

Literary Geography's Contribution to Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages under the Background of "Belt and Road"

Jianjun Kang^{1,2}

¹ Institute of Literature of Jiangxi Academy of Social Sciences

NanChang, Jiangxi, China, 330077

² School of Foreign Languages

LiaoCheng University

LiaoCheng, ShanDong, China, 252059

Li Hou*

School of Foreign Languages

LiaoCheng University

LiaoCheng, ShanDong, China, 252059

Corresponding author, Email: akanghao@vip.163.com

Abstract—The promotion of teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages can't be separated from the support of traditional Chinese culture. As an emerging interdisciplinary subject, literary geography provides content such as natural environment, mountain scenery, human geography, philosophical thinking, human-land relationship, human society, etc., which tend to become the knowledge points students are interested in during the process of teaching Chinese as a foreign language. Under the background of "Belt and Road", the breadth of teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages is expanding increasingly and the depth is expanding gradually as well. "The Belt and Road" is the road of economy and development. It will also become the road of culture and education. In the foreseeable future, the knowledge system of literary geography will play an important role in the promotion of teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages.

Keywords—*Geopoetics, literary geography, Teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages, The Belt and Road*

I. INTRODUCTION

Literary geography is the study of literary works and literary writers in different regions. Some excellent works will become the materials for both students and teachers. These works enable students to learn about China's traditional culture, geographical common sense, mountains and rivers and local customs. In turn, it plays a very important role for overseas friends to understand China.

II. LITERARY GEOGRAPHY IS A TREASURE OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE CULTURE AND A TROVE OF INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Literary geography is a modern science based on the theory of human-land relationship, exploring the distribution, change and spread of various human phenomena and the spatial structure of human social activities, and studying the multi-

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level dialectical relationship between literature and geography. The regions of different cultures and the literary of different regions have enriched the traditional Chinese culture.

Language and writing not only bears the outward representation of culture, but also functions as the culture carrier, so that culture can be passed down from generation to generation in the process of gradually increasing its connotation and extension. As far as the traditional Confucian thinking is concerned, the concept of life "being in the world and out of the world" and the concept of education "fair education for all" and "individualized education", generally accepted by Chinese people, has a long history, at least dating back to the Spring and Autumn Period. However, today people still understand them and apply them to social life because they are the carrier of language and words. There are two main ways in which language and words carry culture. One is handing down orally; the other is resorting to writing.

We should see that the starting point and the foothold of geospatial research in literary works should be geospatial + literary works. The author's writing theme should be regulated by texts. Emphasis should be attached on that the literary standpoint is the text itself rather than others. The formation of geospatial spaces, the basic forms of existence and patterns of manifestation in literary works should be explored. In general, with ecological protection and natural environment as the writing theme and human environment and national society as the writing content of literary works, it is easy to enrich the content carried by literary geography.

A. Common sense of traditional Chinese culture in literary geography

The language and characters of human ancestors were originally a calling system, and they were enclosed. They were nothing more than simple notes and carved marks. After diachronic development, they gradually turned into various symbolic languages and words and they are open, which is the result of natural selection. The use of language and words has enabled human culture to spread and develop. With language and words, members of different tribes and ethnic groups can

talk to each other, exchange information, share food, and create complex tools and buildings. They can also effectively resolve differences of opinion and territorial disputes.

In the study of Geopoetics and Chinese literature, Cao Huimin proposed the concept of Geopoetics, also called literary geography, which is a secondary discipline derived from human geography and its sub-discipline cultural geography. At the same time, literary geography and sociology of literature and art are interrelated and related.

Literary geography takes the generation, distribution, change, dissemination of various literary phenomena and the spatial structure of human literary activities as the main content, and the study of human-land relationship as the starting point and the foothold. As the core of literary geography theory, the study of human-land relationship has many levels of connotation: 1. "People" includes authors, readers and commentators, not only the producers of literary creation - writers, but the characters in the works created by writers, and also the consumers of literary creation - readers and commentators. 2. "the land" includes the real natural geographical environment, the human geography environment as the background and the literary space as the result: referring to the author's birthplace and the region of his literary activities and also the geographical background of the work content and the virtual regional scenes in the works. It also includes the geographical scope of the spread and relocation of works. 3. The core of literary geography is to concern about the interaction between man and earth and the way it presents in works[1].

B. Literary Geography provides a knowledge reserve for international cultural communication

Language, characters, and especially characters, are presented through the tangible form of symbols and are accepted by everyone. People try to use these symbols to communicate. There are many ways of human communication, both in language and in written form, as well as in non-verbal and non-written forms. However, language and characters have absolute advantages in information exchange. Language and character can reflect a certain social development process and is also a sign of the stage of social development. For example, when people study the semantic field and specifically analyze the semantics of the words related to color or relatives, they can usually find that in a certain period of time, social value orientations and social systems are often closely related to the historical and political conditions at that time. In fact, it can also be found that many regular changes in language and writing result from the exchange, influence and adaptation of different cultures. People communicate mainly through language and words to address specific issues and events. When this kind of communication is affected by the changes of social development, the original vocabulary usage shows great incompatibility, so there will be two choices, making adaptation to survive; making no change to be washed out.

