

Study on Localization of Zitong Wenchang Culture in Japan

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Abstract: In recent years, with the continuous development and progress of Wenchang culture, it has gradually received academic attention. The Golden period of Cultural exchange between China and Japan in sui and Tang Dynasties. The main way of cultural exchange was that Japan sent envoys of Sui Dynasty, Tang Dynasty, overseas students and learning monks to China, and these sent envoys of Sui Dynasty, Tang Dynasty, overseas students and learning monks to China to study Chinese culture and bring back a large number of books. Similarly, Chinese emissaries, monks and merchant ships to Study in Japan also played a role in spreading culture. With the introduction of wenchang related books into Japan. Wenchang culture has a certain influence on the life and work of Japanese people.

1. Introduction

Zitong County is the birthplace of Wenchang culture and has long been known as “The hometown of Emperor Wenchang”. The Culture of Wenchang is mainly composed of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism, which is a way for the people to express their belief in and worship of Emperor Wenchang. Known as “the north has Confucius, south has Wenchang,” said. Wenchang culture originates from The belief of Emperor Wenchang, which is the deity worshiped by Taoism, folk belief, imperial gift and literati. Wenchang faith is a traditional folk religion, which refers to the five-in-one universe concept of heaven, earth, man, ghost and God. It centers on the unity of heaven and man and educates people's morality, ethics and benevolence through religious forms. Wenchang belief is the combination of star and Zitong god and involves the change of Wenchang star worship and Zitong God worship. Its origin is very complex, which involves the snake god, Thor, Zhang Yu and Zhang Yazhi sacrifice. This paper mainly analyzes the relationship between the imperial examination and the belief in Wenchang. In the process of wenchang worship, Emperor Wenchang was worshipped as the god of imperial examinations, and the culture of imperial examinations generated from this has been concerned by people from all walks of life.[1-4]

2. Development of Zitong Wenchang Culture in Japan

Chinese emissaries and monks to Japan, as well as merchant ships traveling between the two countries, also played an important role in spreading Han culture to Japan. Chinese wenchang belief and related writings were then transmitted to Japan. During the wider-flat period (889-897); Fujiwara Saishi, the Japanese education chief, dared to compile the book of The Court in the bibliography, which included The Spring and Autumn Annals of the Sixteen States (written by The later Wei · Cui Hong) and the Custom Tongyi (written by Han · Should be written by Him). However, these “Zhang Yazhi” and “Wen Chang” in The Han books have not been integrated into one body, nor have they become attached to culture, education or the imperial examinations. Wenchang sutra may have been introduced to Japan later. According to relevant documents, wenchang sutras attracted the attention of The Japanese academic circle around the beginning of the Edo Period (1003-1867). In the late Ming Dynasty of China, Yin Ying Wen was spread to Japan, and it won the response in the Japanese ideological and cultural circles. Through the introduction of scholars, it began to spread to the scholars and people. Wenchang culture profound content, it contains the harmony, people-oriented, harmony between human and nature, talent filial piety, Hao gas macros, qizhi fool open, save, people urgently need, solitary, of the benjamites, allowing people

of hidden good deeds and sky, on line always convenient, for a variety of Tom yam kung, good trim, the thing that matters, integrity generation day line, kindly for countries and people, faithful Lord XiaoQin, respect friends, three religions and thanked four well, r. solitary T-shirt oligonucleotides, to respect the poor, advise and check ideas about teachers and respecting culture spirit. Stallion's Text is epitomized in the Text of Wen Chang Emperor's Mortal. Its manifestations include: Wenchang scriptures, Dongjing music, Wenchang sacrifice, Wenchang temple fair, Wenchang tour and Zitong Yang opera.[5-8]

3. Overview of Wenchang Culture Studies

With the development of the society, the emancipation of the mind and the deepening of the reform, the important research value and application value of Wenchang culture have been gradually recognized by people. The zitong time to development of county party committee and county people's government in wenchang culture as the connotation of cultural tourism industry, make full use of wenchang culture connotation and profound QiQuShan under natural scenery, as well as the inherent wenchang sutras still, dongjing music, worship, the temple fair, patrol, the spring and autumn festival, dah sing lanterns, unique folk culture phenomenon, such as asvaghosa Yang play from their various functions and wide range of social, wenchang culture of state of the culture and behavior culture have become a cultural tourism resources of high value, zitong in the development of cultural tourism industry, It also shows the historical culture, artistic appreciation and scientific investigation value of Wenchang cultural industry.

Wenchang sutras still introduced into Japan, in addition to direct from China's han text, there are also some Korean alphabet translation from the Korean peninsula, such as Li Chaoying progenitor eleven years (1734) north Korea type this “wenchang should the yuan emperor avenue true gentleman said injection delay heir funny to be true through”, yi dynasty the emperor two years (1883) by danehill picture chun print han proverbs of translation “xiao permit”, by zhang xu, movable type printing permit Yin warbler text annotation, in the same year by Zhang Yu pictures issue permit to quit her training etc. (table 1).

