

Translation Analysis of Lu Xun's Works in the Spanish Speaking World

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Abstract: This paper conducts an in-depth analysis of the translation process, work characteristics, status and influence of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world. It elaborately sorts out the history of translation and introduction since the 1930s and analyzes the characteristics of different periods. It explores the performance of Spanish translations in aspects such as language style, the handling of culture-loaded words and the diversity of versions, and conducts specific case studies taking works like "A Madman's Diary" as examples. It clarifies Lu Xun's highly recognized status in the Spanish-speaking world, expounds the positive role that the translation of his works has played in Spanish literature creation and cross-cultural exchanges. Meanwhile, it points out the deficiencies in the research and looks forward to future research directions, providing a comprehensive perspective for an in-depth understanding of the significance of the international dissemination of Lu Xun's works.

Lu Xun (1881 -1936) is famous for his profound social criticism and humanitarian thoughts. His novels, proses and poems have not only had a significant impact on Chinese literature but also attracted the attention of the international community. With the acceleration of the globalization process, Lu Xun's works have gradually been translated into multiple languages, including Spanish. Through different translation versions, Lu Xun's literary works have been introduced into Spain and Latin American countries, providing Spanish-speaking readers with a window to understand Chinese society and culture.

1. The Translation Process of Lu Xun's Works

The translation and introduction of Lu Xun's works began in the early 20th century. In the early stage, the translations mainly focused on his proses and short stories. The initial translation work was carried out by some Western scholars and translators who were interested in Chinese culture, such as the Spanish Sinologist Alberto Amir. He translated some of Lu Xun's short stories in the 1930s, enabling his works to start entering the Spanish-speaking world. As time went by, more and more translators participated in the translation of Lu Xun's works. Especially in the 21st century, with the rise of China's economy and the strengthening of cultural exchanges, Lu Xun's works have gained wider recognition and dissemination. Many Spanish publishing houses have started to reprint Lu Xun's classic works, and accompanied by relevant academic research and cultural activities, they have promoted the popularity of Lu Xun's literature in Spanish-speaking countries^[1].

2. Characteristics of Lu Xun's Works in Spanish Versions

2.1 Language Style

2.1.1 Vivid and Natural Expression

The language of Lu Xun's works in Spanish versions presents vivid and natural features. Taking "Kong Yiji and Other Stories" translated by the Argentine translator Miguel Ángel Petrecca as an example, the language of his translation is vivid and natural, enabling readers to feel the vivid images of the characters in Lu Xun's works and the charm of the stories. Petrecca, as a well-known translator, commentator on contemporary Chinese literature in Argentina, as well as a poet, editor, and the owner of a bookstore, his diverse identities enable him to better grasp the vividness of the language in the translation process. His translation is like opening a window for readers in the Spanish-speaking world, allowing them to more intuitively appreciate the world full of complex human nature and social reality criticism created by Lu Xun^[2].

From the perspective of the language style of Lu Xun's works themselves, he was good at depicting profound social phenomena and the inner worlds of characters through concise and powerful words. This style has also been reflected to some extent in the Spanish translations. For example, when describing character images, translators can use vivid vocabulary and figurative expressions, enabling readers to clearly perceive the personality traits and emotional changes of the characters. For instance, in the description of Kong Yiji, a down-and-out literati in "Kong Yiji", the Spanish translation conveys his pedantry, kindness, and helplessness through delicate language, making readers have deep sympathy and thoughts about this character.

In addition, some translations can also achieve vivid and natural expressions when translating the dialogues and scene descriptions in Lu Xun's works. The dialogue parts can accurately convey the emotional exchanges and conflicts among the characters, making readers feel as if they were on the scene. The scene descriptions, through rich vocabulary and vivid metaphors, allow readers to intuitively feel the environment and atmosphere where the stories take place. Such vivid and natural language expressions not only help readers better understand the content of Lu Xun's works but also add new colors and charm to Spanish literature.

2.1.2 A Small Number of Comprehension Errors and Their Impacts

Although the Spanish versions of Lu Xun's works are generally of high quality, there are also a small number of comprehension errors. Taking Petrecca's "Kong Yiji and Other Stories" as an example, although the language of the translation is vivid and natural, there are also some comprehension errors. These errors may be caused by cultural differences, different language habits, or insufficient in-depth understanding of the background knowledge of the original text.

