

Study the relationship between Du Fu's poems and Chengdu through computer statistics

Yuejia Yang, Yuanjun Chen

¹Department Sichuan University of Science & Engineering, 510000, China

yangyj3@foxmail.com

Abstract: The academic circles have extremely heated discussions about Du Fu's poems and life in Chengdu. This aspect is due to the fact that Du Fu lived in Chengdu twice in his life from the late winter of 759 AD to 765 AD, where he lived for three and nine months. He wrote 269 poems, accounting for nearly one-fifth of all his poems. On the other hand, it has a very close relationship with the subsequent generations of scholars and officials who have actively maintained the remains of Du Fu's Chengdu Thatched Cottage and established Du Gong's Temple. It is precisely based on the above two situations that the academic circle attaches great importance to the study of Du Fu Thatched Cottage in Chengdu.

Keywords: Du Fu; poetry; computer.

1. INTRODUCTION

At the end of the second year of Emperor Qianyuan in the Tang Dynasty (759), Du Fu and his family travelled a long distance to Chengdu. Du Fu entered Shu, one is due to the Anshi Rebellion, and the other is due to hunger and cold. Apart from the inconvenience and inability to go elsewhere, the reason why he went to Shu was also because he had some relatives and friends in Sichuan. Originally, Du Fu didn't want to come to Chengdu. On his way to Chengdu, he passed Wupanling (that is, Qipanling, where there is Qipan Pass, which is also used as Chessboard Pass, in Guangyuan North). Everything is good, how can it be my house" with emotion. Thinking of leaving before coming, why is this happening? Du Fu always loved and yearned for Chang'an, the capital city where he once lived, and Luoyang where his former residence was. He said in "Ten Rhymes for Yan Gong to Enter the Dynasty": "The old Shu in this life? Immortal will go to Qin". Therefore, no matter how good Chengdu is, no matter how beautiful the cottage is, and no matter how comfortable and leisurely life is, Du Fu's "guests" will not decrease.

2. A LEISURELY AND COMFORTABLE LIFESTYLE

However, because Chengdu is located in the southwest, far away from Chang'an, and isolated from war, it has a mild climate and rich resources, and it is also a prosperous metropolis known as the "land of abundance". Chengdu is blessed with a natural ecology, a prosperous and stable economic society,

and a long history. The profound history and culture and the leisurely and comfortable lifestyle provide a warm harbor for the displaced Tang poet Du Fu. So with the help of Yin Peimian of Chengdu, he chose a quiet environment to build a thatched cottage in the upper reaches of Huanhuaxi in the western suburbs of Chengdu, and received funding from his cousin Wang Shiv Sima. "Interview and legacy camp hut" as evidence.

Du Fu believes that he should live in Chengdu for a long time, so he attaches great importance to the residence here and keeps on operating it. According to his poem "Ji Ti Jiang Wai Cao Tang", "Operate Shang Yuan Shi, Duan Shou Bao Ying Nian", it refers to Suzong Shang Yuan. In the first year (760), the construction of thatched cottages began, and it was finally completed in the first year of Daizong Baoying (762). It took two years before and after. It can be seen that the fixed residences here are also of a certain scale, and they are not constructed in hastily, just for shelter. . During his stay here, he absorbed a large amount of the unique regional culture of Chengdu and changed his poetry writing style. In addition to the original gloomy and frustrating poetry style, he added a new and leisurely and fresh style, which not only pushed Du Shi to a new style The height, and the rhyme notes of the poems contained the idyllic landscape, scenery and folk customs of Chengdu in the Tang Dynasty, leaving a rich and beautiful cultural memory for this ancient city. At the same time, the residence of Du Fu and the popularity of Du Fu's poems throughout the ages have also reacted to Chengdu, injecting new poetic elements into Chengdu culture.

3. LOVE FOR FLOWERS

Also in the Tang and Song dynasties, there were as many as 100,000 begonias on the Jinjiang River in Chengdu, and their beauty was the most beautiful in the world. Du Fu's poems composed in Chengdu also showed a strong concern and love for flowers. There were as many as 83 "flowers" images directly used. There were also images related to "flowers", 13 "meis" and "stems". 7 locations, 3 locations for "Gui", etc.

