

A Brief Analysis of Du Fu's Thought of Suffering and Artistic Expression

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Abstract: Du Fu is the most famous realistic poet of the Tang Dynasty in our country. His poetry reflects the tempo late to Dali Period of social reality, the outstanding performance of its attention to the fate of the motherland, the sufferings of people's sympathy and strong criticism of the wealthy elite of evil, embodies the profound patriotism and sympathy for the feelings of the people. Therefore, he was honored as the "Saint", known as "the epic poem". This paper tries to explore the thought and artistic expression of his misery poetry.

1. Du Fu's Life and Thought

Du Fu (712-770) born in Henan Gongxian, sub word beauty and whose ancestral home was Jing Zhao Du Ling, My grandfather was a famous poet of the age of Wu Zetian s father, Du made official idle. Family "Shou Feng Ru Guan" tradition has certain influence on Du Fu's thoughts and creation, but the greatest impact is the era of Du Fu's life and his life experience [1].

His life can be divided into four periods: reading and grand period (AD 731 - 745 years): this period lasted for more than 10 years, before and after the three poets Wu Yue, Qi Zhao, Song Liang and other roaming, visited the beautiful magnificent mountains and scenery. These three roams have enriched the poets' experience, expanded their horizons and edify their temperament, and brought a strong romantic color for his early poetry. Sleepy Chang'an seeking frustrated period (AD 746-755): Tianbao five set, Du Fu came to Changan job. At the beginning, he was full of confidence. "It was quite out of the way. He wants to achieve his political aspirations and ideals by making an official. He also has his political quality: "the only thing to do." ("Go to Fengxian yonghuai five hundred words") but the ambition and quality, rooted in the feudal society but he rebuffed everywhere. Du Fu's ideal cannot be realized, and life is trapped. It is precisely because of the frustrations in life and the frustration of finding jobs that Du Fu is more realistic and close to the people, recognizing the evil nature of politics at that time, and writing many realistic poems that expose the darkness and sympathize with the suffering of the people [2-3]. Such as "soldier car", "beauty line" and "out" plug etc. Since then, Du Fu's thought gradually close to the people, the creation of a leap forward onto the road of realism, become a concern for the fate of the poet.

Throughout Du Fu's life, his rich life experience has laid a solid foundation for his realistic creation. His patriotic thoughts come from his unique life experience.

2. The Characteristics of Du Fu's Misery Thought

Du Fu is a poet who cares for the national economy and the people's livelihood and worries about the world. In the specific historical era in which he lived, his fate is loyalty and patriotism, closely linked together. He used to express his patriotic poems, these poems is a true record of the times and the poet's life, try to write the joys and sorrows of earth and the history of the rise and fall. He is upright, warm, life care, known as the best model. These poetic accomplishments and character sentiments are all in one, making him the "poetic holy" that people have chanted [4]. Du Fu's concern for the country mainly in the following points:

2.1 To expose the ruling class dissolute decadent, strong feelings of hatred

Du Fu, patriotic, and hate people reveal their decadent dissolute ruler. The author lives in the dark and decadent turmoil in the feudal society, and by people's press, exploitation is the witness

and empathy so all kinds of crimes against the ruling class have a profound understanding of. All of the ruling class, the cruel exploitation and cruelty of the military, exorbitant tax levies all sorts of crimes reflect the sufferings of this disclosure, under the oppression of the people, is another prominent feature of Du Fu's patriotism.

In the "soldier's car", the poet lashed out without scruples about Xuanzong's policy of opening the edge of the armed forces: "the edge of the court bleeds into the sea, and the emperor has uncultivated land." This is the result of a boundary extension production and people's destruction. "Do you know Chinese home Shandong two hundred, thousands of village students Jing Qi", "don't you see Qinghai head, bleak picture of ancient bones received no" is caused by the brutal military service. Similar to the "official" in verse and Shihao "three male Yecheng Shu, a man attached to the book, killed two men and the new" and "children as" the old East "restless" and so on, both young and old, were conscripted Ding to military service, and is profoundly exposing the brutal military service with the Tang Dynasty during the war. The brutal military loss resulting in a large number of rural labor force, agricultural production has been severely damaged, but also to the people caused great suffering and destruction of misery [5].

