

Chinese Literature and Copyright Protection in China

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Literature is the tool of language and words, reflecting the objective reality in a more vivid way, art of showing the writer's soul world. Literature includes poems, essays, novels, plays, fables, fairy tales, and so on which is an important expression form of literature, the expression carrier in different forms, the expression of inner feelings, and the reproduction of social life in a certain period and in a certain region. Literature in the branch of learning, including Chinese language and literature, foreign language and literature, journalism and communication.

Literature is one of the classifications in the humanities, philosophy, religion, law and politics belong to the upper level of social architecture. Literature originated from human thinking. The first appearance is the oral literature, which is usually linked to music as a lyric poem that can be sung. The earliest written literature in the world was *ShiJing* from China, *Ramayana* from India and *Ilion* from ancient Greece.

Literature is the embodiment of beauty. Literary works are the works of a writer who expresses its unique spiritual world with a unique language art. Literature represents the art and wisdom of a nation. An outstanding writer is a hero of a nation's spiritual world.

In the pre Qin period, the works written in characters were called literature, and the literary works were gradually listed in the Wei and Jin

Dynasties.

Chinese literature could be divided into classical literature, modern literature and contemporary literature. Classical literature is represented by the poems of the Tang and Song Dynasties and the four famous works; Modern literature is represented by Lu Xun's Novels; Contemporary literature is marked by Chinese free literature with independent thought.

The emergence of Chinese free literature with independent thought, Chinese literature has stepped into the ranks of the world's advanced culture, and has become the pioneer of leading world literature; Chinese contemporary literature has reached the peak of history since the end of the twentieth Century. The literature of the Chinese nation is dominated by Han nationality literature, and with all ethnic literature is a community.

Several thousand years long history of Chinese literature, with special content, style form and their own characteristics, has its own aesthetic ideal, has its own dominant role of ideological and cultural tradition and the theory of critical system. With brilliant history, various forms, numerous Chinese writers, rich works, unique style, distinctive personality and attractive charm, Chinese literature has become the brilliant treasure of world literature.

Legislation of copyright law of the People's Republic of China was in the seventh session 15th meeting of the standing committee of the

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National People's Congress in 7 September 1990. The first amendment was made at the 24th meeting of the standing committee of the ninth National People's Congress on October 27, 2001. The second amendment was made at the 13th session of the standing committee of the eleventh National People's Congress on February 26, 2010. The works in the copyright law of the People's Republic of China include literature, art and natural science, social science and engineering technology, which are produced in the following forms: Text works; Oral works; Music, drama, quyi, dance, acrobatic art works; Art and architectural works; Photography; Works of film and works created in a similar way; Engineering drawings, product design drawings, maps, sketches and other graphic works and model works; Computer software; Other works prescribed by laws and administrative regulations.

China written works Copyright Society was established in Beijing in October 24, 2008, which was on the basis of the copyright law of the People's Republic of China and the regulations on collective management of copyright promulgated by the state council, which was launched by the Chinese writers association, the development research center of the state council and more than 500 famous copyright holders in various fields in China. The association aims is to protect the legitimate rights and interests of copyright holders, engaging in copyright service, which is a protection and management of non-profit social group. The association has obtained the copyright collective management license issued by the copyright administration, and is the only copyright collective management organization in China. Many Chinese literary works have been protected by copyright.