Li Bai (701–762) also pronounced and written as Li Bo, who worked in all major styles, both the more free old style verse (gutishi) as well as the tonally regulated new style verse (jintishi).[19] Regardless of genre, Tang poets notably strove to perfect a style in which poetic subjects are exposed and evident, often without directly referring to the emotional thrust at hand.[20] The poet Du Fu (712–770) excelled at regulated verse and use of the seven-character line, writing denser poems with more allusions as he aged, experiencing hardship and writing about it.[21] A parade of great Tang poets also includes Chen Zi'ang (661–702), Wang Zhihuan (688–742), Meng Haoran (689–740), Bai Juyi (772–846), Li He (790–816), Du Mu (803–852), Wen Tingyun (812–870), (listed chronologically) and Li Shangyin (813–858), whose poetry delights in allusions that often remain obscure,[22] and whose emphasis on the seven-character line also contributed to the emerging posthumous fame of Du Fu,[23] now ranked alongside Li Bai. "Afterthoughts on the Banning of "Shanghai Baby"". Translated by William H. In the 1930s Ba Jin produced a trilogy that depicted the struggle of modern youth against the ageold dominance of the Confucian family system. In the course of the New Culture Movement (1917–23), the vernacular language largely displaced the classical in all areas of literature and writing. Much of the literature in what would be called the "new era" (新時期) discussed the serious abuses of power that had taken place at both the national and the local levels during the Cultural Revolution. In drama, the late Qing saw the emergence of the new "civilized drama" (文明戲), a hybrid of Chinese operatic drama with Western-style spoken drama. ISBN 0-231-03464-4 Watson, Burton, ed. Ann Arbor: Center for Chinese Studies, University of Michigan, Michigan Monographs in Chinese Studies. Empire of Texts in Motion: Chinese, Korean, and Taiwanese Transculturations of Japanese Literature. ^ Paul Clark. A system of strict censorship was implemented, with Mao's "Yan'an Talks" as the guiding force. According to Martin Woesler trends in contemporary Chinese literature include: 'cult literature' with Guo Jingming's Cry Me a Sad River (悲伤逆流成河), vagabond literature with Xu Zechen's Running Through Beijing (跑步穿过中关村)[43] Liu Zhenyun's The Pickpockets (我叫刘跃), underground literature with Mian Mian's Panda Sex (声名狼藉), divided in historicizing literature with Yu Dan's Confucius in Your Heart (《论语》心得), 'longing for something' literature such as Yi Zhongtian, and in Tibetan literature with Alai, literature of the mega cities, women's literature with Bi Shumin's Women's Boxing (女儿拳) and The Female Psychologist (女心理师), master narratives by narrators like Mo Yan with Life and Death are Wearing Me Out (生死疲劳).[44] Oblique social criticism is also a popular form, for example Han Han's novel His land (他的国), which was written in a surreal style opposed to the uncritical mainstream, but ranked 1st in 2009 Chinese bestseller list.[45] Another example is Yan Ge's novel Family of Joy (我们家), which was written in Sichuanese and won the Chinese Media Group New Talent Award in 2013. Most outstanding were the translations of Yan Fu (嚴復) (1864–1921) and Lin Shu (林紓) (1852–1924). How to Read Chinese Poetry Workbook. Intensely patriotic, these authors wrote cynically of the political leadership that gave rise to the extreme chaos and disorder of the Cultural Revolution. The League of Left-Wing Writers founded in 1930 included Lu Xun among its leadership. ISBN 0-231-05683-4 External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Literature of China. The rich tradition of Chinese poetry began with two influential collections. Travel literature combined both diary and narrative prose formats, it was practiced by such seasoned travelers as Fan Chengda (1126–1193) and Xu Xiake (1587–1641) and can be seen in the example of Su Shi's Record of Stone Bell Mountain. The Book of Documents included early information on geography in the Yu Gong chapter.[3] The Bamboo Annals found in 281 AD in the tomb of the King of Wei, who was interred in 296 BC, provide another example; however, unlike the Zuo Zhuan, the authenticity of the early date of the Bamboo Annals is in doubt. The late Qing also saw a "revolution in poetry" (詩界革命), which promoted experimentation with new forms and the incorporation of new registers of language. ISBN 0231109849. The Cambridge History of China. Chinese Lyricism: Shih Poetry from the Second to the Twelfth Century. 