The Trends and Influence of Literary Criticism for Western Feminism on Chinese Female Writing under Linguistics of English

Tingting Zhang

Abstract

The future prospects of women as a gender group and direction, not always within their grasp, the ideal and the reality is always inconsistent. After a long theoretical confirmation of a century and bold practice, the female body and spirit, including female writing are given a maximum free space. Freedom comes, but it is inexplicable anxiety and nothingness. For women, sex is a modern double-edged sword; it enables women to self-consciousness and its inherent lust germinating, the recovery process, but also to make this powerful explosive with a woman inside the body with an extreme emotional kinks, resulting in women is easy to lose self-control and causing hysteria on Speech aspects, but also makes them vulnerable to being manipulated modern commercial society patriarchal control and consumption. Meanwhile, the English linguistic theoretical basis, the Western feminist literary criticism of Chinese female writing had a certain impact.

Keywords: English linguistics; literary criticism; Women Writing

1 INTRODUCTION

Gender language has always been an important topic in pragmatics research, from the perspective of gender between gender and the presence of a particular language, unknown relationship. For example, to explore gender differences from the perspective of social linguistics in pronunciation, intonation, vocabulary, syntax and discourse style differences and differences in these factors and trends. Feminist linguistics is from the 1960s Western women's liberation movement. Research questions from the perspective of women, including linguistics, forming a feminist linguistics. "Women's liberation through language" is one of the feminist slogans; reveal the existence of gender discrimination in English linguistics study feminist focus. From the early focus on specific gender differences in language issues into existing cultural deconstruction and reflection system, content feminist linguistics continues to deepen. From the 1970s, many researchers have begun to try to use language from female to analyze, compare languages for both sexes. As R. Lakoff, Henley and so from the perspective of social linguistics explores gender differences in the static language pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and other performance. Beginning in the 1980s, it has become a dynamic speech research priorities, namely male and female communication style differences, such as the amount of discourse, topic control, turn-language, minimum Responses, dodge word, silence, etc., representative figures have Swann (1993) and Hirschman (1994) and the like. Perspective of the 1990s, gender linguistic research gradually turned to Constructivism, aimed at gender language studies repositioning of communicative activities in which people use language and behavior to mark personal identity, shaping the personal image of process dynamics, namely dynamic, associated examine the relationship between language and gender.

1Research and Teaching Institute of Foreign Languages, Bohai University, Jinzhou 121000, Liaoning, P.R. China
2 Western Feminist Literary Criticisms
Feminist Literary Criticism rises European and American countries in the 20th century, 1960s. In the second half of the Western Literary History of the 20th century, the feminist occupy a very important position, since the structure can be said that the major criticism of literary criticism schools, feminists are involved. Feminist criticism has infiltrated and changed the way of thinking of people in the past used to a large extent the impact of people's traditional positioning of gender roles.

2.1 Evolution and Characteristics Feminism
Evolution and Characteristics Feminism, is also known as feminism, is female gender research and women's rights doctrine. Most representative and creative feminist literary criticism is the Anglo-American School and the French School. French Feminist Literary Theory features are: strong theoretical, covered a wide range, with radical anti-bourgeois radical whose background is rooted in Marxist culture, and inherited the dialectical way of thinking.

2.2 Feminist Criticism core
Political feminist criticism is the core of sexual politics, that women have unique natural advantages and social characteristics, the right to political opinion. Therefore, gender as a political and social issues that gender relations is a political power relations, must be analyzed politics and political sociology and anthropology in political power, status, revolt, race and so on.

Women critics should depart further from the political system and women experience the world's women to show their works. Feminist Criticism in the understanding that women are reading while writing, as considered in the analysis of women's reading, while also analyzing as women's writing; when progressive political analysis of women and their works, will discuss political and reading and writing relationship. Women associated with the growth of female writing, as having political connotations. Whether in the theme, the theme or the image of women, women are writing the pursuit of ideals, the pursuit of ideals and political equality of men and women belonging to self-consciousness, yearning for freedom, vision for the future. Women showed more women writing themes, good psychological description, depth characterization can be more delicate than men male writers. Feminist literature on the subject say many women, the British critic Rosalind Ke Wode literature that women are women-center literature, feminist literature is a political feminist literary theme, the two cannot be confused.

2.3 Literary Studies and Human Gender Women
The academic accomplishment on the research subject, female literature is closely related to human gender, it has a very strong cultural flavor, with a certain interdisciplinary nature of this body of research knowledge structure, and academic accomplishment put forward higher requirements. How to emphasize female body at the same time; consciously avoid falling into the Nature of Women? How to prevent female perspective in the affirmative, virtually the whole of women as a male binary opposition, identity does not really exist "unified women experience "at the expense of women subject to a variety of internal differences in a variety of complex factors generated? In particular literary studies, how to deal with the relationship between literary studies and cultural studies, the relationship between women and Literary criticism standard aesthetic standards? How strongly enhanced the original research, and so on. These problems, of course, due to the complexity of the problem itself, the theory itself is not yet a relatively self-sufficient; but also with domestic research and practice after all still in its infancy, the research team of academic accomplishment, related to the overall quality needs to be improved. There is long way to go for female literature research career. Only in this way, to be more down to earth with a practitioner, indomitable spirit, courage to face the
society and study at the same time, the same courage to face their own weaknesses, learning in the solid, thinking and creativity advancing accumulated.

