

Cultural Interpretation of Zhuge Liang and Liu Bei's "Opponent Play" in Romance of the Three Kingdoms

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Abstract: As the saying goes, "Three stinky cobblers have outperformed Zhuge Liang", Zhuge Kong Ming has always been regarded as a benchmark of wisdom and a key figure in The Romance of the Three Kingdoms. However, the two characters who have the deepest contact with Zhuge Kong Ming are also more full of their work together. This article will interpret Zhuge Liang's relationship with Liu Bei and Liu Chan.

The novelist Jin Yong once said that the social influence of The Romance of the Three Kingdoms far exceeds its literary value. Obviously, as far as literature is concerned, its character-building skills are indeed first-rate, and Chinese novelists of later generations have absorbed nutrition from it. Indeed, the traditional chapter novel The Romance of the Three Kingdoms can be said to be widely circulated. In addition to its high artistic achievements, giving people the enjoyment of formal beauty and emotional beauty, its literary achievements are countless. The Romance of the Three Kingdoms uses simple and easy-to-understand classical Chinese, expresses itself clearly and freely, appreciates both elegance and vulgarity, and contrasts the subtle changes of the writing style with the ups and downs. With a grand framework structure, the author has carefully and rigorously weaved a hundred years of complicated and intricate historical events and many people like cow hair, and narrated them in an orderly manner at the same time. It's like an old man of time standing at the height of history. Because of the chapters, Zhang and Zhang echo back and forth, connect with each other, interlocking, progressive layer by layer, giving people a wave more than a surge. In addition to the rigorous logic in structure, its more value is reflected in it. The description of political and military affairs and the portrayal of characters. In describing wars, we can describe the uniqueness of each war. And pay attention to detail description, according to the location of each campaign, different environmental conditions and the implementation of different strategies and tactics. In describing the war, the description of the eve of the war or the auxiliary campaign is also very wonderful and relaxed. For example, on the eve of the Chibi War, the contradictions between Sun Liu Alliance, Zhuge and Zhou Yu, and the preparations for the coalition to lure the enemy in depth were described in detail. In the aspect of characterization, special attention should be paid to the description of characters in the sharp contradictions of realistic struggle. Through its language and behavior, it reflects its personality characteristics. Such as Zhuge Liang's magic tricks and stratagems, everything is calm, and Zhao Yun's brave loyalty of walking alone in thousands of miles, or Guan Yu's six generals through five passes, all reflect the character characteristics of the characters. It is precisely because of so many achievements. Only then let the Romance of the Three Kingdoms not only take root and sprout on the land of China, but also spread to the land of many countries, and received unanimous praise. These are the achievements and influences of the whole Romance of the Three Kingdoms. This paper mainly interprets the relationship between Zhuge Liang, the emperor's teacher, and Liu Bei, Liu Zen's father and son.

1. Zhuge Liang's Contribution to the Shuhan Regime

Sharp tools make good work. Why this article should take the relationship between Zhuge Liang and Liu Bei's father and son as the breakthrough point to study, first of all, we need to understand Zhuge Liang's contribution to the Shuhan regime. First of all, politically, Zhuge Liang, as Prime

Minister, knows very well that the house leaks down, the house leaks up, the house leaks up, the house leaks down and the house cannot live down. So he took the lead in building a clean government, which had a great impact on the Shuhan regime in politics, economy, culture, military and other aspects. In the aspect of law construction, he is also open legislation, and the fairness of law enforcement is different from other contemporary legal thoughts, which is very strict. At the same time, the Shuhan regime was orderly because of its strict legal system. Military also reflects its superhuman wisdom. Up to now, it has been clear that the belief-based, rebellion in the south, the Northern Expedition of Cao Wei. In addition, Zhuge Liang's calligraphy, painting, invention and music all have high attainments. It was with such loyal ministers and good generals that Liu Bei was able to revive the Han Dynasty, Liu Chan was able to inherit his father's career, and the whole Han Dynasty temple was established in Shuhan.

2. Zhuge Liang and Liu Bei's Opponents

When it comes to the relationship between Zhuge Liang and Liu Bei, in fact, there are some conclusions. In the Romance of the Three Kingdoms, Liu Bei himself said that Kong Ming is a loner and water is a Jewish fish. In fact, that is to say, the relationship between them is fish and water, which can be regarded as the model of ancient monarchs and ministers. For example, after the battle of Chibi, Liu Bei went west to Yizhou. Instead of bringing Zhuge Liang with him, he brought Pang Tong and others. Only later did he bring his troops into Sichuan to join Liu Bei's division. In the eyes of some critics, Liu Bei's practice does not reflect the relationship between monarch and minister. In fact, this is exactly the manifestation of Liu Bei's trust in Zhuge Liang. Liu Bei, who has just acquired Jingzhou, is unstable in his foothold. He must ensure the integrity of Jingzhou as a rear position for the westward March to Yizhou. After Chibi, Sun-Liu Alliance did not collapse and changed from cooperation to competition. With Sun Quan in the back of the tiger's eyes, Yizhou won very little. If he lost Jingzhou, I'm afraid Liu Bei will fall back into the wolf of running eastward and hating Wu's homelessness. So Liu Bei left Zhuge, Guanyu, Zhang Fei and Zhao Yun to guard Jingzhou. Towards the end of the war and when Chengdu was determined to win, Liu Bei-cai mobilized his heart and soul to lead troops into Sichuan, eventually took Chengdu and occupied Yizhou, which laid the foundation for tripartite stand.

