

On the detailed description and its function in Zuo Zhuan

Wu Haimin

Yunnan Vocational College of Science and Technology Information, Kunming, Yunnan, China

Keywords: Zuo Zhuan; Detail description; effect

Abstract: Zuo Zhuan is the first detailed and complete chronicle in China, which has high literary value. Its narrative is detailed, vivid and vivid, and adopts a variety of narrative methods. Among them, the extensive use of detail description is of great literary significance in the spread of war, the characterization of characters and the interest of narration; It is worth noting that some details also hide the author's emotional tendency. Detailed description refers to grasping the subtle and specific typical plots in life and describing them vividly and carefully. It penetrates into the description of characters, scenery or scenes. Through the distinctive details in Zuo Zhuan, readers can not only see the causes, process and results of the war, but also grasp the essential characteristics of the characters more quickly. Therefore, the interpretation of several typical details in the article can present the literary role of details.

1. Introduction

Zuo Zhuan is one of the three historical works that explain and annotate the spring and Autumn Annals. It is a work of ancient literary classics and has made great literary achievements: Taking the chronicles of the spring and Autumn Annals as the key link, it adds a large number of historical facts and legends; Develop the short notes in spring and autumn into a complete narrative prose; Developed the spring and autumn brushwork, did not reflect the ideological tendency with the praise and criticism of individual characters, and was good at reflecting the moral evaluation with vivid narration and description. Through various narrative methods, the author describes a large number of wars, depicts distinctive characters, and presents very interesting language. However, whether it is the expedition between the princes or the deepening of the essential characteristics of the characters, it is inseparable from the typical detailed description in the article^[1]. The author of Zuo Zhuan is good at launching every campaign against the background of the struggle for hegemony among great powers. He makes an excellent description of the distant and immediate causes of the war, the combination changes of relations between countries, pre war planning, the process of confrontation, the impact of the war, etc. in a concise and rich style, with appropriate details, clear levels, and concise, rigorous and powerful writing. The distinctive detail description plays a role in suggesting the victory or defeat of the war, laying the groundwork for the occurrence and development of the war, rendering the atmosphere and so on. Secondly, a large number of vivid detail descriptions in Zuo Zhuan have played a role in highlighting the character's character, depicting the character's psychology, showing the character's style and so on. Finally, the author of Zuo Zhuan is good at conveying the author's emotional tendency with vivid narration and vivid detail description. Detail description refers to grasping the subtle and specific typical plot and giving a vivid and detailed description. It permeates in character description, language description, scenery description or scene description. The following will explain the literary function of detail description through the interpretation of some typical detail description in Zuo Zhuan.

2. The application and function of detail description in Zuo Zhuan in the recording and description of war

There are many wonderful details in the war chapter of Zuo Zhuan. Some of these details suggest the reasons for the victory or defeat of the war, some foreshadow the occurrence or development of the war, and some exaggerate the war atmosphere. These detailed descriptions have distinct literary

significance. They stretch the depth and sense of hierarchy of the war, contribute to the depiction of war characters and enhance the vividness of war narration.

