

The influence of Lu You's "Nan Zheng complex" on his poetic style

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Abstract. Lu You's experience and emotions in Nanzheng joined the army, which had a far-reaching impact on the transformation and formation of his later poetic style, which can be called the "Nan Zheng complex" in his literary career. Starting from Lu You's poetic origin, this paper focuses on the analysis of the "Nan Zheng complex" as the key to promoting his poetic thought, and summarizes the specific connotation of this influence in combination with his literary creation.

Keywords: Lu You joined the army; Nan Zheng complex; Poetic style; Specific connotation.

1. Introduction

In the third year of Shaoxi (1192) in Southern Song Dynasty, Lu You, 68 years old, wrote the poem "Reading poems on the night of September 1 and feeling to write songs". In the poem, he reviewed his poetry creation career: "I didn't learn poetry in the past, and the remnants were begging from others... Forty I was stationed in Nanzheng, during the middle of the fierce banquet army for a day in the middle of the night... Before the poetry Samadhi suddenly met, Qu Yuan and Jia Yi is in the history of my eyes." He joined the army in Nanzheng (the name of the ancient county, the seat of Lizhou Road and Xingyuan Prefecture in the Song Dynasty, now Hanzhong City, Shaanxi Province), was in the eighth year of Emperor Xiaozong of the Song Dynasty (1172), at the age of 48. In this poem, he took its integer. Mr. Zhu Dongrun wrote in the article "Lu You in Nanzheng": "In September of the eighth year of Qiandao, Wang Yan was transferred to the Privy Council, Yu Yunwen was transferred to Sichuan Xuanfu Emissary, and Lu You was also transferred to the Counsellor of the Chengdu Government. Hanzhong's eight-month military life occupies a very important position in Luyou's life."

Lu You's "Jiannan Poetry Manuscript" exists in his poems in the Nan Zheng period, with a total of 26 questions and 30 poems. The title and content of the poem manuscript involve more than 100 works of "Nanzheng", "Hanzhong", "Liangzhou", "Xingyuan", "Liang Yi" and "Shannan". These works span more than 30 years and are full of descriptions and memories of the anti-Jin army life and the scenery of Qin-Ba area, which has played an important role in Lu You's poetry style from single to grand. This can be called the "Nanzheng complex" on the road of poetry creation.

2. Poetic origin of Lu You

Zeng Ji who is the writing teacher of Lu You, also is the famous poet in Southern Song Dynasty. He learned from Du Fu and Huang Tingjian, and there is a Cha Shan Collection. Lu You admired Zeng Ji quite much. In the poem "Farewell with Zeng Bachelor" from "Poetry Manuscript" said, "When I was a child, he had been well-known seemed to be coming from thousands of years ago. Then I was older reciting his poetry thought its level as Han Yu and Du Fu. I often dreamed him, feeling his brilliance like the moon in the sky. Sitting up many times and sighing, wanting to see him but without the cause", Lu You compared it to the sun and the moon, which was comparable to Du Fu and Han Yu, which was close to the point of thinking about the morning and evening. For example, in the second volume, "Recalling Zeng Wenqing Gong and present Professor Zhao Jin to taste the poem", he said, "Remembering that I heard Mr. Cha Shan's poetry, and personally got the mystery from the middle of the night... Poetry rules are appropriate, but the depths of the workmanship is peaceful." It can be seen that he studied poetry diligently at that time and admired the teacher's poetry

very much. In addition, Lu You also recalled the friendship between teachers and students in the past. The 30th volume of the Weinan Anthology, "Writing a Postscript in Zeng Wenqing's official argumentations " describes: "At the end of Shaoxing, when the enemy led by Jin state's emperor called Liang breakthroughed the boundary, Mr. Chashan lived at Yuji settlement in Kuaiji county. After returning from the Royal Bureau, I did see him almost everyday. When he saw me, I would hear the words of worrying the country." This aspect shows the impact of several patriotism on Lu You, and it can also shows the extraordinary teacher-apprentice relationship between the two.