The growth of language and words has also led to the growth and prosperity of culture. For example, human beings disseminate production experience through language and words and spread and develop from generation to generation. Another

example is, the occurrence of human cultural behavior is mostly based on language and words. Due to the development of language and writing, human thinking has also been consolidated and developed, including social politics, daily life, literary culture, and art fields, which have also been changed through language, literal communication, and communication.

C. The infiltration of literary geography into teaching Chinese as a foreign language is of great significance

Different peoples and people living in different environments have different outlooks on life, world views and values as well as different views on reality because different languages and words are spoken. And each language and text makes reality a survival mode and a life scene that appears different in expression. Language and writing have unique merits in describing social activities, human emotions, and ideological conditions, and the reality of social economy is more likely to change language, words and thoughts. In other words, the influence of culture on language and words is far stronger than the influence of language and words on culture. The variation or differentiation of language and words is mostly due to the role of culture. Although some ethnic groups speak the same language and words, they are influenced by various factors, such as geographical separation, political change, outbreak of war, economic prosperity or downturn, which may lead to the isolation of a group and make language and words, the writing of the voice, form and grammar, and so on, undergo subtle changes. This change has gradually increased over time. In the end, the two dialects, originally from the same language and text, will become two relatively independent languages and words. This is a phenomenon of language and word differentiation caused by information isolation and information islands. In turn, frequent contacts between different ethnic groups, such as frequent economic and political exchanges, even negative factors such as war, often lead to language and textual fusion, vocabulary proximity and similarity, and even integration into an independent language. For example, loanwords come into being due to the long-term contact of two different languages and words.

III. THE TEACHING AND DISSEMINATION OF CHINESE INTERNATIONALIZATION IS A NECESSITY FOR CULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND AN IMPORTANT MEASURE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE "BELT AND ROAD"

In the context of the community of human destiny, the proposition of cultural integration is undoubtedly a positive promotion for the various cultures already on the planet. The traditional Chinese culture with a history of 5,000 years is one of the most vigorous and most abundant cultures. The world's call for "going out" of Chinese national studies is getting louder and louder, and the "going out" of Chinese national studies is also the increasingly rigid domestic demand for the world cultural stage.

A. Teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages is very important for the spread of Chinese culture

At the application level, culture has reverse and direct impact on the development and use of language and words. For example, when the country's original feudal monarchy changed

its dynasty, the taboo words appeared on formal and informal occasions, destroying the writing structure and pronunciation of Chinese characters. This phenomenon of destroying cultural heritage for the so-called ritual law can also be found everywhere. For example, culture can influence speech. The standard voice of Mandarin in China is based on Beijing pronunciation. This is mainly because Beijing is the capital of China and it is also the nation's political, economic and cultural center. And culture has an impact on words, voice, and grammar.

Henry Lefebvre believes that literary geography can provide abstract space, and that the logic of visualization takes precedence and vision surpasses other senses and predominates. Taste, touch and scent all give way to light, shadow and color[2]. Thus, it can be seen very intuitively that the common sense of literary geography can make Chinese learners get a better first sense in term of senses, and then stimulate their interest in learning and consolidate the effect of learning.

With the opening up of modern China, Western culture is gradually absorbed by Chinese grammar. Chinese grammar and many expressions tend to be Europeanized, so the influence of modern science and modern culture on vocabulary is more obvious. With the changes in social life and social thoughts, vocabulary often changes accordingly. For example, with the demise of feudal society, many vocabulary with strong feudal colors, such as "Juren 举人", "shutong 书童" and "shiye 师爷", died with the end of the era. With the development of high-tech, many new will be produced, such as "nanotechnology", "genetically modified food", "Internet café", "nuclear magnetic resonance", "superconducting magnet", "genetically modified", "Xiongan New District", "BRIC countries", "artificial intelligence", "human destiny community", "email", "big data", "digital camera", "The Belt and Road", "cloning" and so on.

B. "The Belt and Road" Construction Must Promote Teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages

"The Belt and Road" is the link of the economy, the bridge of governments, and the channel of cultures. On one hand, "The Belt and Road" borrows the historical symbols and cultural connotations of the ancient Silk Road, and holds high the banner of peaceful development and sustainable development. On the other hand, through cooperation with the countries along the "The Belt and Road", we should actively develop partnership with other countries, such as economic cooperation, political mutual trust and cultural integration.

