

Poems of Gong Feng, a Poet of River and Lake School in Southern Song Dynasty

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Abstract: As a famous poet of River and Lake School in Southern Song Dynasty, because there is no biography in the History of Song Dynasty and most of his poems are lost, they are not recognized by later generations. Although there are only more than 30 poems, they are rich in content, narration, writing scenery, lyric, nostalgia, on people have their own characteristics, was praised by some famous poets at that time.

1. Introduction

Gong Feng, a poet of River and Lake School in Southern Song Dynasty, was at the same time or later than the four poets who rose in the middle of the Song Dynasty, wrote a collection of poems Dongping Collection 27 volumes, Houer Log several volumes. His poetry and prose is good, "especially good at writing poetry, up to more than 3,000 songs". Deeply appreciated by Zhu Xi, Lu Zuqian, and Ye Shi, he is also expected by Lu you and Yang Wanli in the poetry world. However, because Gong Feng's life story has no biography in the History of Song Dynasty, nor is it recorded in other historical biographies, the poems are lost, so they are not recognized by later generations. Nowadays, Shen Zhiquan, Qiu Minggao, Cui Xiaojing and several other students took time off to study Gong Feng's life and writings, and made great achievements. But, Several gentlemen focus on Gong Feng's life and the textual research of poetry, the analysis of his poetic thought and artistic technique is not enough. Therefore, I do not Premier Sui, a little analysis.

2. The poems of Gong Feng in the Southern Song Dynasty

Gong Feng, small name Zhong Zhi, the title is Li Zhai, Shui Weng, was born in Shaoxing eighteen years (1148). Died in Jiading ten years (1217). Ancestral residence is in Xucheng, Yunzhou (now Dongping, Shandong), Grandfather Gong Tingzhi crossed the Yangtze River southward and settled in Wuzhou, Wuyi. Father Gong Fa is an educated man who dies early. Gongfeng received his mother's education, Study with Lu Zuqian, a great scholar, and ask Zhu Xi for advice on the problems in his study, In Chunxi eight years (1181), with excellent results into the Taixue, but his life more heavy on the next staff, ups and downs, and finally returned to Wuyi. Gong Feng has a collection of poems Dongping Collection, living in the late Song Dynasty Chen Zhensun Zhi Zhai book record to solve the problems of poetry category description of 27 volumes, But at the end of the Song Dynasty, only nine poems by Gong Feng were included in Chen Qi's book the later of the River and Lake School. Chen Si edited The Collection of Celebrity in the Southern Song and Northern Song dynasties, although the description is "Dongping Collection", there is no volume number written, and renamed "Li Zhai Poetry Collection", the volume number is one, only seven poems are collected. [1]It can be seen that the collection of Dongping by the end of the Song Dynasty has been lost incomplete.

At present, Gong Feng's poems, which can be seen in all Song Poems, are published in 1998 by Mr. Fu Xuancong, Peking University Press, collect Gong Feng's 23 poems and two broken sentences. According to Mr. Shen Zhiquan, according to the book Wuchuan Preparedness Volume 9 ", the examination of Arts" and "Dongping's only Collection", he also received Gong Feng's singing in Wanzhuting Pavilion and Play in the New Pavilion of Lingjiushengxing Temple two five-character ancient styles, And Jiangnanxu tour Shuilianting , return to the way two Ci. [2]This is recorded as follows:

1) Singing in Wanzhuting Pavilion

There is a mountain in front of the temple, the shape of the mountain is round, there is a pool at the bottom of the mountain, surrounding the mountains around the pool, it looks like several dragons are fighting for a pearl. When Dong Lai Lu Sunbo passed here, he built a pavilion on the top of the mountain, called playing Pearl Pavilion, and asked his good friend Gong Feng to write poems for this to inspire other scholars, which was called stone to lead to Meiyu. Mingzao Mountain is full of trees, scenic spots and famous people, General Ruan's story, is not to live up to this trip.

