

Cultural Confidence in the Teaching of Chinese Contemporary Literary Classics

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Abstract: Taking the teaching of <novel research in the new era> as an example, this paper discusses the teaching problems of Chinese contemporary literature classics in the context of cultural self-confidence in the new era. In the course of teaching, we try to penetrate cultural factors into the analysis of literary works. This kind of classroom teaching method, from the human love of literature to the philosophical level of literature, and then to the aesthetic level of literature, goes deep layer by layer. In this way, cultural education has been brought into the scope of classroom teaching, which is of great significance to cultivate the cultural self-confidence of college students.

Keywords: contemporary literary classics; classroom teaching; cultural self-confidence; training

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Cultural confidence is an important part of Xi Jinping's thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. In the report of the 19th National Congress of CPC, "strengthening cultural self-confidence" as an important theoretical topic was put forward and written into the report of the 19th National Congress. For a long time, colleges and universities as an important base inherit traditional culture and spread advanced culture. In the specific classroom teaching, it has a very important significance of how to integrate cultural self-confidence into the classroom teaching content, and

cultivate college students' sense of mission for cultural self-confidence in the new era. However, the teaching and learning of Chinese major courses in colleges and universities naturally have cultural attributes. It is the proper meaning of college literature classroom teaching to integrate the content of culture into the classroom teaching, to guide the knowledge learning of college students reasonably, and to make the students have a resonance understanding of cultural self-confidence in combination with the specific content. This paper takes the teaching of <novel research in the new era> as an example to discuss the teaching problems of " Chinese contemporary literature classic " in the context of cultural self-confidence in the new era.

As for culture, the ancient Chinese have the expression of "observing the astronomical changes to observe the event changes, and observing the human culture to transform the world"^[1]. In a broad sense, the "human culture" here has been very close to the scope of today's culture. From this expression, we can see that the Chinese in ancient times have noticed that the "human culture " is used to educate the people, that is, the so-called "transforming the world". It can be seen that Chinese people have realized the education influence and shaping of culture on the human at an early age. In English, culture, the word corresponding to Chinese "culture", has the original meanings of "fostering" and "cultivation". It can be seen that, regardless of the ancient and modern times, people have a certain consensus on cultural identity, that is, culture

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is necessary and indispensable for the cultivation of social individual personality. With culture as the catalyst of individual personality cultivation, the flash of individual personality and spiritual world is particularly remarkable. Those influential sages in Chinese history, combing their past, are all immersed in the brilliance of culture to grow up, and then have a profound impact on future generations.

From the above point of view of the impact of culture on social individuals, if the role of culture is raised to the influence of the nation, its power can't be underestimated. In those countries with profound cultural accumulation, culture has always been an important way to shape national character. Once the national character is formed, it will become a significant symbol of other nations. China is such a country with a history of five thousand years of civilization, and the splendid Chinese culture shapes and breeds the Chinese people.

The report of the 19th national congress pointed out: "culture is the soul of a country and a nation. Culture prospers the country and the nation. Without a high degree of cultural self-confidence and cultural prosperity, there will be no great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. We should adhere to the path of socialist cultural development with Chinese characteristics, stimulate cultural innovation and creativity of the whole nation, and build a strong socialist cultural country."^[2] There are several meanings in this expression of cultural self-confidence: first of all, culture is the soul of a country and a nation. It can be said that if a country or a nation does not have a strong culture as the support, the country or nation will be in a state of spiritual loss; the real strength and prosperity of the country and the nation will be impossible to realize. Secondly, as one of the "four self-confidence", cultural self-confidence also carries the desire of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation; as an ancient civilization with a long and splendid culture, the culture of the Chinese nation has always had a lasting influence in the world since ancient times; however, today, when the Chinese nation moves towards the great rejuvenation, if there are no strong identification and strong recognition of its own national culture self-confidence, the great cause of national rejuvenation can't get strong cultural support. In addition, in the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the construction of a cultural powerful nation supported by culture can provide the country with a steady stream of innovation power

and creativity. These seemingly invisible things are powerful when they work. Then, as the inheritor and carrier of culture, people play a key role in it. For young college students, what they are carrying is the task of cultural heritage. Therefore, in the university classroom teaching, culture is embodied in the university classroom teaching, especially for the traditional Chinese culture and the socialist culture with Chinese characteristics since the founding of new China. They are future heirs. Therefore, from the significance of the above, we can clearly see the importance of cultural communication in college classroom teaching. As "the great cause of the country, the immortal event"^[3], the study of literary rhetoric plays an important role in the construction of national culture. The knowledge about Chinese culture and literature that students learn in the university classroom will spread the knowledge about Chinese culture understandings they learned in the school classroom when they graduate to work. Objectively, it is a powerful impetus to cultural construction. For the Chinese department in the University, long-term Chinese language and literature education and edification make it have a natural affinity for Chinese culture. However, many college students' understanding of culture is only limited to the superficial understanding of Chinese classical culture and literary common sense, let alone the understanding of Chinese contemporary culture. Chinese contemporary culture is closely related to our life today, and cultural self-confidence in the new era today, for contemporary Chinese-language students, has special significance: first of all, the culture is the root of a nation, and it is an important sign that a nation is different from other nations in the world. In 5000 years of history, the Chinese nation has created a splendid Chinese civilization. Chinese civilization has distinct characteristics. It is one of the few civilizations in the world that has gone through hardships without interruption in the development process of human history, which is incomparable to any country and any nation in history. The excellent temperament and character of the Chinese nation in traditional culture shape the pursuit of noble values of the Chinese people, which also makes our nation live and inherited. Chinese culture is the root and origin of the survival and development of the Chinese nation. Secondly, Chinese excellent traditional culture has strong vitality. It is precipitated in the deepest pursuit of the spirit of the Chinese nation. The spiritual source of long-term self-improvement and development for the

Chinese nation is also rooted in this. To build socialism with Chinese characteristics and realize the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation in the new era, we should also draw wisdom and strength from traditional culture. Thirdly, since the founding of new China, the revolutionary culture and the culture of reform and opening-up have a strong sense of the times, which are important aspects cultural education should pay attention to.