The social life and social revolution in contemporary China are making tremendous changes in this magical land, and many neologisms have emerged. Of course, many of the neologisms are only popular for a while, and they do not last long, so they are not likely to have an impact on culture, and they cannot become a part of culture. Only those words that penetrate deep into people's production and life and penetrate into the bottom of life will have real vitality, thus enriching the reality of language and writing, and then making cultural products vital. Only in this way can we achieve the benign interaction of common development and mutual promotion of language, writing and culture.

Language and writing have profoundly influenced culture. For example, Buddhism has spread in China for nearly two thousand years and has a great influence on Chinese culture. Many Buddhist vocabulary words have been fully integrated into the vocabulary inherent in Chinese and become an integral part of Chinese. For example, freedom, insight, complicated legal case, homework, retribution, liberation, bodhi, merit, reincarnation, a blow and a shout, etc. all come from Buddhism. Buddhist words have even become idioms into the vocabulary system, which has made future generations feel that they are not Buddhist words, such as flowers cascading from the sky, slap in the face, act according to circumstances, the lightning before death, incredible and so on.

C. Teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages imperceptibly

The most direct manifestation of the relationship among language, writing and culture is that language and words express people's world views, attitudes and values. Expressions being able to express people's views, attitudes and values of the world always can be found in various maxims, epigrams and proverbs. Individualism and collectivism are two different values. Proverbs all over the world express people's attitudes towards the relationship between individual and collective in different cultures. For example, the Mexican proverb: "Being a fool in a group is better than being a wise person." Turkish proverb: "A sheep that leaves the flock will be eaten by a wolf." Chinese proverb: "Two heads are better than one." American slang: "God helps those who help themselves". German proverb: "Mind one's own business." etc., are examples of colorful national cultures.

All Chinese speakers call the color of the snow "white", snow white, just like snow, and the meaning is easily received and copied. Two persons based on language and literature may not know each other and see different snow, but their actual perception and color perception of snow is roughly the same. So people call this feeling "white" by coincidence. When referring to "white", according to people's life experience, there are pearl white, jazz white, smoky white, aconite white, ash white, ivory white, fish belly white. Pearl white and ivory white are the same white, however, one is the feeling of the fishermen on the beach, and the other is the feeling of the people in the tropical rain forest. Similarly, white is in various literary works, is mentioned as milky white, pure white, gray, white, dark white, rice white, pink white, silver white, black and white, tender white, milk white, blue white, scallion white, Jade white, fish belly white, grass white, snow white, etc. This meticulous division reflects the hierarchical sense of color and the sense of life experience.

IV. LITERARY GEOGRAPHY PROVIDES THEORETICAL SUPPORT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TEACHING AND COMMUNICATION OF CHINESE LANGUAGE, AND ALSO CONTRIBUTED TO THE PRACTICAL SAMPLE

The cooperation situation of the industrial economy and the progress of globalization development along the "The Belt and Road" countries have supported the overall work of Chinese international communication. It has added a new impetus to the international exchange and dissemination of Chinese, and also

given a new journey and connotation to the international exchange of Chinese. At the specific work level, it is necessary to further expand the service function and build a comprehensive platform integrating language teaching, cultural exchange, academic research and social services, focusing on service effectiveness and the validity of cultural communication. We should not only adhere to local conditions, flexibility and diversity, but also spare no effort to promote the characteristic development of Confucius Institutes in various countries. On the basis of highlighting the direction of teaching, research, cultural exchanges and vocational training, we should further integrate the advantages of teaching and service of Confucius Institutes and improve the comprehensive service level.

A. Literary Geography will certainly promote teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages

As Professor Franco Moretti of Stanford University said, the space created by literary geography in literary works is dominated by fictional space and poetic space, such as Paris in Balzac's works, colonial love in Africa, Austin's writing about Britain, etc., as well as the provincial library of the Victorian Great Britain, or the spread of Don Quixote or the Buddenbrook Family in Europe, etc.[3]. Geography knowledge is beneficial to the spread of culture.

As for the role of language and words in communication, the attitudes and values expressed by the maxims and proverbs in China, Japan, and the United States are different. Chinese and Japanese cultures emphasize the artistic conception of "Silence means more than words", which belongs to high-context culture and indirect-context culture. American culture attaches importance to direct language and written expression, which belongs to low-context culture and direct-context culture. For example, in China, "the gentleman is indifferent to words but sensitive to the line", in Japan "silence is gold", while in the United States "A squeaky wheels get the lubricant". Many maxims and proverbs from different cultures express different values, but there are situations in which similar values are expressed, indicating that people of different cultures share some common values. For example, there are maxims or proverbs in both Chinese and English that express the concepts of time and struggle. Chinese has "an inch of time is an inch of gold", while English has the corresponding "Time is money"; Chinese has "If you persevere, all things are possible" and English has the corresponding "Where there is a will, there is a way". One of the proverbs in Chinese is "Kill two hawks with one arrow", the corresponding one in English is "Kill two birds with one stone" and "Kill birds with one stone" in Russian.