The pool in front of the temple is like a pearl, and the surrounding mountains are like a dragon. When can the dragon grab the pearl, no one knows the answer. The people who practice Zen have their own ideas and practice in the temples here. However, there is no one recognize it and the dragons tend to be one-eyed. Let it be different, laugh and force. There is a man from south, he lives in a really secluded house. Everyone commend Wu, since the days of the opening of the domain. When I was young, I came to Shangyu. The mind was born beforehand, and the door was to the thousand. Once in the mountains, it's really a reversal. Self-reading the fire, healed and died. Sting built a mountain, such as a man's shore. From the path to Deng Ting, suddenly sentenced to confucianism. Eulogize the pine and wind with friends, Hengqin sits on moss stone. The pavilion has a wooden floor and only covers two seats. Exquisite eight windows pass, did not feel that the building is narrow. It was embraced by the browns, and it was better than Qin. Photographing and hiding in Tibet, it is not appropriate. A few comforts Jiuquan, the night light is Liz. If the pavilion is bad, then pay the axe. The guest went to me without words, and wiped out the four mountains and blues.

2) Dengling Xingsheng Temple New Court

The mountain comes from the western region, and the temple is from the southeast. Linquan is both beautiful and deep in caves.

The world has been fighting hard, and it has been a long time since the beginning. The singularity of the singer, Dan Bi Zhao Lin.

Before the Huihui Lingyin, it is better than the Tianzhu. Ligong sits on the house, and Chitose is dead.

Poonweng once swam, is the sentence still in the present? The hole is not waiting for a call.

3) Jiangnan Preface

The stone shrubs are in a hurry, and the depths of the river flow from the long, the sound drops, the shadows are clear, and the shadows are clear and sloppy. The sedges invade the people, the mountain flowers circulate the road, the water curtains are all beautiful, and the wine is as fascinating as it is.

4) Return home

The shadows are thin, and the sorrows return, and the sun curtains are white, and the sky is far away.

In addition, according to the "Rehabilitation of Jinhua Series, Jinhua Genealogy, and Wuyi Genealogy", Mr. Cui Xiaojing has collected 12 pieces of Gong Fengshi. According to Shi Nengzhi's "(Xian Xianzhi) Reconstructed Piling Records" Gong Shiyi. According to Zhai Dongbo, "Tang and Song Dynasties in the Tang and Song Dynasties", Gong Gong "The Will" will be one. [4] In these poems, Mr. Cui Xiaojing has researched the "New Court of Dengling Temple" and "Send Zhu Xi". Therefore, Gong Fengcun has thirty-nine poems and two sentences. In addition, there are two words for the word.

3. Common characteristics of poets in the Southern Song Dynasty

Gong Feng has a small number of poems, but his or her narratives, or landscapes, or nostalgia, or stolen goods, are quite rich in content.

The most striking is the two long narrative poems, one for "Lai Lu Dong Lai" and the other for "Singing in Wanzhuting Pavilion". [3] "Ai Lu Dong Lai" sheds a hundred and sixty-four sentences, and praises Lu Zhanqian's rich education, rigorous teaching attitude, and noble morality. At the

beginning of the poem, he highly praised the teacher. "There is a singer of Lufu, and the heaven is very good." "The cloud raises the leopard, and the dragon sings the dragon." "Pictures of the five classics, smiles at the ancient sac." Then write the teaching attitude of the teacher. Rigorous, "Gonghui only economics, the day will be the moon." "Scheduled in the history of the chaos, one can be implemented." "The tree is covered by the tenants, quietly on the book." Shide is even more omnipresent," The gentleman calls me, and walks slowly before the squatting. Lu Ju and the jade feathers, the wind and the rhyme of the zither. Sit back and enjoy the evening, the words are repeated again and again. The rumors are all meteorites, easy to know and forget." And in the words line more express The grief of the teacher's death. "He is dying, and he is sick. It can be seen in a hundred years. It can be seen in a hundred years, and it hurts in the heart." Although this poem imitates Tang Zhangji's "Retirement", it does not stick to the predecessors, and narrates, lyrics, and arguments. [4]As one, there is something unique. "singing in Wanzhuting Pavilion" first depicts the situation, origins and allusions of Mingzhao Mountain, and praises Lu Zuqian's grand occasion of "the same door to thousands of hundred" when he lectured here, and also expressed the desolate expression of the fire after the people went to the temple. I deeply regret it.

