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Research Paper | Literature

Impact of Region to Learn South Yangzi Poems & Stories

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ABSTRACT

Literature is like a mirror. Not only does its record the joys and sorrows of people, but also reflects the vicissitudes of a nation. An individual emotion reflects on the society which in turn reflects on the rise and fall of a nation. The history and culture of a nation shapes the patterns of its literature with different contents, themes, and keynotes. These in turn, by repetition over a period of time, evolve as special images pregnant with deep meaning for a nation, in other words, they become legends and symbols carrying great significance.

KEYWORDS:

Introduction:

(1): A kind of art image created through the distinctive emotional activity can be called an image. Usually, it contains the traditional esthetic psychology and the rich cultural ideas when it appears in literary works. Region image is a kind of feeling or impress given to people after that particular region forms a culture. It is reflect in works of literature and art, and also implies attributes and distinguishing characteristics of groups.

(2)Chinese classical poems usually express emotions through scenery. A group of images is always used to convey a certain kind of feeling. As a representative of southern culture, the South Yangzi region is one of these classical images. Usually, the image of South Yangzi appearing in Chinese poems and stories mainly consists of the following four aspects: first, the south Yangzi is beautiful as a painting; second, it is full of rare natural treasures and outstanding people; third, it suggestive romantic and lingering love, distant and endless lover's yearning; fourth, it is the ultimate dream paradise of peace.

The Cause of the Special Significance of South Yangzi:

The South Yangzi has always been known as "the earthly paradise." Since ancient times, there have been these beautiful hills and waters, rich source and supply. It is a place that can boast of many renowned personalities and it has been the most prosperous economic and cultural center for a long time. This phenomenon is caused by many reasons:

(1): Natural and geographical conditions: It is a semi-humid area. Good climate and enough precipitation favor growth of wildlife. In addition to having convenient traffic and rich natural resources, South Yangzi is also known as 'a land flowing with milk and honey'.

(2): Political and military reasons: Many nomads from the north often intruded and attacked the centers of north political power. Warfare was steadily growing fiercer and spreading since The Three Kingdoms Period (220-265) in North China.

To avoid the harsh exigencies of the war, people of the north often migrated to the south on a big scale. They bright their rich experience in production and more advanced skills to South Yangzi. This combined with the peaceful environment brought about speedy growth of the South Yangzi economy.

(3): Cultural and educational conditions: with basic needs like food and warm clothing ensured, education became accessible and affordable. South Yangzi has always been a place where many masters of learning, scholars and poets gathered. The free academic and intellectual atmosphere helped south Yangzi become an important center for culture, art and education in South China.

The Dominant Images of South Yangzi in Selected Poems:

(1) The South Yangzi is as beautiful as a painting:

A year's plan starts with spring. Spring season is the best time of a year in South Yangzi, and it has always been used by poets to express their happiness:

其一）
迟日江山丽 春风花草香 泥融飞燕子 沙暖睡鸳鸯

Quatrain (I)
O'er a beautiful scene the sun is lingering,
Alive with birds and sweet with breath of early spring.
To pick the thawing sod a pair of swallows fly;
Basking on the warm sands, two by two lovebirds lie.

\忆江南
江南好 ，风景旧曾谙 ，日出江花红胜火， 春来江水绿如蓝 ，能不忆江南，

Tune:" Fair South Recalled"
Fair southern shore
With scenes I much adore;
At sunrise riverside flowers more red than fire,
In spring green river waves grow as blue as sapphire,
Which I can't but admire.

South Yangzi is not only famous for beautiful scenes, but also noted for its abundant in beautiful ladies:

关雎
关关雎鸠, 在河之洲窈窕淑女, 君子好逑参差荇菜, 左右流之窈窕淑女, 寤寐求之, 求之不得, 寤寐思服悠哉悠哉, 辗转反侧, 参差荇菜, 左右采之窈窕淑女, 琴瑟友之参差荇菜, 左右 之窈窕淑女, 钟鼓乐之

A Fair Maiden
By riverside are cooing
A pair of turtledoves;
A good young man is wooing
A maiden fair he loves.

Water flows left and right
Of cresses here and there;
The youth yearns day and night
For the good maiden fair.
His yearning grows so strong
He cannot fall asleep;
He tosses all night long,
So deep in love, so deep!

