

Staff of Officials of the Eastern Palace in Ancient China

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Annotation. The system of conferring aristocratic titles and honorary titles by the monarch in ancient China was a feudal hierarchical system that monarchs of different dynasties established to consolidate their power and regulate relations within the ruling class. The title and rank indicated the position of an aristocrat or dignitary. They were divided by ranks and showed the place that their owner occupied in society. Some titles were hereditary and could be inherited. Those who were assigned the title, as a rule, received land plots or the corresponding amount of material goods. The system of conferring titles and titles has evolved in China over several thousand years, with significant changes. The main source for this article was the materials of the Encyclopedia of China Encyclopedia.

Key words: special apparatus of officials, mentors Teacher, guardians, senior educator, junior educator.

Introduction. The principles of translation of the vocabulary of political discourse of the modern Chinese language are closely related to the translation standards developed in ancient China. The stylistic feature of political discourse is a kind of mirror of the display of the history and culture of ancient China, therefore, it is in the process of translating the stylistic forms of political discourse that one should first familiarize oneself with the history of the people of the target language in order to prevent misinterpretation during direct translation.

Theory. The study is based on a comparative analysis of the concepts of translation studies in China and the concept of terminology related to this country by authors of different times.

Data and Methods. In the feudal society of ancient China, a special apparatus of officials of the Eastern Palace was organized to educate, support with advice and protect the heir to the throne, which was supposed to ensure the continuity of imperial power. The heir to the throne, also called the "great son of the emperor," was the emperor's successor. In a feudal society, the appointment of an heir to the throne was one of the most important measures to maintain the strength of imperial power and maintain the stability of the feudal system.

The place where the heir to the throne lived was called the "Eastern Palace", or "Green Palace", "Spring Palace". In "The Prince's Bride" - a poem from the ancient Chinese collection of poems and songs "Shijing" under the Eastern Palace refers to the heir to the throne. Subsequently, this expression came into use. Officials who served the heir to the throne were called officials of the Eastern Palace.

The apparatus of officials of the Eastern Palace arose in the Yin and Zhou eras. In the 通典 Tongdian encyclopedia, in the section Officials: "officials of the Eastern Palace", such positions that existed at that time as mentors 师, guardians 保, senior educator 太傅, junior educator 少傅 are given. Senior and junior educators explained the duties and norms of behavior of the emperor and courtiers, father and son, mentors taught the heir to the throne, guardians guarded him. In the Qin and Han eras, the apparatus of officials of the Eastern Palace was just beginning to take shape. It included such positions as gate attendant of the heir to the throne 太子门大夫, shuzi 庶子, horse washer 先马, sheren 舍人. Zhanshi service 詹事 ran the heir's house. The positions of luigeng 率更, steward, chiefs of servants, guards, kitchen, stables and their assistants were introduced. There were also escorts of the heir to the throne, explaining the norms of etiquette and monitoring their violations, but they were not considered officials. During the Eastern Han, the senior educator of the heir to the throne was only engaged in educating and instructing the heir to the throne and

was considered a mentor, and did not lead the officials. The zhanshi service 詹事 had not yet been established, so the junior educator of the heir to the throne not only instructed, but also led the entire staff of the heir's officials. If there was no heir to the throne, sheren 舍人 was placed at the disposal of the shaofu 少傅 service, which managed the property and affairs of the imperial house; the rest of the officials of the Eastern Palace were dismissed.

During the Jin Dynasty, the senior and junior educators of the heir to the throne managed all the affairs of the Eastern Palace. During the time of Prince Min Huai, six tutors were appointed, later called three tutors and three assistants - the senior tutor of the heir to the throne, the senior guardian of the heir to the throne, the senior guardian of the heir to the throne, the junior tutor of the heir to the throne, the junior guardian of the heir to the throne. In subsequent eras, these positions were preserved, but the number of officials holding them varied.

In the era between the Jin and Sui dynasties, the service of zhanshi 詹事 was either abolished or reintroduced. The positions of the steward, luigen 率更, and three ministers-advisers continuously existed. During the Sui dynasty, the zhanshi 詹事 service was abolished and the services of the courtyard at the gate, the book yard, the left and right guards were introduced. During the Tang Dynasty, in addition to the services and administrations transferred from the Sui Dynasty, there were escorts of the heir to the throne, the zhanshi 詹事 service, the house management service - only three orders and about a dozen services. There was also a library of the Eastern Palace, called the Palace of Worshipping Letters.