Table 1 Literature Research On Zitong Wenchang Culture in Japan

List of The Classics of The Toyo Library of Japan, The Toyo Institute of Culture, University of Tokyo, and the Institute of Human Sciences, Kyoto University.” (Those with separate editions will not be included in the series or compendium; Only one of the earlier species is included in the series and compendium where no single edition is available)							
By the name	volume	Annotator	What book income	The publication	Publication way	Version age	Collectio n units
Yin heron article caption	4	qing Huang Zhengyuan diagram	singles		reprint	qing Qianlong fifty-seve n years	Large library of Beijing
Yin Heron text like note	4	Qing Zhao Rusheng notes	Three sets	Wai Chi-tang	photocopy	Qing jia dao	library
Yin heron article caption	4	Qing RongZhu album	singles	Kyoto Liu Lichang will be of Cultural descent	photocopy	Qing Jiaqing 6 years	Large library of Beijing
Yin Lu text annotations gold mirror	1	Qingxu alcohol injection	singles	hunan	photocopy	Qing Daoguang 5 years	Library of university
Note in Bylu	The attached one	Notes by Zhu Guizhi of qing Dynasty	singles	Jang Wook, Korea	Movable type	Emperor Gaozong of the Li Dynasty lived for 20 years	library

Heron fruit report drawing notes	No volume classification	Qing Huang Zhengyuan notes	singles	Some stones	lithographic	Qing Daoguang 17 years	library
Wen Chang qing Jun Yin Lu Wen			Hui Zhuan's achievements and mistakes	Xi Zi Bureau of E Province	reprint	Qing Daoguang 8 years	Wenku, Jingda, Dongda
Yin Lu wen guang wen	A complementary	Qing Zhou Mengyan interpretation, qing Interpretation of light fill	singles	Shanghai Dazhong Book Bureau	typography	25 years of the republic of China	Large library of Beijing
Yin Lu wen guang wen	Two by one	Qing Zhou Mengyan interpretation, qing Interpretation of light fill	Book of Oz	Shanghai Buddhist Association	typography	11 years of the republic of China	Library of university
Wenchang Emperor Jun Yin Luwen notes	1	Note by Yao Yuanzi of Qing Dynasty	Moral book	Good club	typography	28 years of the republic of China	Library of university
Yin heron note	No volume classification	Qing Zhu Guishi school, Qing Jiang Yupu new order	Re-publication of Taoist collection	Erxian Temple, Chengdu	reprint	Qing Dynasty guangxu 32 years	Large library of Beijing
Yin Lu literature collection	1	Qing Que collection card	Live treasure	Shanghai Dazhong Book Bureau	typography	Minyuan 25 years	Library of university
Yin heron praise	1	Qing Cao Xueshi	Zhao generation series	Wu Jiang Shen shi Si Cuo Tang	photocopy	In the qing daoguang	Library of university
Yin driving document certificate	No volume classification	Qing. Fei Xiaolou, Qing. QiuFoson say	Tibetan apare book	Bashu book du	photocopy	In 1992,	library
Osmanthus cadastral	The first four to one	Ming. Hang zhengji notes, qing Zhao Song a sequel	singles	The fan	photocopy	Qing + Qianlong 14 years	Large library of Beijing
Osmanthus cadastral	The first four to one	Ming. Yan Zhengzhu, Qing. YanWenRui fill	singles	Japan. Yusuke Yakuwara	photocopy	Japan. 12 years of civil and political affairs	library
Dan Zhu notes case	About him two	Ming. Yan Zhengzhu, Qing + Yan Wenrui supplement	Tibetan apare book	Bashu publishing house	photocopy	In 1992	library
Taishang Wuji total wenchang big hole fairy scripture	5	Song. Shang DE Zhen Jun correction	The orthodox collected Taoist scriptures	Shanghai Commercial Press	photocopy	12 - 15 years of the republic of China	Beijing big neusoft
Jade Qingwuji	9. Sequence Figure 1	Yuan WeiQi note					

