

Modern Interpretation Of Chinese Literature And Its Reflection In The Translation Process

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Abstract: This article analyzes the main trends of contemporary Chinese literature, its artistic and aesthetic characteristics, as well as its socio-cultural content. It also examines the reflection of Chinese literature in the translation process, focusing on the linguo-cultural, semantic, and stylistic issues that arise while conveying the essence and meaning of literary works fully and adequately into other languages. The author highlights the distinctive poetic style of modern Chinese writers, their system of metaphors, national symbols, and the historical and philosophical layers of the text, and explores how these elements are interpreted in translation. The article further emphasizes the importance of the translator's competence, cultural awareness, and methods of rendering intertextual elements. The findings demonstrate that high-quality translation of contemporary Chinese literature requires not only a linguistic approach, but also a cultural-pragmatic perspective.

Keywords: Contemporary Chinese literature, translation process, linguoculturology, literary translation, semantics, cultural context, poetic style, national symbols, intertextual elements, literary interpretation, adequate translation.

Introduction: Chinese literature is considered one of the oldest literary traditions in the world. One of its earliest written sources, the "Annals of Yin," dates back to the 12th century BCE and records historical events. In the 8th century BCE, the first poetry anthology, the "Shijing" (Book of Songs), was created.

Pre Qin Literature (Xian Qin Wenxue) This period covers the time before the establishment of the Qin dynasty in 221 BCE. Written literature gradually developed and became enriched with political, religious, and philosophical content.

METHOD

1. The Earliest Written Sources "Shujing" (Shujing, Book of Documents or Book of History) was compiled between the 11th and 6th centuries BCE. It contains political speeches, edicts, and various historical events of ancient China. It is considered one of the earliest examples of historical writing.

"Shijing" (Shijing, Book of Songs), created between the 11th and 6th centuries BCE, includes 305 poems consisting mainly of folk songs, ritual hymns, and court poetry. It is the earliest and most important source of

Chinese poetry, depicting everyday life, labor, love, war, and rituals.

"Yijing" (Yijing, Book of Changes) is an ancient philosophical text that interprets changes in nature and human life through symbolic hexagrams. It greatly influenced the development of Chinese philosophy and literature.

2. Philosophical Schools and Their Literature During the Spring and Autumn period (770–476 BCE) and the Warring States period (475–221 BCE), many philosophical schools emerged. This era is known as "Bai jia zheng ming," the contention of a hundred schools. Major schools include:

Confucianism (Rujia), founded by Confucius (551–479 BCE). His work "Lunyu" (Analects) discusses moral virtues, education, and governance.

Daoism (Daojia), founded by Laozi and Zhuangzi. Laozi's "Dao De Jing" teaches harmony between nature and humans and emphasizes the principle of non action.

Mohism (Mojia), founded by Mozi, promotes universal love, equality, and frugality.

Legalism (Fajia), which emphasizes the rule of law,

strict order, and strong government. Key figures include Shang Yang and Han Feizi.

3. Historical Prose "Chunqiu" (Chunqiu, Spring and Autumn Annals) is the chronicle of the State of Lu and traditionally attributed to Confucius. "Zuo zhuan" and "Guoyu" present historical events in a broader and more literary narrative.

4. Features of Poetry The poetry of this era emerged from simple folk songs and expressed themes of nature, labor, love, war, rituals, and beliefs. It was rhythmic and musical, often performed as songs.

Analysis of Literature on the Topic Suyu Yuan (340–278 BCE) is recognized as the first national poet of China. In the Middle Ages, Chinese literature, especially poetry, achieved great prestige. The Tang dynasty (618–907) is considered the golden age of poetry. A large collection published in 1703 includes nearly fifty thousand poems by more than two thousand poets.

The poetic heritage of thinkers such as Confucius held a special place in the Chinese educational system. A literate person was expected to write poetry and master literary style. In state examinations, candidates were often required to compose poems.

In the 13th century, after the Mongol conquest and expansion of external contacts, new genres such as tales, novels, and drama emerged in Chinese literature.

Classical Novels Four great classical novels hold a special place in Chinese literature:

"Hongloumeng" (Dream of the Red Chamber) by Cao Xueqin, a monumental 120 chapter novel depicting court life and human emotions.

"Sanguo yanyi" (Romance of the Three Kingdoms) by Luo Guanzhong, which describes the wars among the Wei, Wu, and Shu kingdoms.

"Shuihu zhuan" (Water Margin), considered the foundation of the adventure genre and centered on the lives of outlaws.

"Xiyou ji" (Journey to the West), a Buddhist and fantastic novel based on folk legends.

Analysis and Results At the beginning of the twentieth century, a new stage emerged in Chinese literature. Prominent figures include:

Lu Xun (1881–1936), founder of modern Chinese literature. His "Diary of a Madman" criticizes ancient moral norms. "The True Story of Ah Q" is another famous work.

Mao Dun (1896–1981), author of the trilogy "Eclipse," depicting the tragedy of youth after revolutionary defeat.

Ba Jin (1904–2005), known for the novel "Family," and

his trilogy "Torrents," which examines the conflict between tradition and modernity.

Modern Literature After 1979, "New Era Literature" emerged, also known as "Scar Literature," portraying the consequences of the Cultural Revolution and psychological trauma.

In the 1980s and 1990s, "Reform Literature" developed, reflecting social transformation, economic reforms, and opening up. Literature gradually split into "pure literature" and "popular literature."

Nobel laureates include: Gao Xingjian (born 1940), awarded the Nobel Prize in 2000. His plays "The Wild Man" and "The Other Shore" and the novel "Soul Mountain" are well known. Mo Yan (born 1955), awarded the Nobel Prize in 2012. His novel "Red Sorghum" was adapted into a famous film by Zhang Yimou.

Uzbek Readers and Chinese Literature Although Chinese literature is recognized as an integral part of world literature, it is not widely known among Uzbek readers. The main reason is that many works were translated not from Chinese but from Russian.

From this perspective, the translation of Lao She's novel "Cat Country" into Uzbek by Erkin Emazarov is an important step. Lao She's works focus on the lives of the poor, social inequality, and Beijing life.

CONCLUSION

Chinese literature has a history spanning several millennia and remains an active participant in global literary processes. As cultural and economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and China deepens, translating the finest examples of Chinese literature into Uzbek will contribute to the spiritual rapprochement of the two peoples.

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