Study on the Cultural Exchange between Chinese and Japanese Students

Li Jia

Sichuan University of Science and Engineering Shenyang, Liaoning, 110034, China

Abstract: As we all know, Chinese culture is profound and profound, not only has five thousand years of cultural history, but also has been loved and sought after by many foreign people. During the Tang, Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties, Chinese culture attracted a large number of Japanese students and Japanese monks, who came to China after thousands of mountains and rivers to study related cultures. This move not only greatly promoted Japan’s economic development, but also had a far-reaching impact on Japan’s politics and ideology. By the 20th century, the direction of study between China and Japan had changed greatly, Japan had changed from sending country to receiving country, and China had changed from original receiving country to sending country; A group of Chinese students began to study in Japan. Studying in Japan not only promotes the long-term development of Chinese cultural revolution, but also promotes the modernization of China.

Key words: students staying in Japan in modern times; upsurge of staying in Japan; cultural exchange between China and Japan

In 1978, Mr. Deng Xiaoping made an important instruction to send foreign students to study abroad, which opened a new beginning in our country under the background of the new era. The introduction of the policy of “studying abroad at your own expense” in 1984 has further promoted the development of the upsurge of studying abroad. Every year, thousands of Chinese students cross...
thousands of mountains and rivers to embark on the journey to study. Until now, this upsurge is
continuing, and will develop well in the future. This paper briefly expounds the germination of the
upsurge of studying abroad in Japan and the reasons for the upsurge of staying in Japan, and shows the
achievements of Chinese students in promoting cultural exchanges between China and Japan, for your
reference only.

I. The Budding of Studying in Japan

The Sino-Japanese Sino-Japanese War of 1894 broke out on July 25, 1984, which lasted until April
17, 1985, and ended with the defeat of the Qing government defeat of the Sino-Japanese Sino-Japanese
War made the Qing government realize the gap between itself and Japan. After the Meiji Restoration,
Japan changed from focusing on following Chinese culture to learning from western countries, and
then stepped into the world power to become a Japanese power. Geographically, Japan and China are
two adjacent countries, compared with the western countries, Japan’s living prices are more “cost-
effective “, compared with the western countries, China and Japan’s language barriers are also less
As a result, since the Sino-Japanese War ended, Chinese students began to study in Japan, and the
number of students is increasing. At that time, people thought that learning from Japan was equivalent
to learning from the West, because Japan had successfully transplanted Western culture into its own
culture and had become one of the powerful countries. Kang Youwei and Zhang Zhidong were one of
the representatives of studying abroad in Japan at that time. Although they were in a hostile situation at
that time, their common goals were the same, both in order to achieve China’s prosperity and strength.
Studying in Japan is an effective means to achieve this great goal. Kang Youwei as the representative
of the reformists advocated to study Japan’s Meiji Restoration as a model of Chinese reform; Zhang
Zhidong of the Westernization School also had great interest in studying in Japan, This is something
we can do in Persuasion. In addition, Zhang Zhidong read a lot of books to learn Japanese, and in the
course of his daily study, he kept communicating with some political opinions and some knowledgeable
people. On the basis of realizing the great goal of China’s prosperity and strength, the reformists
and Westernizationists in the opposite situation reached an agreement to realize the modernization
development by studying in Japan.

II. The reasons for the upsurge in the twentieth century

A. Promotion of the national crisis

The fundamental reason for the upsurge of studying abroad in the 20th century is to revitalize
China and save the national crisis, so Chinese intellectuals demand to learn from Japan. The fiasco of
the Sino-Japanese War, the signing of the Treaty of Malaysia and the transformation of the status of China and Japan have made the vast number of Chinese intellectuals find the way of our country’s development, and all advocate that our country emulate Japan and learn from western countries, so there is an inflow boom. In the course of studying, many Chinese students in Japan wrote a copy of the International Student Handbook. In this book, they use “thousands of students studying abroad, ask their aspirations, said that I would rather sacrifice the present joy, conscientious, in order to hope that the future will never be happy, this is my great wish.” To describe and describe their motivation to study abroad, and the sense of national crisis in their hearts is like a catalyst to promote the formation and emergence of the upsurge of studying abroad in Japan.

B. Government’s Incentive Policy

To promote the formation and emergence of the upsurge of studying abroad in Japan is not without the encouragement policy of the Qing government. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, in order to better safeguard their rights, the Qing government gradually implemented some new policies, such as vigorously promoting Chinese students to study in Japan. In 1903, Guangxu of Qing Dynasty officially issued the Charter of Rewarding Graduates of Travel Studies. Developed by Zhang Zhidong, the charter provides for a certain incentive for Chinese students to study in Japan and graduate successfully; and the introduction of this incentive policy gives great appeal to those eager for fame and fortune[2].

C. Attracting Japanese Policy

In addition to the encouragement of the Qing government policy, the Japanese government has also taken close cooperation with Chinese students to study in Japan, and has issued many policies that can attract Chinese students. The purpose of the Qing government’s policy of encouraging students to study abroad is to be able to carry out the New deal, while the Japanese government has actively introduced the policy based on the desire to cultivate the strength of invading China, which leads to the coincidence of the means adopted by the two parties. At the same time for the formation and emergence of overseas study in Japan laid the foundation. In addition, in order to accept Chinese students, the Japanese government has also built some schools, such as the Japanese Chinese School, the Hong School of Arts and the same clerical Institute, which has greatly promoted the development of studying in Japan. In addition to the above reasons, there is also an objective factor in the formation and emergence of the upsurge of studying abroad, that is, Japan has very convenient geographical conditions, not only convenient to and from, but also very similar to the relevant written customs.

