

Analysis of the Influence of Western Language on the Language of Chinese Literature Based on Zhang Ailing's Works

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ABSTRACT. *Zhang Ailing's works have a very unique linguistic charm, not only inheriting the aesthetic characteristics such as the image, simplicity, and harmony of the traditional Chinese literary language, but also drawing on the Western complex language, accurate description and analysis and other factors to achieve classical and modern ingenuity. This article will take Zhang Ailing's works as the starting point for analysis, and explore the changes in the Europeanization of Chinese literary language in her works, and explore the influence of Western languages on Chinese literary language.*

KEYWORDS: *Zhang Ailing's works, Western languages, Chinese literary language*

1. Chinese and Western Languages and Thinking Differences in Literary Language

1.1 Chinese Language Thinking

The way of thinking adopted in the creation of Chinese classical literature works and the isomorphism between ancient Chinese literature and language. The Han people make good use of comprehensive thinking and are good at image. They have a very strong idea of unity between nature and human beings, so they prefer fusion, synthesis and not good at analysis. This is also necessarily related to the obvious idealistic characteristics between ancient Chinese literature and language. From a certain point of view, as the root language of ancient Chinese literary language, there is no morphological change in morphology, and words in different syntactic positions do not need to have the same subject-predicate change after the external form. Therefore, the words of Chinese literary language are not even in sentences. There are no identifiable signs. The same word can realize almost all the syntactic components of the subject, predicate and object, and has multiple identities. There is no explicit cohesive component between sentences, and the logical connection is mostly ambiguous. And in the process of writing, Chinese literary language only maintains rules by word order and empty words, and it also shows more obvious flexibility, making Chinese literary language literary language expression more simple and frugal, and it is a comprehensive experience judgment for many appearances.

1.2 Western Language Thinking

Westerners are good at abstract analytical thinking, and the world is also more self-centered, which is mutually causal with Western languages that are mostly / formal. For example, the transformation of English words in the sentence includes a variety of changes in case, number, aspect, and time. For the process of forming a sentence, the grammatical manifestation should not only conform to the semantics of the case, but also should always maintain the accuracy of the regular form. Has a strong sense of regularity. The use of a variety of connectives to strive for words can be as full as possible, requires elemental analysis of thinking objects, and complete logical formal expression, too much pursuit of performance regularity, accuracy and systemicity.

2. Zhang Ailing's Works and Influence on the Europeanization of Chinese Literary Language

2.1 Language Contact Brings Changes in the Language Environment

The May 4th Movement was a great patriotism movement and an enlightenment movement, among which the "promotion of vernacular" was an important link. Since then, the written language of Chinese literature has

begun to undergo profound changes. At that time, many celebrities in the cultural and ideological circles were in favor of using new vernacular texts suitable for expressing new ideas and cultures. And many people have also felt that, especially in written language creation, the expression of classical Chinese is sometimes vague. Because it strives for conciseness, some components can be saved and saved, and there are many parts that need to be “consciously”. They need to be related to each other by context, and there are obvious deficiencies in precision and completeness. The old vernacular has advantages in narrative, but it lacks in describing emotion and explaining reason. With the improvement of productivity and living standards, people have a stronger desire to express their inner world and ideology, but the old vernacular forms are relatively poor, especially in terms of expressing emotions and deep thoughts, and explaining new theories, products, and technologies. Obvious disadvantages need to learn from Western languages. The phenomenon of Europeanization began with translation, and later appeared in the original works of Chinese writers. The vernacular transformation did not exist only during the May 4th period, but continued until the 1930s. The emergence of new things, constant changes in words, etc., make the language system unbalanced, and then the language will try to create coordination in speech, vocabulary and grammar from the inside and outside at the same time to achieve a new balance.

2.2 Zhang Ailing's Creative Concept and Attitude

Zhang Ailing once said that “writing is just expressing opinions.” In a turbulent political environment, some writers often combine political aspirations with literary creations and express their views on the times, the political situation, the nation, and the country. They not only pursue literary creation and language as art, but also treat them as a weapon to save the country and the people. Intellectuals hope to change people's minds through language and works, make people wake up faster, accelerate social change and social development, have a stronger purpose, and have a certain subjective tendency in the use of language. But Zhang Ailing's situation is different. At the beginning of her creation, she naturally revealed after reading and thinking, and then she intentionally embarked on the path of professional writer. Zhang Ailing and her works are deliberately alienated from politics. There is no clear political orientation. Although it is not indifferent, there is a deliberate distance.