To some extent, these small number of comprehension errors may affect readers' accurate understanding of Lu Xun's works. For example, if there are comprehension errors in the translation of some key plots, it may lead to readers' misunderstandings about the development of the story and the behaviors of the characters. However, on the whole, these errors are minor flaws that do not affect the excellent quality of the translations.

In fact, these small number of comprehension errors also provide us with a perspective for thinking. They remind us that in cross-cultural translation, cultural differences and language barriers are inevitable challenges. Translators need to have a deeper understanding of the cultural background and language characteristics of the original text, and also need to consider the acceptance ability and cultural background of the target language readers, so as to minimize the occurrence of comprehension errors as much as possible. Meanwhile, when reading these

translations, readers can also better understand the true connotations of Lu Xun's works by comparing different translations or referring to relevant research materials.

2.2 Handling of Culture-loaded Words

2.2.1 A Case Study of "A Madman's Diary"

As a classic work of Lu Xun, the handling of culture-loaded words is crucial in the translation of "A Madman's Diary" in the Spanish-speaking world. From different Spanish versions of "A Madman's Diary", it can be seen that translators have adopted various strategies in handling culture-loaded words.

For example, in the version of "A Madman's Diary" translated by the famous Mexican writer Sergio Pitol and published by Tusquets Editores in Spain (published in 1971 and reprinted in 1987), Pitol fully considered the cultural background of the target language readers when handling culture-loaded words. For some words with characteristics of traditional Chinese culture, such as those related to ancient etiquette and the feudal system in the text, Pitol provided certain explanations and illustrations in the translator's preface to help Spanish readers better understand the meanings of these culture-loaded words. Meanwhile, he also paid attention to retaining the cultural features of the original text and tried his best to convey the profound cultural connotations in Lu Xun's works.

In addition, Mr. Meng Jicheng's new work "Selected Translations of Lu Xun's Works into Spanish" published in 2023 also provides an example for us to study the handling of culture-loaded words in the translation of "A Madman's Diary". During the translation process, Mr. Meng Jicheng gave full play to the subjectivity of the translator, deeply understood the thoughts and connotations of the original work, and carefully handled the culture-loaded words. He not only accurately conveyed the referential meanings of the original text but also paid attention to retaining the cultural information and historical background behind the culture-loaded words. For example, for some culture-loaded words with symbolic meanings in the text, Mr. Meng Jicheng adopted ingenious translation strategies to enable Spanish readers to feel the unique cultural significance carried by these words.

2.2.2 Strategies and Effects of Different Translators

Different translators have adopted different strategies in translating "A Madman's Diary", and their effects also have different characteristics.

On the one hand, some translators adopt the method of free translation, focusing on conveying the basic information and main ideas of the original text. Taking some Spanish versions of "A Madman's Diary" as examples, when handling culture-loaded words, translators transform them into more easily understandable expressions in the target language, so that Spanish readers can quickly understand the content of the original text. The advantage of this strategy is that it enables readers to understand the general plot and theme of the work relatively easily, but to some extent, it may lose some cultural features and deep meanings.

On the other hand, there are also translators who adopt the method of literal translation plus annotations. This method retains the cultural features of the original text while providing readers with more background information and explanations through annotations. For example, in some translations, for some culture-loaded words related to traditional Chinese festivals and folk cultures in the text, translators adopt the method of literal translation to retain their unique expressions and provide detailed introductions to the cultural connotations and historical origins of these words in the annotations. This strategy enables readers to have a deeper understanding of Chinese culture,

but it may increase the reading difficulty for readers.

2.3 Version Diversity

The Spanish versions of Lu Xun's works are rich and diverse. Nearly 50 translations and reprints fully demonstrate their wide dissemination and profound influence in the Spanish-speaking regions.