III. Characteristics of Students studying in Japan
A. Differences in status

The survey shows that the vast majority of students studying in Japan have different status. In addition to some young students, there are some serving officials, distinguished gentlemen and children of the royal palace among the people studying in Japan. There are also some wanted by the Qing government “outlaws”. These people carry out various political activities while studying Japanese culture and knowledge. From the point of view of such a complex composition of students studying in Japan, we can see that studying in Japan is not only a personal behavior, but a spontaneous, group and universal behavior; therefore, at that time, all parts of the country were distributing the upsurge studying in Japan[3].

B. Remaining motivation

Because the composition of the personnel studying in Japan is different, their motivation to study in Japan is also different. Some study in Japan for fame and fortune; some for friends; some for superstition in Japan; some for the prosperity of China; some for their own career to find shortcuts.

C. High political concern

Many Chinese students with a sense of national historical mission have chosen to go to Japan with their books on their backs. Based on this, Chinese students are constantly studying, contacting and absorbing various Western bourgeois political theories in the course of their study in Japan. After their return from school, they made full use of the freedom of speech and the environment of action in Western countries. They not only set up various types of group activities, but also wrote and published various articles. From speeches to exploring various ways of China’s development to participating in practical struggles.

IV. The Main Contribution of Studying in Japan to Modern Sino-Japanese Cultural Exchange

A. Translation of Japanese books

With the emergence of the upsurge of studying abroad in the 20th century, the main force of translating Japanese books is those Chinese students studying in Japan. Their study life is spent studying and studying Japanese culture and knowledge while translating Japanese books. After the return of their studies, they made full use of their own knowledge to spread the bourgeois and cultural thoughts of western countries to the people, in order to enlighten and develop the ideological and intellectual of the people[4]. The first Japanese translation book of our country is “The Compilation of Translation Books “, which is translated and serialized in stages by the translation group. The creation of the Compilation
of Translation Books not only promotes the progress of our political culture, but also promotes the
development of our ideological enlightenment. Liang Qichao, a famous political activist, enlightenment
thinker and educator, commented that “the compilation of translated books can input the thought of
civilization and give a great light to our country.” According to statistics, there are more than two
thousand Japanese books translated by Chinese Japanese students. Although these Japanese students
have some defects in their theoretical literacy and Japanese level, The translation of these Japanese
books brought great help to the people who wanted new knowledge and culture at that time.

B. Promoting the Reform of Printing Technology in China

It is well known that movable type printing was first invented in our country and later introduced
into western countries. The invention of movable type printing promoted the development and
dissemination of human civilization. Along with the development of the times, the printing technology
of western countries has been well developed, while our country has introduced the new type of
movable type printing technology in the west, but this printing technology can only print one page in
writing. It takes two copies of the paper to bind the \[5\]. Since the early period of Meiji, Japan’s printing
technology has been mainly Western new, Chinese students to Japan need to publish translated Japanese
books, so entrusted to the Japanese printing press for printing; and then these books back to China,
The domestic printing press is competing to imitate the old binding books into foreign clothes. In 1902,
a Shanghai publishing house issued a magazine called New World Magazine. Although the printing
quality of this publication is lacking, it is the first attempt to adopt a magazine of foreign clothing in
China. After 2004, most of the books and periodicals started in China were mainly foreign clothing
until the final victory of 1905. The change of old dress to dress plays an important role in promoting the
development of modern culture in China, and improves people’s reading speed while saving paper.

C. It promoted the progress of Chinese language and the establishment of new education

As mentioned above, while translating a large number of Japanese books, it also integrates good
Japanese vocabulary into modern Chinese, which not only enriches Chinese vocabulary, but also
makes the expression of modern Chinese vocabulary more detailed and \[6\]. The vast majority of students
studying in Japan have joined the educational circles and died for higher education in China. Many
foreign students have set up new schools after returning to China, such as Chinese public schools;
Chinese public schools are not only the first private universities in China, but also established in
Shanghai after the return of Japanese students from 13 provinces and cities; Since its establishment,
Chinese public schools have trained a large number of talents for our country, but they stopped running
schools before the second World War, which is a great loss to the educational circles of our country.
In addition to the establishment of new schools, Japanese students have also solved the problem of the
lack of new school textbooks for our country, and many translation groups created by Japanese students have provided teaching materials for various schools. For example, in politics and law, the translation agency mainly provides university textbooks, while the textbook translation agency mainly focuses on middle school textbooks. In short, Chinese students studying in Japan have promoted the development of new education in China.

V. Conclusion

In a word, modern Chinese students studying in Japan play a very positive practical significance in promoting cultural exchanges between China and Japan. They are not only the link between cultural exchanges between China and Japan, but also the core personnel to promote the Chinese revolution and modernization. I hope this article can bring you some help.

References


