

From the Perspective of Cultural Narrative, Keigo Higashino's Mystery Novels Construct Japanese Aesthetics and Emotional Expression

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Abstract

Keigo Higashino is a leader in the field of contemporary speculative literature, and his works are obviously innovative. He skillfully integrated mature narrative methods with traditional Japanese culture, breaking the situation of traditional mystery novels relying too much on logic, and instead using emotion as the main element to accurately respond to the psychological demands of modern readers, which made his works a long-term bestseller. Keigo Higashino's literary creation is deeply influenced by his own growth experience, hobbies and the tradition of Japanese family novels, forming a unique artistic style between inheritance and innovation, and his characters are deeply influenced by the spirit of bushido: core values such as "righteousness" and "benevolence" and the character of "self-sacrifice", giving the character a strong Japanese color. The narrative perspective of the work contains ethical and moral implications, promoting the development of the story and guiding readers' emotional resonance with the Japanese shame culture. The theme of death carries deep social significance and aesthetic value, and plays a key guiding function in the narrative structure of a single line or double line, ultimately strengthening the artistic appeal and expressive tension of the work.

Keywords

Keigo Higashino, Cultural Narrative, Mystery Novel

1. Introduction

In the field of contemporary speculative literature, Keigo Higashino has attracted much attention for his remarkable artistic achievements and extensive market influence, and "Keigo Higashino" has gradually become a literary symbol with profound cultural significance, which not only shows the author's unique attainments in narrative skills and emotional expression, but also reflects his representative position in the context of modern Japanese culture. In recent years, cultural narrative theory has been deeply developed and widely used in Chinese academia, and this study takes cultural narrative theory as the guideline, taking Keigo Higashino's mystery novels as the research object, and wants to carefully explore the cultural connotation contained in the text and the characteristics of Japanese society and culture reflected by it, so as to find out its unique cultural value and aesthetic significance. Keigo Higashino's social mystery novels vividly show the style of contemporary Japanese society through the analysis of human nature and the grasp of Japanese national psychology, and his creations are deeply influenced by traditional Japanese culture, providing a good reference for the creation of domestic speculative literature. Through the analysis of the textual characteristics of Keigo Higashino's works, it can bring domestic mystery writers thinking about how to inherit and develop traditional culture, help domestic mystery literature break through the bottleneck, and re-arouse the public's interest in domestic mystery works.

1.1 Theoretical Dilemmas of Traditional Narrative and the Background of Cultural Narrative Theory

After the mid-20th century, with the emergence of Western Marxism, deconstructionism, new historicism, pan-cultural criticism and other trends, the shortcomings of the closed theoretical framework of traditional narrative science gradually emerged, and they fell into the theoretical dilemma of "Narrative discourse authority"[1]. The root cause is that traditional narrative science relies too much on superficial formal factors such as character building, plot advancement, and rhetorical methods: although this kind of research can trigger ethical reflection, emotion, and aesthetic touch, it is difficult to explore the deep essential connotation of text narrative characteristics from a single dimension, and it is difficult to fully explain the moral implications and external structural logic contained in the author's creation. In fact, since narrative is an interdisciplinary discipline that integrates ethics and culture, it should be committed to exploring the internal connection between the two. However, due to the limitations of the discipline itself, the core issues are often marginalized, and then the philosophical and political implications that the works may contain are ignored, and finally formalism analysis is reduced to a technical operation without depth.

The essential feature of narrative is to rely on "telling stories" to promote the development of the plot, and to highlight the multicultural perspective with multi-dimensional narrative tension. Rhetorical means such as symbolism, irony, and humor have become the main carriers for authors to convey cultural meanings[2]. Although traditional narrative studies

focus on the study of literature, it often adopts a purely logical analysis method to strip away the cultural connotation in the text, which not only deviates from the cultural essence of literature, but also exposes the shortcomings of formalist theory itself.

