

Study on the Multilingual Literature and Communication, Exchanges and Intermingling in the Western Regions

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ABSTRACT

During the Ming and Qing dynasties, the unification and development of China's multi-ethnic state was consolidated, and the exchanges and blending between the border areas and the Central Plains in politics, economy, transportation, culture and other aspects formed the pattern of the unity of the Chinese nation, which is a multifaceted one in which all the ethnic groups are intermingled in distribution, culturally eclectic, economically interdependent and emotionally friendly, and where there is a me in you, and a you in me. Based on multi-ethnic language literature and materials, we can present a more scientific and objective view of the historical situation of the interactions and exchanges between various ethnic groups, and build up Chinese scholars' right to speak on the history of "Three Intercourses" under the perspective of multilingualism. We will refer to the relevant academic achievements in China, not only collecting and organizing the historical materials, but also conducting a comprehensive and systematic research, so as to avoid the subject from becoming a pile of historical materials.

Keywords: *Western Regions, History of Three Intercourses, Multilingual literature, Interaction and exchange mixture.*

1. INTRODUCTION

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that "we should educate and guide the cadres and masses to correctly understand the history of Xinjiang, especially the history of ethnic development, to establish a firm view of the history of the Chinese nation, and to forge a firm Chinese heart and Chinese soul"[1]. It has been fully elucidated that the sense of community of the Chinese nation is the foundation of national unity, the basis of national unity, and the soul of spiritual strength. The history of Xinjiang vividly demonstrates the great practice of various ethnic groups in history of jointly exploring the territory, writing history, creating culture and cultivating the spirit, and is an important part of the historical process of the Chinese national community moving from "self-contained" to "self-conscious". At present, in the context of promoting the construction of the Chinese national community with the main line of forging a firm sense of the

Chinese national community, in-depth excavation of cultural resources and cultural symbols embodying the sharing of the Chinese nation, and tracing back, organizing, researching, interpreting and transforming the common historical memory of the multi-ethnic people are the basic projects for the construction of the common spiritual home of the Chinese nation.

The Western Region and the Central Plains have maintained close ties since ancient times, and there have been extremely frequent exchanges and interactions between ethnic groups. This is fully reflected in the multilingual scripts (including Han Chinese, Geluwen, Sutwen, Ütepe, Huifengwen, Xixiawen, Mengwen, Tibetan, Chaghatai, Persian, Arabic and so on) handed down both at home and abroad. On the history of the relationship and exchanges between the Central Plains and the Western regions, the academic circles have paid much attention with fruitful achievements. There are direct reference materials in the study of

exchanges, communication and integration between the Central Plains and various ethnic groups in history, but focusing on the Ming and Qing Dynasties Chaghatai literature analysis and research is still a weak link. Especially Persian, Uyghur Script, Chaghatai literature is not enough excavation efforts. Such as Uighur: Xuanzang biography[2], The Chinese and Foreign Languages in Translation: Miscellaneous Characters of the Gaochang Pavilion[3]; Persian literature: The Collected Histories[4], The History of the Lost of Rashid[5], The Chronicle[6], Record of Shaharu's Mission to China[7], etc. Chagatai Literature: Memories of Babur[8], History of Kashgar[9], Biographies of princes and dukes -- Emin and Zhuo Liezhuan,, Overview of Ili,, Imperial Advice on Goodness, Biographies of Musicians[10], Five Histories of the East, etc.

2. RESEARCH VALUE AND RELEVANCE

First, it is conducive to strengthening the study of the history of the Chinese national community and the pattern of the unity of the Chinese nation in diversity, and promoting the casting of a firm sense of the Chinese national community. At the Third Central Xinjiang Work Conference, General Secretary Xi Jinping delivered an important speech, which profoundly elucidated the Party's strategy of Xinjiang governance in the new era, and clarified the guiding ideology, goal and tasks, guidelines and policies, and strategic initiatives of Xinjiang work in the current and future period, which is highly political, ideological, and theoretical, and is a programmatic document guiding the work in Xinjiang in the new era. To do a good job in Xinjiang, the most fundamental thing is to completely and accurately implement the Party's strategy for governing Xinjiang in the new era, to make more long-term plans, to do more to strengthen the foundation, and to strive to build a united and harmonious, prosperous and affluent, civilized and progressive, living and working in peace and contentment, and ecologically sound socialist Xinjiang with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

Secondly, since ancient times, the Central Plains and the Western Regions have had very close ties and interactions, not in isolation from each other, but as a connected and interactive whole, forming a pattern of the overall development of Chinese history and the unity of the Chinese nation in its diversity. The interactions and exchanges

between the Mainland and the Western Regions have, to a certain extent, directly affected the overall development of Chinese history in different historical periods. A comprehensive and systematic study of the course and mode of interaction between the Western Regions and the Central Plains not only enriches the existing research on regional, ethnic, and frontier histories, but also views them as the diversity of the Chinese nation as a whole, and makes new interpretations of the emergence and development of this pattern.