Zhang Ailing was born in 1920. Her grandfather was Zhang Peilun, a famous minister in the late Qing Dynasty, and she was a lecturer at the Hanlin Academy. Her grandmother Li Juzhang is the eldest daughter of Li Hongzhang, and she is a prominent family. His father, Zhang Zhiyi, is a relatively typical feudal child. Zhang Ailing received her traditional Chinese education privately at home and systematically studied classic works of classical literature. However, her mother Huang Yifan was influenced by the May 4th Movement, dared to challenge traditions, dared to accept new Western things and ideas, and boldly pursued new trends. She was a new-style woman. Life with Zhang Zhiyi's family was not very harmonious, and quarrels continued. Eventually, when Zhang Ailing was still young, when she was only four years old, her mother and little aunt Zhang Maoyuan went abroad to study together for four years. After returning from abroad, Huang Yifan insisted that Zhang Ailing be sent to a Western school for Western education. Later, he was admitted to the University of London, and then changed to the University of Hong Kong. In the university, he intentionally strengthened his English writing training and insisted on writing in English. This combination of Chinese and Western styles, but the emphasis on western-style education in the later period, cannot help but say that it profoundly affected her language style and made it have a strong European character. In her creations, unique Chinese-English self-translated works can also be seen (such as “Resentment Girl”, “Yangge”, etc.).

It can be said that the Europeanized features in Zhang Ailing's novels are not like the “deliberate intentions” of Lu Xun and others with their beliefs, but rather more natural and casual. It is not her ideal to use her work as a test field to promote language reform. Like Lu Xun, Lin Yutang, Fu Sinian, etc., she did not shout for the Europeanization of the language, and deliberately and physically performed the Europeanization in her works. Zhang Ailing's display of western languages, culture, lifestyle, values, and the phenomenon of Europeanization of language in her works reflect the true situation of Europeanization of written language at that time, because she happened to be in that era of change, and her language could not be separated from the times and become independent. Her Europeanized language style is entirely a natural choice and natural expression of life experience, learning experience, and social experience, so it is more representative.

3. The Relationship between the Degree of Europeanization of Chinese Literary Language and Language Attitude

After being used to open the country by war, for the Chinese at the time, there was an urgent need to learn from the West. People take the initiative to understand, learn, absorb, and mimic Indo-European vocabulary,

morphology, and syntax. At that time, because there were no specific norms and standards, the academic world was still in a state of controversy, and translation and writing of new vernacular texts were still in a “free growth” stage. In order to keep up with the trend, some immature creators have an experimental spirit and have a great deal of arbitrariness in the language. For translators, a rigid style, “literal translation” or even “hard translation” prevails, and migration to writing will appear. Creating words and sentences with strange grammar violates the laws of Chinese literature and language, and is not accepted and recognized by the majority of readers. In the creation, intentional and strange words are used intentionally. The strange syntax of the sentences also makes the sentences unclear and confused. The entire work reads with crooked teeth, the contents are crudely fabricated, and Europeanized for Europeanization. This situation also allows us to see from the side that at the time people were eager and eager to reform the Chinese literary language. It was people's active learning attitude towards Western languages represented by English at that time that made a great impact on Chinese literary language in a very short period of time. In the historical context of China's vigorous study of western utensil technology, systems, and ideas, just as the seeds have fertile soil, the language used as a communication tool ushered in the climax of the Europeanization of Chinese literary language after the May Fourth Movement.

4. Conclusion

The contact between western languages and Chinese literary languages is clearly the first result at present. Although Chinese literary languages were relatively disadvantaged at the beginning of contact, with the comprehensive improvement of our economic foundation and other aspects, due to the literary language itself. With a strong and stable system, the Europeanization phenomenon caused by the influence of English on Chinese literary language is a further enrichment and development of Chinese literary language, helping it to be constantly updated and enriched.

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