1.2 The Development of Localization of Chinese Narrative and the Practical Application of Cultural Narrative Theory

In recent years, the study of Chinese narrative studies has had an obvious trend of localization, and domestic scholars have strived to create a narrative criticism theoretical framework with an independent discourse system, which not only attaches importance to the localization of Western narrative theory, but also explores the modern interpretation of traditional Chinese narrative thought, and its ultimate goal is to "shape a Chinese narrative discipline system with national cultural characteristics", and to achieve two-way interaction and in-depth exchange between Eastern and Western narrative theories, in the field of narrative studies, perspective, narrator, plot, structure and narrative time all contain specific value orientations and are closely related to a certain cultural context, the key to cultural narrative theory is to break through disciplinary barriers and promote the cross-integration of cultural studies and narrative studies. Thus, a coordinated academic ecosystem is built. Such a theoretical framework not only adds aesthetic meaning and artistic connotation to narrative science, but also brings strict scientific thinking and empirical research methods into the category of cultural studies, and then promotes literary works to achieve all-round interpretation and systematic interpretation. During this period, culture not only secretly leads the narrative and influences the overall structural layout, but also becomes a key support mechanism for the aesthetic meaning of literary works.

Taking Keigo Higashino's mystery novels as the research object, character building, narrative perspective selection, theme connotation presentation, plot structure construction, etc. are deeply imprinted with the characteristics of traditional Japanese culture. The use of cultural narrative theory to analyze Keigo Higashino's works can not only explore the cultural heritage of his creation, but also provide vivid examples for the localization of Chinese narrative studies, and promote the development of the field of literary criticism under the two-way promotion of theoretical innovation and practical operation.

2. Keigo Higashino's Literary Trajectory

2.1 The Evolution of Reasoning Creation

The deepening connotation of Keigo Higashino's works is related to his life experience precipitated over the years, and he once mentioned that although long-term professional work is arduous, it provides him with an opportunity to get in touch with social reality. This experience not only broadened his cognitive boundaries, but also pushed him to infiltrate his true understanding of life into his creations. In 1985, he won the Edogawa Ranpo Award for After School; Although many of his works have been cold since then, his artistic style has never deviated from the core paradigm formed in the early days. In 1993, the publication of "Classmates" allowed Keigo Higashino to complete the transition from writing, although "Classmates" did not achieve the expected results, but Keigo Higashino began to try to break away from the previous routines and expand the narrative scenes of the original campus crime theme to a broader social background. The publication of "The Famous Detective Code" in 1997 meant that he made systematic reflection and underlining on the "Bengepai" mystery novels, and began a new and unique creative style [3].

Keigo Higashino's growth trajectory shows that his special experience of campus life as a teenager gave him a background in life, and the changes in his marital relationship prompted him to gradually complete the cognitive transformation to adulthood. In 1998, "Secret" sparked widespread discussion as soon as it was released, the book relied on increasing sales data and many adaptations into film and television works, showing a greater influence than its early masterpiece "After School", the success of "Secret" was due to Higashino's divorce experience in 1997, he had a very sensitive observation of subtle changes in gender relations when creating this work, "Secret" became an important achievement in healing emotional wounds and rebuilding social cognition, in the following time, The psychological pressure caused by the collapse of marriage allowed Higashino to further deepen his understanding of the female image, as well as his own understanding of human nature and expression skills. Keigo Higashino has been focusing on the creation of social mystery novels since the mid-90s of the 20th century, and his mature masterpieces "White Night" and "The Dedication of Suspect X" not only have distinctive artistic characteristics, but also establish his core position in speculative literature, and also draw a successful end to his creative career[4]. With the continuous expansion of influence, his works have gradually presented a more condensed and profound artistic style, and he is good at turning small feelings in daily life into special artistic images, relying on his own unique life experience to build a narrative framework, so as to achieve an organic integration of personal emotional expression and social and cultural reflection.

Keigo Higashino's mystery novel creation not only shows his own spiritual pursuit, but also contains rich cultural connotations, the observation and emotional experience of those subtleties in daily life, bringing endless sources of inspiration to his literary creation, with the continuous expansion of the depth of thought, the accumulation of emotions slowly deepens, he breaks through the shackles of the traditional creative model, and creates many classic works with both artistic appeal and social value in the field of mystery literature.

