

## Recall in Tongguan Shixing Many--Look from Dufu Poetry Fu States Its Style Change

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**Abstract:** after the Outbreak of an Lushan, Dufuzeng Had Two Contacts Fu Experience, Nearly Thirty Poems during Creation. Dufu in the Creation of Poetry “is Referred to in This Article Here Fu State of Poetry. These Fu State with a Realistic Realism Poetry Deeply Reflect the Rebellion in the Tang Dynasty during the Period of Social and Historical Conditions, Comprehensive Describes the Conflict of Social Chaos and the Suffering of the People Encountered, Manifests the Dufu's Poetry from Idealism to Realism, Romantic Style, the Change of Style.

### 1. Introduction

Fu State, is a Tang Dynasty inside Shanhaiguan Pass Word Set in One of the States, “Tang Wude First Year (618), in City and Set Fu States.” [1] the Prefecture is in Fuxian County (Yan 'An City, Shanxi Province). after the Outbreak of an Lushan, Has Had Two Contacts Dufuyou Fu States of Experience.

In the winter of Tianbao's 14th year (755), an - shi rebellion broke out. In June of the following year, Tongguan was lost and Chang 'An was in emergency. Dufu's family fled north with the refugees. Poet through the Fu states Sanchuan surge coincided with the water, so the concept of Sanchuan water rises 22 rhyme “. Later came to Fu state, put family in the northwest city of Qiang village, make the news to my younger brother's second “to avoid” poetry, etc. after learning that Suzong in Lingwu succession to the news, they went north alone, to go out of Luziguan (in this northwest Ansai county) to Suzong in the station. Only to be captured by rebels on the way. Poems written in this period include “moonlight night”, “snow”, “spring watch”, “one hundred and fifty days and nights to the moon”, “recalling your young son”, “Zuixing”, “Sai lu zi” and so on. In October (756), prime minister fang wan led an army to fight against the rebels in Chen tao xiang, northwest of Chang 'An. Hearing the news, Dufu wrote “sad Chen tao” and “sad qingban” two poems. In April (757), Dufu escaped from Chang 'An and arrived in Fengxiang (now Fengxiang, Shanxi province), where Suzong was at that time. When he saw Suzong, Dufu was wearing hemp shoes and was dressed in rags. Suzong saw his loyalty commendable, convenient may appoint him as left gleaner. At the same time, Dufu, who had just escaped from the anshi rebellion, came to Fengxiang. He felt a little shocked and composed a poem called “shuhuai” for thinking about the death and survival of his wife. Dufuguan worship left gleanings soon, because many times letter for room x2000 CBM, anger against cases, been to lots of ink system, back Fu state visit. The Dufu Qiang village during a visit to Fu states have a poem “have to” “a souvenir on leaving consultantship Gu Yan two cabinet old houses, the foot to line the YuHua palace zhaoling at line time” peng official line ““ late motto” DuZhuo into poetry. After several days' journey, I finally arrived in Qiang village, where I made three songs of Qiang village, which is a true portrayal of the chaotic life. I heard that huihe assisted the tang dynasty in fighting, and then made twenty rhyming of the official army in the area of the thief. This year in November, Dufu XieQi from cheeper Fu state back to Chang'An, as has the weight the zhaoling.

Therefore, this article refers to Dufu poetry Fu states, both when he was a strange Fu states the creation of poetry, also covers his previous to meaning as the background or wade Fu Fu states of poetry. The author, on the basis of clear QiuZhaoAo, “du detailing” (1979 edition) by Zhonghua book company, Dufu poetry Fu states a total of 24 questions first 29.