56–57 on the non-linear dynamic this creates ^ Watson 1971, pp. 325 regarding jueju; Watson 1971, pp. ^ Barbara Mittler. Seven percent of all publishers are located in Shanghai. Shocked at the level of discontent, Mao's Anti-Rightist Movement put large numbers of intellectuals through so-called "thought reform" or sent them to labor camps. "張曉風：我的父親母親" [Zhang Xiaofeng: My father and mother]. The first reaction came in 1980 with calls to combat "bourgeois liberalism", a campaign that was repeated in 1981. Among the classics of military science, The Art of War by Sun Tzu (6th century BC) was perhaps the first to outline guidelines for effective international diplomacy. Intellectuals began to seek solutions to China's problems outside of its own tradition. 226 regarding gutishi and jintishi ^ Lin and Owen 1986, pp. ^ Ebrey (2006), 272. (1986). These writers generally tackled domestic issues, such as relations between the sexes, family, friendship and war, Eileen Chang's writing uses the spatial specificities of the modern apartment as essential to the construction of a vision of life in wartime.[37] But they were revolutionary in giving direct expression to female subjectivity. 8, 43 on bixing, and p. After the 14th century, vernacular fiction became popular, at least outside of court circles. Large encyclopedias were also produced in China through the ages. 141–153 generally; Cheng 1982, p. ^ Sheng, John. In 2012, Mo Yan also received the Nobel Prize in Literature. Some of this fiction and cinema extended the blame to the entire generation of leaders and to the political system itself. 121–129 ^ Lin and Owen 1986, p. Stylistically, this fiction shows signs of both the Chinese novelistic tradition and Western narrative modes. Press. Chinese language literature also flourishes in the diaspora—in South East Asia, the United States, and Europe. This was often difficult for the official dynastic historians, who used historical works to justify the reign of the current dynasty. Fiction writers such as Wang Meng, Zhang Xinxin, and Zong Pu and dramatists such as Gao Xingjian experimented with modernist language and narrative modes. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. The Chinese kept consistent and accurate court records after the year 841 BC, with the beginning of the Gonghe Regency of the Western Zhou Dynasty. ISBN 978-0-521-24338-4. Book market Inside Chongwen Book City, a large bookstore in Wuhan. Other great encyclopedic writers include the polymath scientist Shen Kuo (1031–1095) and his Dream Pool Essays, the agronomist and inventor Wang Zhen (fl. Hu Shih once said, "A dead language can never produce a living literature." [35] In terms of literary practice, Lu Xun (1881–1936) is usually said to be the first major stylist in the new vernacular prose that Hu Shih and Chen Duxiu were promoting. The only stage productions allowed were her "Eight Model Operas", which combined traditional and western forms, while great fanfare was given to politically orthodox films and heroic novels, such as those by Hao Ran (浩然).[41] The period has long been regarded as a cultural wasteland, but some now suggest that the leading works have an energy which is still of interest.[42] Mao Zedong has also written several poems such as: Changsha 沁园春·长沙1925 Double Ninth Festival 采桑子·重阳 1929 Long March 七律·长征 1935 Snow 沁园春·雪 1936 The People's Liberation Army occupied Nanjing 七律·人民解放军占领南京 1949 Swimming 水调歌头·游泳 1956 Ode to the Plum Blossom 卜算子咏梅 1961 Opening and reform (1978–1989) The arrest of Jiang Qing and the other members of the Gang of Four in 1976, and especially the reforms initiated at the Third Plenum of the Eleventh National Party Congress Central Committee in December 1978, led writers to take up their pens again. 103 et seq., Chapter 5 ^ Lin and Owen 1986, pp. Series of historical fictions regarding Tang and Song dynasties: Stories of Tang Dynasty (說唐 Shuo Tang) Xue Rengui's Expedition to the East (薛仁貴征東) Xue Dingshan's Expedition to the West (薛丁山征西) Xue Gang's Uprising against Tang Dynasty (薛剛反唐) Romance of Sui and Tang Dynasties (隋唐演義) General Yue Fei (說岳全傳 Shuo Yue Quan Zhuan) The Generals of the Yang Family ('楊家将) Stories of Huyan Family (說呼全傳 Shuo Hu Quan Zhuan) Stories of Flying Dragon (飛龍全傳 Feilong Quanzhuan) The Four Great Novels of Exposure in Late Qing Dynasty: The Travels of Lao Can (Lao Can Youji 老殘遊記) by Liu E 1903 Bizarre Happenings Eyewitnessed over Two Decades (二十年目睹之怪現狀) by Wu Jianren Officialdom Unmasked (Guanchang Xianxing Ji 官場現形記) by Li Baojia A Flower in a Sinful Sea (Nie Hai Hua 孽海花) by Jin Tianhe and Zeng Pu Drama: Romance of the Western Chamber (西廂記, Xixiāngjì), by Wang Shifu (王實甫) The Injustice to Dou E (竇娥冤, Dou E Yuan), by Guan Hanqing The Jade Hairpin (Yuzanji 玉簪記), by Gao Lian (高濂) Hui Lan Ji (灰闌記), by Li Xingdao (李行道) became the basis for The Caucasian Chalk Circle The Peony Pavilion (Mudan Ting 牡丹亭), by Tang Xianzu The Peach Blossom Fan (Taohua Shan 桃花扇) by Kong Shangren (孔尚任) The Palace of Eternal Life (長生殿), by Hong Sheng (洪昇) The Orphan of Zhao (趙氏孤兒), a 13th-century play by Ji Junxiang (紀君祥), was the first Chinese play to have been translated into a European language.