2.2 Creative Genealogy and Cultural Inheritance

2.2.1 Keigo Higashino's Deconstruction and Reconstruction of the Reasoning Tradition

Keigo Higashino's mystery literary creation was influenced and inspired by many predecessor writers, and he carefully studied the creative style of Matsumoto Kiyohari, a social reasoning master, and absorbed his strengths in caring about social issues and analyzing the deep problems of human nature. The works of classic mystery novelists such as Sherlock Holmes, Agatha Christie, and Edgar Allan Poe also provide important references for his creations. Keigo Higashino often reveals his identification with the masterpieces of classic mystery novelists through the mouths of the characters in his works. He particularly loved "No One Survives", which created a unique atmosphere of island suspense, and admired the strong atmosphere of manor adventure in "The Hound of the Baskervilles", which were deeply imprinted in his early work. In his novel "After School", the design of the locker room secret room is very ingenious, and in "Graduation", a closed apartment is designed to let a reasoning game occur in the apartment, and in "Days of Student Street", Keigo Higashino cleverly designed an elevator secret room.

Keigo Higashino breaks through the fixed model of traditional detective novels and pioneers the space for character shaping, taking the protagonist Kyoichiro Kaga as an example, he does not copy the genius characteristics of the classic detective, but highlights the main characteristics of his relying on on-site investigation, in-depth interviews, and emotional resonance to solve complex cases. "Redfinger" accurately analyzes family crime based on daily life experience, which shows Kaga's creative intention to combine humanistic insights with realistic logic to create a reasoning system.

Keigo Higashino has outstanding creative talents in narrative art and plot conception, he feels that mystery novels are a carefully arranged "intellectual competition", good at using various reversals and plot delays to break the cognitive inertia of readers, when the story seems to be close to the truth, it often buries some unexpected foreshadowing at the end, prompting the plot to change suddenly, such a narrative technique not only strengthens the artistic appeal and reading interest of the work, but also prompts readers to deeply explore human nature, Ethics and society, thus creating a unique aesthetic tension.

2.2.2 Modern Interpretations of the Japanese Family Literary Tradition

In his works, the Japanese family literary tradition has been preserved and innovated, whether it is the earlier campus authentic mystery novels, or the later social masterpieces, the family has always been the main narrative element, the author uses delicate brushwork to describe the daily interactions and emotional entanglements between family members, through the in-depth exploration of parent-child relationships, husband and wife relationships and intergenerational contradictions and other themes, It expresses many aspects of human nature and its deep meaning in social changes.

In "White Night" and "The Dedication of Suspect X", he subverted the traditional gender power pattern with the help of male characters' selfless dedication to women, showing the internal contradictions and potential trends of change in Japanese patriarchal society[5]. Keigo Higashino's female images have distinctive characteristics of the times and innovative characteristics, such as "evil woman" and "witch" type characters such as Yasuko Hanaoka in "The Devotion of Suspect X", Yukiho Karasawa in "White Nights", Ayane Mashiba in "The Relief of the Saint", etc., break the stereotype of weakness and obedience in traditional literature, with a strong sense of rebellion and subjective consciousness, they challenge the mainstream values of society with a firm attitude, and become an important force to promote the change of the existing order. This kind of character setting not only reflects the survival dilemma of contemporary women, but also highlights the significance of the topic of gender equality, reflecting the author's deep understanding of practical issues and humanistic care position.

3. Character Creation in the Spirit of Bushido

Against the historical background of the increasing scarcity of land resources, the Japanese ruling class promoted the process of land privatization with the policy of Taika Reform and Reform to promote the emergence of the samurai class, which was the guardian of the local order, and they were both the main participants in the annexation activity and the key subject of the conflict[6]. Since the Nara period, in order to consolidate the centralization of power, the emperor introduced the military attaché system, which made the samurai slowly become a loose social organization, which is the initial manifestation of the worship of force, after entering the Heian period, due to the increasingly fierce political struggle, the samurai were officially incorporated into the national military system, and then became an important core of military power, the relationship between master and slave continued to deepen, and the simple contractual relationship could not meet the interests of all parties. Its essence is to use ethical norms to enhance the cohesion within the class.