## 2. Characteristics of Dufu's Poetic Style When he Was a Teenager

The young Dufu lived in the flourishing tang dynasty, an era full of romance and vitality. Dufu was inspired by the exciting atmosphere of the tang dynasty, which made him optimistic and full of fantasy about life. This kind of emotional experience will inevitably become the main content of his poetry creation, which makes his poetry in his youth present the color of romantic ideal. In April of the third year of Tianbao (744), Dufu got acquainted with Libai in Luoyang and wrote "to Libai": "After two years of visiting Dongdu, I was tired of being skillful. Savages to fishy smell, vegetables food often not full. Is there no green rice to give me color? Bitter lack of medicine, such as mountain trail sweep. Li hou jin boudoir yan, away from things you discuss. Also have liang song you, side period pick yao grass." Libaixi way, future generations to poem language "birth", is to go along with Libai, Dufu actually Dufu Libai with respect to the older his twelve years old, naturally choose expressed his appreciation and recognition of Libai's life and is interested in elixir Ganoderma lucidum and immortality fairy land, so the poem is not all for the sake of echo Libaica make the language, but because of who I am when Dufu totally immersed in the romantic fantasy. In the autumn of Tianbao's fourth year (745), Dufu had a reunion with Libai in lu county (present-day Zhongzhou, Shandong) and wrote "to Libai": "In the autumn, he came to care for Shang piaopeng, but he was not worthy of tansha as gehong. Drink crazy song empty days, flying domineering for who male!" The poem "Piaopeng" and "Weiyi cinnabar" were the common experience of li and du at this time. "Guqing crazy song" was their common behavior, and "flying high and domineering" was also their common expression. Although this poem is given to Libai, it contains a strong emotional component of self-expression, so it can also be regarded as the self-portrait of social Fu. This is the self-mockery and praise of a Bohemian madman, which shows that Dufu's mental state at that time and the romantic atmosphere of the whole tang poetry circle is dense.

Dufu's poems at this time, the most representative of his youth poetry style is "wang yue", this poem has won the praise of future generations, Pu qi-long yun: "du zi mind spirit, in considerable. (" du xin solution "volume 1) Liu chenweng of the song dynasty commented on the last sentence cloud:" Only five words, xiong gai I. (du mirror makes a lead) the poem by depicting the meteorological, Taishan majestic sweep enthusiastic praise the taishan tall majestic momentum and magical beautiful scenery, reveal the love of the broken pieces back together, expressed the poet does not fear the difficulty, dare to climb the peak, overlooking all the ambition and spirit, and outstanding independent and noblesse of ambition.

Above can make us understand the tendency of Dufu's teenager: Our poet and other poets, are feeling the era atmosphere, full of passion and vitality and the tone in poetry creation, on the mountains, floor, horse and eagle with wine poetry image in repose the poets life ideal of positive, magnificent, so that his poetry creation with idealism and romantic color.

## 3. The Transition of Dufu's Poetic Style from Romanticism to Realism

If the main style of Dufu's youth belong to the romantic, so, after the outbreak of An Lushan during the trip to the style of the poet's Fu states are changed, turned to realism of realism. Of course, the transition was slow.

Tianbao six years (747 years), emperor Xuanzong of tang ordered a scholar, the world all one skill to Chang 'An to take the test. Dufu arrived in Chang 'An the year before last and successfully took the exam. However, due to the director of the right minister Li Linfu, a "wild" farce, resulting in the reference of all the scholars lost, Dufu also cut off the imperial examinations. Since the way of imperial examination was not available, Dufu had to turn away from the door of the powerful and rich to realize his political ideal of "to Jun yao and shun, and then to make the custom of chun", and he had to go to the door of the rich and powerful, to offer a gift to them, to run and offer a gift. Due to his poor career and poor life, Dufu gradually woke up from his romantic passion, further recognized the cruelty of reality, and became depressed and indignant. His poetry creation also began to transition from romantic poetry to realistic poetry. As wei zuo cheng's zhang 22 rhyme

says: “ride donkey 13 years, travel food Jinghua spring. Toward buckle rich son door, dusk follow fat horse dust. Residual cup and cold sunburn, everywhere latent sadness.” This poem was written by emperor Xuanzong of the tang dynasty (750) when Dufu was 39 years old and living in Chang ‘An. The poem more later generations eulogy, such as Huang Tingjian there said conception, layout Wang Sishuang praised its “vertical and horizontal turning, feel indignant tragic, romantic hesitated, music do its magic” (“ du chest “(a) from the poem, we can read the contents of the two aspects, one is just as it is cloud, the poem” a “high” (“ read “Du Xin solution (a), still have romantic and lofty sentiments, flash with the brilliance of the idealism; Moreover, this poem pours out the author's anger and bitterness in his heart, paints the poet's distress in Chang ‘An, and attacks him in the darkness of reality.