2.3.1 Nearly 50 Translations and Reprints

According to incomplete statistics, the Spanish translations, retranslations, and reprints of various works by Lu Xun have reached nearly 50. These translations cover multiple literary genres of Lu Xun's works, including novels, proses, essays, and literary treatises, such as the classic works like "Call to Arms", "Wandering", "Old Tales Retold", "Dawn Blossoms Plucked at Dusk", "A Brief History of Chinese Fiction", and "Wild Grass". Among them, the first collection of Lu Xun's novels directly translated from Chinese into Spanish, "Call to Arms" published in 1978, was of high quality and laid a solid foundation for the dissemination of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world. In 2001, the Spanish Sinologist Lauriano Ramírez Baylín's translation of "Old Tales Retold" was published in Madrid and reprinted in 2009. He wrote a preface for the book and compiled an appendix as long as 29 pages, enriching readers' understanding of Lu Xun's works. In 2016, the Argentine translator Miguel Ángel Petrecca's translation of "Kong Yiji and Other Stories" directly translated from Chinese into Spanish was published in Santiago, the capital city of Chile, and its translation language was vivid and natural. In addition, there were also translations such as "A Brief History of Chinese Fiction" translated by Rosario Blanco Facal from Uruguay in 1997 and "Wild Grass" translated by the Spanish professional translator Blas Piñero Martínez in 2013. These translations were republished again and again and were quite popular among readers.

2.3.2 Wide Distribution of Publishing Places

The publishing places of the Spanish versions of Lu Xun's works are widely distributed in countries such as Spain, Argentina, Mexico, Chile, Cuba, and Venezuela. Many well-known writers and Sinologists in these countries have participated in the translation and introduction, making Lu Xun's works more widely disseminated in the Spanish-speaking regions. In the "Dictionary of the History of Spanish Translation" published in Spain in 2009, Lu Xun was the only contemporary Chinese writer included as an independent entry, which fully reflects the important position of the translation and introduction of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking regions and also reflects from the side the positive role that the wide distribution of publishing places has played in promoting Chinese modern literature's entry into the Spanish-speaking world.

3. Specific Cases of the Spanish Translations of Lu Xun's Works

3.1 The Spanish Translations of "A Madman's Diary"

3.1.1 Analysis of Different Translators' Versions

(1) The version translated by the famous Mexican writer Sergio Pitól and published by Tusquets Editores in Spain (published in 1971 and reprinted in 1987)

When dealing with culture-loaded words, Pitól fully took into account the cultural background of the target language readers. In the translator's preface, he explained and illustrated some words with characteristics of traditional Chinese culture. For example, for the term "the Confucian ethical code", Pitól elaborated in detail on its strict constraints on people's behavioral norms and moral

principles during China's feudal period, enabling Spanish readers to understand the complex socio-cultural system behind this term. During the translation process, he focused on retaining the cultural features of the original text and conveying the profound cultural connotations in Lu Xun's works. For instance, for the highly symbolic expression "eating people" in the text, Pitol retained its original expression and explained in the notes that it didn't mean eating people in the literal sense but was a metaphorical criticism of the feudal ethical code's suppression of human nature and harm to lives, enabling Spanish readers to experience the profound ideological impact in Lu Xun's works.

(2) The version in Mr. Meng Jicheng's new work "Selected Translations of Lu Xun's Works into Spanish" published in 2023

During the translation process, Mr. Meng Jicheng gave full play to the subjectivity of the translator, deeply understood the thoughts and connotations of the original work, and carefully handled the culture-loaded words. He accurately conveyed the referential meaning of the original text and paid attention to retaining the cultural information and historical background behind the culture-loaded words. For example, for the phrase "the old account book of Mr. Gujiu" in the text, instead of simply translating it literally, Mr. Meng first translated it directly as "El antiguo libro de cuentas anuales del señor Gujiu", and then explained in the annotations that "Mr. Gujiu" symbolized the conservative forces of the feudal tradition, and the "old account book" represented the old rules and heavy burdens of the feudal history. Through this ingenious translation strategy, Spanish readers can feel the unique cultural significance carried by these words and thus better understand Lu Xun's criticism and reflection on the feudal tradition.

3.1.2 Analysis of the Translation of Culture-loaded Words

In different Spanish versions of "A Madman's Diary", translators have adopted various strategies in handling culture-loaded words.

(1) The Strategy of Free Translation

Some translators adopt the method of free translation, focusing on conveying the basic information and main ideas of the original text. They transform culture-loaded words into more easily understandable expressions in the target language so that Spanish readers can quickly understand the content of the original text. The advantage of this strategy is that it enables readers to understand the general plot and theme of the work relatively easily, but to some extent, it may lose some cultural features and deep meanings.