2.1 Detailed description of the victory or defeat of the war

Gong Zhiqi admonished: "Yu is not wax." "Gong Zhiqi admonishes the false way" comes from "Zuo Zhuan · the fifth year of Xi Gong". In 655 BC, the state of Jin attacked the state of Guo from the state of Yu in order to kill two birds with one stone when the state of Yu was unprepared, that is, eat the state of Guo first and then destroy the state of Yu. Gong Zhiqi, a wise and farsighted doctor of the state of Yu, had long seen the ambition of the state of Jin. He strongly admonished Duke Yu. After fruitless admonition, he predicted that "Yu will not wax" (the state of Yu cannot hold year-end wax sacrifice), because the state of Yu will perish this time. Facts have proved Gong Zhiqi's extraordinary foresight. Duke Yu didn't listen to Gong Zhiqi's advice and ended up being caught alive. The author grasps the language detail description of "Yu Bu La Yi" of Gong Zhiqi, which not only implies the victory or defeat of the war, but also highlights the character image of Gong Zhiqi. Uncle Jian cried: "I see the teacher's exit but not his entry." "Uncle Jian crying teacher" (Zuo Zhuan · the thirty second year of Duke XI): "Qi Zi was told by Zheng envoy to the Qin Dynasty that:" Zheng people made me take charge of the north gate. If I were a potential teacher, the country could get it. "Duke Mu visited uncle Jian. Uncle Jian said:" it's hard to hear that the teacher is attacking far away. The teacher's labor is exhausted and the master is far away. Nothing is impossible. What the teacher does, Zheng must know. If he works hard and does nothing, it will be against his heart. Who knows if he travels thousands of miles? "He said. He called Meng Ming, Xi Qi and Bai B, make the division outside the east gate. Uncle Jian cried and said, "Mencius! I see the teacher coming out, but I don't see him coming in! " The minister said, "you don't know! In the middle of life, the wooden arch of your tomb is gone! " Uncle Jian's son and teacher cried and sent them off, saying, "the Royal teacher of the Jin people must be good at cooking. There are two mausoleums: the South mausoleum and the tomb of Xia Hougao; The northern mausoleum was built by King Wen, and there was no wind and rain. It's time to die. I can't keep my bones. " It describes that uncle Jian, an old minister of the state of Qin, dissuaded Duke mu of Qin from going to Zheng before the army went to Zheng. Duke mu of Qin did not listen to Uncle Jian's repeated dissuasion and was defeated by the Jin army in Gushan. Before the expedition, uncle Jian cried and sent the Qin army. Uncle Jian had a deep understanding of the war situation at that time. When Qin Mugong symbolically asked for his opinions, he made it clear that "no". When Qin Mugong was headstrong, blinded by profits, bent on his own way and insisted on sending three generals Meng Mingshi, Bai Yibing and xiqishu to lead his troops to the expedition, Uncle Jian admonished him in an extreme way, in the form of "crying teacher". He cried bitterly and said bluntly, "I see the teacher coming out but I don't see him coming in." "crying teacher" failed to alert Qin Mugong. Instead, he summoned him to curse and abuse uncle Jian's "Immortality". Among the three Shuai, Bai Yibing and Xi Qishu are Uncle Jian's two sons. The "crying teacher" can't prevent Duke mu of Qin from leaving the school. Uncle Jian continues to give advice in the form of "crying son", pointing out the consequences of attacking Zheng: "the Royal teacher of Jin people must eat food." "It's time to die, and I'll take your bones." I want to pass on my correct opinions to the monarch in the form of "crying son". Later, the Qin army was defeated in Gushan, which confirmed uncle Jian's prediction that "I see the emergence of the division but not its entry", or this language detail played a role in suggesting the victory or defeat of the battle from the beginning^[2].

2.2 Foreshadowing the occurrence or development of war

Zhan Xi rewards teacher Qi: the word "reward" and excellent diplomatic language make a war stop before it begins, which makes people applaud Zhan Xi rewards Qi (Zuo Zhuan · the 26th year of Duke XI): in summer, Duke Xiao of Qi attacked me in the North Minister Zhan Xi rewarded the teacher and ordered him to exhibit birds. Before the Duke of Qi entered the country, Zhan Xi followed him and said, "I heard that you raised your jade toe, and I will humiliate the city, so that my ministers will reward the Deacon." Duke Qi said, "are Lu people afraid?" "The villain is afraid, but the gentleman is not." Qi Hou said, "the room is like the rock of the county. There is no grass in

the wild. Why not fear?" Answer: "Depending on the order of the previous king, Duke and Duke of Zhou used to hold the office of Zhou and assist him to become a king. The King worked hard and gave him an alliance, saying, 'there is no harm to the sons and grandchildren of the world!', which was carried in the Alliance house. Duke Huan was a master. Duke Huan corrected the princes, planned their discord, healed their weaknesses, and rescued their disasters. He ascended the throne. The expectation of the princes said, 'his contribution to leading Huan!' I dare not gather in our city, He said, "did his heir abandon his life and his post after nine years? What if the first king? You must not. " Rely on this without fear. " Qihou naihuan. In the spring and Autumn period, Duke Xiaogong of Qi wanted to dominate the world. When there was a famine in the state of Lu, he crossed the division and invaded the northern frontier of the state of Lu in the 26th year of the Duke of Lu. When the strong enemy pressed the territory, Duke Lu sent Zhan Xi to try to retreat from Qi in the name of rewarding the teacher. Faced with the pressure of the great enemy, the politicians of the state of Lu came up with a wonderful trick: rewarding the invading enemy and making the enemy head speechless. Finally, Qi Xiaogong withdrew without fighting, resolved a crisis and saved the lives of the soldiers on both sides. Although the "words" and "actions" of "reward" are details, they have played a great role, It's amazing.