As is said in song when drunk: “Du Lingye guests are even more sneaky, being short and narrow brown temples as silk. Buy five liters of rice in Taicang, and go to Zheng Lao tong jin period.” This poem was written in the 13th year of emperor Xuanzong's Tianbao (754). It was the eighth year that Dufu lived in Chang ‘An. His official career was so hard that he was reduced to living with the poor. The cruelty of reality made the poet no longer hold the ambition fantasy to enter the official career, and even the romantic idea of the white gulls in the qing dynasty was no longer there, but only to drown his sorrow with wine and hope to retire to the farmland. A voice “Confucianism in my how zai” hollow sigh, spoke the bellyful of sadness and anguish. Dufu once wide awake from the spirit of romanticism, his creation began a realistic as the main tendency, and began to observe social calmly, to focus on growing underclass in misery, and aimed at the increasingly dissolute shameless dignitaries, so “soldier dealership” and “beauty” two landmark masterpieces out of breath. These two poems are a milestone on the road of Dufu's poetry creation and also a sign of the transformation of Dufu's poetic style.

Although the poet has reached middle age, his life in Chang ‘An is getting poorer and poorer day by day. From the youth's optimism, the hero to the present depressed, indignant, the poet's mental state has changed, compared to the previous also produced a huge gap. This difference was reflected in Dufu's poetry creation, which naturally led to a great change in his poetic style. That is to say, Dufu gradually dissociated from the high tang poetry world characterized by idealism and romanticism, and began to convert to the realistic style.

#### 4. Dufu Completely Converted to State to the Realism Poetry Style

In November 755, the rebellion of Anshi broke out. The following June, Tongguan fell, Chang ‘An crisis, Xuanzong fled in panic. Dufu also with people fleeing north to escape, great hardships, to reach the Fu state (now Shanxi rich county) Qiang village. Dufu's poem “Peng ya xing” is an image record of the northern flight. “Silly girl bites me hungrily. Cover their mouth in the arms, the angrier the opposite voice.” On the way to escape to the north, the family walked through the valley of the sparsely populated mountain, in the mountains and wild food naturally nowhere to find, the daughter because unbearable hunger lay on Dufu's shoulder and cry and bite, the poet worried about crying to attract the Wolf, had to cover its mouth, the child is too stuffy cry more severe. He had to go through the turmoil and family reunion after a long time, the children's situation is even more embarrassing. His poem, “the northern expedition”, said, “I was a baby in my life, and the color is white than snow. See ye back cry, greasy foot socks. Two little girls by the bed, just above the knee.” Because of malnutrition, lack of food and clothing, the child pale, barefoot naked, repeatedly stitched pants cannot cover the body; The child was timid because he had not seen her for a long time. Although the two poems are the experience of the poet's family and the real situation of his children suffering from hunger and cold, they are more like a picture of refugees, reflecting the sufferings and sufferings of that era Shared by the vast majority of people. [2]

Dufu, having fled to Fu states in the north of the Qiang village set up a family. In August of the 15th year, Tianbao got the information that Suzong had ascended the throne in lingwu. Dufu left Qiang village alone and went to Yanzhou to pass through lusziguan (now near hengshan mountain in Shanxi province) and defected to the imperial court. Unfortunately, Dufu was already on the way to the first Fu state, to the north of the rebels caught has fall to Chang'An. At this time, the

45-year-old Dufu was already a white-haired old man. In Chang 'An, the poet witnessed the ravages and devastation of Chang 'An and listened to the people groaning under the iron feet of the rebels. All this stimulated the poet to make a bitter record with his pen.

