

Research and Analysis of Mongolian Literature and Uyghur Literature in the Context of the New Era

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Abstract: In the initial stage of contemporary Inner Mongolia literature, writers represented by Na Saiyin Chaoktu, Malaqinfu, Han Yanru, Oder, and Ba Blinbach laid a bright and full patriotic tone for the newborn Inner Mongolia literature with their fervent love for the party, the motherland, and the people. The Uyghur ethnic group is a member of our Chinese national family. Together with other brother ethnic groups, they have created the glorious history and rich and colorful culture of the Chinese nation, making contributions to the prosperity of the Chinese nation. The Uyghur and Mongolian people not only have rich heritage in music, dance, painting, drama and other arts, but also in folk oral and written literature, especially in classical literature, leaving a valuable wealth for future generations. This excellent tradition has been passed down in different historical periods, constantly converging into the strong notes of the times.

Keywords: Literature; Inner Mongolia; Uyghur ethnic group; Culture

1. Introduction

These literary creation practices carried out by multi-ethnic writers to strengthen the sense of community among the Chinese nation express their deep love for watching and helping each other, appreciate the new changes in green waters and mountains, record the victories in poverty alleviation, praise the spirit of unity and progress, and make important contributions to building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation.

2. The Current Situation of Inner Mongolia and Uyghur Literature

In the past decade, Inner Mongolia has published over 100 novels, and the authors have focused on communication between multiple ethnic groups in this fertile land. Their 10-year creative journey has been exceptionally solid. Among them are Feng Lingzhi, A Yunga, Lu Yuan, Bao Liying, Sarentoya, and Helena; The historical narrative of Bai Jinsheng is either a review of the experiences of predecessors, exploring the bravery and openness of the grassland ethnic group, or a revival of the revolution that occurred on the grasslands under the leadership of the Communist Party; Carving generations of Communist Party members, they constantly seek hope in the darkness. Their works embody the tranquility and grandeur of the northern frontier of China, the freshness and brightness of grasslands, and the depth and depth of forests, forming a literary mirror of Inner Mongolia's rich culture and diverse landforms. So far, Uyghur literature representatives have written "Happiness and Wisdom" and "Turkic Dictionary" by Yusuf Khass Hajib, and by Mahmud Kashgari. These works are both famous Chinese and foreign works.

3. Erzu Literature and Inner Mongolia Literature Promoting Ethnic Culture

The Uyghur people are a great nation that is simple, kind, hardworking, and passionate about life. They have a glorious history and splendid culture, especially their love for poetry and respect for literature, which are well-known. Over the years, both Uyghur philology and literature in other languages have made great achievements. In the context of the implementation of the "the Belt and Road" strategy by the country, further prosperity and development of national literature is a major measure that is particularly worthy of expectation and attention. For a long time, the Chinese Writers Association has placed the work of ethnic minority literature in a very important position for consideration and support, promoting the development of ethnic minority literature through various

channels and measures. And with the unprecedented changes in the world in a century, Inner Mongolian writers deeply feel the tremendous changes that have occurred in real life. Li Gedeng, Li Tingfang, Sana, Zhang Kai, Uli Jipling, Geretu and other writers have a keen insight and profound thinking on the social change driven by the tide of the times. They not only place those changes in the broad background of the times, but also specifically implement them in the details of life and feelings. Their literary practice adheres to the spirit of realism and boldly uses modernist techniques to express the rapid and open development trend of the local area. Through the ten years of efforts of multi-ethnic writers, many people's epics have emerged, flowing with the blood of the new era and full of national rejuvenation passion.