(2) The Strategy of Literal Translation Plus Annotations

There are also translators who adopt the method of literal translation plus annotations. While retaining the cultural features of the original text, they provide readers with more background information and explanations through annotations. For example, for some culture-loaded words related to traditional Chinese festivals and folk cultures in the text, they adopt the method of literal translation to retain their unique expressions and provide detailed introductions to the cultural connotations and historical origins of these words in the annotations. This strategy enables readers to have a deeper understanding of Chinese culture, but it may increase the reading difficulty for readers.

3.2 "Kong Yiji and Other Stories"

3.2.1 The Contribution of the Argentine Translator

In 2016, the Argentine translator Miguel Ángel Petrecca's translation of "Kong Yiji and Other Stories" directly translated from Chinese into Spanish was published in Santiago, the capital city of Chile. Petrecca, as a well-known translator and commentator on contemporary Chinese literature in

Argentina, as well as a poet, editor, and the owner of a bookstore, his diverse identities brought unique perspectives and rich experience to the translation work. He once ran a Chinese literature blog that had been in operation for ten years and had a deep understanding and love for Chinese literature.

Petrecca's translations are vivid and natural in language, opening a window for readers in the Spanish-speaking world to understand Lu Xun's works. He can convey the vivid images of the characters and the charm of the stories in Lu Xun's works through delicate language. For example, in the translation of "Kong Yiji", for the classic line "Stealing books cannot be considered as theft", Petrecca translated it as "Robar libros no puede considerarse como robar", which accurately depicted the pedantry, kindness and helplessness of Kong Yiji, a down-and-out literati, and made readers have deep sympathy and thoughts about this character. When he described Kong Yiji taking out nine copper coins with a solemn gesture, he translated it as "sacó nueve monedas de cobre con un gesto solemne", vividly showing Kong Yiji's contradictory image of being both poor and wanting to maintain his dignity.

Petrecca's contribution lies not only in his translation works themselves but also in his positive role in promoting the dissemination of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world. His translation has been republished again and again and is quite popular among readers, attracting more people to pay attention to Lu Xun's works. Meanwhile, through platforms such as his blog and bookstore, he actively promoted Chinese literature and built a bridge for cultural exchanges between China and the West.

3.2.2 The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Translation

(1) Advantages

Petrecca's translation is vivid and natural in language, enabling readers to feel the vivid images of the characters and the charm of the stories in Lu Xun's works. It is like opening a window for readers in the Spanish-speaking world, allowing them to more intuitively appreciate the world full of complex human nature and social reality criticism created by Lu Xun. Meanwhile, the Spanish translations of Lu Xun's works add new colors and charm to Spanish literature. While conveying the meaning of the original text, Petrecca also retained the cultural connotations and artistic features of the works, enriching the connotations of Spanish literature.

(2) Disadvantages

Although Petrecca's translation is generally of high quality, there are also a small number of comprehension errors, which may stem from cultural differences, different language habits, or insufficient understanding of the background knowledge of the original text. These comprehension errors may affect readers' accurate understanding of Lu Xun's works to some extent, especially in the translation of key plots, which may lead to misunderstandings about the development of the story and the behaviors of the characters. However, on the whole, these flaws do not affect the excellent quality of the translation. Petrecca's translation is still a commendable work and has made important contributions to the dissemination of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world.

3.3 "A Brief History of Chinese Fiction" and "Wild Grass"

3.3.1 The Achievements of Uruguayan and Spanish Translators

The translation of "A Brief History of Chinese Fiction" by the Uruguayan Rosario Blanco Facal in 1997 and the translation of "Wild Grass" by the Spanish professional translator Blas Piñero Martínez in 2013 are of great significance in the field of the Spanish translations of Lu Xun's works.

As an important literary treatise by Lu Xun, the Spanish version of "A Brief History of Chinese

Fiction" provides a valuable window for readers in the Spanish-speaking world to understand the development process of Chinese novels. Facal's translation work required not only a deep understanding of Lu Xun's academic thoughts but also an accurate grasp of various cultural connotations and professional terms in the history of Chinese novels. According to the information, the introduction of the 2012 edition of "A Brief History of Chinese Fiction" published by New World Press mentioned that the book covers the development context of Chinese novels since ancient times and is of great value for the study of Chinese literature. Facal's translation has been republished again and again and is quite popular among readers, which fully illustrates its high translation quality and influence in the Spanish-speaking world.

