



ACADEMICIA
**An International
 Multidisciplinary
 Research Journal**
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01720.1

COVERAGE OF THE THEME OF WOMEN IN XIE BING XIN'S WORK

Axmedova Iroda Sobirjonqizi*

*The student of Tashkent state university of oriental studies,
 UZBEKISTAN

Email id: irodaahmedova777@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article deals with famous Chinese writer Xie Bing Xin's three-part work "About Women" that was written in the 40s of last century. After publication of essays "About women", she was called as the creator of conception of "Women's greatness". Therefore, the concept of "Greatness of women", which was arisen under the influence of this collection and the ideas of "Universal love" are also included in the article. The names of the heroines of the essays also speak about them: "My student", "Daughter-in-law Zhang", "Mother of my friend". The heroines of the essays belong to different strata of society, and the essays can be divided into several groups. The events of this essay unfold at the beginning of the war. Miss F. has feelings of love for her friend, but his mother explains to her that her son will have to leave his wife and children for the sake of a new family and this will only bring suffering to everyone.

KEYWORDS: "About Women", Feminism, Christian Values, The Female Intellectuals.

INTRODUCTION

XieBing Xin(1900-1999) is considered to be Chinese writer of gentle, melancholy poems, stories, and essays that enjoyed great popularity. She was one of the most prolific and esteemed Chinese writers of the 20th century. She graduated from Yanjing University in 1923 with a Bachelor's Degree, and went to the United States to study at Wellesley College, earning a Master's Degree at Wellesley in literature in 1926. Her unique and influential literary style led to the birth of the "Bing Xin Style". She had many works of prose and poetry, as well as translations, published during her lifetime, and her writing career was a vivid representation of the development of Chinese literature.

Particularly, one of her most famous works – "About Women"(关于女人)demonstrates that Bing Xin's feminism can be considered in terms of her use of narrative voice as an ironic play. The

sophisticated male narrator that disguises the gender of the author functions subtly to undermine male authority and its appearance of total mastery. A representation of the stories of 14 women, which not only is a group portrait of the female intellectuals in the 1940s, but also expresses the author's outlook on women. It was published in the journal "Women and Culture" published by Xie Wanyin. In 1943, the entire cycle was published by the Chunqing publishing house – "Earth and Sky". After returning from Japan to her homeland in 1949, Bing Xin was given the opportunity to republish some of her works. In the book of selected works, she included only four essays on women, the remaining ten became known to readers after almost thirty years.

At the time of the publication of essays on women, Bing Xin was widely known both in China and abroad as the author of short poems, stories of collections of travel essays "Letters to young readers", "Continuations of letters to little readers". Usually "About Women" is considered by researchers of the writer's work to be an essay genre, but Bing Xin has made changes to this genre, traditional for Chinese literature. Thanks to her innovation among contemporary authors, "many works from the point of view of their artistic expression do not differ much from small short stories or stories, some of them have a complete plot and their own characters" [1, p.12].

Bing Xin was one of the first Chinese writers to introduce readers to Christian values, and above all to the idea of "Universal love". After the publication of "About Women", they began to talk about her as the creator of the concept of "the greatness of women". Bing Xin wrote: "Women have always been a source of divine inspiration for me" [2;p.3). She proves this idea with essays. All of them are about the writer's contemporaries, who endure the hardships of war in different ways. The essay describes the events since the beginning of the Japanese Resistance War from 1937 to 1941. The names of the heroines of the essays also speak about them: "My student", "Daughter-in-law Zhang", "Mother of my friend". The heroines of the essays belong to different strata of society, and the essays can be divided into several groups. One of the groups – those whose heroines have a rather high social status – is the daughter of a diplomat who was educated in Europe – the essay "My student", girls who studied in prestigious educational institutions: the essays "My neighbour" and "My classmate". Bing Xin gives the heroines of these essays names from English letters: Ms. S, Ms. C, Ms. M. All three heroines are endowed with the characteristic features inherent in representatives of the intelligentsia, who found themselves in a war. They are united by one thing – the need to gather strength and help their loved ones to survive a terrible time. The heroines of the first two essays are a role model and embodiment of Christian ideas about the duty of a woman as a wife and mother. The image of Mrs. S is ideal: at school she is surrounded by children of wealthy parents, and everyone predicts her a fate similar to her diplomatic parents: but she marries a geologist who studies the soil, and after the occupation of northern China by Japanese troops, together with her husband and children leaves for Yunnan province. In the difficult conditions of the mountain village, new qualities of the character of Mrs. S are manifested: vitality, optimism and love not only for loved ones, but also for everyone around. The tragic end of the essay (the heroine dies while caring for her friend in the hospital) reinforces the life-affirming pathos of the essay. [3; p. 252-254].