In addition, Lu You also admires Lv Benzhong, another representative poet of Jiangxi Poetry Group. Although the two did not meet before Lv Benzhong's birth, Lv and Zeng's poems were slightly the same. They must have mentioned Lv Benzhong to Lu You many times, and Lu You himself also said: When I was a child reading his poetry and article, and willing to learn it, but when I older could not travel far away for a long time, then he died. When I met Mr. Zeng Wenqing later, Wenqing said, "Your poems originated from Lv Ziwei, but there is a regret that you can't know each other." So it's a pity for me especially (Volume 14 of the Weinan Collection Preface to Lv Juren). Therefore, the Summary of the General Bibliography of Siku Quanshu concluded: "Lu You's poetry rule has been handed down from Zeng Ji, and the preface he wrote for Lv Juren, also claiming to be the origin from Juren, and both of them are in Jiangxi group."

The influence of Jiangxi Poetry Group in the Song Dynasty was huge. The so-called "As soon as Su Shi and Huang Tingjian came out, the sea flowed overflowed". Lv Benzhong's "Sect Map" was a reflection of this situation. Several famous poets in the early Southern Song Dynasty, such as Yang Wanli and Fan Chengda, began with learning Jiangxi Poetry Group, so Lu You is no exception. His early poetry art was also deeply influenced by Zeng and Lv. At the age of 70, he also talked about the words "Don't try to comprehend in the dead sentence" ("Giving Scholar Ying") that Zeng Ji awarded him. Mr. Yu Beishan believes that the impact of Jiangxi poetry on Lu You is: "[Lu You] Perceives Huang Tingjian's upright and steepness, as well as his delicate and neat rhythm, inherits and develops the patriotic poems of Lv Benzhong and Zengji and Jiangxi rules."

In addition to learning from Jiangxi Poetry Group, Lu You also extensively learned from the outstanding poets of the previous generation. Among the ancient poets worshipped by Lu You, Qu Yuan and Du Fu became Lu You's bosom friends of different generations with their patriotic and worrisome hearts. Lu You was called "Little Taibai" at that time. Li Bai's independent attitude towards life and his unpredictable artistic conception of wanting to leave the world had also become the object of his study. In addition, Cen Shen and Tao Yuanming were also valued by Lu You. In Lu You's mind, Cen Shen is a great poet of the Tang Dynasty, second only to Li and Du. When Lu You retreated to the countryside, Tao Yuanming's indifferent attitude to life and the plain and natural style of Tao's poetry became the model he followed. Lu You's attitude of benefiting more teachers has absorbed rich nutrition from his poems of previous generations, and has also formed a diversified pattern of themes and styles of Lu You's poems.

3. "Nanzheng complex" is an important opportunity for the promotion of Lu You's Poetic Thought

The impact of the "Nanzheng Enlisting" incident on Lu You's literary thoughts should be said to make him consciously integrate more into his life, talents and understanding on the basis of absorbing the poetic nutrition of his predecessors, and gradually get rid of the trap of Jiangxi Poetry Group. As he said, "Before the poetry Samadhi suddenly met, Qu Yuan and Jia Yi is in the history of my eyes. Excellent loom and exquisite brocade are used in me, and the wonderful cut is not a knife ruler." First of all, the most important connotation of Lu You's "poetry Samadhi " is the spirit of worrying about the country and the people shared by Qu Yuan and Jia Yi. Both of them, who is "in the wildness but has the heart of feudal official", a "drunken and I wake up" to die in the country, and the other end up without depression, but they all patriotic sentiments through their own beautiful poems and wonderful articles, through "Li Sao", "Nine Songs", "Criticizing Qin Theory", "The paper focus On

Accumulation", "Public Security Policy" and so on. The eternal fragrance affects and inspires knowledgeable people who love the country and the people in future generations. It was in the eight months of fighting against gold in Hanzhong that Lu You realized this spirit and how to organically combine this spirit with literature and art, thus opening up and improving the ideological realm of his poetry creation. This is the connotation of what he calls "poetry Samadhi".