In addition to the brutal military service, objects of various exorbitant tax levies and the rulers of the author is to expose the vicious beyond measure. "Beauty" in the poem to describe the young sister of Seiko fine pen March spring outing scene, strongly satirized the extravagance and wastefulness of young siblings vicious beyond measure. The poem "while the rich wine and meat smell, the road with frozen bone, rongkuai ruler, melancholy difficult to repeat." The poet with the passion of anger, the court condemned that toast for "Er Lu, but not flesh and blood of the people", people body, improve the political right to your potential; extravagance, squandering, resulting in strong contrast and very different " [6-7]. "The two", the poet in handwriting reveals very powerful rulers and bring extreme wastefulness amass unreasonable phenomenon. "Old Yan" said: "the status of men and women everywhere can also love vend, cut tax." These phenomena are heinous, but they are all forced to be forced out of the move, it is really a person's tax. No wonder the ruling class shouted "thieves go play tigers, eating more willing to leave his wife!" ("three poems") so the author must appeal to ask: "who can call the Kingsgate, ordered the reduction of taxes?" The people were brutally exploited when it is on the other side. The people are destitute rulers, hedonistic spending, vicious beyond measure.

The atrocity of the ruling class were ruthlessly exposed, such as "Han Wen road kill, the more women in government troops" ("three poems") they slaughter people's ugly face was raped sharply poked out. "One's pleasure, Qiankun shock" ("send to Helan Kuo") also revealed that the ruling class does not indulge in sensual pleasures, a stupid t-shirt [8].

2.2 Reflecting the suffering of the people's livelihood and showing profound sympathy for the people

While exposing the evil of the ruling class, the author has shown more deep love and sympathy for the people. Du Fu's life was gradually moving towards the people and going to the bottom of the society. The special way of life and Confucian people-oriented thought made Du Fu pay close attention to people's life, sympathy for people's hardships, express their misfortunes and express their wishes in poetry.

Du Fu deeply understand the state of taking people as the truth, people are the main body of the country, people are the main force of the insurgency. Therefore, he suffered the pain of war, the majority of the people in dire straits with deep sympathy, "poor anxious to people sigh, intestinal heat" and "heaven and earth with sores, worry when Yu Bi" on the suffering of the people, he is nothing without sorrow, no worries. Yukio Shuzu, Tian Fu Man, a widow and children, the fishermen, these ordinary people's destiny, all affect the poet's heart. Before the rebellion, he had to expose the open side of war bring disaster to the people of the "soldier Car dealership" accused the Tang Dynasty military [9]. The poet from Xianyang bridge cried his eyes out off scene begins, showing the unjust war to the people caused by the destruction of the family, the tragic picture. In rebellion, Du Fu sympathized with the suffering of the people of poetry has more profound

ideological content. During this period he together with the refugees in exile, witness the suffering of the people, his poetry reveals the concentrated rebellion brought people suffering, reflection of people against the insurgency, to defend the peaceful reunification of the country's desire. "Sanli" and "Sanbie" is the most representative works.

2.3 Country Benjamin, showed deep patriotic feelings

The rebellion to the Tang Dynasty declined sharply, the rebels marched across the Central Plains war, Empire was crumbling, therefore, concerned about the fate of the country became very prominent in Du Fu's poetry content. Du Fu was a man who tied his fate to the fate of his country, and was a great patriot who sacrificed himself to his own sacrifice. He was in common trouble with the fate of his country, and he sleepless for the disaster of his motherland: "no sleep, the war, the inability to do it!" ("the pavilion at the riverside"). When the country suffered a disaster, he met with flowers and tears and listening to birds scared. Such as "spring hope" in "broken mountains and rivers in the country the city of deep spring vegetation [10]. Sense of flowers with tears, hate the other birds startling." When the national situation is good, he was the situation of the country and great exultation, in "Wen Guan Jun Henan Hebei" in "such as the sword and send and receive thistle north, heard of tears full of clothes. Where is my wife, manjuan Shu Hei to mad." In short, Du Fu's breath, Du Fu's pulse, often with the fate of the country and the ups and downs, beating him, the passions and the nation is to adapt to the revolution.

He cares about the care situation, always worried about the safety of the country concerned, in the "first" in the temple ye "has always been about lonely tears, with the towel" of the poem, the heart has been worrying the safety of the country, the country always contain "eyes of tears". In the "Shu" "to minister in safety, without tears flowing" these lines showed a national loyalty to utter innocence. The author also called "Reggie should taste of bravery, Longquan will be in the waist" ("send Qing Dong Goodwin"), called on the country to fight the enemy generals.

In the famous "from Beijing to Fengxian County yonghuai" in five hundred words "suspected Kongtong, fear of touching the Tianzhu fold" in verse shows the author was worried about the fate of the country. For too many people to bring the war to damage, the author puts forward "the king has rich soil environment, a more open side" ("plug out") protest. "Francis dare to love, loneliness Zhuang Jing" ("Suimu") to show the state of love [11-12].

"The arms", Du Fu wants to show the Qing court admonisher to supplement, to the Tang Dynasty rebellion and restore unity of Taoping political action. In order to realize the unification of the country, the patriotic thought of the poet was expressed. In this poem, Du Fu "concerned" thought, planning for the military, the war and the suffering of the people suffering the poet's experiences, vividly reflected.