B. Literary geography provides a strong theoretical support for the international teaching and communication of Chinese Language

In recent years, China has strongly encouraged and supported overseas Chinese to develop Chinese language education. For this reason, it has issued a number of policies and adopted various measures and organized various cultural activities at various levels, such as "China's Root-Finding Tour", "Chinese Cultural Paradise", "Chinese Cultural Contest", "Chinese Language Education Huaxia Tour", and so on. This

not only reflects the Party Central Committee's long-term vision of looking at the world and examining the country, but also reminds the Chinese people of the importance and urgency of accelerating the development of cultural reform. From top to bottom, a series of overall layouts for cultural reform and development, as well as major decision-making and specific deployments have been made. The activities have achieved good results and wide adaptability.

This activity of spreading excellent Chinese cultural treasures through overseas Chinese, especially Chinese-American teenagers, has a very good fit with the local people. It is also an emotional contact with the second and third generations of Chinese people. Relevant activities in form of exchange and visit performance have been carried out in dozens of countries, such as the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, Australia, and so on. These "voluntary propagandists" of traditional Chinese culture fully demonstrate the charm of Chinese culture and the demeanor of the new generation of China with their exquisite talent and profound expression.

The demand for learning Chinese in the world is very strong and continues to grow. Among them, the practice in South Korea, Japan, and Thailand is very prominent, while the demand growth in European and American countries is also very rapid. According to Wang Zuyu and Wu Yinghui's "Report on Chinese International Communication Development (2011-2014)", as of 2014, there were 475 Confucius Institutes and 851 Confucius Classrooms in 126 countries and regions, with a total of 3.45 million registered students.

C. Literary Geography contributes to a diversified practical sample for the international teaching and communication of Chinese Language

Throughout the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language, it is necessary to participate in cultural and art festivals, co-organize seminars and cultural weeks, and use existing local platforms and their built workplaces and trained staff to promote Chinese culture and ideas and effectively display China's image of civilization, democracy, openness and progress. According to the work plan, by 2020, the total number of overseas Chinese cultural centers will reach more than 50.

According to the requirements of the state's foreign cultural development strategy, the work of overseas Chinese cultural centers must focus on the comprehensive functions of "propaganda of National Conditions, ideological exchange, cultural exhibition, teaching and training, information service", plan and organize high-level, specialized cultural projects that conform to the appreciation habits of local audiences, and carry out all-round cultural projects in big culture field to demonstrate Chinese culture and shape national image. Brand activities independently created by cultural centers according to local conditions have been widely welcomed by people from all walks of life and actively concerned by the news media. After several years of accumulation, some activities have already had considerable impact in local society.

Literary geography has a very rich content, such as geographical regions, cultural tomography, ethnic group separation, cultural mobility, etc., and has common knowledge in many disciplines such as literature and geography, anthropology, and ethnic, folklore system, history, Archaeology, which contribute to the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language.

Robert Taylor's study found that readers interpret the text of a seated place, such as when they read interesting stories, they use a broader form of imaginative geography, even want to take out maps, mark the location of a place, and establish a connection with the scene. They say, "Oh, that's it. Bartleby may have worked on Wall Street!" — This is where Holden Caulfield in *The Catcher in the Rye* is likely to stay when he comes to New York![4] In this way, learners will be guided to pay attention to those works with the characteristics of literary geography, which is also convenient for Chinese learners to understand and remember.

V. SUMMARY

Literary geography is a new interdisciplinary or interdisciplinary research method which organically integrates literature and geography research, literature-based, and focusing on literature space research. Its development direction is to grow into a relatively independent comprehensive discipline. The theory and criticism method of literary geography will be of great academic significance to the study of Chinese literature in the world, and will also benefit the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language

In the actual teaching process, literary geography not only enriches the research methods, but also provides rich research results, which can be used as a supplement to textbook knowledge in Chinese teaching, thus providing a good boosting power for Chinese teaching.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

1. Kang Jianjun (1978.09–), male, born in Zhucheng City of Shandong Province, China, post-doctoral research in literature and art at the Institute of Literature of Jiangxi Academy of Social Sciences, Ph.D. in History; Lecturer of Liaocheng University, serving as a foreign aid teacher in Tonga College in 2019. (Tonga College 'Atele, NuKu' ALoFa, Kingdom of Tonga).

2. Hou Li (1977.08–), female, born in Gaomi City of Shandong Province, China, Master of Arts, Associate professor at the School of Foreign Languages in Liaocheng University, the visiting scholar at the University of Montana in 2018.

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