During the Song Dynasty, the positions of officials in the Eastern Palace were either abolished or reintroduced. The system was not stable. At the beginning educators, mentors, as well as political escorts of the heir to the throne concurrently were ministers. The positions of readers-servants and escorts of the heir to the throne were introduced. At the Pavilion of the Service of Virtue, in which the heir to the throne studied, there were also officials who promoted virtue. During the Yuan Dynasty, six tutors were appointed infrequently. The zhanshi 詹事 service, also called the huizheng 徽政 service, the service of assistants to the heir - chuqing shisy 储庆使司, chuzhenyuan 储政院, the service of palace educators were either established or dissolved. At the beginning of the Ming Dynasty, the Great Book Hall was created - a repository of ancient and new books, where Confucian scholars were invited from everywhere to teach the heir to the throne and princes. After the heir to the throne began to visit the Hall of Literature, from among his educated associates, the most capable were selected as fellow students. The number of educators was not strictly observed, they did not have special powers. With the exception of the reign of the emperor under the Yongle motto, when Yao Guangxiao was appointed mentor to the heir to the throne and remained his adviser, the position of educator was temporary, additional, granted as a gift and formally assigned to the position. All departments and services in matters relating to assistance and guidance to the heir to the throne were headed by the Zhanshi service, whose officials concurrently controlled many services. After the reign of the emperor under the motto of Chenghua, many ministers of ceremonies and deputy ministers were appointed from among the people of the Hanlin Academy. From the end of the reign under the motto of Jiajing, all these services and administrations came under the jurisdiction of the Hanlin Academy, as well as all other officials who could be appointed to lecture. During the Qing Dynasty, there were zhanshi and junior zhanshi positions in the zhanshi service, which were not always used. Both Manchus and Chinese served in these positions, but only Manchus were clerks. In the thirty-first year of Kangxi's reign (1692), elected officials from the Hanlin Academy 翰林官 began to lecture the heir to the throne. They were called "Entering the Cabinet 直上书房". In the twenty-second year of the reign of Qianlong 乾隆 (1757), these officials began to be called the main mentors and educators. Since after the reign of Yongzheng no heir to the throne was appointed, the zhanshi service only controlled court writers. Positions in her departments and services were just a preparatory stage for promotion in the Hanlin Academy and were not considered full-time positions.

The apparatus of officials of the Eastern Palace was created to perform the following main functions:

1. Ensuring a comprehensive education of the heir to the throne from childhood, raising him in the spirit of fidelity to ethical standards, sons of deference. Instructions to the heir for his moral development and training, so that he would comply with the norms of etiquette and have deep knowledge in the field of politics, would be worthy of the status of heir to the throne of the Celestial Empire in his abilities and moral qualities; the program of education of the heir to the throne by officials of the Eastern Palace was very

extensive. Taking the Ming Dynasty as an example, in addition to teaching various rules and regulations, it included the sequential study of the Shujing 书经, (Book of Documents), Zi zhi tong jian 资治通鉴 (General View Helping Governance), and other classical texts; explanation of the policy pursued by the imperial government on various issues, an explanation of what is useful and harmful for the people, familiarization with the issues of agriculture, as well as with ancient and new stories of artistic value about honesty, loyalty, respect for elders. The content of the lectures given to the heir to the throne was first checked by the ministers, then approved by the emperor. Sometimes, at the behest of the emperor, officials read lectures to the heir to the throne from such collections as “Chronicles of the Pure Mirror of the Heir to the Throne”, “Precious Mirror of Culture”.

2. Help the heir to the throne. Contribute to the fact that it was he who inherited the imperial throne. Thus, Emperor Gaozu of the Han Dynasty did not change the heir to the throne, since his escorts were four gray-haired sages from Mount Shang. Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty had a favorite Wei Wang, whose influence caused concern in the imperial court. To curb discontent, Taizong appointed Wei Zheng as an adviser to the heir to the throne. The six educators were, as a rule, dignitaries to whom the emperor entrusted the care of his children in the event of his death. The prince, appointed heir to the throne, became the second person in the state after the emperor. He could directly assume such powers as the first minister or commander in chief. When the emperor was away, the heir to the throne "supervised the state", that is, as a governor, he directed state policy in the palace. At this time, the officials of the Eastern Palace were supposed to help him in managing state affairs.

3. The position of one of the six tutors and other positions of officials in the Eastern Palace were often additional, gift-compensated positions, honorary titles, or preparation for promotion at the Hanlin Academy. Assigning the rank of an official of the Eastern Palace made it possible to receive awards, formally raise one's status, regulate the balance of political forces and, to some extent, mitigate the contradictions within the ruling class that arise during the struggle for power.

Conclusion. The rules by which the apparatus of officials of the Eastern Palace functioned were unchanged throughout the entire period of its existence. But in reality, the introduction of posts, the staffing of officials, their influence varied depending on the position of the heir to the throne. If there was no heir to the throne, officials disbanded. If the heir to the throne was deprived of the favor of the emperor, the composition of the officials of the Eastern Palace became rather weak, they were often relegated to the background, and in the opposite situation, on the contrary, they strengthened.

In a patriarchal feudal society, the heir to the throne was the basis of power. The presence or absence of an heir to the throne, his appointment or removal had a direct impact on the political situation and the peace of the population. The future of the ruling dynasty, the succession of imperial power depended on the personal qualities of the heir to the throne. Both at the imperial court and in the state as a whole, great importance has been attached to the upbringing of the heir to the throne for a long time.

The selection and appointment of officials serving the heir to the throne was approached with particular care. Usually they were selected from among the well-known scientists - Confucians, nobles with statesmanship and previously held important positions. Able courtiers were also selected as fellow students of the heir to the throne. The heir to the throne treated all teachers with respect, as if they were his mentors. Although the rank of officials of the Eastern Palace was low and they did not have real power, they nevertheless enjoyed great respect.

The establishment of the apparatus of officials of the Eastern Palace formed a power structure headed by the heir to the throne. Officials of the Eastern Palace usually did not directly express their judgments about state policy, but had a great influence on the heir to the throne and his daily state affairs. When the heir to the throne became emperor, he granted important positions to the officials of the Eastern Palace. When feuds arose between different groups in the imperial court, the officials of the Eastern Palace were also involved in them and even became their victims. Such situations complicated the contradictions in the highest power circles.

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