"Wild Grass" is a collection of prose poems by Lu Xun. The translation by the Spanish translator Blas Piñero Martínez has brought Lu Xun's unique prose poem style and profound ideological connotations to readers in the Spanish-speaking world. Each piece in "Wild Grass" mainly describes the social state under the rule of the Beiyang warlord government, as well as the passionate call for revolutionary forces, the deep sympathy for the working people, the criticism of the national weaknesses, and the strict self-analysis. During the translation process, Martínez needed to accurately convey the complex images and profound themes in Lu Xun's works. The success of his translation has also added new vitality to the dissemination of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world.

3.3.2 The Significance for the Dissemination of Lu Xun's Works

The Spanish translations of "A Brief History of Chinese Fiction" and "Wild Grass" have multiple important significances for the dissemination of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world.

Firstly, they have enriched the understanding of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world. These two works respectively represent Lu Xun's outstanding achievements in the fields of literary research and prose poem creation. "A Brief History of Chinese Fiction" enables readers in the Spanish-speaking world to understand the long history and rich connotations of Chinese novels and provides important reference materials for them to study Chinese literature. "Wild Grass" showcases Lu Xun's profound inner world and unique artistic style, enabling readers to have a more comprehensive understanding of Lu Xun's literary talent.

Secondly, they have promoted cultural exchanges between China and the West. Through translation, China's literary traditions and ideological concepts have been spread to the Spanish-speaking world, and at the same time, it has also provided a window for readers in the Spanish-speaking world to understand China's history and society. This cultural exchange helps to break cultural barriers and enhance mutual understanding and friendship among different countries and nations.

Finally, they have promoted the development of literature in the Spanish-speaking world. The Spanish translations of Lu Xun's works have injected new elements and vitality into Spanish literature, inspiring the creative inspiration of writers and literary critics in the Spanish-speaking regions. The wide dissemination of these translations has also prompted more people to pay attention to literary translation and cross-cultural exchanges, contributing to the development of world literature.

4. Lu Xun's Status in the Spanish-speaking World

4.1 Being Included in the "Dictionary of the History of Spanish Translation"

4.1.1 Significance of Being Included as an Independent Entry

In the "Dictionary of the History of Spanish Translation" published in Spain in 2009, Lu Xun, as the only contemporary Chinese writer included as an independent entry, holds significant and far-reaching meaning. This inclusion marks Lu Xun's prominent position in the field of translation in the Spanish-speaking world and also reflects from the side his important contributions to cultural exchanges in the Spanish-speaking world.

Firstly, this inclusion provides readers in the Spanish-speaking world with a window to have an in-depth understanding of modern Chinese literature. As the founder of modern Chinese literature, Lu Xun's works deeply reflect the historical changes of Chinese society, the complexity of human nature, and the criticism of social reality. By including Lu Xun as an independent entry, readers can more conveniently learn about Lu Xun's life and works, thus better understanding the development process and characteristics of modern Chinese literature.

Secondly, this inclusion also reflects the high recognition of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world. Lu Xun's works, with their profound ideological connotations, unique literary styles, and extensive social influence, have won the love and praise of readers all over the world. In the Spanish-speaking world, the translation and dissemination of Lu Xun's works have gone through many years and have become a typical representative of modern Chinese literature entering the Spanish-speaking world. Including Lu Xun as an independent entry is an affirmation of his outstanding achievements in the literary field and also provides important reference materials for literary research and cultural exchanges in the Spanish-speaking world.

Finally, this inclusion also helps to promote cultural exchanges and integration between China and the West. Lu Xun's works are not only treasures of Chinese culture but also an important part of world culture. By including Lu Xun in the "Dictionary of the History of Spanish Translation", it can promote the understanding and recognition of Chinese culture among readers in the Spanish-speaking world, and at the same time build a bridge for the dissemination and exchange of Chinese culture in the international arena. This cultural exchange and integration helps to break cultural barriers and enhance mutual understanding and friendship among different countries and nations.

4.1.2 Representative Role for Modern Chinese Literature

Lu Xun, as the only contemporary Chinese writer included in the "Dictionary of the History of Spanish Translation", fully embodies his representative role for modern Chinese literature.

Lu Xun's works have pioneering and landmark significance in the history of modern Chinese literature. His novels, proses, essays, and other works, with profound thoughts, sharp writing styles, and unique artistic styles, reveal various ills of Chinese society and the sufferings of the people, and have had a profound impact on the development of modern Chinese literature. His works have not only caused a strong response in China but also won wide acclaim internationally.