(2)It is full of rare natural treasures and outstanding people:
An ode to South Yangzi Academy .....

Many masters of learning gather in south, Teaching the students of superior talents from south and north, The young, elegant and talented people assemble here, Studying natural and social sciences earnestly, Like swimmers in a sea of learning, And mountaineers searching splendours in a mountain of book, They are studying with perseverance, And vying with each other for the best learning results. .....

念奴娇赤壁怀古 苏轼
大江东去, 浪淘尽, 千古风流人物. 故垒西边, 人道是, 三国周郎赤壁. 乱石穿空, 惊涛拍岸, 卷起千堆雪. 江山如画, 一时多少豪杰.

遥想公瑾当年. 小乔初嫁了, 雄姿英发. 羽扇纶巾, 谈笑间, 樯橹灰飞烟灭. 故国神游, 多情应笑我, 早生华发. 人生如梦, 一尊还酹江月.

Tune: Charm of a Maiden Singer

Memories of the Past at Red Cliff Su Shi The great river eastward flows, with its waves are gone all those gallant heroes of bygone years.

West of the ancient fortress appears the Red Cliff.

Here General Zhou won his early fame when the Three Kingdoms were all aflame.

Jagged rocks tower in the air, swashing waves beat on the shore, rolling up a thousand heaps of snow.

To match the hills and the river so fair, How many heroes brave of yore made a great show!

I fancy General Zhou at the height of his success, with a plume fan in hand, In a silk hood, so brave and bright, laughing and jesting with his bride so fair, While enemy ships were destroyed as planned like shadowy castles in the air.

Should their souls revisit this land, sentimental, his wife would laugh to say, Younger than they, I have my hair all turned gray.

Life is but like a passing dream, I'd drink to the moon which once saw them on the stream.

(3): Romantic and lingering love, distant and endless lover's yearning:
如梦令 李清照
昨夜雨疏风骤, 浓睡不消残酒. 试问卷帘人, 却道海棠依旧. 知否?知否?应是绿肥红瘦.

Tune: Like a Dream Last night the wind was strong and rain was fine, Sound sleep did not dispel the taste of wine.

I ask the maid who's rolling up the screen.
"The same crab-apple tree," she says, "is seen."
"Don't you know?
Don't you know?
The red should languish and the green must grow?"

声声慢 李清照
寻寻觅觅, 冷冷清清, 凄凄惨惨戚戚. 乍暖乍寒时候, 最难将息. 三杯两盏淡酒,
怎敌他晚来风急?雁过也, 正伤心, 却是旧时相识.
满地黄花堆积. 憔悴损, 如今有谁堪摘?守着窗儿, 独自怎生得黑?
梧桐更兼细雨, 到黄昏点点滴滴. 这次第, 怎一个愁字了得.
Tune: Slow, Slow Tune

I look for what I miss,
I know not what it is:
I feel so sad, so drear,
So lonely, without cheer.
How hard is it to keep me fit in this lingering cold!
Hardly warmed up by cup on cup of wine so dry.
Oh! How could I endure at dusk the drift of wind so swift?
It breaks my heart, alas!
To see the wild geese pass, for they are my acquaintances of old.
The ground is covered with yellow flowers faded and fallen in showers.

Who will pick them up now?
Sitting alone at the window how could I but quicken the pace of darkness which won't thicken?
On parasol-trees a fine rain drizzles as twilight grizzles.
Oh! What can I do with a grief beyond belief!!

一剪梅

红藕香残玉簟秋。 轻解罗裳，独上兰舟。 云中谁寄锦书来？雁字回时，月满西楼。 花自飘零水自流。 一种相思，两处闲愁。 此情无计可消除， 才下眉头，却上心头。

LONGING
Tune: "A TWIG OF MUME BLOSSOMS"
Fragrant pink lotus fades; autumn chills mat of jade.
My silk robe doffed, I float
Alone in orchid boat,
Who in the cloud would bring me letters in brocade?
When swans come back in flight,
My bower's steeped in moonlight.

(4): It is the ultimate dream paradise of peace:
归去来辞 陶渊明 Ah, Homeward Bound I Go!
归去来兮！请息交以绝游！世与我而相违，复驾言兮焉求？
Ah, homeward bound i go! Let me from now on learn to live alone! The world and i are not made for one another, and why drive around like one looking for what he has not found?