3. The application and function of detail description in Zuozhuan in the characterization and shaping of characters

3.1 Highlight the character through detailed description

In the above detailed description of the language suggesting the victory or defeat of the battle, the language detail of "Yu Bula Yi" in Gong Zhiqi's admonition to the false road highlights his foresight and insightful character; In Uncle Jian's cry for the master, the language details of Uncle Jian's "I see the exit of the master but don't see his entry" also highlight his foresight and foresight. He has successfully created the image of an old minister with mature foresight and deep thinking, and "you don't know! The middle life is the wooden arch of your tomb!" This language detail highlights the headstrong and blinded monarch image of Duke mu of Qin. The two images are bright and dark, obvious and hidden, but they complement each other; The detailed descriptions of Cao GUI's two "can't" and two "can't" in Cao GUI's debate highlight Cao GUI's foresight and decisive command ability, show Cao GUI's quick thinking and firm and confident attitude in the face of war, and depict Cao GUI's calm, calm, decisive and intelligent character; The martial arts of candlelight and the bold and wise images of Zhanxi are also presented with the help of wonderful language. In addition, Zuo Zhuan focuses on the rise and fall of the five bullies in the spring and Autumn period. Among the five bullies, Duke Wen of Jin is the most detailed. The death of Duke Chong Er of Jin recorded the experience of Duke Wen Chong Er of Jin, one of the five bullies, from running away, exile to returning to China to seize power. He used a variety of artistic techniques to describe characters and events, of which the most successful was the detailed description, which expressed the character incisively and vividly. Childe Chong'er was in great danger in the rebellion of Liji. In order to save his life, he was forced to choose to flee to other countries. The author focuses on the sharp and complex contradiction of the struggle for hegemony among the princes, and depicts his process from a noble childe who lacks ambition and indulges in happiness to a thoughtful politician. There is no lack of wonderful details. For example, the detail of "begging savages" happened when he just left Di state and began to travel around the world. At that time, Chong ER was still a noble childe. When things were rough, "savages and pieces, the childe was angry and wanted to whip". The son said "Heaven's gift" and warned Chong Er that this was a good omen of heaven's gift of land and could not be treated as frivolous. The detail of "Ji Kai waiting for his son" happened in Chonger. When Di was about to be ready in the 12th year, he said to his wife Ji Kai, "wait for me for 25 years, don't come and marry." Ji Kui said to him, "I have been twenty-five years. If I marry like this, I will be dead. Please treat my son." A few words highlight Ji Kai's loyalty to love. The detail of "sending Chonger drunk" is that after Chonger came to the state of Qi, he was greedy for ease and pleasure, and did not want to return to the great cause of the country. As

a result "(his wife) Jiang and his son made a plot and sent him drunk. Wake up and chase the son with a war." It not only shows Qi Jiang's political vision and courage, but also highlights Chong er's personality weakness of lack of ambition in the comparison. The detail of "Huai Ying is not inferior" happened after Chong Er came to the state of Qin. Duke mu of Qin married his daughter Huai Ying to Chong er. One day, Chong Er instructed Huai Ying to "wash his hands in front of others". He "waved it". Chong er's indifference to Huai Ying angered her. She said solemnly, "why do horses humble me in Qin and Jin Dynasties?" At the same time, it made "the childe was afraid, subdued and imprisoned", which scared Duke Wen of Jin, who was still on the fence at that time, to plead guilty and apologize. Huai Ying is a woman, a wife, and a person with self-respect. Moreover, her father is Duke mu of Qin. Chong Er has a request from them. She can't stand Chong er's willful pride, so she taught him a lesson to not despise others and don't dictate. The story of "retreat and retreat" took place on the eve of the end of Chong er's exile career. At this time, the childe Chong Er had grown into a politician who was calm, insightful and bright, good at adapting to circumstances, and good at grasping the opportunity to forge ahead and retreat. Although King Cheng of Chu treated him politely, he was still full of a sense of superiority, so he repeatedly asked him "how to repay me", Chong er's answer is "if you use the spirit of the king to fight against the state of Jin, the Jin and Chu govern the army, and if you encounter the Central Plains, he will set up three houses for the king; if you don't get the order, he will take the whip on the left and the bag Qian on the right to deal with the king". The attitude is neither humble nor arrogant, which expresses the foresight that the two great powers of Jin and Chu will struggle in the future and the firm position that they will never sacrifice national interests despite old feelings. There are many details like this in Zuo Zhuan. They are concise, vivid and interesting, which makes the characters flesh and blood, emotional and meaningful, and interesting to read.

3.2 Depict the character's psychology through detailed description

The author of Zuo Zhuan is good at capturing subtle details to depict the character's psychology, show the character's style and reveal the character's essential characteristics. Xian Yun "spit regardless": in the battle of Qin and Jin cuisine in the 33rd year of Duke Yu's anger, Jin defeated the Qin army, and Qin sanshuai was captured. Huai Ying invited sanshuai. Xian Yun was furious when he learned that Duke Xiang of Jin easily released the prisoners won by the soldiers because of a woman's sweet words. He "spit regardless" (spitting in front of him), Generally speaking, the minister should be respectful to the monarch, but Xian Fu spit at the monarch recklessly, which shows that he is extremely angry. Therefore, only this subtle action depicts Xian Yun's psychology at that time: he was angry and angry, forgot the ceremony of kings and officials, and also showed his upright and violent character. Xian Yun was angry for a moment, regardless of his dignity and inferiority, and said anything, and "spit regardless" in front of Xianggong. However, Xianggong didn't blame Xian Yun, and even apologized to him for releasing prisoners of war. Xian Yun blamed himself more and more. Later, after Jin defeated Di people in the "Jiji war", Xian Yun took off his helmet armor and rushed into di army to die, In order to punish his crime of offending Xianggong, he showed his loyalty and bravery.

