

A Comparative Study of ohe Stylistic Features between "the Book of Songs" and the Poems of the Arab Mic Jahiliyyah Period

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Abstract: The Book of Songs and the poetry of the Arab monks are pursuing uniformity, but the specific elements are not exactly the same, so they show different artistic interests: the Book of Songs is neatly arranged in four words, chapters and rhymes. The characteristics of the Arab monk poetry are neat in shape, and rhythm.

1. Introduction

The Arabic monk poetry mainly refers to the poems written on the Arabian Peninsula from 457 to 622 AD. It is the oldest Arabic poems ever reproduced, but it is only the earliest Arabic poetry recorded in the ancient Arabic books, not the Arabs in history. The oldest poetry of the creation, among which the most famous 10 poems are considered to be the immortal masterpieces of Arabic poetry, the source of Arabic poetry, and the status of the Book of Songs in China, although at least a thousand years later. However, the basic similar poetic view results in the pursuit of uniformity in poetry, poetry length, rhythm, etc., but the specific elements are not exactly the same, thus showing different artistic interests.

2. The tidy and beautiful performance of The Book of Songs

Generally speaking, the appearance of the Psalms of the Book of Songs is neat, especially the national style. In addition to the earlier "Zhou Yi" and the "Shang Yi" part of the chapter is not divided, the rest of the poems are divided into chapters, from two chapters to as many as sixteen chapters, most of the poems between chapters regardless of the number of sentences, the number of words, or the position of the rhymes are roughly the same.

1. The most typical characteristic of "the Book of Songs" is the four-character sentence.

From the sentence pattern, there are 305 "poems" and a total of 146 four-character poems, accounting for nearly 48% of the total: 79 of the 160 winds, 53 of the 105, and 40 of the "颂" There are 14 in it. From these data alone, it seems that the four-character poems do not occupy an absolute advantage, but as long as they are carefully analyzed, it is not difficult to find that in the non-four-word poems, except for the individual chapters, the length of the poems is more obvious, the vast majority of poems are still. The four-character sentence is the basic sentence, but the

individual verses are increased or decreased by one or two words.

From the number of sentences, there are 7284 sentences in "poetry", of which 6584 are four sentences, accounting for 90.4%, and only 700 are non-four-character verses, accounting for 9.6% of the total. Four-character verses take an absolute advantage.

This relatively neat poetic structure can clearly express the relevant meanings from the content, strengthen the author's emotional concentration and picture color; from the structure, because of its neat and orderly arrangement, it can give people a kind of eye-catching. The relative beauty of the syllabic style; in the phonology, it has a beautiful melody and a harmonious syllable. It can strengthen the poetry and the beauty of the music. From the effect of singing and reading, it is easy to catch up and read aloud. It is also easy to convey the exciting momentum and the repeated melodies of the loop.

2. From the chapters, there are many poems in three chapters. There are 305 "poems", a total of 111 chapters in three chapters, accounting for one-third of the total; mainly concentrated in the national wind. The national wind has a total of 160 poems, and there are 90 in the three chapters, which is an absolute advantage.

The formation of this three-segment-based format is closely related to the musicality of the Book of Songs itself. Zheng Zheng wrote in Tongzhi: "The book of Poetry" is in the sound." The Book of Songs "is a song with words and notes. It mainly appeals to hearing. In order to reduce the difficulty of auditory memory, it gives people a deeper impression. A tune often needs to appear more than twice in succession. The best effect is three times, and more than Three times it is easy to produce music aesthetic fatigue. Therefore, "poetry" uses a lot of chapter repetition techniques, and only makes appropriate changes in some words, mostly three-stage, on the one hand to enhance the vividness of the musical image, on the other hand, also on the temperament and rhetoric. The effect of beauty can express delicate thoughts and feelings and describe the characteristics and attributes of things.

In addition, the large-scale use of the three-segment structure is also directly related to ancient Chinese epistemology. Because it best reflects China's early dialectic thinking: the three paragraphs can best reflect changes and patchworks, and the four words can best reflect the symmetry and neatness of change. It can be seen that the creation of The Book of Songs consciously or unconsciously abides by the symmetry and balanced aesthetics, which emphasizes both unity and change. It can be said that the early epistemology of China influenced and determined the paragraph structure of the Book of Songs to a certain extent.

3. From the rhyme situation:

1) From the position of the rhyme in the sentence, except for some sentences, the virtual word does not enter the rhyme, the penultimate word into the rhyme, Wang Li refers to the rich rhyme, the rest of the rhyme is at the end of the sentence, and the vast majority At the end of the even-numbered sentence, according to our statistics, the Book of Songs is included in Chapter 1134, and the even-numbered rhymes (including the first sentence of rhyme and no rhyme) total 400 chapters, accounting for about 35%, followed by sentence rhymes. Chapter 286 accounts for about 25%. At the same time, the 286 chapters of rhymes are distributed in 128 poems. Among them, there are 34 rhymes in the whole poems, which reflect the basic neat form from the rhyme position. .

2) From the number of rhymes used in a chapter, the 586 chapter of the rhyme in the end (the rhyme does not count) accounts for more than half of the number of rhymes, and the regular recurrence of the same rhyme connects the whole poem into an organic Overall, the loop sings to achieve a harmonious and even effect. At the same time, the 586 chapter of this rhyme is distributed in 217 poems, among which 87 of the poems of the whole poem are in the end, accounting for about 40%. Looking at the rhyme, there are 103 chapters in the Book of Songs, which are distributed in

56 poems. Among them, there are 10 poems in the whole poem. Therefore, it can be said that if a certain chapter has a rhyme in the end, the chapters of the whole poem tend to have a rhyme in the end. If the rhyme is mixed, the chapters of the whole poem also tend to be rhyming, and the whole presents a uniform effect.

3. The performance of the beautiful and beautiful poetry of the Arabic Jahiliyyah period

The Arabic monk poetry presented neatness in appearance, rhythm and rhyme.

1. In appearance and structure, as the representative of the poetry of the Mongolian period, the "hanging poem" is generally composed of three parts: the first is the opening of the poem, usually seven or eight lines, writing ruins, or writing love; the two-thirds of the first poem is a desert tour. The poet describes his mount in detail, the animals and plants in the desert, and the hunting ground. Finally, the theme of poetry, although only three or four lines, often ends the whole poem with a maxim or philosophical sentence.

The appearance of the poem also has neat features: a certain number of long and short syllables form a sound step, two or three sound steps form a half-line poem, and two sentences and half-length poems in the middle form a poem line (Poetry Union) تيب . Each step of each verse can be repeated, and each sentence can be completely repeated up and down, so the length of each line is generally consistent and neat.

2. Rhythm:

There are fifteen rhythm forms in the poems of the Arab monastic period. Each rhythm has a fixed rhythm requirement. The beat is the so-called step. There are three main types of verses in the verse: two beats, three beats and four beats. Generally, a poem is only in the form of a verse rhythm, or two beats, or three beats, or four beats. This requirement is absolutely strict.

The Arabic monk poetry was dominated by three beats, followed by two beats.

3. Rhymes

The rhythm of the Arab monk period is very neat, except for the rhyme at the end of the first sentence, rhyming at the end of the even sentence, and the rhyme in the end, which is very similar to the rhyme of the first sentence of Chinese poetry.

Except the rhythm is neat, the poetry of the Arab monk period is not only the same rhyme word at the end of each poetry association, but also the rhythm is basically the same. The same rhythm and the same rhyme words, resulted in a harmonious musical expression.

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