In the Spanish-speaking world, Lu Xun's works have become representatives of modern Chinese literature. His novels such as "A Madman's Diary", "The True Story of Ah Q", "Kong Yiji", as well as the prose collection "Dawn Blossoms Plucked at Dusk" and the essay collection "Graves", after being translated into Spanish, have been loved and followed by readers in the Spanish-speaking world. These works not only show the charm of modern Chinese literature but also provide a window for readers in the Spanish-speaking world to understand Chinese society and culture.

Lu Xun's works' representative role for modern Chinese literature is also reflected in his contributions to literary creation methods and ideas. His realistic creation method, profound insights into human nature, and critical spirit towards social problems have had a profound impact on the development of modern Chinese literature. In the Spanish-speaking world, Lu Xun's works also provide references and inspirations for local literary creation and promote the development of literature in the Spanish-speaking world.

In short, as the only contemporary Chinese writer included in the "Dictionary of the History of Spanish Translation", Lu Xun fully embodies his representative role for modern Chinese literature. His works are not only treasures of Chinese culture but also an important part of world culture. Through the translation and dissemination of Lu Xun's works, cultural exchanges and integration between China and the West can be promoted, and the development of world literature can be driven.

4.2 Evaluations by Writers in the Spanish-speaking Regions

4.2.1 Multidimensional Image of a Revolutionary, Writer, and Theorist

Writers, Sinologists, and literary critics in the Spanish-speaking regions have multidimensional interpretations of Lu Xun. In their writings, Lu Xun is not only a revolutionary but also a writer and a theorist, and constitutes a unique individual existence.

In 1971, Tusquets Editores in Spain published "A Madman's Diary" translated by the famous Mexican writer Sergio Pitó. On the cover of this book, Mao Zedong's evaluation of Lu Xun in "On New Democracy" was printed at the top, and Lu Xun's comment on "Literature is always a product of leisure" in his speech "Literature in the Revolutionary Era" was printed below in a contrastive manner. In the translator's preface, Pitó criticized the tendency of some relevant people in the Spanish-speaking regions to simply politicize Lu Xun, and also condemned the practice of some Sinologists trying to depoliticize Lu Xun as "absurd". This reflects the complexity of Lu Xun's image as a revolutionary. His works have profound political connotations but cannot be simply interpreted in a politicized way.

The well-known Chilean writer Poli Delano called Lu Xun "the greatest modern Chinese writer" and "the most important leader of new literary theories" in his translated work "Ten Great Stories of China" published in 1971. In 2001, Delano also published a commentary article titled "Lu Xun: The Top Narrator from China" in the Chilean newspaper "La Tercera", stating that Lu Xun had extraordinary "literary brilliance and the profundity that directly points to people's hearts and faces human nature, and should be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature". Delano gave a high evaluation of Lu Xun's images as a writer and a theorist, believing that his works had outstanding achievements in both literature and theory.

Ramírez interpreted Lu Xun from the perspective of individual existence. He wrote in the translator's preface of "Old Tales Retold": "Lu Xun lived in an era of great social turmoil and changes, and his spirit experienced profound changes", "split between tradition and modernity", and "Old Tales Retold" is the "most vivid and direct manifestation" of his spiritual world and the "most secret thoughts left forgotten in the drawer at the end of the day". This interpretation highlights Lu Xun's inner struggles and unique thoughts as an individual in the changing times.

4.2.2 Comparison with World Short Story Masters

The well-known Chilean writer Poli Delano believes that Lu Xun is on a par with world short story masters such as Chekhov and Maupassant. Lu Xun's short stories and prose poems have something in common with Western modernist literature in form and content, such as stream of

consciousness and symbolism. Meanwhile, Lu Xun's works have many similarities with European realist literature in themes, character creation, and narrative techniques, such as the focus on the lower class society and the revelation of human weaknesses.

Compared with Chekhov, both Lu Xun and he are writers who focus on the human spiritual world. Lu Xun, with his profound social insights and dissections of human nature, like Chekhov, reveals various social ills through his works. They have similarities in creative techniques and character creation, such as the portrayal of small characters and showing their struggles and helplessness in difficulties.