The poet lost his father at the age of three, and was raised by the widowed mother alone. After hardships, although he had made great efforts, he was still indulged in squatting and was not appointed, especially after experiencing the political battle of the court and witnessing the sinister officialdom. [5]Deeply aware of the crisis. "The rain comes without guidelines and it is easy to wet the firewood door" ("Xiaoqi Gancanzhou") "The eyes are very clear, but the cold is everywhere" ("Night Rain Xiaoqi Fangjue") "Abomination Beach should laugh at me, for The squid is abducted by the intestines of the squid ("The ten miles of the lake is the shoal of the shoal." So when Gong Feng was young, he had a big mind and a strong mountain. If Ye Shi had a poem, he said: "The sky is hanging over the moon, and you want to reach out and hold it." "The life of the cloud is a month, across the sweat, it is unstoppable." However, through the poetry of Gong Feng, it is difficult to find the grand theme of fierce and fierce, worrying about the country and the people. This may be because the author has fewer poems, and most of these poems are lost. Perhaps it is because the poet's career is not smooth, and the original sharpness of youth is gradually exhausted. This point shows that the author is similar to the Jianghu poet. It is also because of this reason that some poems in Gong Feng's poems have created contradictory feelings that are unwilling to be born, such as the Morning Sign:

It's also a matter of working and watching the group. The chicken sings before the dawn is already known, and the frogs are still coming. There is no heat in the Qing Dynasty. The wine cellar tea is new and familiar, so let's take advantage of it.

Another example is "Cold Night":

The tile wants to fly the frost water to the ice, and the futon is dusty tonight. The furnace is cold and free to get fire, and the candle will help when the window is dark.

For a long time, I want to return to the field to visit the hackers. Yu Shu feels more lazy, and he looks at the thin flies.

These poems have neither the self-satisfaction of Tao Yuanming's "collecting the daisy under the east, the leisurely seeing the Nanshan Mountain", nor the patriotic feelings of Lu You's "Wang Shibe's Central Plains Day, the family sacrifice has not forgotten the sorrowfulness", and the lack of Du Fu's "Year of the Year" Heaven, sighs the heat of the intestines, and the enthusiasm of the world, but more like the old man who experienced the twists and turns of life and life, although the "long time to return to the field" but "can not forget the meat", so because of the mood lazy, the book The text is generally sorrowful with mosquitoes and flies. "Jiao Rong is difficult to breathe, but also loves Chunqing is also afraid of love." [5]"There is no need to go back to the head, a touch of red swaying bamboo shoots", also shows a contradictory mood. "Two worms" is a reflection of this contradictory mood. The poet describes the different situations of the "two worms" through the contrast between Kunpeng and cricket, and issued a sigh of "two worms lose their thickness", but immediately attributed to "days." The tranquility of the afternoon sun, the poet is always full of contradictions.

Since there are many obstacles in the career, and there is no hope in the industry, it is better to return to the countryside. Therefore, Gong Feng has many poems describing natural landscapes and expresses his desire to return to nature. Such as "The title of the tomb":

The ancient winds can't be recovered, so the flowers fall and bloom. Mo Yuting was very fresh, and Zeng Yin was a high-pitched person.

Another example is "Cui Yuting":

Wood and stone are dependent on each other, and the beauty lies in getting water. When it meets, it is more than enough. Towering tianzhu peak, double hole empty without bottom. The strange stone holds the river back, and the shrubs rise from the sky. The green scorpion walks the jade bone, and the mysterious veins pass through the stone marrow. The inflection is temporarily stretched, and the dance is like a tail. Since the age of the pavilion, it is not awkward or extravagant. The autumn deep springs are shrinking, and the pavilion is clear. Suddenly encounter the flow of water, the pavilion is in Yintao. Going to the roll pavilion, the distance is not good. As soon as I fell, I was exhausted. Suddenly entered the rivers and lakes, went to the sea for thousands of miles. Last night, the mountain was raining, and the bamboo was full of wind. Thunder and stone fight, anger is a few deaths. Wu Tingfang feasted, Qingxiao see the window. Because of taking a trip, I am cooking with guests.