For college students of the Chinese department in the new era, they should have a deeper understanding of the Chinese contemporary culture, which has been formed since the founding of new China, especially after the reform and opening up. This kind of recognition and understanding, to a large extent, can be presented through some classic literary works in classroom teaching. Students' reading and appreciation of these classic works will be influenced and baptized by culture. And then the cultural self-confidence is unconsciously enhanced as a new-era Chinese.

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Literary classics are writers or authors in a certain period of time. In the era and environment in which the writers live, through their own observation, they describe and think about the times, people and things. Through these, we can learn a lot about the era, environment and history related to the author's life. The education of literary classics, especially Chinese contemporary literary classics, is not only the promotion of literary literacy, but also the necessary means to understand Chinese contemporary culture and history and strengthen cultural self-confidence for students. In modern society, people's life rhythm is faster and faster, and the value of literary classics is gradually ignored. This situation is also increasing among the students in the Chinese-language department. Therefore, it is of great significance to fully explore the cultural value of contemporary Chinese literature. In the context of emphasizing cultural self-confidence in the new era, it has more significance for the study of the novel in the new era, which involves the cultural value of contemporary Chinese literature.

The so-called new-period novels refer to the contemporary Chinese novels from 1978 to 1980s. These novels, to a great extent, have become classics today. It is very effective to discuss the literary value and cultural significance of these works with students in class.

First of all, the cultural value of many novels in the

new era is contained in the aesthetic communication of literature. For example, Wang Zengqi's famous novel <Shou Jie> tells the love story of a pair of the youth named as Minghai and yingzi. The environment and society described in this novel is an isolated "peach garden". Focusing on ordinary people, it tells about their relative alienation from the society and politics at that time, and builds a warm and free world. Through the praise of good human nature, the novel <Shou Jie> arouses people's pursuit of truth, goodness and beauty. The beauty of human feelings and human nature reflected in it will obviously play a positive role in guiding the shaping of students' good sentiment in today's fast-paced life and weak interpersonal relationship. In the classroom teaching like this, it includes the guidance of literature aesthetics and writing skills for students. Students can understand the cultural significance in the explanation of related articles. In today's "well telling Chinese stories" and embodying the construction of cultural self-confidence, the cultural value and significance in such contemporary literary classics can't be underestimated. In addition, in the process of creating advanced socialist culture, it can be absorbed into it with the spirit of integration and the mind of embracing all rivers. In this way, the advanced socialist culture with Chinese characteristics that we have created can not only be based on the Chinese tradition, but also be added to the new tradition of contemporary Chinese excellent literature and culture, creating a new culture with a new look, and improving the cultural confidence of the new era to a higher level and a wider range of development.

Secondly, in the process of building the advanced socialist culture with Chinese characteristics, those works with beautiful human feelings and human nature must be included in the classroom teaching. Novels containing traditional Chinese philosophy and wisdom are also one of the necessary contents in the classroom. The famous novel, Acheng's <Chess King> is one of the representative works. <Chess King> tells the story of a low-class young intellectual who is addicted into chess. He never gives up the firm pursuit of his favorite things, by relying on the pursuit of chess, and then he has passed through the hard years. The protagonist of the novel has his will factor to survive the tough times. However, the factors of Chinese traditional Taoism reflected on him are the greatest cultural significance conveyed by the novel. This kind of cultural significance can be conveyed through the analysis of the text in the

classroom teaching. Moreover, when students realize the beauty within the article, they will be proud of the long history and profundity of the country's traditional culture. At the same time, students can also learn from <chess king> how our new China has gone through the extraordinary process from nothing to prosperity, and build confidence for today's cultural self-confidence.

In addition, in the process of studying the fine novels in the contemporary Chinese literature, including reading out the cultural attributes and cultural significance from the literary works and enhancing cultural self-confidence, the annotation and play of the aesthetic value of the literature itself should also be regarded as the proper meaning of literature classroom education. Confucius, a great educator in ancient China, put forward more than 2000 years ago that "poetry can be enjoyed, observed, grouped and resented." [4]. In fact, this is to discuss the role of literary aesthetics on society, which has a profound impact on later generations. In modern times, during the May 4th movement, Cai Yuanpei noticed the importance of aesthetic education for the cultural construction of a nation and a country. He put forward the theory of "substituting aesthetic education for religion"[5] and emphasized the importance of aesthetic education for the cultivation of national culture. These precious heritages of predecessors can also be integrated into the classroom study and discussion. Especially when it comes to cultural root-seeking novels, these are particularly suitable. Wang Zengqi's prose culture novels bring people the enjoyment of beauty. These beautiful chapters should also be part of cultural construction.

Conclusion

Culture is the soul of a country and a nation, and a powerful driving force for social development and progress. An important indicator of the prosperity of a country is cultural self-confidence and the prosperity of cultural undertakings. In the new era of national rejuvenation, building a great-era culture and enhancing cultural self-confidence need the efforts of all sectors of society. College literature classroom education is an important carrier of cultural communication and improvement. Through the study and discussion of novels since the new era in the classroom, students have a new understanding of traditional Chinese culture and a clear idea of the importance of national cultural construction, especially since the new era. The firm cultural self-confidence has been put into practice in the classroom, realizing the improvement of cultural self-confidence from literature appreciation to traditional education, and then to the new-era cultural self-confidence.

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