

ISSN: 2450-8160

Herald pedagogiki. Nauka i Praktyka

wydanie specjalne



Warszawa
2021

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CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE NEW REALISM IN THE WORKS OF LU XIN

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Abstract: In this article it is looked through identities of the new realism in the works of Lu Xin. Also it is carried out a short analyses of the novella "The true story of A-Kyu". It is mentioned that in the works of Lu Xin a critical realism in Chinese literature has reached up of the highest development.

Keywords: Lu Xin; realism; work; China; people; view; literature; life; humble; person; creation.

Realism in literature is a direction whose main feature is a true representation of reality and its typical features without any distortions and exaggerations. This literary movement was born in the XIX century, and its adherents sharply opposed the sophisticated forms of poetry and the use of various mystical concepts in works.

In the novels and novellas of realists, art remains life-affirming, even if the plot is characterized by a tragic conflict. Another feature of this genre is the desire of writers to consider the surrounding reality in its development, and each writer tries to discover the emergence of new psychological, social and social relations.

The leading principles of realism in literature and art of the XIX-XX centuries:

- objective representation of the essential aspects of life in combination with the height and truth of the author's ideal;
- reproduction of typical characters, conflicts, and situations with the fullness of their artistic individualization (i.e., concretization of both national, historical, and social features, as well as physical, intellectual, and spiritual features);
- preference in the ways of depicting the "forms of life itself", but along with the use, especially in the XX century, of conventional forms (myth, symbol, parable, grotesque);
- the prevailing interest in the problem of "personality and society" (especially - in the inescapable confrontation of social laws and the moral ideal, personal and mass, mythologized consciousness). [1]

The characteristic features of the new realism, soaked through with poisonous sarcasm, were already evident in the first work of the most famous Chinese writer of the XX century. Lu Xin (1881-1936) - "Diary of a madman", published in 1918 in the magazine "New Youth".[2] A few years later, Lu Xin published The True Story of Ah Q, perhaps the most significant work of new Chinese literature. The hero of the story, arrogant,

despised by his fellow villagers, but, in fact, a harmless tramp named Ah-Q (which can be understood as a "pigtail", because the Chinese under the old regime wore braids) does not want to admit his own insignificance and takes any humiliation or insult as his own victory. [3]

In the end, Ah Q goes to the execution, convincing himself that he is superior to his executioners so, Lu Xin mocked the shabby complacency of the elite of old China, which brought the country to disaster. The extraordinary success of Lu Xin's works is probably due to the extremely organic combination of the grotesque with a realistic vision of life. The writer himself said that he " draws his material from the lives of unhappy people in a sick society."

Lu Xin's realism was closely linked to a conscious political struggle against the domination and arbitrariness of the forces of reaction. Lu Xin had a clear path: he came to a genuine realism, imbued with a revolutionary idea and confidence in the victory of the great cause of the struggle for the liberation and emancipation of oppressed humanity. [4]

A deep knowledge of Chinese reality in its various manifestations, the experience of a political fighter, an all-consuming love for people and an equally burning hatred for everything that prevents them from living happily, an excellent command of the riches of domestic and world culture-these are the qualities that allowed Lu Xin's talent to give examples of high realistic art in his mature works, "such as the collections " and "Wanderings". Lu Xin's works opened a new, higher stage in the development of Chinese literature.

In his works, critical realism in Chinese literature reached its highest development. Realism, placed at the service of a democratic revolution led by the proletariat, contained unlimited possibilities for further improvement. And Lu Xin managed to realize these opportunities, becoming in the last years of his life one of the initiators of socialist realism in China, one of the first propagandists of Marxist literary theory and the work of Soviet writers.

In the works of Lu Xin, Chinese society first came to know itself. He introduced new areas of life into literature, new people who had not previously been considered worthy of display. Lu Xin showed how many deep experiences and peculiar poetry are hidden in the seemingly monotonous, seemingly devoid of spiritual life of the inhabitants of poor houses, backwoods towns and villages. The writer knows their sorrows, their innermost ones. In his works, the people spoke with a full voice. To throw off this stone, to help the people straighten up - this was Lu Xin's goal.

The works "Homeland" and "A Small Incident" irrefutably prove that Lu Xin's work, despite the dark, sometimes tragic color that prevails in the collections "Cry" and "Wanderings", was fundamentally life-affirming, that the writer was convinced of the ultimate realization of his aspirations.

Realistic content required a lively, generally understandable language. And in this area, Lu Xin is exceptionally great: he abandoned the incomprehensible literary language

"Wenyan" (called "ancient Chinese written language" or "classical Chinese"), enriching the so - called "old Baihua " (a modern literary style created on the basis of Beijing speech) - the language of classical novels-with new lexical and syntactic means, bringing it closer to colloquial speech. At the same time, he made extensive use of the richness of the old literary language for stylistic purposes and opposed the clogging of speech with dialectisms. [5]

The influence of Lu Xin's work on all aspects of the literary life of his native China is immeasurably profound. But if we talk about the main of the testaments left by the great writer, it is the requirement to always follow the truth of life, to serve the people faithfully, to master the advanced worldview.

As a result of the study of Lu Xin's work, Lu Xin's legacy is great and multifaceted, consisting of twenty volumes of works of art, journalism, criticism, research, and translations of foreign authors.

Collections of his novels and short stories, his poems in prose, and journalistic articles created literary fame for the writer and received universal recognition not only in China, but also far beyond its borders. Lu Xin always acted as an ardent patriot, as an expression of the conscience of his people.

One of Lu Xin's main achievements was that he was able to deeply understand the relationship between people in old China and show the age-old antagonism between the oppressed and the oppressors. In this, he admits, he was helped by Russian classical literature-it is enough to quote his famous statement: "From its (Russia's) literature, we understood the most important thing - that there are two classes in the world - the oppressors and the oppressed!.. Then it was the greatest discovery, equal to the discovery of fire, when primitive people learned to cook their own food, when the darkness of the night was illuminated by a bright flame." Lu Xin is also credited with revealing the specific Chinese forms of this antagonism. [6]

The creative activity of Lu Xin, the great Chinese writer and patriot, revolutionary and humanist, developed in the era of the national liberation struggle of the Chinese people against the forces of feudalism and imperialism. During the terrible revolutionary battles, Lu Xin boldly raised the banner of the new Chinese culture.

As a result of studying the work of Lu Xin, it can be concluded that Lu Xin is the founder of the advanced literature of China. It was he who laid its solid foundations and outlined the right path for its development.

Lu Xin's work occupies an exceptional place in the history of modern Chinese literature. It covers one of the most important epochs of China.

The versatility of Lu Xin's work was emphasized by Mao Tse-tung, who said that Lu Xin "was not only a great writer, but also a great thinker and a great revolutionary." [7]

It follows that the influence of Lu Xin's work on all aspects of the literary life of his native country is immeasurably profound. But if we talk about the main of the testaments left by the great writer, it is the requirement to always follow the truth of life, to serve the people faithfully, to master the advanced worldview.

The ideological and creative path of Lu Xin, this undaunted fighter for the triumph of freedom and human reason, is inseparable from the development of the people's revolution in China. Lu Xin gave his whole life and all his talent to the struggle for a free and democratic China.

Given all of the above, it should be noted that the Chinese people cherish the legacy of Lu Xin. Scientists and writers of China have done a great job, thanks to which the works of the founder of modern Chinese literature were able to become the property of the reader masses.

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