

## Study of Zen's "Knowledge of Mind" Thought in the Tale of Genji's Literary Concept

Feng Zhou

Shaoguan University, Shaoguan, Guangdong, 110166, China

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**Abstract:** Born in the Heian era, The Tale of Genji is the world's first novel, and is hailed as the most brilliant realism in Japanese ancient novels, representing the highest achievements of the Middle Ages. This work reflects the social life of the aristocratic ruling class in the Heian period of Japan. It is a picture of the aristocratic class in the Heian period. It has had a tremendous impact on the development of Japanese literature, especially the "sorrowfulness" sentiment throughout the book. The development of songs, haiku, etc. has played a significant role in promoting. Japan's unique humanistic environment and historical background have created a unique literary concept of sorrow, and the understanding of sorrow is the spiritual source of studying the history of Japanese literature.

### 1. Introduction

The Tale of Genji, a Japanese female writer's purple-style ministry, was born in the Heian period. It is an immortal literary masterpiece in the history of Japanese literature. The aesthetic thoughts contained in the novels are immersed in the long history of Japanese literary history. Many Japanese writers have captured and pursued the realm. "Sorrow" is the literary idea put forward by the master of the Japanese era, the master of Chinese studies. Through the grasp of the sorrow, you can understand the true meaning of The Tale of Genji. This article intends to interpret The Tale of Genji to appreciate ", thus having a further understanding of Japanese literature.

### 2. The emotional tone of The Tale of Genji

The Tale of Genji is a historical image that truly reflects the face and character of this era. The description of the love life of the light source is also paved by the contradiction and struggle between the royal family represented by the light source and the foreign party represented by the female palace of Hong Hui. The work does not simply describe love, but reflects the mourning and tragic fate of women under polygamy by describing the love and marriage of the source. Marriage between men and women in aristocratic society is often associated with political interests. Political marriage is a means of power struggle, and women become tools for political transactions. This emotional tone is consistent with the theme of "those of sorrow", and it can be said that the idea of "those of sorrow" runs through the book. The Tale of Genji is centered on "the sorrow of the material", expressing the feelings of joy and sorrow in all things in the world, as well as the sympathy of women in the feudal era. Guanghai's wife, Zi Ji, is a typical female image in a feudal society around the source. Although she is a multi-faceted family, she is very unhappy. She can only endure the sounds of the light source and endure silently. And eventually died with hate. Her death shows that even in a feudal society, even a woman in aristocratic class, her fate is miserable. The "sorrow" here is not only sad to the death of Ziji, but also sad to the fate of all women.

### 3. Three levels of sorrow

"Sorrow" is the summary and generalization of the aesthetic interest reflected by The Tale of Genji by the master of the Edo period in Japan. It makes it a literary idea or a worldview. In The Tale of Genji, "those sorrow" can be divided into three levels. The first level is the impression of

people, the most sorrowful about the relationship between men and women. The second level is the impression of the world, running through the human condition. The state of the world, including the sigh of the world's major events; the third level is the touch of natural objects, especially the sense of impermanence brought about by the season, that is, the temptation to nature. Love can best express the true feelings of people. In the works, the author describes the relationship between men and women in a large amount of space, in order to express the value of human beings and the truth of human nature. The fortieth "Fantasy Volume" wrote: "Because I used to see her beautiful beauty in the world, so when she died, I was more sad than others. After all, I know that things are not because of my own The deceased has a special relationship." 2 The object of "those sorrow" is the deceased relatives. The feeling of "thinking of things" is the feeling of dear and sorrow. The barnacle queen is not only the stepmother of the light source, but also the lover of the light source. After she has been in private with the light source, she can't live all the time, and she will be a monk and die. This passage expresses the grief that Genji feels infinite for her death. The sensation of the social world runs through the sigh of the human condition, including the world's major events, and can be manifested in the change of the protagonist's political career, the gradual change of the internal power of the ruling class. In writing about the social world, often with the help of the description of the scene, autumn rain, squally winds, fallen leaves and so on are easy to remind people of decadence and ugliness. The unfortunate scenes are often closely related to the frustration of the source, the decline of society, and the spring. Scenery, such as the clear sky, such as Jin Fanhua, which is full of vitality, beauty and happiness, is connected with the glory of the light source and the prosperity of the Taiping. Among The Tale of Genji, the most prominent expression of the social world is the "should be grinded" volume, which writes the farewell of the light source before leaving Beijing. The author portrays the mourning of the deceased wife by the light pen and ink, and at the same time, it is full of recollections of the past, and sighs at the impermanence of the world.