Compared with Maupassant, Lu Xun's works also have a concise and powerful language style and can show character images and social reality through vivid descriptions. They are both good at finding themes from daily life and triggering readers' thoughts on human nature and society.

Lu Xun's works have a unique position in world literature. Although there are differences from world short story masters, there are many similarities in themes, characters, and narrative techniques. His literary style is unique, with concise and lively language and strong expressiveness, adding new elements to world literature. Meanwhile, his works deeply reveal various ills of Chinese society at that time, providing a unique perspective for the world to understand China, and are full of the critical spirit towards social injustice and human weaknesses.

5. The Influence of the Western Translations of Lu Xun's Works

5.1 Influence on Spanish Literature

5.1.1 References and Inspirations for Literary Styles

(1) Concise and Profound Language Style

Lu Xun's works depict social phenomena and the inner worlds of characters with concise and powerful words, and this style is also reflected to some extent in the Spanish translations. Translators of Lu Xun's works in Spanish have strived to convey the conciseness and profundity of the original works during the translation process. For example, when describing character images, they use vivid vocabulary and figurative expressions, enabling readers to clearly perceive the personality traits and emotional changes of the characters. This concise and profound language style has provided new ways of expression for Spanish literature and inspired Spanish writers to pay more attention to the refinement of language and the exploration of connotations in their creations.

(2) The Critical Spirit towards Social Reality

The critical spirit of Lu Xun's works towards social reality has also had an impact in the Spanish-speaking world. Writers in the Spanish-speaking regions, through reading Lu Xun's works, have felt his profound insights and critiques of social ills. This critical spirit has inspired them to pay more attention to and think about their own social problems, prompting them to be braver in revealing social inequalities, injustices, and human weaknesses in their creations. For example, some Spanish writers have borrowed Lu Xun's critical perspectives in their works and conducted in-depth analyses of their country's political, economic, and social issues.

(3) Unique Narrative Techniques

Lu Xun's works have unique narrative techniques, often adopting first-person narration, narrative in the form of memories, and symbolic devices. These narrative techniques have been preserved and conveyed to some extent in the Spanish translations, bringing new narrative ideas to Spanish literature. Spanish writers have learned different narrative ways from Lu Xun's works and enriched their own creative skills. For example, some writers use symbolic devices in their works to convey profound themes and emotions through specific images.

5.1.2 Promotion of Local Literary Creation

(1) Inspiring Creative Inspiration

The dissemination of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world has provided rich creative inspiration for local writers. The character images, social scenes, and ideological themes in Lu Xun's works have inspired the imagination of Spanish writers, prompting them to create works with unique styles and profound connotations. For example, some writers, inspired by the descriptions of the underprivileged in Lu Xun's works, have created novels that focus on marginalized social groups; and some writers have drawn inspiration from Lu Xun's reflections on traditional culture and created works that explore cultural inheritance and changes in modern society.

(2) Promoting Literary Exchanges and Cooperation

The Western translations of Lu Xun's works have promoted literary exchanges and cooperation between the Spanish-speaking regions and China. Through the translation and dissemination of Lu Xun's works, writers, scholars, and translators in the Spanish-speaking regions have established closer ties with the Chinese literary community. Both sides have carried out academic seminars, cultural exchange activities, and literary cooperation projects, jointly promoting the development of literature. This kind of exchange and cooperation has not only enriched the literary creation resources of both sides but also enhanced the understanding and friendship between different cultures.

(3) Cultivating Readers' Aesthetic Abilities

The Spanish translations of Lu Xun's works have cultivated the aesthetic abilities of Spanish readers and improved their appreciation abilities for literary works. The profound thoughts, unique artistic styles, and rich cultural connotations in Lu Xun's works have attracted readers' attention and made them have a deeper understanding of the value of literature. During the process of reading Lu Xun's works, readers have gradually cultivated a love and pursuit for excellent literary works, which has also played a positive role in promoting local literary creation. Readers' demands and feedback have urged writers to work harder to create high-quality works to meet readers' aesthetic expectations.

5.2 Promotion of Cross-cultural Exchanges

The translation and dissemination of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world have played a positive role in promoting cross-cultural exchanges.

5.2.1 Enhancing the Spanish-speaking World's Understanding of Chinese Culture

Lu Xun's works deeply reflect the historical changes of Chinese society, the complexity of human nature, and the criticism of social reality. Through translation, these works have opened a window for readers in the Spanish-speaking world to understand Chinese culture^[3].