His poem "king ai's son" says, "the head of Chang 'An is white and black. ... Alas for the king sun shen not shu, five ling fine gas no time no!" The poem was written in September after Dufu was taken to Chang 'An. At this time, "after the rebels captured Chang 'An, mass murder." "The king's squire, if his family keeps Chang 'An, the accuser will reach the baby." [3]"To kill the princess and princess of the state of huo and the bridegroom is equal to Chongren square and ku ku's heart." "Where Yang guozhong, gao nixi's party and Lushan element evil all killed, every eighty-three, or with iron gallate uncovered his brain cover, bleeding streets. "And killed more than twenty people, including the emperor and the chief of the county and county." About the author: Luo Hongjuan (1979.09 --), female, Han nationality, native of Yanggu, shandong province, associate professor, master, mainly engaged in literature research in song dynasty. Through the experience of a king's son, the poem summarizes the common suffering of the people of Chang 'An. At the same time, the poem also satirizes Xuanzong's running away and abandoning his own flesh and blood. At the end of the poem, it also praises susong, the commander-in-chief of the rebellion.

In April, Dufu finally got the chance to escape from Chang 'An through the golden gate, and escaped to Fengxiang (now Fengxiang in Shanxi province), where the court of emperor Suzong was located. He wore hemp shoes and exposed two elbows of ragged clothes to pay a visit to Suzong, could not help the exchange of tears. In May, the poet was appointed to the left. This experience is written in three poems in Starwood place. In these three poems, there are "xi" in the title and two "xi" in the poem, but actually there is no "xi" feeling. The description of the running way in the poem is very vivid, such as "fog tree line cited, even the mountain looks suddenly open" two sentences. Therefore, although these three poems are lyric poems, they profoundly reflect the chaotic times from the perspective of the individual poet. At this time, Dufu also made "shuhuai" a song: "last year Tongguan broken, his wife isolation for a long time. It has been ten months since the poet said goodbye to his wife and children [4]. The poem describes in detail his own experience in troubled times and the disaster that his family may suffer, but also gives a detailed description of his psychological activities that he is anxious to get news from his family but is afraid to receive bad news, so as to vividly convey the great shadow that the turmoil of The Times casts on people's mind.

Dufu was the 'left as shortage make-up, but a few days later, saying to save room for wan offended against Pope, August's life its leave Fengxiang, TanJia Fu states. Left Fengxiang leap the first day of August, Dufu, travelling, more than seven hundred miles back to Fu states Qiang village, the home of rest for more than three months, write down masterpiece "three Qiang village". The first one is about the scene when I just got home, the second one is about the feeling of sadness after I returned home, and the third one is about the visit of my neighbor [5]. The three poems have different contents, which show the life fragments of Dufu when he went home to visit his relatives from three angles, and objectively and truly reproduce the miserable situation of the people living in poverty, suffering from cold and hunger, separated from his wife and family, forming a group of "returning home trilogy", as well as a picture of "chaos in tang dynasty" [6]. The whole poem integrates narration, lyric feeling and scene painting in one furnace, with rigorous structure and plain language, which embodies Dufu's melancholy and untampered poetic style. Such poems not only wash the colorful colors of the poems of the six dynasties, but also lose the elegance of the poems of the tang dynasty. They have a strict realistic spirit and plain language style. It can be said that only such poems can become "poetic history". [3]

## 5. Conclusion

After the three poems of Qiang village, Dufu wrote the northern expedition in mid and late September [7]. The northern expedition is a long narrative poem written by Dufu. The poem is an outbreak of the second year, namely to Germany two years (757) in August, a poet from Fengxiang to TanJia Fu states on the way, the poem in order to return home and personal stories of subjects,

after An Lushan are described in this chaotic scene mass starvation, country, stating his view of current affairs. The poet adopts the method of “Fu” and “comparing with”, which shows the great historical content and the poet's high ability and skill in the art of poetry.

Poetry from the above, we can get an understanding: Dufu poetry made Fu states, based on An Lushan period of the social reality, the technique of a realistic, objective description, calmly reveals the various contradictions in social life, reflects the unrest in the sufferings of the people's life, as the poet's condemnation of war and sympathy to the people, have the characteristics of realism, marks a complete conversion realism poets to realism.

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