3.1 Extension of Responsibility Awareness from the Perspective of "Righteousness"

The spirit of bushido is influenced by the Confucian concept of "benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and trust", and "righteousness" is one of the core values of the bushido spirit, which prompts the samurai community to adhere to the principle of justice. As a senior detective, the frequently mentioned image of white hair not only hints at the passage of time, but also shows his tenacity, in the process of case investigation, Sasagaki falls into many difficulties, not only to deal with the complicated case and lack of clues, but also to overcome the internal resistance of

the police station, including: negative attitude of superiors, lack of key evidence, tight time limit for handling cases, etc. Sasagaki's behavior embodies the core idea of "righteousness" in the spirit of bushido. He has always maintained a firm belief in the pursuit of the truth, and he has carefully studied every detail of the investigation report, trying to capture any tiny clues; By analyzing the logical contradictions in Michihiro Kikuchi's testimony and comprehensively reviewing the police records and on-site appraisal documents of that year, he never gave up even though it was difficult. This 20-year persistent exploration embodies the core meaning of "righteousness" in the spirit of bushido, "righteousness" represents that samurai should abide by moral norms, reject inferior behavior and fraud, ordinary people Sasagaki interprets responsibility and responsibility with perseverance beyond ordinary people, and his deeds profoundly interpret the spirit of bushido, causing people to think deeply and get everyone's admiration.

3.2 An Extension of the Warmth of "Benevolence"

Bushido is often used as a symbolic symbol of extremism, with "sword" and "cherry blossom" as the main symbols, the image of the samurai is not only the embodiment of fortitude, in this cultural system, "benevolence" is a key concept, although it is easy to be overshadowed by the characteristics of bravery, but under the guidance of the spirit of justice, it can still become an important ethical code that regulates the behavior of the samurai.

The shaping of the detective image of Kyoichiro Kaga is deeply influenced by the concept of "benevolence" in bushido, and has unique artistic characteristics in the category of mystery novels. Compared with the traditional detective role based on rational logic, the character embodies more strong emotional tension and humanistic care, his growth process is full of warmth and complexity, the loss of his mother at a young age has caused the father-son relationship to become estranged, in fact, it implies the understanding and recognition of the father's intention to miss his deceased wife, during the investigation of the case, Kaga's warm characteristics are particularly obvious, he adopts an approachable interview method, abandons an authoritative attitude, and shows a unique personality charm, in "New Participant", Analyzing the plot involving family ethics issues, the proprietress of the restaurant Yoriko and her husband Taiji caused a marital crisis due to the "humanoid burning" incident, but they still maintained the family with love; The conflict between the mother-in-law and daughter-in-law of the Yanagisawa family is due to the lack of communication; The owner of the watch shop fell into a generational gap due to unclear father's love; Insurer Shinichi Takura adheres to the principle of good faith and remains unshakable even when misunderstood, and these plots together highlight the author's insight and delicate depiction of the depths of human nature. The Kaga detective series breaks through the established form of traditional logical reasoning novels, focusing on exploring the deep connotation of human nature and deeply exploring the core concept of "benevolence" in the spirit of bushido.

3.3 The Heroic Image of "Self-Sacrifice"

Keigo Higashino's characters are mostly characterized by Japanese coldness, and their criminal plots and the extreme character traits in the spirit of bushido are often entangled with each other, samurai have endured rigorous training since childhood, constantly sharpening themselves in both physical fitness and willpower, and gradually internalizing dedication into an instinctive consciousness, the ethical concepts advocated by bushido go beyond the scope of personal interests, and the moral norms of "obedience", "subordination" and "sacrifice" deeply affect the formation of the characters in the novel and the development direction of their behavior trajectory.