The Purple Department not only wrote about the movement of the human world, but also wrote about the natural scenery, showing the care of life and society. The description of the natural scenery of the four seasons has become an important part of the description of the four seasons, often appearing in these narrative scenes to increase the artistic effect of lyricism. The various styles of spring, summer, autumn and winter are all chosen according to the changes of people's feelings. Among them, the nature of autumn and the scenery of snow and moon are the most, which is directly connected with The Tale of Genji. The most typical is that Zi Ji is seriously ill, facing the light source that came to visit and the flower that floated in the autumn wind, and the description of the sadness of the rain, and the raft of the "Uji Ten Back" pontoon The description of the autumn grass in the courtyard reflects the loneliness of the floating boat in the body. In The Tale of Genji, the Purple Department often links the glory of nature with the rise and fall of society. This not only expands the expressiveness of natural scenery, but also shows the depth of the writer's understanding of natural beauty, while deepening the sorrow. "

#### **4. The Historical Inheritance of "Material Sorrow" in "The Tale of Genji"**

The purple literary ideology is based on the "those of sorrow", that is, the purple department condensed all the artistic skills in The Tale of Genji, and made the best in "the mourning" in the various characters it created. Performance. As a kind of literary trend, "3 Things" is developed from the "real" literary concept of the previous period. After the inheritance of "sorrow", it has experienced hundreds of years of glory in the long river of history. "Amour" is an aesthetic category. It is based on "reality". It first sprouted in the historical literature "Ancient Events" which was born after the writing of the eighth century in Japan, "The Japanese Secretary" and the earliest collection of the song "Wan Ye Ji" Wait for works. These works emphasize God, nation and country, showing the most simple and sincere dependence and touch on God and the Emperor, revealing the germination of "real" realistic literary consciousness. The literary trend of thought is in constant development and change. In the early days of peace, from the pursuit of the "real" literary consciousness of the nation and the group, the "sorrow" centered on the spirit of the spirit has

emerged. From the "real" to the "sad" development, A qualitative leap in the history of literature. The object of "sorrow" is not only limited to people, but also includes "sorrow" about natural scenery. When the object of "mourning" is based on objects and the object is moved more clearly, it promotes "those". The production. From Kamakura, the Southern and Northern Dynasties, Muromachi, and the Edo period, the material sorrow gradually became theoretical, and the sect of the sect established a unique theoretical system. The idea of "sorrowfulness" broke through the field of literature and even became a norm of thought and behavior. The material sorrow is also more universal and has become a social and cultural trend of thought.

After the object was moved, the object that was touched was more clear, which prompted the emergence of "the material sorrow." From Kamakura, the Northern and Southern Dynasties, Muromachi, and the Edo period, the material sorrow gradually became theoretical, and the local sectarian established a unique theoretical system. The idea of "things of sorrow" has broken through the field of literature, and even has become a norm of thought and behavior. "Material sorrow" has more universal significance and has become a kind of social and cultural trend of thought. The author of the Purple Department is absorbing the new literary view put forward in the creation of predecessors. Under the social and cultural background at that time, he established his own historical position and made his own contribution to the development of the literary trend of "material sorrow." In terms of creative methods, the author abandoned the first-order story only to focus on myths and legends or historical facts, lacking psychological description. The defect is that the story is different from the historical literature that only describes the rough facts on the surface. Its true value and task is to describe the inner world of the character. In the aesthetic concept, it inherits and develops the aesthetics of "real" and "sorrow" of ancient Japanese literature. Tradition, explore and innovate the creation of storytelling and create them as an organic unity. The Tale of Genji adopts a kind of attitude based on realism, and advocates that the article should be written in real terms and reflect all kinds of human feelings. In the book, she uses the mouth of the character to say that "the novel is contained in the real thing," "All are true and can be based on the letter, and they are not made by the letter."

## 5. Conclusion

The Tale of Genji is the peak of Japanese literature and literature. It opened up a new path of Japanese literature and literature, which brought Japanese realism literature to a new peak and had a profound impact on the development of later Japanese literature. The "sorrowful" sentiment in the works stems from the delicate and gentle emotional experience of the Japanese nation. It inherits the literary ideas of the previous generation and injects new elements, which has a far-reaching influence on the literature of later generations. The "sorrowfulness" thought is a unique literary trend in Japanese literature. The estheticians regard "the material sorrow" as a basic concept of Japanese literary aesthetics. The "material sorrow" literary trend has greatly enriched Japanese native literature and promoted The development of Japanese national literature, and painted a glorious and grand stroke in the history of Japanese literature.

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