In the Spanish-speaking world, the dissemination of Lu Xun's works has enabled local readers to be exposed to traditional Chinese culture, social values, and historical backgrounds. For example, works such as "A Madman's Diary", "Kong Yiji", and "The True Story of Ah Q" contain rich elements of traditional Chinese culture, such as feudal ethics, family concepts, and folk customs. The translations of these works have enabled readers in the Spanish-speaking world to have a deeper understanding of traditional Chinese culture.

At the same time, Lu Xun's works also show the historical changes of Chinese modern society. From the 1911 Revolution to the New Culture Movement, from the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression to the War of Liberation, Lu Xun's works witnessed the turmoil and changes of Chinese society. Through reading these works, readers in the Spanish-speaking world can

understand the development context of Chinese modern history and enhance their understanding of Chinese society.

In addition, the complexity of human nature and the criticism of social reality in Lu Xun's works have also resonated with readers in the Spanish-speaking world. The character images created by Lu Xun are rich and colorful, including kind peasants, pedantic intellectuals, and selfish bureaucrats. These character images reflect human weaknesses and social injustices, enabling readers in the Spanish-speaking world to have deeper thoughts on human nature and society.

5.2.2 Building Bridges for Cultural Exchanges

The translation and dissemination of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world have built bridges for cultural exchanges between China and the West^[4].

On the one hand, the translation of Lu Xun's works has promoted the mutual understanding of Chinese and Western cultures. During the translation process, translators need to have an in-depth understanding of the differences between Chinese culture and Spanish culture in order to better convey the meaning of the original text. This cross-cultural communication helps readers in the Spanish-speaking world better understand Chinese culture and also enables Chinese readers to understand the characteristics of Spanish culture.

For example, when translating culture-loaded words in Lu Xun's works, translators need to consider the cultural background of the target language readers and adopt appropriate translation strategies. Some translators use the method of free translation to transform culture-loaded words into more easily understandable expressions in the target language; some translators use the method of literal translation plus annotations to retain the cultural features of the original text while providing readers with more background information. The application of these translation strategies has promoted the mutual understanding of Chinese and Western cultures.

On the other hand, the dissemination of Lu Xun's works has also provided a platform for cultural exchanges between China and the West. Through the translation and dissemination of Lu Xun's works, writers, scholars, and translators in the Spanish-speaking regions have established closer ties with the Chinese literary community. Both sides have carried out academic seminars, cultural exchange activities, and literary cooperation projects, jointly promoting the development of literature.

For example, some writers and scholars in the Spanish-speaking regions have conducted in-depth studies and interpretations of Lu Xun's works and published relevant academic papers and commentary articles. These research results have not only enriched the understanding of Lu Xun's works but also promoted the exchanges and integration of Chinese and Western cultures.

In addition, the translation and dissemination of Lu Xun's works have also inspired the interest of readers in the Spanish-speaking world in Chinese culture. Some readers, through reading Lu Xun's works, have begun to understand knowledge in aspects such as Chinese literature, art, and history, and then have developed a strong interest in Chinese culture. The generation of this interest has provided motivation for cultural exchanges between China and the West.

6. Conclusion

The translation and introduction of Lu Xun's works in the Spanish-speaking world has had a long and highly productive journey. Since the early 20th century, his works have been continuously translated, spread, and studied. The Spanish translations possess their own characteristics and highlights in terms of language style, the handling of culture-loaded words, and version diversity. Although there are a few minor imperfections, they do not undermine the overall value. The efforts of numerous translators and the extensive distribution of publishing locations have manifested their

profound influence. In the Spanish-speaking world, Lu Xun is regarded not only as a revolutionary, a writer, and a theorist but also highly appraised as a writer on a par with world short story masters, as evidenced by the inclusion of his works in the "Dictionary of the History of Spanish Translation". The Western translations of Lu Xun's works have exerted multiple positive impacts on Spanish literature, providing references and inspiration for literary creation, promoting literary exchanges, and enhancing readers' aesthetic capabilities. At the level of cross-cultural exchanges, it has significantly enhanced the Spanish-speaking world's understanding of Chinese culture and successfully constructed a solid bridge for cultural exchanges between China and the West.

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