In "The Dedication of Suspect X", the character of Tetsuya Ishigami well shows the deep connection between mathematical talent and the spirit of bushido, he regards mathematical exploration as the main pursuit of life, and his behavior pattern can be seen as an innovative expression of the concept of bushido "self-cultivation" in the contemporary environment[7]. And at a critical moment, he voluntarily surrendered and was willing to bear the guilt, and throughout the work, Ishigami has been leading his actions with rational thinking, reflecting the calmness and intelligence that is different from traditional criminal suspects. His "self-sacrifice" is not impulsive, but a rational choice after careful consideration, in the author's view, this is not only a manifestation of gratitude, but also has a deeper spiritual connotation, even if Yukawa raised questions, he still abides by the rules of confidentiality, until Yasuko admits it completely collapses, this extreme spirit of dedication is very much in line with the idea of "living to death" in bushido culture - excluding external interference, fully devoting and faithfully fulfilling the responsibilities and missions he identified.

4. The Evolution of Narrative Perspectives under the Influence of Shame Culture

The concept of "shame" in the Japanese ethical system shows functional characteristics similar to the Western concepts of "pure conscience", "pious faith" and "moral avoidance of evil" at the level of social norms, this cultural phenomenon originates from the traditional hierarchical social structure, even after the political changes of the feudal period, its basic form is still relatively stable, under the highly differentiated power pattern, the binding force of the group on individual behavior has become significantly stronger, and people are constantly reflecting on their position in the social network, "vertical relationship" It has become the main form of social interaction, playing a key role in shaping identity and maintaining order, which is enough to reflect the profound impact of stigma culture on the core values of Japanese society.

From a historical point of view, the shogunate period relied on the Chinese Confucianism of "keeping oneself safe" and "knowing shame" to consolidate the hierarchical order, even if this system slowly collapsed after the Meiji Restoration,

but the cultural influence has long been deeply rooted in the psychological structure of the Japanese nation[8]. For a long time, abiding by social norms and strictly restraining one's own behavior has become the main way for Japanese people to obtain psychological comfort, and personal autonomy has slowly been replaced by collective regulation and public opinion pressure, and when long-term suppressed emotions accumulate to a critical point, this restraint often turns into violent emotional outbursts, venting anger through extreme behavior and seeking compensation. In the Edo period, when the samurai class encountered damage to their reputation, they often used seppuku or duels to defend their dignity, which very typical reflected the main meaning of shame culture, and historical events such as "Revenge of the Forty-Seven Scholars" and "The Assassination of Oda Nobunaga" well showed the uniqueness of this cultural model, even during the period when Japan accelerated the process of Westernization and promoted the awakening of individual consciousness after the Meiji Restoration, because it always took the family and group as the core. After the end of World War II, Western culture brought a huge impact to Japanese society, and the value system underwent fundamental changes. It can also be regarded as a concrete continuation and embodiment of shame culture in contemporary society.

4.1 The Embodiment of Shame in the "Sympathetic" Narrative

Taking Keigo Higashino's "The Dedication of Suspect X" as an example, this work uses an omniscient perspective to depict the life trajectory of Ishigami in detail at the beginning, using scenes from daily life to shape the characters, and the first two chapters are narrated from the first-person perspective of Ishigami. When Yasuko Hanaoka appeared, the narrative perspective became a third-person omniscient narrative, driving the development of the story[9]. In such a narrative structure, the reader needs to follow the logical order of the narrator; However, the excessive psychological descriptions in the text slow down the narrative rhythm, which weakens the tension that a mystery novel should have, but creates a strong suspenseful atmosphere. When the reader feels that he has mastered the main clues, Detective Yukawa's rational analysis is like lightning, revealing the truth, constantly breaking the reader's cognition, and significantly improving the depth of the reader's thinking.

