

The Influence of the Intangible Cultural Heritage on the Local Novels of Sichuan

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Abstract. The Sichuan local novel is birth in the soil of rich and generous intangible cultural heritage. The unique performance art, such as objective, calm and realistic satire art, vivid and unique performance function of "Sichuan" dialect, narrative structure and so on, reveals the influence of regional cultural genes in Sichuan, which interprets the unique regional culture from the aspect of art form.

Introduction

Since 1980s, Sichuan literature has made gratifying achievements from the perspective of regional culture. But the modern native novel can also be further excavated from this angle of view. Regionalism is the main feature of regional culture; local color is an important feature of local novels. So the Local has become their common consonance and natural connection, which make the novels describe the local living more abundantly, vividly and delicately. Sichuan modern local novel is the rich, lively and vivid art show of intangible cultural heritage, the Pa-Shu culture, whose specific methods are the main research contents of the paper.

Objective, Calm and Realistic Satire Art

The Interpretation of Satire Art. Irony is an important expression of literature. However, because of the differences in environmental factors, such as creation subjects, Society, politics, culture, etc., different writers always use different satire ways. During the 1920s and 1930s, Sichuan is in the boundless dark environment, so most writers are on heavy and cold road. Readers think that the Bashu art reflecting the social reality of is a great irony." There is only one real hero in the ironic novel. That is history."

Examples of Satire Art. Sha Ting is a realist. His main satire is vividly depicting fact. In his works, the plot and the environment remain true colors of life; the comic style is very little; characters express themselves through language; the irony is not only focused on one point. In the early part of his satirical works, deride tone accounted for a large proportion, but later, the works appear to be calmer and the author is almost invisible, which do not affect his calmly express "the inhibited and apparent anger." His ironic objects include Bai Jiangdan, Xing Yao, Fang Fang, Ding Gong lame acting county magistrate, Gong Laofa group and so on, who are basic bureaucrat with a trait of versatility. As Billingsky's comments on Gogol's satirical image, "We don't say they're nice guys, but it's just that they're not as bad as people say " The deputy county magistrate, He Xi, cruelly and greedily exploits drought victims, but he is optimistic, easy-going and no lack of humor, don't care about everything, struggle once more after failure. Gong Laofa group is old, stupid and ridiculous, but not terrible; he is easy-going, no matter what business he would Smile and say:" I'll seal it for you." Whether in meeting or office, the old man is seriously performing his duty of honor.

These figures are ridiculous, but these phenomena exist because of the absurd social environment and political system. As a satire, their nature are ugly, but not as diagram of ugly essence or a bad habit of avatar scandals. They have their own natural reality. "Finding a few familiar models and really describing" accurately summed up Sha Ting's creation standards and production characteristics. His satire is implicit, realistic and objective; satirical methods are solemn

and rigorous. The original and eloquent facts that show the life proves the absurdity of the human affairs and Social darkness in that region and that time. Mao Dun said, "Air Defense" is "pain in humor", "the more chewing, and the more bitter taste." Experiencing modern ideology, Sha Ting is quite familiar with teahouse, inn, office in northwest Sichuan and people gathering and arguing in these places who are struggling for power, abuse assault and hedonistic corruption. When looking backward to everything at familiar home, he is angry and sad. Rational and calm thinking make his writing objective and cool, which show the little-known dark and cruel. Putting rich cultural connotation, such as rebellion consciousness and anger of Bashu offspring in true and vivid irony makes his artistic style simple, concise, subtle and deep.

Common Characters of Satire Technique in Sichuan Local Novel. (1) Using objective and true narrative methods. Sichuan people's thinking is surprising, their behaviors are absurd. An honest description is very ironic. So most ironic expression of Sichuan writers are not using comic style exaggeration, but using an objective description, which speak with the facts and try to keep the original life or largely using dialogue and personal monologue to make characters of self-expression and self-disclosure show reveal themselves. Readers have their own judgments.

(2) Pay attention to detail description. Because of its story, Sichuan local novel is moving; because of details of fine description, the story is vivid. The emphasis on details of expression is a key link in Sichuan modern local novel. For example, in "Fair", the mayor presided over the "justice" is not fair; in "Air Defense", Yu Sheng does not understand air defense arrangements; in "Storm Front", Tian Bohang's "secret" to Hao Yousan's essay "is not a secret". All of these funny, sad details show that people's political and social life is wild.

The Intangible Cultural Heritage: "Sichuan" Dialect

Dialect Interpretation. After long-term creation and convention, dialect is a common symbol of heart and handed down. It comes from the national common language but not exactly the same, the distinct regional characteristics deposit people's deep cultural gene in psychological character, contain rich human nature and human feelings. It is not only a tool of literature, but also the object of literature itself, which constitutes a part of the cultural implication of works.

Interpretation of Sichuan Dialect Examples. Due to the geographical environment, Bashu dialect keeps its inherent purity. The rich, vivid, concise characters make the reader feel strange and be difficult to appreciate. Generally speaking, the narration and description language of the novel are mostly the written language which is quite standard; the Character language, especially the dialogue, is the authentic Bashu dialect. In the Sichuan local novels, the native people speak with the rustic dialect; deduce the unique story with the value standard and Behavior Psychology. Among the writers of Sichuan, Li Jieren's dialect consciousness is the most striking.