Secondly, after leaving Nanzheng, he gradually realized some drawbacks of Jiangxi poetry. His opinion on the Jiangxi Poetry Group first appeared in the poem "Answer to procurator Zheng Yu who gifted me", "The article must go to Qu Yuan and Song Yu, as a phoenix flying down from ten thousand feet high in the sky. The theory of smooth and loveliness is not unparalleled, and this evaluation from Xietiao (an ancient poet) is misleading." This poem was written in the tenth year of Chunxi (1183), 11 years after Lu You's "from Rong Nanzheng". This is his dissatisfaction with his predecessor Lv Benzong's "living method" about poetry. The reason for this change in learning Lv, respecting Lv to suspect Lv is inseparable from his experience of "Nanzheng Enlisting". Nanzheng where Qu Yuan and Jia Yi is suddenly coming into his sight, is the outbreaking place for His "poetry Sanmei".

The third, Lu You instructed his youngest son Lu Ziyu to write poems and taught him, "When I'm a beginner to learn poetry, but just want to embellish devotedly." "If you really want to learn poetry, the workmanship is outside poetry." This skill of "embellishment" is the method of writing poems he obtained from the Jiangxi Poetry Group in his early years, and "Start to wake up slightly in middle age" is the feeling he gained after he joined the army in Nanzheng. Li Bai and Du Fu are the peaks of learning poetry. Yuan Zhen and Bai Juyi have just got their paths, let alone Wen Tingyun and Li Shangyin. Poetry is one of the "Six Arts", and cleverness can't be done. The real way to write poetry is the real life and life experience of "working outside the poem". Lu You's transformation of poetic thoughts is obviously based on his experience of Nanzheng's army.

Therefore, Lu You believes that as a poet, you should be more exposed to the "outside" world - that is, the nature and life in reality. Nature can provide endless poetic materials and poetic flavor for poets. His poem "Chanting at Winter Night" (Volume 15 of the "Poetry Manuscript") says that "creation is intended to entertain poets, and the materials for poetry are new". He also told later generations of poets that there is no ready-made poetic method, and there are poems everywhere in real life. "The method since ancient times is not isolating emerged, but the fool wants to carve in the void. I can understand the beauty of your poetry, and it is in the mountains and waterways" (Volume 50 of the "Poetry Manuscript", Inscribing After the Examination Paper of Scholar Xiao Yanyu in Luling "); A poet can only write extraordinary poems if he has more contact with reality and more lines of "off road". He said that "There are ordinary poetic ideas, if you are inclined to new off road, you will trace endless sceneries and start to be extraordinary people" (Volume 55 of the "Poetry Manuscript", "in the Night Reading Gong Zhong's Poems to Central Fujian and Missing Him"); He likes unadorned and natural works. He said that "articles are naturally made, and they can be obtained by accident. They are pure and flawless, and there is no need to make people do it" (Volume 83 of the Poetry Manuscript, Article). However, this realm of poetry writing comes from the qualities and self-restraint that poets usually accumulate, Therefore, he also said, "Who can nourish qi and fill the world and spit out self-sufficiency to become a rainbow" (Volume 21 of the "Poetry Manuscript", Answering with Second Rhyme to Master Yang Bozi Who Gave me). These poetic propositions of Lu You above should be said to be fundamentally different from the previous theories of Jiangxi Poetry Group, which is a revolutionary leap in his own poetic theory and thought, and finally made him form his own artistic style. Lu You's transformation of poetic thought was obviously based on his experience of Nanzheng's military service.