引壶觞以自酌，眄庭柯以怡颜。倚南窗以寄傲，审容膝之易安。
Holding the pot and cup I give myself a drink, happy to see in the courtyard the hanging bough. I lean upon the southern window with an immense satisfaction, and note that the little place is cozy enough to walk around.

归去来兮！请息交以绝游！世与我而相违，复驾言兮焉求？
Ah, homeward bound I go! Let me from now on learn to live alone! The world and

I am not made for one another, and why drive around like one looking for what he has not found?

登东皋以舒啸，临清流而赋诗。聊乘化以归尽，乐夫天命复奚疑。
Or I would compose a poem beside a clear stream, or perhaps go up Tungkao and make a long-dream call on the top of the hill. So would i be content to live and die, and without questionings of the heart, gladly accept Heaven's will.

溪居
久为簪组累， 幸此南夷谪。 闲依农圃邻， 偶似山林客。
晓耕翻露草， 夜榜响溪石， 来往不逢人， 长歌楚天碧。
Five-character-ancient-verse

Liu Zongyuan
DWELLING BY A STREAM
I had so long been troubled by official hat and robe
That I am glad to be an exile here in this wild southland.
I am a neighbor now of planters and reapers.
I am a guest of the mountains and woods.
I plough in the morning, turning dewy grasses,
And at evening tie my fisher-boat, breaking the quiet stream.
Back and forth I go, scarcely meeting anyone,
And sing a long poem and gaze at the blue sky.

赠花卿

锦城丝管日纷纷 半入江风半入云 此曲只应天上有 人间能得

几回闻

To General Hua
With songs from day to day the Town of Silk is loud;
They waft with winds across the stream into the cloud.
Such music can be heard but in celestial spheres.
How many times has it been played for human ears?

山中问答

李白：问余何意栖碧，山笑而不答，心自闲桃花，流水苜然去，别有天地非人间

A Reply to Someone in the Hills
Li Bai
I dwell among green hills and someone asks me why;
My mind carefree, I smile and give him no reply.
Peach blossoms fallen on the running stream pass by;
This is an earthly paradise beneath the sky.

Culture Communication and national common psychology:
The poems quoted above give us images of landscape, sunset, sunrise, birds, fair maidens, scholars, students, great personalities, mountains, love and sorrow, flowers, rain, home and a host of tactile images. All these concentrate on the interaction between man and his environment. To be precise, these poems capture the vibrant, thoughtful, enthusiastic and philosophical responses to the land, its creature and contours. Obviously, cultures have been created world over based on this man-nature interface. Culture thus created with not be complete unless communicated.

From an angle of the function of Culture Communication, one of the most important roles of Communication is to publicize criterion, then popularize it. That is to say, Communication gives emphasis to culture concepts, solidifies the thinking, and increases the centrality of thinking.

Thus, we see, that communication and continuation of one culture actually is a process of enlightenment and transmitting. This process is profoundly manifested in the attention regarding value. It is a process filled with value and emotion, and the purpose of the process is to attempt to reach the interaction and resonance among the different nations, regions and individuals.

Literature is the essence of culture. Classical literary works are the carrier of a nation's life. They record the folkways and customs in such aspects as diet, marriage, funeral, festival celebration and religious belief. Through reading, we can see a kind of certain and steady group psychology leading to formation of identities. When such certain steady group psychology spread through literary device, and gradually received and accepted by the different regions and nations, then people participate in some common feeling. Finally, it sublimates to a kind of common psychology and consciousness carrying distinguishing characteristics of people, region or nation. Under the direction and guidance of this common psychology and consciousness, a national psychology and consciousness gradually grows and becomes an inner spirit and physical strength to bring together a nation. These distinctly and charming region images with national characteristics also become the spiritual wealth, emotional link, birthmark and national brand.

Conclusion:
To sum up, literature by spreading it's using passes on the culture gene. The classical region images in literary works which have been sung about and chanted time and again somehow perform a function in guiding the national identity, common psychology, concept of values, and national characters. Although, the functions are latent, not immediately obvious, they are deep and wide.

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