Huafu governor "sent it away in defiance": lecherous Huadu, the grandson of Duke Dai of song, the Minister of the state of song in the spring and Autumn period, the official to taizai, and the head of the "six Qing". This noble official can be said to be the ancestor of lecherous ghosts. "Zuo Zhuan" Huan recorded in ad that when Song Hua's father governor saw Kong's father's wife Yu Lu, he looked down on him and said, "beautiful and beautiful". What is "seeing it off against your will"? It means staring over, staring over. That is such a picture: when governor Hua saw a beautiful woman, he stared at the beautiful woman all the way, and kept looking at others. His eyes were straight, his neck was crooked, and he couldn't help talking to himself "it's so beautiful and flirtatious". The subtle eye description of "seeing off in defiance" has great magic, as if people witnessed such a funny scene, and deeply realized that Hua Fu Du coveted Kong Fu Jia's wife. Later, he did not hesitate to kill Kong Fu Jia and seize his wife under the pretext of public opinion.

4. The application and function of detail description in Zuo Zhuan in conveying the author's emotional tendency

Zuo Zhuan is good at conveying the author's emotional tendency with vivid narration and vivid details. Duke Wen of Jin grew up from a noble son into a politician, from exile to a generation of overlord. In the tortuous process of his mature character, we can see that he is the character the author focuses on praising, and this emotional tendency is reflected in various descriptions. For example, Chong'er was assassinated by the temple man phi. He narrowly escaped his life. Later, he returned to the state of Jin and became the monarch. At this time, the temple man Phi asked for an audience. At first, Duke Wen of Jin remembered his old feuds and didn't want to see him. Finally, he saw him and didn't kill him. The author deliberately wrote such details, which reflected his admiration for the growing maturity and tolerance of Duke Wen of Jin. In addition, there is also a detail in the battle of Chengpu between Jin and Chu, which expresses the author's affirmation of Duke Wen of Jin. In the battle of Chengpu, the state of Jin won more with less. It ended with the victory of the state of Jin. When the government and the public relaxed, Duke Wen of Jin was not happy and forgot his worries. He didn't show his joy until he heard the news that Chu would kill Ziyu. "The Duke of Jin heard it, and then he knew it with joy". From this detailed description, it can be seen that the author affirmed Duke Wen's thoughtful character. The king Ling of Chu is a monarch image denied by the author. The author focuses on the description of King Ling of Chu's competitive, ambitious, killing the king and self-reliance before he ascended the throne, and his cruelty, arrogance, extravagance and arrogance after he succeeded to the throne, showing his image of a confused king. In addition, the author also emphasizes with the help of detailed description, that is, the description of the costume of King Ling of Chu. There are few detailed descriptions of the characters' costumes in Zuo Zhuan, but there are such simple descriptions of the costumes of King Ling of Chu: "Wang's leather crown, Qin Futao, Cui quilt, leopard, whip, servant and father." The author describes the luxurious clothes, gorgeous colors and leisurely demeanor of the king of Chu Ling from head to toe in a very gorgeous stroke, which is consistent with the character of "eliminating extravagance" of the king of Chu Ling in the author's pen. It can be seen that the author's irony can be seen that the description of clothes is actually a condemnation of the arrogance, arrogance and unreasonable of the king of Chu Ling from the side.

5. Conclusion

Zuo Zhuan still radiates brilliance after thousands of years, which is closely related to the author's use of various artistic techniques in recording events and writing people. In character depiction, it captures instantaneous, real, specific and characteristic details to make the character's modality jump on the paper, such as in front of you; In the development of the story plot, there is no definition, no comment, and no deliberate intention to tell the reader something, but to make the reader feel happy and guess what through the content that can not be written or slightly written. It starts from the details, uses typical trivia to describe the details, and shows great literary charm in vivid narration and image characterization.

References

- [1] Sun Yan Detailed description in Zuo Zhuan [J] Literature Education (I), 2018 (11): 44-45.
- [2] Qian Naixiang On the detailed description and its function in Zuo Zhuan [J] Journal of Xinyu University, 2018,23 (04): 55-59.