The narrator of the omniscient perspective carefully designed the rhythm of information disclosure, hid the key plot to the end of the story, and set up suspense in the early stage to promote the plot reversal, such a narrative technique not only highlights the sincere emotional core of the protagonist Ishigami, but also makes the confession an emotional climax, deepens the relationship between the characters, and also expounds the deep meaning behind the act of dedication, the omniscient perspective has an important impact on the reader's cognition, and the shaping of the image of the "evil woman" Yasuko Hanaoka is both affected by the social environment. It is also related to the narrator's intentional choice and the conveyance of information, and the "boiled frog" narrative method slowly forces the reader to the truth, triggering strong emotional resonance at the ending, which well reflects the charm of narrative art and its impact on the fate of the characters.

4.2 The Hidden Expression of Shame in the "Deliberate" Narrative

Keigo Higashino's masterpiece "White Night" adopts a third-person indefinite perspective narrative mode, its most prominent feature is that it deliberately conceals the inner world of the protagonists Yukiho Karasawa and Ryoji Kiriara, the author uses the narrative of the characters related to the case to promote the development of the story, creating a sense of alienation, so that the narrator and the character maintain a certain objective distance, such a narrative method not only metaphorically reverses the estrangement between the protagonist and the social environment, but also cleverly reveals the relationship between the two seemingly independent but actually interconnected, Under the framework of third-person narration, each character is like a multi-sided mirror, each presenting different aspects of the event, and the narrator not only triggers the reader's imagination space with information hiding and suspense setting, but also promotes the plot to gradually become tense and move towards a climax step by step[10].

Only by deeply exploring the ideological connotation of the shame culture of Japanese society can readers better grasp the complex narrative structure of the text and understand the creative intention conveyed by the author through narrative art. From a third-person perspective, the work cleverly integrates elements of shame culture, breaks through the established pattern of traditional mystery novels, and becomes a deep reflection and critical thinking on the essence of human nature, desire-driven and social reality.

5. The Narrative Structure under the Infiltration of Death Culture

From the grand narrative of heroes rebelling against fate in ancient Greek tragedy to the profound analysis of human alienation in postmodern literature, artistic creation has always revolved around the issue of life and death. In the context of Western culture, theology and religious beliefs deeply affect people's way of understanding life and death, and the issue of life and death is also one of the important propositions in philosophical research. Western society has long had a complex attitude towards Eastern civilization, but in recent years, the research on Japan's unique concept of death has gradually deepened, and the development of this death culture is closely related to the historical evolution of the samurai class, in the era of frequent wars, in order to alleviate the fear of death among the samurai group, Zen Buddhism penetrated into its spiritual system at the right time, Zen Buddhism is based on the theory of the cycle of life and death, regarded death as the natural end of the life process, and gradually developed "life is like a dream bubble, death is the eternal destination" Such a core concept eventually became an important part of Japanese death culture. In this cultural context, the spiritual level of the Japanese nation shows a persistent characteristic, the core of which is the continuous pursuit of the aesthetic realm, in the creation of Japanese literature often regards death as a transcendent

artistic expression, in some classic works to give it profound aesthetic connotation, different from the golden mean, rational thinking dominated by Chinese culture or Western culture, Japanese culture has obvious perceptual characteristics, which contains a strong tendency towards perfectionism, and the modern interpretation of the "craftsman spirit" is an extension of this tendency. In order to realize the eternal value of soul and consciousness, some people are even willing to pay the price of their lives, which makes Japan's unique "death culture" one of the important symbols that distinguish it from other national cultures.

5.1 The Series of Death Structures in Single-Line Narratives

In the narrative framework of mystery novels, "death" is the link between the two main elements of "crime" and "detection", which not only controls the rhythm of the story, but also maintains the integrity of the plot logic, most of Keigo Higashino's works start with death events, causing a chain effect, when death occurs, after the detective intervenes, the victim's whereabouts will stop, the plot will also stop, and the emergence of new death cases often becomes a key factor in promoting the development of the plot, prompting the direction of the investigation to change until it reaches a climax. and then restore social order through the fate of the criminals to complete the narrative closed loop.