[34] Four Great Folklores: Legend of the white snake (白蛇傳, Baishezhuan) Lady Meng Jiang (孟姜女, Mengjiangnv) The Cowherd and the Weaver Girl (牛郎織女, Niulangzhinv) Butterfly Lovers (梁山伯與祝英台, Liangshanboyuzhuyingtai) Myths: Classic of Mountains and Seas (山海經, Shanhaijing) Investiture of the Gods (封神演義, Fengshenyanyi) Modern literature Late Qing (1895–1911) Scholars now tend to agree that modern Chinese literature did not erupt suddenly in the New Culture Movement (1917–23). JSTOR 1768912. The Columbia Anthology of Traditional Chinese Literature. This document would become the national guideline for culture after the establishment of the People's Republic of China. Mencius contributed elegant diction and, like Zhuang Zi, relied on comparisons, anecdotes, and allegories. In this sense, late Qing fiction is modern. 1904's Zhongguo wenxue shi by Lin Chuanjia [zh] was the first such history in Chinese.[59] Lin Quanjia was inspired by a 1903 translation of Sasakawa's book.[60] Contemporary Chinese literature in translation Chinese literature is increasingly available in translation- there are now several well-established websites sharing information, for example, Paper Republic, Writing Chinese, Chinese Short Stories, My Chinese Books, Chinese Books for Young Readers. Bibliographical and background essays. Republican Era (1912–49) This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Literary magazines specializing in translations of foreign short stories became very popular, especially among the young. 2v. Historical texts, dictionaries and encyclopedias Main article: Chinese historiography Further information: Category:Chinese encyclopedias and Chinese dictionary Sima Qian laid the ground for professional Chinese historiography more than 2,000 years ago. He influenced the written works of many Chinese historians, including the works of Ban Gu and Ban Zhao in the 1st and 2nd centuries, and even Sima Guang's 11th-century compilation of the Zizhi Tongjian, presented to Emperor Shenzong of Song in 1084 AD. Confucius is traditionally credited with editing the Shijing. ^ "Archived copy". Part of a series on theCulture of China History People Languages Traditions Values Etiquette Marriage Funerals Tea ceremony Clothing Games Mythology and folklore Mythology Folklore Cuisine Festivals Religion New religions Taoism Art Ikebana Bonsai Gardens Pottery Literature Poetry Music and performing arts Music Performing arts Media Radio Television Cinema Mobile phone culture Anime Sport Martial arts Monuments World Heritage Sites Architecture Symbols Flag Coat of arms Organisations Museums China portalvte Chinese literatureTraditional Chinese中國文學Simplified Chinese中国文学TranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinZhōngguó wénxuéWade-GilesChung1-kuo2 wen2-hsüeh2IPA[tʂʊ́ŋkwǒ wə́nɕɥɛ̌]WuRomanizationTson平 koh入 vhen去 oh平Yue: CantoneseYale RomanizationJūng-gwok màhn-hohkJyutpingZung1 gwok3 man4 hok6Southern MinTâi-lô̍Tiong-kok bûn-hàk The history of Chinese literature extends thousands of years, from the earliest recorded dynastic court archives to the mature vernacular fiction novels that arose during the Ming dynasty to entertain the masses of literate Chinese. The ability to satirize and expose the evils in contemporary society that had made writers useful to the Chinese Communist Party before its accession to power was no longer welcomed. CECC. 108; Tang Dynasty criticism by Li Bai at Lin and Owen 1986, p. ISBN 0-231-06149-8 Chen, Xiaomei (2014). Selected modern Chinese writers Ba Jin (巴金) (1904–2005) Bei Dao (北島) (1949—) Bing Xin (冰心) (1900–1999) Can Xue (殘雪) (1953–) Cao Wenxuan (曹文轩) (1955-) Cao Yu (曹禺) (1910–1996) Eileen Chang (張愛玲) (1920–1995) Chen Zhongshi (陳忠實) (1942—2016) Chiung Yao (琼瑶) (1938—) Cong Weixi (從維熙) (1933—2019) Feng Zikai (豐子愷) (1898–1975) Gao Xingjian (高行健) (1940–) Guo Moruo (郭沫若) (1892–1978) He Qifang (何其芳) (1912–1977) Hu Shih (胡適) (1891–1962) Jia Pingwa (賈平凹) (1952—) Jidi Majia (吉狄馬加) (1961–) Jin Yong (金庸) (1924–2018) (Pen name of Louis Cha Leung-yung) Lao She (老舍) (1897–1966) Liang Qichao (梁啟超) (1873–1929) Liang Shiqiu (梁實秋) (1903–1987) Lin Haiyin (林海音) (1918–2001) Lin Yutang (林語堂) (1895–1976) Liu E (劉鶚) (1857–1909) Lu Xun (魯迅)

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