total wenchang big cave fairy scriptures							
Tai Qing Jade wuji total true Wenchang big hole fairy Scripture	Six (copies)	Yuan Zhang Qin notes evidence, Ming. Corrected by Liu Wenbin	Tibetan apare book	Bashu publishing house	photocopy	In 1992	library
Wenchang Dalixian sutra notes	3	Note by Minlott					
Big cave reading	3	Qing Ma Tianjun note					
Wenchang big cave fairy sutra	3	Republic of China Yangtian Xianren School					
Taishang Wuji total true Wenchang big hole fairy annotations	The first three	Qing Rong aggregate	Re-publicatio n of Taoist collection	Erxian Temple, Chengdu	resharpen	Qing Dynasty guangxu 32 years	Large library of Beijing
Da Dong Yu Jing Shu Wen	3	Qing. Mu Zhen annotations					
Xiao wenchang	1	Qing Zhu Guishi school					
Emperor Wenchang filial piety	1	Korea. Translated into Chinese hangan	singles	Jang Sung-chun, North Korea	photocopy	Emperor Gaozong lived for 20 years	library
Yuan Shi Tianzun said zitong Emperor Jun this snail	1		The orthodox collected Taoist scriptures	Shanghai Commercia l Press	photocopy	12 to 15 years of the republic of China	Wenku, Jingda, Dongda
Yuan Shi Tianzun said zitong King fulfilled sutras	1						
Gao Da Dong Wenchang Silu Ziyang Baozhuan	3						
Wenchang King to save happy wise	3						
Qinghe smuggled	1						
Zitong Mijun book	4						
Wenchang Emperor jun	1		Re-publicatio n of Taoist	Erxian Temple,	resharpen	Qing Dynasty	Wenku, Jingda,

this biography			collection	Chengdu		guangxu 32 years	Dongda
Wenchang readers	1		Due series	Ming. Qiantang Hu Wenhuan	photocopy	In the Ming wanli	Beijing is big
Wenchang Emperor facts	1						
Wen emperor poetic style	1						
Emperor Wen Chang dropped his pen	1						
Emperor Zitong saved the treasure	1						
Wenchang, Emperor Jun, made full repentance for healing, blessing and treasure	1		Re-publication of Taoist collection	Erxian Temple, Chengdu	resharpen	Qing Dynasty guangxu 32 years	Wenku, Jingda, Dongda
Yuan Shi Zitong zitong this wish is true	1						
Wenchang should be converted into yuan Emperor road really said note yansi Miao should be true	1	Qing Zhu GUI shi school, Qing Jiang Zi made a remake					
Wenchang should change yuan Huang Road true gentleman says note is born to extend brush wonderful to answer true classics	1		singles	North Korea	Type this	Jin Dynasty. British phase 11 years	Beijing is big
Wen Chang, Emperor Jun, studies literature		Qing. Huang Zhengyuan ji	Add the book of Exhortation and Worship	Qing Huang Zhengyuan	- reprint	Qing Dynasty. Guangxu 15 years	Peking University
Wenchang Emperor Gentleman banana							

window sage banana window ten annotations							
The emperor ordered the scholar to write	2	Qing Iron tripod jade note	Tibetan apare book	Bashu publishing house	photocopy	In 1992,	library
Wenchang Emperor jun abstinence training	1	Huang Zhengyuan series of qing Dynasty	That book five kinds	Tianshiten, Kyoto	photocopy	Qing Daoguang 17 years	Beijing big neusoft
Wen Chang big hole governance wenwen bao seal	1		singles	Jang Yu-sang-do , North Korea	reprint	Emperor Gaozong lived for 20 years	library
Wenchang heart stem	3	Qing Liu Style pardon	Tibetan apare book	Bashu publishing house	photocopy	In 1992,	library
To celebrate the treasure		Qing Han should be lu lu					
Wenchang Hadith Collection	1	Huang Zhengyuan series of qing Dynasty	That book five kinds	Tianshiten, Kyoto	reprint	Qing Daoguang 17 years	library
Wenchang Dijun worry record	1		singles	Hunan spring department	photocopy	Qing Daoguang 25 years	neusoft
The Emperor of The Four Xiangshi Series of qing Dynasty	12		singles	Anhui huai most happy zhai	photocopy	Qing Dynasty guangxu 19 years	library
Wen emperor encyclopedia	30	Qing. Liu Tishu series	HuiBianBen	Japan	Make up brush this	Japan + Showa 60 years	library
Wang Qianjin is the master summary of Ke Example	36			Beijing Jinke Circulation Office	typography	15 years of the republic of China	library

Tadao Sakai, a famous Modern Japanese orientalist, examined the historical background and circulation of Yin Ying Wen in his studies on Chinese Good Books and considered it as a classic work of Chinese good books. Morita Xianxi, a religious scientist, discusses the origin and evolution of Wenchang belief in the founding of Emperor Wenchang from Local Gods to Gods for imperial examinations, and emphatically expounds the relationship between Wenchang worship, which arose in Linan, the capital of the Southern Song Dynasty, and the Sichuanese.[9-10]

4. Conclusion

The Japanese academic community attaches great importance to Wenchang culture. Up to now, some scholars are still interested in writing books and articles. Many cultural classics compiled by Japanese scholars also adopt the content of Wenchang culture for study.

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