"The Dedication of Suspect X" adopts a classic single-line narrative structure, with the accidental death of Yasuko Hanaoka's ex-husband as the introduction, and builds the main framework for the intersection of the fates of Ishigami, Yasuko and Manabu Yukawa. After the case, Ishigami's voluntary surrender seemed to end the story, but as Yukawa Manabu slowly uncovered the truth, many hidden secrets slowly surfaced, bringing the story to a climax, in the process, death not only became an important theme throughout the story, but also deeply reflected Ishigami's selfless dedication to Yasuko, Keigo Higashino cleverly combined the two topics of reasoning and death, which not only enhanced the artistic appeal of the work, but also greatly aroused the reader's curiosity to solve the mystery.

5.2 The Functional Role of Death "Crossover" in Multi-Line Structure

Multi-line narrative reasoning novels rely on the life trajectory of multiple characters to advance, breaking the limitations of the traditional single-line narrative model, distracting readers while creating rich suspense, under this narrative structure, death has become the core element, which not only promotes the development of the plot, but also acts as a key link connecting various clues, and the scattered plot gradually forms a complete and logical closed-loop system of cases.

"White Nights" is a classic work with multiple narrative perspectives, with a time span of 19 years and a tight and layered storyline. The novel quickly creates a strong atmosphere of suspense from the accidental death of Ryoji Kiri-hara's father and the seeming suicidal tendencies of Yukiho Karasawa's mother. Since then, secondary characters such as Isamu Matsuura, Reiko Karasawa and Naomi Imaeda have passed away one by one. While promoting the development of the story, it also gradually connects the close connection between the main line of Ryoji Kiri-hara and the other main line of Yukiho Karasawa, and these deaths themselves reveal a deep connection between the two, and provide many valuable clues for the detective Sasagaki to solve the case, until the end of Ryoji Kiri-hara's life, the complete state of the intertwining of the two lines is presented.

Compared with "White Night", "Phantom Night" also adopts a multi-line narrative approach, but the events at the beginning revolve around death, tightly tying the fate of Mifuyu Shinkai and Masaya Mizuhara, as the story continues to advance, various criminal acts are connected, and the two narrative threads begin to develop in parallel, jointly advancing towards the climax of the story, in Keigo Higashino's writing system, death is not only an important part of talking about social issues, but also a key support for building the narrative structure of the text, under the necessary conditions for the establishment of the reasoning plot, death ensures the logical rigor of the text, and at the same time highlights its unique value and scope of influence in literary creation.

6. Conclusion

Keigo Higashino's novel creation is like a polyhedral mirror image, reflecting the diverse cultural landscape of Japanese society, and the interpretation process of text meaning is actually a dynamic interaction and "visual fusion" between the reader and the work, and when interpreting from the perspective of Chinese culture, it will always be limited by cultural differences and personal cognitive frameworks and have limitations, tea ceremony, cuisine and other cultural elements are intertwined, jointly shaping the international influence of Japanese culture. This phenomenon not only reflects the value and significance of cultural export as an important way to enhance national soft power, but also exposes the common cultural problems and development opportunities faced by countries in the era of globalization.

The evolution of Japanese culture reflects a cultural system from absorbing foreign factors to the formation of unique oriental characteristics, and gradually achieving the process of cultural export, which shows the far-reaching influence of local traditional culture, traditional culture is an important bearer of the national spirit, it has penetrated into the scope of people's cognition, and has become a key source of stimulating innovation vitality. Many scholars are committed to exploring the revival of traditional culture in today's society, hoping to provide theoretical support for the modernization process. The creative transformation of traditional culture is not only the focus of Japanese academia, but also one of the research directions that Chinese academia urgently needs to solve. Keigo Higashino's mystery novels have given key cultural references to the development of our country mystery literature, in the environment of

globalization and multiculturalism, cross-cultural communication and dialogue mechanisms have become an inevitable trend, in this process, interactive exchanges and experience reference have become the main driving force for cultural renewal, for the Chinese literary and art circles, in the process of cultural globalization should hold an open and inclusive attitude, systematically study and experience the essence of external culture, keep local cultural characteristics, enhance cultural self-confidence, only in this way, Only then can it be possible to create a reasoning literary system and theoretical framework with Chinese characteristics, so as to promote Chinese literature to show its unique artistic style around the world.

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