The remaining paintings will be returned, but the poems will remain. In this kind of poetry, the author depicts natural beauty such as Qifeng, Rock, Xiumu, and Rapids. It also depicts artificial creations such as pavilions and Hongqiao. [6] These beautiful scenery evoke the inner passion of the poet, and the heart becomes open-minded, as if it is integrated with all things, and discovers the joy of life in addition to fame and fortune. Write poems, such poetry poetry also reflects a realm of closeness to foreign objects, things and things, such as "Haicang." The poem praises the rich and delicate and the charm of the heavenly charm. From the Du Fu's no-hai poetry to the Su Shi's preference, Haitang symbolically expresses the different encounters of life and has a special aesthetic implication. In addition, Gong Feng wrote the poems of the poems, as well as "Cui Wei Ting", "Da Gu", "Dong Yi Shi Shi", "Snow Ting Er Er San San Opposite", "Wai Hui Pavilion", "Yu Yuzhang banana leaf" Su Fan. This kind of poetry, the poet blends himself into the natural beauty, reflects a kind of indifferent state of mind, showing a life attitude and pursuit of being close to nature and returning to the landscape after being tired of the official life.

In addition, Gong Feng has some poems with other contents, such as "There is a slap in the day", expressing his grief for his parents and writing it with sincerity. "When the child is used, Fang Xiaotong's child accidentally hurts his left. "A corner" was written from the place where it was written, and then it was loved for a long time, and it was written as a pity for the child to be injured. This situation is on the paper and has a life interest; Mr. Cui Xiaojing The poems of the Southern Song Dynasty poet Gong Feng and the re-examination of the writings, according to Shi Nengzhi's "(Xian Xian) re-cultivation of the Piling Mausoleum", the 30th chapter of the "Sword Immortal" article, a collection of Gong Shi, "How to get brave woman dozens of generations, night into the hudi annihilation dogs and sheep. Clean up the real estate and the king, the number is a strong man can be ashamed to die." Unlike other poems, written quite powerful. [6] Gong Feng also has two words, "Jiangnan Preface, Touring Water Curtain Pavilion" and "Homewardness". The former writes the scenery of the water curtain pavilion, which shows the author's favorite feelings; the latter writes the scene seen on the way back to the tour, Yixing Completed.

In short, as far as the content is concerned, Gong Feng's poems are relatively thin and relatively thin. Mainly to express the contradiction between the official and the hidden, the entry into the WTO and the official; and the writing and praise of the beauty of nature. From these perspectives, in Gong Feng's poems, some common features of the poets in the Southern Song Dynasty are reflected.

4. The profound influence of Gong Feng's poetics on his poetry creation

Gong Feng is not only a practitioner of poetry creation, but also a poet with a high poetic theory. From some records at the time, Gong Feng's poetics is also quite insightful. Han Wei,

"Zhong Zhi to see Du Shi, the ancient language, the old saying is very subtle": "The bones are divided into three languages, and the heart is a series. Although the ancient is short, the wonderful place is stretched. Flying Xu Chenwai, dripping Liu Liubian. Spring The stream has an urgent bottom, and the old is more refined.", ("Runquan Collection" volume eight) This article shows that Gong Feng has a lot of research on Du Shi, and also has a unique understanding of the Jiangxi poetry school.[7] Zhu Xi's ninth book, A Gong Zhong Zhi, also said: "Wang Yu's poetry is as good as it is. Liu Shi's title is very fortunate, and he will be sent to the book on the eve of the day." Dai retro "Reading Four Poems": " An article on the family, recalling that the time to sleep in Weng." ("Shi Ping Poetry" volume six) This shows that Gong Feng's poetics for the recognition of the family, it should be poetics. It is a pity that Gong Feng's poetics are mostly the same as his poems. Only the "Song Poetry Complete Works • Dongpo Poetics Liu Mengde, Shigu Songs" has two "Gong Feng Poetry". What kind of poetry creation will have what kind of poetry creation. It should be said that Gong Feng's poetry creation is the concrete application and practice of his poetic theory.