4. The overall characteristics of Lu You's poetry: the ultimate impact of Nanzheng complex on it

Lu You once said that he had "10,000 poems in 60 years." According to Zhu Dongrun's analysis in the article "Staging of Lu You's Works", 84 of the existing 85 volumes of "Poetry Manuscripts" are works after the maturity and stereotyping of Lu You's poetry style, and the previous works of the Jiangxi Poetry Group were deleted when he sorted out the poems in Yanzhou. Therefore, the style of Lu You's poetry leaves readers with the feeling that it is derived from Jiangxi poetry rather than Jiangxi poetry, and eventually becomes a master.

Because the content of Lu You's early poems has been quite enriched, and the main tone of worrying about the country and helping the world has been established, at the age of 37 or eight, he wrote famous poems such as Hearing the News from Wu Junzhou Having Regained Xizhou and Set Seven Brothers off to Yangzhou Marshal's Mansion so on. What Lu You said about the "poetry Sanmei" means that Nanzheng, who is on the front line of the anti-Jin Dynasty, was inspired by tense and ups and downs in the barracks, and realized that he should change the poetic style of "embellishment" in his early years and pursue a grand and unrestrained style. Because only this style is most suitable for Lu You's magnificent ambition to establish Qigong, the fierce feelings of patriotism, and unconventional wild character, and only this style is most in line with the pulse of the times reflected by Lu You, so once Lu You finds this style that suits him, his creation produces quality. Leap. As Zhao Yi, a Qing man, said, "The grandeur of Fang Weng's poems has changed again since his military life in Ba-Shu area." The famous poets that best reflect the bold and unrestrained style of Lu You's poetry, such as "Golden Wrong Knife", "Barbarian No Man", "Long Song Poem" (not being An Qisheng), "the Moon at the Fortified Pass" and "the Mood in Autumn" (a Autumn Night in Chengdu City is so Long) were written in the ten years after joining the army, indicating that the dominant style of Lu You's poetry was laid between Bashan and Shushui. For this reason, Lu You titled his poetry collection Jiannan Poetry Manuscript.

In his article Lu You and His Creation, Mr. Cheng Qianfan discussed Lu You's creative style as follows: "From 40 to 46 years old, it was a period when he (Lu You) and the Jiangxi Group were separated from each other and then separated from each other.....In the style of poetry, he also began to pay attention to the plain beyond the gorgeous and the grand beyond the embellishment. However, Lu You's romantic character and early cultivation only made him fresh rather than thin and hard for the Jiangxi Group, and plain rather than dull for the Jiangxi Group. He finally distinguished himself from other writers of Jiangxi School with his fresh and magnificent language and solemn and forthright tone of voice.....After entering Sichuan, the wild travel and short-term military life encouraged the poet's development in this respect."

At the same time, Yang Wanli said that Lu You's poem was "exquisite and plump", Jiang Kui said that his poem was "handsome and ethereal", Ji Yun, a Qing Dynasty man, and others commented him as "fresh carved" and "round", while Liu Xizai said that his poems could be "easy to work". Liu Jing'an, a scholar of the Republic of China, also believes that the characteristics of Lu poetry in the Outline of the History of Pure Literature in China are: "His poetic styles have changed three times, he likes embellishing devotedly at the beginning, strives to magnificent at the middle, and returns to tranquil at the last. In a word, it is not only fresh and vulgar, but also tragic and generous, which is really a patriotic poet." Obviously, these characteristics of Lu You's poetry can't be learned from the Jiangxi Poetry Group. His experience in Nanzheng and the "Nanzheng complex" condensed on him later played a key role. "Nanzheng complex" is a heroic complex that has made contributions. It is a tragic complex that is difficult to pay for ambition, and it is another sublimation of the patriotic complex. The critical impact of Nanzheng complex on Lu You made him more able to spit out his ambitions and ambitions in his heart and express his lofty and bright ideals with the help of the wings of poetry; increased the tragic feelings in his heart that were unremunerated and talented, thus condensed the sadness and beauty of his poems; made him more love the country, Since then, the country and the people have devoted more vision and feelings to real society and life, expanded the content and path of his poetry creation, and improved his overall poetry realm.

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