3 Different feminist literary criticism and gender criticism

Feminist literary criticism and gender criticism difference is that the former is only concerned with those who work with a clear awareness of women writers of women; the latter concern is that male and female writers in the performance of those unique gender awareness work. For example, under the feminist literary criticism, within the scope of contemporary Chinese literature, scholar only to pay attention to Chen Ran and Lin Bai, Xu Kun, Wang Anyi, Liu Sola and other writers; sex under criticism, scholars have also to pay attention those male writers, however, where women writers in the nineties, Chen Ran and Lin Bai's body writing, for the description of the female body, is beautiful, is self-sustaining, is indomitable, the female body is the self-shots. In other words, male writers there, the female body is peeping, voyeurism is like having one writer to one having voyeurism in readers with objects that describe the female body; and in Chen Ran, writers Lindbergh, the female body is a self-written, self-express their needs, desires, is the body's self-assertion and self-contained achieve spiritual. These are two completely different body of writing. These profound revelations were only able to achieve gender criticism.

Under market economic, women were objects of consumption fall again, an object, a selling point, is this for women with the traditional view of what is inconsistent? Conventional wisdom is that sex is the female representative is an object to be consumed. Under the market economy, sadly, is the fate of women still do.

Thus, in the moment, many of the rights of the community, whether or not, in fact, the status of women in all nominal rises. But in people's subconscious, in this patriarchal society, women's fate was not much better. Thus, feminism also needs to continue to exist.

Chinese feminism means women fight for equality with men, women thought to reflect a spirit and energy of the Feminine Self, speech and social behavior and political assistance. Gender equality is a fundamental goal of feminism, in the fight for equality with men, while women also pay attention to the performance of self-worth, showing women's unique charm, mining and the social forces of women, for the thinking and behavior of all sectors of society women emancipation efforts to interest women in the world in the same starting point to help deal with the problem of official feminism faced.

Western feminist thought in the 20th century, China suffered embarrassment, especially in all kinds of misinterpretation or misunderstanding of "feminism" that foreign words are formed, causing many women scholars "feminist" position is not identity, but hidden the reason behind this phenomenon lies in the heterogeneity of Chinese and Western cultures. Feminism and China meet specific cultural and collision, resulting in some degree of variation, from radical women autonomous action evolved into a moderate, with the means to achieve social and political movement of the emancipation of women. Difference "feminism" and "feminist" and "liberation of women" should not only be seen as prejudiced change the relationship between the words, and the reason has more profound internal ethnic and cultural psychological.

China to be the rapid rise of feminism, women need to participate in Chinese feminist discourse practice, the growth of the main discourse, given the opportunity for dialogue, gain presence and status speaker feminism liberation Context. Overall development of China and the start of feminism, women's rights is still second to none and fight for the survival of justice; to improve
"people-oriented" humanitarian and social level of civilization; awareness and expose the reality of many women facing crisis be solved and serious problem.

4 Chinese feminism
After the term feminist to enter China, has already been revised repackaging, Feminism of the Chinese name of feminism, cautiously, conservatively moderation, the uncertainty, gingerly, wary of enraged men.

In order to better understand the development of feminism in China; we must first understand that in the end what is feminism? Let us restore its true colors being demonized. The word comes from Europe and America to the late 19th and early 20th century, a female experience social theory and political movement origin and motivation, initially it meant the emancipation of women; "May Fourth Movement" was introduced into China, known as the "feminist." Feminists started to focus on the pursuit of gender equality, especially in political equality, this target after the basic realization of Western society, feminists found that women are still not full equality with men, they recognize that this is a problem of gender power, Evolution of feminist theory to gender-based research, focus on the analysis of why men and women unequal power structure between men and women, how to eliminate this inequality, and so on.

5 Evolution of Chinese Female Writing
Cultural evolution of the 20th century, women are increasingly awakening in the encounter with modernity. Modernity in the process of women, female self is rational from irrational to explore the process. "Modernity" is the essence of its pursuit of the spirit of freedom, to the concept of rational creed and progress for women's equality and awareness provide extrinsic motivation, and with them the inherent requirements of germinating fit. It is in "modernity" of the premise, the fate of women get real rewritten in modern theoretical latitude began their real female body self-consciousness. 20th century women's liberation, with "equality" and "liberation", and from the outset, with a strong tradition and specified roles break means. Literature describing the female image from the May Fourth Movement rebels and fled away, "Nora" began to join the National Revolutionary Movement "Iron Girl", "woman" mode, until the twentieth century literature in a number of "Mad Women" image build-up, female authors have exhausted their imagination, and its largest real possibility, given a female lead a rebellion and freedom of opportunity and outcome.

6 CONCLUSIONS
In this paper, the Marxist theory, the theory of rational use of feminist criticism, combined with psychoanalysis, deconstruction, new historicism and criticism of postmodern theory, and based on the discussion of Chinese Literature in the twentieth century in the evolution of the image of women on the basis of Modernity problem. Its practical significance is the image of women from the changes start in sociology, physical rhetoric, Women and Gender Studies, the significance of female literary imagination revisited encounter twentieth century Chinese women's liberation, women's spiritual life, women self-awareness and the development of women's liberation and freedom limits.

Acknowledgement
This work is supported by Social Science Fund Project of Liaoning Province (L15CWW001): Western Feminist Literary Criticism and Its Influence on Chinese Female Writing
References