Gong Feng's poetics has had a profound impact on his poetry creation, mainly in these aspects.

First of all, in terms of subject matter selection. The subject of Gong Feng's poetry is relatively narrow. There is no description of ethnic contradictions and social contradictions at that time. There is no such exuberant and passionate burst of pride. Instead, the focus of attention is on everything around me. Looking at real life, I am willing to describe the things around me and the prospects of my eyes, in order to get the joy of life and realize the detachment of my heart. Such as "Cui Wei Pavilion":

The year of the journey came to the place of Xi, and there was a deep period in the rock.

Goose Creek Taoist priests can belong to each other, please drop the poems with empty mountains and trees.

Although this poem is short, it writes a deep yearning for Yanquan Spring Forest.

Secondly, Gong Feng's language style is the same as that of the Southern Song Dynasty Jianghu poets.[5] It has the characteristics of plain nature, popular and fresh. The poetry style of the Jiangxi poetry school in the Northern Song Dynasty has declined in the middle and late period of the Southern Song Dynasty. People have begun to dissatisfy the poetic style of paying attention to words and rigorous rules. Therefore, a style of poetry that advocates nature, pays attention to white painting, and is plain and plain is beginning to take shape. Gong Feng's poetic style is the embodiment of this turning point. Whether it is the present or the ancient body, Gong Feng's poems deliberately avoid carving, and strive to be plain and plain. Such as "Da Gu":

The big orphan is guaranteed, and the big rock is suddenly.

The wind and the waves are not willing to stop, and I am tired of listening to Xiao Xiao's rain.

This spring, the snow is deep and deep, and the rotten silver is still shining on the mountain.

The foxes are unresolved, and the ants are swearing.

The evening tide is like a stone, and it is known that it is a long fish ridge.

Under the armpit and under the iron raccoon slave, it is even more fighting with the wind.

The poetry is just like blurting out, flowing and natural, a feeling of fresh and natural. In fact, this plain and natural language is a reflection of the author's attitude towards life and lifestyle.[6]The poet has entered the world with multiple obstacles, and the birth of the thoughts has sprouted, and he has abandoned the distracting thoughts of chasing fame and fortune and attributed it to bleak peace, and turned it into a poetic poem. Such as "Dragons and Things":

More than one inch mark is accumulated in the green, and the mountain spirit guards thousands of springs.

The long vine crosses the rock side wood, and he will come back to hang the towel.

Once again, Gong Feng's poems are flexible and changeable in their expression techniques. Or the narrative is lyrical, or the possession of words, or borrowing from the scene, or straightforward, has reached a fairly high level.

5. Conclusion

All in all, when the poetry of Jiangxi declined, Gong Feng's poems appeared in the style of daily

life and natural plainness, giving people a refreshing feeling and being praised by the people. Ye Shi said: "The words are half-baked, and all are clear and interesting." Lu You also gave a high evaluation. In the poem "Night Reading Gong Zhongzhi's Poems in the Poems of the Middle School", he said: "The poetry is unusual, and it is biased towards the new road. It can catch up with the infinite scenery. People. Read the public masterpieces and forget about my illness. Lanting is famous as a priest, and Yi Shao is halal." [6]. In the evaluation of Song poetry, Yang Wanli also said: "Since the Longxing, the poetry names: Lin Qianzhi, Fan Zhineng, Lu Wuguan, You Yanzhi, Xiao Dongfu; near-time and backward: Zhang Magongfu, Zhao Fanchang, Liu Hanwuzi, Huang Jing said Yan Lao, Xu like Daoyuanzi, Xiang Anshi Ping, Gong Feng Zhongzhi, Jiang Yanzhang..."

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