Others say that in Liu Bei's capture of the war in Hanzhong, Zhuge Liang did logistics in the rear, which is clear evidence of distrust. But in my opinion, on the contrary, Liu Bei took Zhuge Liang as his minister of humerus, Fazheng as his mastermind, and Guan Zhangma as his claw teeth after he took Chengdu. Since then, Zhuge Liang has been guarding the Chengdu city pool, making the rear stable and full of foot soldiers. In doing so, Liu Bei happened to show his trust and reliance on Zhuge Liang. It's just like Liu Bang left Xiao He in the audience in his dispute with Xiang Yu. It's wise to ensure both the stability of the rear and the supply of grain and grass in the front line. Only in the description of The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, in order to highlight Zhuge Liang's wisdom and neglect Liu Bei's military thinking, can many people misunderstand Liu Bei's distrust.

In addition, the famous Longzhong also reflects their deep water feelings. Liu Bei lacked strategic ideas and goals before he was assisted by Zhuge Liang. After getting Zhuge Liang's Longzhong, such as the willow's dark flowers, Mausaiton's open. Liu Bei was ordered by Zhuge Liang when he was defeated and in danger. Therefore, Liu Bei took advantage of the strength of Dongwu to defeat Cao Cao in one fell swoop. After that, Liu Bei turned the corner. Later, Liu Bei continued to implement the strategic policy of Longzhong. So to speak. Zhuge Liang contributed a lot to Liu Bei's great career, which made them more intimate. Subsequently, Liu Bei-di appointed the prime minister and went to Yong'an, where he was seriously ill and left on his deathbed. We can see that the love between the two is deep-rooted. With Liu Bei's affair, his rival drama with Zhuge Liang also came to an end. From these two people, we can see that as the emperor's courtesy and virtuous corporal demeanor, and as the minister's counsellor planning calmly.

3. Zhuge Liang and Liu Chan's Opposite Plays

If we say that in Liu Bei's period, the status of Emperor Zhuge Liang's Master was not true. Then in the period of Liu Chan's emperor, it was vivid and vivid. Because Liu Bei told his sons that they must be "father and prime minister" when Baidi was left alone in the city. It can be said that they should be very respectful. However, from some angles, the relationship between Zhuge Liang and Liu Chan, the later emperor, was not as simple as it seemed. Although the father was the prime minister on the surface, his heart was full of resentment and suspicion. The author believes that there are three reasons for this relationship.

First, ambitions and political opinions are at odds. Judging from Zhuge Liang. From the time of cultivating Nanyang, he compares himself with Guan Zhong and Leyi. Having the ambition of Hongying, Liu Bei formulated Longzhong after careful consideration to help achieve the ultimate hegemony and rejuvenate the Han Dynasty. After Liu Bei's death, Liu Chan succeeded to the throne, illuminated the affairs of a country and exercised the power of Bangyu. Following Bai Dicheng's wish to support the orphans, we can say that we did our best to help them, and died later, but eventually we worked hard and became ill, and died in the army of Wuzhang. This lofty spirit has always been praised by the world and respected by people from all walks of life. On the contrary, Liu Chan, the emperor of Liu Hou, can be seen from the so-called "A Dou" who can not be supported.

Second, the struggle for power, although the Bai Emperor was a solitary city. Liu Bei entrusted Liu Chan to Zhuge Liang. But although he was an emperor, he was a perfect puppet. Liang's support for returning to the capital, the completion of funerals, the opening of government affairs, no matter how big or small, Xian Jue and Liang, basically equal to the Shuhan regime's full strength. In fact, it can be seen that the latter was dissatisfied when he helplessly expressed that "the political cause is Ge's and the sacrifice is the widow". Are units and Zhuge Liang monopolized by Liu Bei's legacy? In fact, Zhuge Liang is in the overall consideration. Zhuge Liang worries that the future owner will be rich in spring and autumn. Zhu Zi is hard to distinguish. In other words, it is doubtful of Liu Chan's ability and not reassuring him. However, when Zhuge Liang's Northern Expedition, Liu Chan was already over 20 years old, strong and able to support a country, and at this time Zhuge Liang was still reluctant to decentralize power. As an emperor of a country, Liu Chan was overridden with power, which was the same as Han Xiandi. Naturally, he was dissatisfied and full of resentment.

Third, Zhuge Liang's requirements are too strict. For Liu Chan, Zhuge Liang is more like a strict father, and his requirements are close to harsh. Successors are young and vigorous, and although they are stubborn, they can be forgiven. But Zhuge Liang, who saw playing and fighting with eunuchs, was unbearable and reprimanded face to face. The latter was terrified, but had to admit his mistake. On the eve of Zhuge Liang's departure from the Northern Expedition, the former apparently expressed his determination and put forward suggestions, but in fact made arrangements for the court work after his departure, and made demands on the later master, Liu Chan. Think about it in another way. It's during the rebellious period or the young and frivolous heir Liu Chan. How can you be willing to submit to an old minister all the time? Clearly already can control the situation, but also as a child, all kinds of advice, all kinds of reminders. How can they not be disgusted and resentful? It can be seen that the relationship between them has been bad for a long time. Through the relationship between the two can also reflect the image of Liu Chan's personality characteristics.

4. Conclusion

In fact, through the image of Zhuge Liang and the process of his rival, Liu Bei's father and son, we can feel the image of the characters besides Zhuge. So in a sense, the appearance of Zhuge Liang is not only a feeling of "imperial master", but also a profile characterization. This kind of writing still has reference significance for today.

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