In his poem "Happy Rain on a Spring Night", Du Fu vividly described Chengdu's spring in the rain and the freshness and beauty after the rain, especially under the nourishment of the gentle breeze and drizzle of moisturizing things. Chengdu is decorated with various flowers and is colorful and colorful. It clearly shows Du Fu's heartfelt love for Chengdu's blooming flowers and its natural beauty. Du Fu lives in Chengdu. When his travels are boring, he often walks along the riverside, admiring the pink lotus ("The Madman") swaying in the drizzle and breeze, and the plum blossoms ("Western Suburbs") blooming along the river. He has also written the seven quatrain poems of "Looking for Flowers Alone by the Riverside" specifically for flowers, "The River is troubled by flowers" ("Part One"), "The thick flowers and chaotic pistils wrap the riverside" (Part Two), Huanhua Creek The blooming flowers are like a brocade and it is intoxicating. "The eventful red flowers reflect the white flowers" (the third), and the red and white flowers complement each other. "The peach blossoms have no owner, and the lovely deep red loves the light red" (the fifth). . In addition, Du Fu also praised Chengdu's clove, Lichun (Poppy), gardenia, hibiscus and other flowers in his poem, such as "Lilac", "Lichun" and "Gardenia" "From the appearance and posture to the habits and functions, the lilac, poppies, and gardenia are described in detail and vividly.

4. LOVE THE RIVER AND WATER

From the "Erjiang City" in the Han and Jin Dynasties to the "Erjiang City" after the Tang Dynasty, Chengdu has been built along the water for more than two thousand years. The city has a river and canals, many bridges, agriculture, industry and commerce. The life and leisure of citizens are inseparable from water. Du Fu's life in Chengdu is also inseparable from river water. In his Chengdu poems, as many as 151 "jiang" images are used. Excluding the "jiang" image, there are 66 related "water" images and "brook". There are 19 "images", 13 "river" images, and 12 "pool" images. In addition, there are also "Qingjiang", "Jinshui", "Jiangpan", "Jiangbian", "Jiangtou" or "Jiang Gao". "And many other places of water and pleasure.

5. FREQUENTLY USED RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Du Fu's residence in Chengdu is located in the "Huanhuaxi Shuishuishitou", on the zigzag bank of the Qingjiang River. It is in a thatched farmhouse in the quiet river village. This is also reflected in Du Fu's Chengdu poems. Frequently used dwelling images, 38 "village" images, 20 "thatched cottages" images, "thatched houses", "thatched houses", "Mao Zhai", "Mao Tang", "Mao Dong", "Mao Ci", "Mao" There are 22 images such as "Yu", "Mao Ting", "Mao Xuan", "Mao Eaves" and "Cao Mao", and 13 images such as "Chai Men", "Cai Fei" and "Cai Jing" can almost outline Du Fu. The picture of the simple thatched cottage with thatch roof and firewood fence by the Huanhua Creek reflects his enthusiasm for the leisurely pastoral life of living by the water through the special images intensively used in Du Fu's Chengdu poems.

6. SUMMARY

Using computer statistical technology, it was discovered that Du Fu's living in Du Fu's Thatched Cottage in Chengdu had a greater impact on Du Fu's poetry creation. Among them, the urban characteristics of Chengdu are reflected in Du Fu's poetry creation. It can be said that this has become a kind of hydrophilic paradise complex endowed to Du Fu by Chengdu. At the same time, studying the remains of Du Fu's thatched cottage in Chengdu is inseparable from our study of Du Fu.

REFERENCES

- [1]Wang Chao. Research on the remains of Du Fu[D]. Northwest University, 2019.
- [2]Liu Qin. Du Fu's Research on Longyou "Poems"[D]. Jinan University, 2018.
- [3]Zeng Shaohuang. "Chiseling the Rock and Pu Zhi": Important Historical Materials for the Regional Research of Du Fu's Xiang Poems[J].Du Fu Research Journal,2018(02):19-28.
- [4]Zeng Yalan. Deng Xianhe's "Old Collection of Yuanxiang Qi" Selected Du Fu's Related Documents—— Also on the Inheritance and Development of Yuanxiang Du Poetics[J].Du Fu Research Journal,2018(01):34-48.
- [5]Zhang Zhonggang. New gains from re-walking the road of Du Fu——After reading Zuo Hanlin's "A Pilgrimage: Re-walking the Road of Du Fu"[J].Du Fu Research Journal,2018(01):79+82.
- [6]Zhao Kuifu.The historical sites and places of interest in Longnan stone carvings[J].Journal of Lanzhou University of Arts and Sciences (Social Science Edition),2018,34(01):1-5.
- [7]Li Kexin. On Du Fu's Poems on the Three Kingdoms in Bashu Poems[J].Du Fu Research Journal,2017(04):49-54.
- [8]Chen Lijuan. The Three Gorges Investigation in Modern Japanese Travel Notes[D]. Sichuan Normal University, 2016.
- [9]Ding Qingyong. Research on the Travel Notes Literature of the Tang Dynasty[D]. Wuhan University, 2014.