Thirdly, it is to promote the study of multilingual literature and to form an academic discourse system for the study of multilingual literature. For Chinese scholars, the study of Chinese, Uyghur Script, Chaghatai, Persian, Manchu, Mongolian, and Tibetan materials has a natural advantage that western scholars cannot reach, not only is there a huge amount of relevant literature in China, but also internationally and domestically renowned experts and scholars. Western scholars have been evaluating and studying the Chaghatay and Persian literature in China according to their own values. Chinese scholars should also have their own voice in these aspects. Therefore, the research of this project gives full play to the potential advantages of Chinese scholars, promotes the development of Chinese multilingual literature research, and forms the discourse system of Chinese scholars. At the same time, it provides important reference materials for the study of the historical roles and contributions played by various ethnic groups in China in the development of Chinese history and culture.

Fourthly, it helps to further study the history of the Chinese nation and Chinese history. China is a multi-ethnic country with a long history, which has produced a large number of multilingual documents with rich content and diverse forms in the process of historical development. These accounts covering the history and culture of various historical periods are valuable materials for exploring the history of the Chinese nation. These materials can be interpreted, analyzed, and elaborated from different perspectives by using the relevant research methods of history and ethnology as recorded in various written materials. Through the organization and study of multilingual historical materials, this project gives full play to the advantages of China's resources and contributes to the construction of a philosophical and social science with Chinese characteristics, Chinese style and Chinese flavor.

In addition, based on the multilingual documents, it will further explain the profound connotation and significance of the construction of a unified multi-ethnic state and the formation and development of the Chinese national community, so as to push forward the research horizons and theoretical systems of the Chinese nation and Chinese frontier studies, and expand the fields of research, so as to contribute to the construction of related disciplines. This will promote the research vision, theoretical system and research field of “Chinese nation” and “Chinese frontier studies”, and add bricks and mortar to the construction of related disciplines. From the perspective of the interaction between the Central Plains and the Western Regions, we will build an academic system and discourse system for the study of the history of the Chinese frontier, refine local theories that can explain the formation, development and evolution of the Chinese frontier, and explore research methods that can comprehensively promote the innovation of the study of the Chinese frontier.

3. RESEARCH IDEAS AND PERSPECTIVES

Focusing on the literature of the Western Du language that can reflect the exchange and intercourse and mingling of the various nationalities in the Qing Dynasty, but not simply translating and piling up the information, it is focusing on the multilingual literature itself, referring to the cutting-edge related research methods and achievements, and carrying out comprehensive, systematic and in-depth collation and case study with the main line of casting the consciousness of the Chinese national community. Promoting the collation and study of ancient literature of various nationalities reflects, to a certain extent, the relevant academic research results of our scholars and makes up for the shortcomings of the research in this field. To conduct more in-depth research on the authors, editions, genres, styles, historical sources and historical values of multilingual writings, and to promote the progress of research in cold fields. According to the above mentioned combing the historical process, revealing the interaction, deconstructing the pattern, comparing the patterns, and summarizing the revelation.

The first is the perspective of forging a strong sense of community among the Chinese nation. The research results are always based on the main line

of “forging a strong sense of community among the Chinese nation”, and this research perspective will run through the entire research process of the topic; if we leave this research perspective, the topic will have no value and significance at all. The second is the perspective of literature organization. The research object of this project is literature, so it is also necessary to bring together all the literature from the perspective of literature. Secondly, it is necessary to compare, combine, collate, annotate and restore in strict accordance with the paradigm of literature organization. In addition, before carrying out specific research work, we need to understand the Chinese canonical historical materials, fully recognize the traditional Chinese culture, and digest the research methods of different times. If we don't know enough about Chinese history, we can't conduct in-depth research on Uyghur Script, Mongolian Chaghatai, Persian, Manchu and other documents. Therefore, Chinese-language historical texts such as the official history provide a very important foundation for this study. The multilingual literature of the study includes: the relevant information about the exchanges and interactions between the Central Plains and the peoples of the Western Regions in the multilingual historical materials. The frontier strategy, investigation travelogue, investigation report, frontier development program, etc., archival materials of frontier and frontier research, newspaper materials, etc., as well as local literature, such as history books, canonical books, travelogues and line records and other documentary records reflected in the exchanges and interaction of the various ethnic groups. The third is the perspective of historical research. The collected literature is studied from the perspective of historiography. First of all, we should understand the historical background, writing process and writing characteristics of the documents; secondly, according to the specific contents recorded in the documents, combined with the Chinese language and other related materials, we should examine and defend them. Finally, objectively evaluate the value and problems of all kinds of materials. Thirdly, the perspective of language and literary research. The basis and condition for researching this topic is language and text, because this topic involves Chaghatai text, therefore, the members of the group should not only have this language skill, but also research from the perspective of language and text research. We need to understand the contents of these documents correctly not only with the help of various linguistic and textual tools, but also by referring to the results of all kinds of literature