Not all of Bing Xin's contemporaries are like the heroine of the essay "My Student". Mrs. M. (essay "My Neighbor") is an emotional and subtle nature, who considers literature to be her vocation, she cannot get used to her new position, when she must be engaged in housekeeping and raising children, and becomes discouraged. This essay is reminiscent of one of Bing Xin's

early stories, “Two Families”, whose heroine, Ms. Chen, was also unable to bear the burden of family life.

Several essays are devoted to simple Chinese women. An illiterate peasant girl becomes the heroine of the essay “Zhang’s daughter-in-law”. Unlike Ms M., she does not believe that her life has become particularly difficult because of the bloody war going on. Although her husband is in the army, and at any moment she may receive the news of his death, she continues her daily hard work. Like millions of peasant women of the same kind, she has become accustomed to her position: for several decades, internecine wars have been going on in China, millions of peasants have become warriors and are torn from the fields. Zhang’s daughter-in-law does not feel much difference between the battles of various Chinese military groups for power and the war with Japan. Bing Xin tells about a simple peasant woman whose fate resembles the fate of millions of disenfranchised peasant women. “She was given to her husband's family at the age of twelve, ordered to be a nanny, and she looked after the children of her future mother-in-law. She often beat her. Now Zhang’s daughter-in-law is twenty-five years old, but she looks older because she spends all day in the field” [3; p. 137].

In her first stories, Bing Xin wrote about the disenfranchised position of peasant girls (for example, the story “The Last Rest”). However, these stories aroused only pity due to the squalor and despair of the situation of women in the countryside. Other sentiments pervade the essay of Zhang’s daughter-in-law. The writer is not silent about the difficulties of the life of the peasant women, but the essay sounds life-affirming, the dark peasant woman feels her need for her relatives, she does not lose heart.

One of the best in this cycle should be called the essay “My friend’s mother”. The heroine, Miss F., is a new woman, “who, after many years of hunger and suffering, even if there is no personal happiness, has a desire to live, the courage to fight” [5, p. 118)]. The events of this essay unfold at the beginning of the war. Miss F. has feelings of love for her friend, but his mother explains to her that her son will have to leave his wife and children for the sake of a new family and this will only bring suffering to everyone. Miss F. decides to sacrifice her feelings, leaves the city where her beloved lives, and joins the army, which is fighting the Japanese. Bing Xin describes her character’s decision to enlist as an escape from the suffering of love, rather than a conscious patriotic decision. And yet this choice is meaningful.

To conclude, in accordance with the requirements of the times, the writer tries to give her heroine new features: the desire to bring her life to the service of the fatherland. Miss F. is still difficult to call an active fighter, but unlike the heroines of Bing Xin’s early stories, she, having suffered defeat in her personal life, does not consider her life to be a failure, but finds a new meaning in life. All in all, Bing Xin’s work in fiction both confirms the author’s view of what a woman could be in the China of her own period and provides hope for a more human tomorrow.

LITERATURE:

1. Н. Воскресенский. Дорога литературных исканий. В кн.: Китайскиеметаморфозы. – М.: «Восточная литература», 2007.
2. 周爱荣. 试论冰心“关于女人”中的几个女性想象。 -河北水利职业技术学院学报。12 卷, № 4. 2000 年。 Проблемы литератур Дальнего Востока 97.

3. 冰心：选集。短篇小说。 - 四川人民出版社， 1983。
4. 谢冰心：小说散文选集。 - 北京，人民文学出， 1954。
5. Bouskova M.: The stories of Bing Xin. Studies in Modern Chinese literature.– Berlin,1964.
6. Mao Chen “In and Out of Home: Bing XinRecontextualized” Book Title: Asian Literary Voices: From Marginal to Mainstream.– Amsterdam University Press, 2010, p176.