In the early novel "childhood shadow", he used the dialect: "You "Guier", old but not serious, always loves to play jokes on others! Look, One day when "Laozi" is serving at table, I will Frame you. So you will know my bad! "Guier" and "Laozi" are a typical Sichuan folk spoken. In "Before the storm", when Tian Bohang Teach Hao Yousan composition tips, he used a series of "Shazi" dialect. There are also abundant terms, such as "Duishi: introduce", "Dashou: help", "Shuizhangle: be danger"; Sichuan common idioms and Sayings, such as "Shendou: Outstanding Charm", "Tangmaozi: persecute others" and so on. These words Fills with rich flavor of Bashu culture and naturally describe people. Shating's "accent" also echoes real Sichuan cavity. A cynical, arrogant rude image is so vivid. These dialects with thick Sichuan taste are very consistent with the identity of characters and psychological, which is important to describe character. In particular, the regional dialect "dialogue" has rich implication and deep connotation. At the beginning of creation, Sha Ting loves dialects. When his first short book, "the course of the law," was published, Mao Dun had praised the dialogue: "His "dialogue" is authentic Sichuan dialect is a conversation between a living farmer and a small businessman; there is no intellectual long-windedness which other writers force to join, no good and neat training words according to logical row. Actually, behind writers using dialects as linguistic devices, there is another layer of meaning. The aim is getting a specific cultural connotation in the process of specific application. The emphasis is on cultural background

of language rather than its basic tools. Such as in Sha Ting's "fair", the mayor presiding over "fair" misappropriates "preferential valley" for Dead soldiers, but he considers it as unalterable principles and says: "You Duanchulai. Otherwise, don't say I'm not in charge." "Don't be polite! Like Chiyouda....." when receiving that aunt Zhu taken her daughter home to for remarry, Zhang says: "Look. I will Duanchulai You will Chibuwan!" While the other is not weak: "Chibuwan! I will Douzhezou!" "Chibuwan" Means cannot bear consequences; "Douzhezou" is to challenge. "No matter Chiyouda", Chibuwan or Douzhezou, Sichuan people use "eating" indicate difficult situation and appropriate. Dinner on table is a secondary; argument and strain are the most important. Sichuan people's characteristics of loving to eat and speaking are shown again. The local novels of Luo Shu are also rich in Sichuan taste. To a large extent, due to the large number of Sichuan dialect, her works simply and authentically show the regional social life. Dialects play an important role on the performance of people's identities and the description of people's unique personality. Literal "refers "and "implications" all make characters be rich in regional culture. Take "Laogua" in "A corner of the earth", "Yuerao", "Mine" for example, The name itself has typical characteristics of Bashu culture. In a novel Luo Shu mentioned: "The meaning of this name is weakness, weakness even idiot, the hidden meaning is Ridicule and teasing." "is one of the insignificant people, especially unremarkable.

Story Narrative Structures

Narrative Structure Interpretation of Sichuan Native Novel. During the 1930s and 1940s, Sha Ting's novel art become mature. In his novel world, strange stories make us feel amazing and fresh, which result from not only its rich content such as full of evil, full of arguments, play everywhere, dazzling food, also because of the various and dynamic structural art. Sha Ting considers the characteristics of short story writing is "using portion to perform the whole, Using one or some of life aspects to reflect the main contradiction of contemporary struggle." In his short novels, the basic framework is not very grand; the process of story is rich in change; plot and detail are subtle, characters' action is adequate. He shows fine and complicated mental state through behavior, elaborates the cut of start and the open of ending.

Explanation of Narrative Structure. Take Sha Ting's works "In the tea house" for example, the Starting with story is often concise and lively, can attract readers; the open ending in climax is no no-nonsenseor indicates the beginning of another story which makes readers feel not enough.

Because Sichuan people are happy and good at telling stories and chatting, Li Jieren created a series of novels "River". However, the grand scale and vivid detail cannot but attribute to the cultural atmosphere of emphasizing history which forms in Sichuan. Due to the blocked geographical environment, Sichuan's customs and features are preserved, so People's awareness that writes and revises local records is particularly strong. Li Jieren's interest in history is naturally affected by the consciousness and colorful secular life. Finally, he put the history and the world together.

Conclusion

The structure of Sichuan writers' local novels is different, but we can still seek the common characteristics: groundbreaking structure. Whether the open beginning and ending in Sha Ting's novels or the model in Li Jieren's River series, Luo Shu's section structure are out of the ordinary which demonstrate the innovative spirit in artistic forms generating under the influence of Sichuan intangible cultural heritage. Series of works reflect the rich, vast Sichuan folk life. Although individual novels seem small and simple, but they are a continuous outward or inward. The integration forms continuous complete story. The connected With great narrative space, structure model in Series can present wide, rich social content, from which we can see the profound influence of immaterial culture.

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