In a word, Du Fu's poetry is extremely rich, the former named Difuhaihan, including general "(Hu Yinglin comments) is correct. The fate of his life is inseparable with his patriotic thought. "Du Fu's patriotism, his poem is summarized:" on the nine Temple burned, and under all sores".

3. Artistic Expression of the Thought of Misery in Du Fu's Poetry

The mind is not didactic performance out of the people in Du Fu's poems, but through the use of skilled performance out of the art method. 'Du Fu is a grim realist, his poem is the record of his brave face of reality and the great life of difficulties. " His poetic style is varied, is a combination of style, his thought has highly, but also has high artistic, is the perfect unity of thought and art.

3.1 Fusion of subjective emotion in objective expression

The Du Fu poetry expression based on realism, as objectively reflect the real life truthfully, the love of the country and the ruling class resentment into objective description.

For example: "official" is "the whole sentence this narrative, complete narrative of the events of the whole process, a direct lyrical and discuss without them, but the author's subjective feelings and strong tendency of completely casting in this plain narrative, and distinctive show, show a poor poet 'worry the intestinal heat' feelings, sigh."

Another example is the "beauty line" in the "embroidered Luo clothes according to late spring, gold peacock silver unicorn. All head, leaf hanging lip Cuiwei temple. What have you seen behind, Zhu called steady pressure waist." These verses are only a specific depiction of Yang Yuhuan's dress and behavior, without condemnation, but for Yang Guifei's criticism of extravagance and waste, it is conveyed naturally from poetry [13].

3.2 An objective and meticulous description

"Du Fu narrative, both narrative pieces through, but also hard on the description, or people or things or mood, carefully portrayed, seen from the subtle real, expand the picture, the people into a certain atmosphere, a state.

In the "North" in the poem describes himself, after coming home to see children living in poverty situation, he made a detailed description, a large segment of vivid, true and touching. In "soldier Car dealership", "whatever is asked, dare and hate" such a detail description, suggesting "Yifu" began suffering psychological, and the detail is very good to expose the feudal ruling class for brutal oppression of the people, the author highlighted the performance of hatred of the ruling class evil, sympathy for the people [14].

3.3 A highly condensed language

Du Fu's poetry is extremely successful in the use of language. Coupled with his "human monarch well-turned phrase, dull remarks died over" ambition, make his language of generality, accurately express strong feelings of refining their patriotism.

Such as "climb" the poem by narrating the boundless autumn, the endless river and the poet's poor image, complex feelings of the poet express in the sorrow of 100 million, the first poet of broad mind oh. This poem is not only of great momentum and highly readable, concise language, words and strong generality.

And as the "Beijing for Fengxian County yonghuai five hundred words" in "zhumenjiurouchou way with frozen" is a typical example. The author of the feudal ruling class extravagant expenses a "rotten" word out out, the foundation of their extravagance and waste must be cruel exploitation and exploitation of people intensified, resulting in a "tragic scene of road The people are destitute., with frozen". Only ten words, to reflect the ruling class of the crime, the author has also revealed the emotions [15]. It is really rich meanings, concise language model of strong, even after thousands of years, still in the shock of our hearts. "Grand tour" in "again on the nine Temple burned, and people under a sore", "", "" full of the author's concern for the fate of love, the rise and fall of a nation, people are most concerned about one thing for the author.

3.4 A tendency to talk about poetry

Du Fu to talk as an important way of poetry, convey the author showing "the real worry, each read people" patriotism, and this technique has been successfully applied to a large number of poems, the author is a bold innovation.

Talking about the author's Patriotic Poems in various techniques are employed in various types of poems. In making my own views on the view of reality, we can feel the great spirit of the author that a concern for the fate of the warm.

For example, in the "grass roofs experiencethe song" the song seven poems, the author encountered in the tragic scene described his family was poor, and the issue of "tens of millions of Andhra Guangsha, world famous Great Jubilee land" comment. Let a person deep this comment is produced by heart, "Lenovo to all the poor people's pain, his loving heart as can be imagined.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, Du Fu's "the fate of each read, thought and artistic technique of dynamic worry common people" influenced later generations of poets and writers. Effect of thought and his concern for the fate of the spirit of patriotism and inspired many men and women with high ideals, for the revitalization of the Chinese nation and national prosperity, people's happiness and heroic

devotion, in later generations the patriotic poet and the majority of people also aroused widespread sympathy, and still on our young generation is the role of education. And he has an important position in the history of poetry in the history of realism. His artistic expression in his poetry has become an endless art treasure house for generations. He nourish and irrigate countless poets and writers.

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