4. The Development Opportunities of Uyghur Literature and Inner Mongolia Literature in the Contemporary Era

The new era provides new opportunities for literary creation in Inner Mongolia, allowing them to "drift" and travel in a place of multicultural interaction, fusion, and integration. This is the key to the continuous emergence of excellent works in Inner Mongolia in the new era. Taking the residence of Mongols writer Helagena as an example, its cultural field is more complex, and its diverse cultural background makes its creative vision broader. In "Please Drink a Bowl of Hatubuki's Wine," outsiders come from afar to experience the tremendous changes brought about by poverty alleviation work. In "The Sea of Bashan," Bashan leaves the grassland and sets sail for the sea, embarking on a new journey. In this new era, Chinese people's lives also welcome new opportunities. In the new era, the literary and artistic creation in Inner Mongolia has demonstrated a spirit of pioneering and innovative spirit through continuous attempts at various creative methods. Narenkova's "post-80s" Mongols novelists Seven Horned Sheep and Drunken Camel use synaesthesia and rich narrative angles to accurately describe the rough life experience of living in the desert. Du Lan, a "post-90s" Mongols novelist, constantly describes the disappearance and rebirth of life with his novel "The Fool Wunigo Disappeared", "To See Wuga Dance", using magic, absurdity, stream of consciousness, experience and other techniques. The ultimate pursuit of the "alienated" and "bizarre" literary landscape constructed by emerging writers is the "heaven" and "earth" between "human" and "heaven". In the history of modern Chinese literature, this has always been a topic of discussion. However, Uyghur news writers stand at the foothold of this era and use their own brushstrokes to depict this huge change. Ecological construction, cultural construction, poverty alleviation, and the struggle against the epidemic are all the main themes of this report. In this great era, in this world, it has left us with a vivid picture, telling the story of China's development, and building a common spiritual home for us. The powerful artistic energy emitted by this report is breathtaking. Uyghur literature has a long history and remarkable achievements, which goes without saying. We need to regularly review our shortcomings and gaps with other countries. However, some people who hold this view do not have much regard for world-renowned works or excellent works from other countries, and always believe that only domestic works are the best. To this end, we should strive to improve our writing skills while maintaining humility, and pay attention to improving our cultural qualities; Only in this way, the creation of Uyghur literature is in the ascendant. There are many cultural types about a country.

5. Inner Mongolia and Uyghur literature need to be protected and inherited during the translation process

At the same time, we should also treat the love and mission of literature such as Inner Mongolia and Uyghur literature seriously, or a simple job that only wants to earn some money, which will affect the enthusiasm of translators and also affect the quality of translation. In modern society, people's requirements for the quality of translations are becoming increasingly high. Therefore, the attitude of translator's inheritance is very important, and a phenomenon similar to the subcontracting of building construction has emerged in the translation field. Some translators are able to obtain the works they want to translate from publishing houses or related institutions, but they do not have the time or ability to translate them within the specified deadline, or are driven by greed and believe that this is a way to make money, so they entrust this matter to young people who enjoy translating literature; Make a profit from it. For example, if you get a book from a publishing house or related institution for 200 yuan per thousand words, then sell it for another 100 yuan. In the process of translation, some cooperation is needed, such as the cooperation between the editor in chief and the translator of literature. However, if this matter is taken seriously, it is not just about telling the readers the content of the original text. It is a question that people with certain literary knowledge can understand from various channels, but more importantly, they should try to showcase the literary and artistic characteristics of the original text to the readers. This requires literary translator to change their own ideas, clarify their own views, take their own translations seriously, and pay attention to the quality of their own translations.

6. From the suggestions of ethnic literature reviews

(1) Pay attention to viewing literary creation from a historical and developmental perspective. From the perspectives of literature and politics, literature and life, and the relationship between literature and society, discussing the relationship between literary creation motivation, themes, and methods can be said to have established the basic pattern of modern and contemporary Uyghur and Inner Mongolia literature.

(2) Pay attention to the spiritual connection between traditional literature and contemporary literature, as well as the inheritance of creative techniques. For example, he particularly emphasized the influence of oral literature, Most folk literature works are themed around resisting feudal marriage, praising marriage freedom, depicting daily labor and life, and the struggle between the working people and the ruling class.

(3) Focusing on the consideration of Uyghur literature and Inner Mongolia literature in the context of the development of Chinese literature is a choice made after fully recognizing the imitation and learning of Chinese literature by Xinjiang's multi-ethnic literature creation and the current situation of the leading role of Chinese literature in Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia's multi-ethnic literature.

Conclusion

As Hegel said; The individual's self and the spiritual beliefs of the entire nation as a whole And objective reality, as well as the way of thinking used, the things done, and The result is all split, and the emotions and willpower of the individual themselves are also split on. In such an era, this modern Mongols folk and Uyghur language The rise of new learning styles precisely proves the development of the times and the transformation of society .Under the influence of changes in form and survival, the objects of literary expression and the aesthetic object of the masses has evolved from a traditional epic world where heaven, earth, humans, and gods coexist the world has shifted towards the human dominated real world. And modern folk literature and the dynamic trend of the increasingly human and secularization written literature also shows that protecting the diverse literary and cultural heritage of ethnic groups has become an urgent task for society and humanity. Therefore, in the process of literary inheritance, ethnic cultural heritage can be well preserved. In the tide of globalization, how should they maintain their national cultural traditions, and how to maintain their original flavor through inheritance and innovation; How to achieve one's own development in a diverse ethnic culture has become an urgent task.

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