interpretation. Fourth, the perspective of comparative study. There are many literatures to be studied in this topic, so it is necessary to study them from the perspective of comparative research. Comparisons and comparisons also need to be made between different editions of the same literature. In addition, the accuracy or otherwise of the content contained in the literature needs to be compared and contrasted with other relevant literature.

4. RESEARCH METHODS AND MEASURES

Firstly, from the perspective of overall history, the multilingual literature related to the interaction and communication of various ethnic groups in history will be treated as a complete research object, so as to reveal the interaction between the frontier and the Central Plains in history in a macro and comprehensive way, make up for the shortcomings of the existing researches, push forward the research on the sense of the Chinese national community and the history of China's frontier in a holistic manner, and form the understanding of the long-time changes and overall connection between the interaction, communication, and integration of the frontier and the Central Plains. The results of the research are both theoretical and easy-to-understand, aiming to make the cadres and masses of all ethnic groups understand and recognize the close, friendly and united relationship between the Central Plains and the various ethnic groups in the Western Regions, and to deepen the public's understanding of the history of the Chinese national community through the easy-to-read and vivid multilingual documentary materials of the Western Regions.

Secondly, to deeply reveal the interaction and complementarity between the Central Plains and the Western Regions in terms of politics and culture, as well as the historical role and influence on the development of the wholeness and diversity of China's history and the construction of a unified multi-ethnic state. Explore and reveal the intermingling of ethnicity and culture between the Central Plains and the Western Regions during the Qing Dynasty, which led to the formation of the pattern of the unity of the Chinese nation, internalized as the historical basis for the formation and development of the Chinese national community.

Thirdly, we will deeply analyze the conceptual tools, theoretical systems, and value orientations of

domestic and foreign academics in the study of China's frontiers in relation to the relationship between the Central Plains and the Western Regions in the Qing Dynasty, and critically review, learn from, and reasonably apply them on the basis of comparing, contrasting, assimilating, and sublimating them.

Fourth, to realize the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation, we need to strengthen the interaction, communication and integration among all ethnic groups. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out, "To realize the Chinese dream, we must unite the strength of China. This is the power of the great unity of all ethnic groups in China." "Casting a firm sense of Chinese national community is the "outline" of the Party's ethnic work in the new era, and all work should be focused on this." "It is necessary to strengthen research on the history of the Chinese national community and the pattern of pluralistic unity of the Chinese nation, fully excavate and effectively utilize the historical facts, archaeological objects and cultural relics of interactions among the various ethnic groups in Xinjiang, and make it clear that Xinjiang has been an inalienable part of our country and a multi-ethnic region since ancient times, and that the various ethnic groups in Xinjiang are important members of the Chinese national family with bloodlines linked and destinies in common ". Therefore, fully summarizing the wisdom of the experience of the interaction, exchange, mingling and interactive relations between the Central Plains of the Qing Dynasty and the various ethnic groups in the western region provides historical reference for the governance and security of our country's present-day borders.

5. CONCLUSION

General Secretary Xi Jinping has emphasized that cultural identity is the deepest level of identity; to do a good job of the Party's ethnic work in the new era, it is necessary to cast a firm sense of Chinese national community as the main line of the Party's ethnic work. To forge a strong sense of community among the Chinese nation means guiding the people of all ethnic groups to firmly establish the concept of community in terms of solidarity, honor and disgrace, life and death, and destiny. General Secretary Xi Jinping has emphasized the need to strengthen support and backing for national heritage and intangible cultural heritage protection, as well as to strengthen the researches on the history and culture of ethnic

minorities, in order to forge a strong sense of community among the Chinese nation. Various types of historical documents unearthed in Xinjiang, Dunhuang found a lot of books are recorded at the time of Xinjiang and the Central Plains exchanges and exchanges of “living archives” cultural relics bear civilization and culture, maintaining the spirit of the nation and the value of the times. Let cultural relics speak, let history speak, can enhance the cultural identity of the Chinese nation, firm cultural self-confidence, cohesion of common development strength. In order for history to better serve the realization of the overall goal of Xinjiang's work, and for historical documents to better serve the forging the strong sense of community among the Chinese nation, it is necessary to conduct in-depth research into the various cultural symbols in historical documents and archaeological materials, so that these “archives” can make their voices heard and not remain lying in the museums.

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