<u><<中国诗学的精神>></u>

图书基本信息

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前言

Foreword Poetry plays an important role in Chinese culture during itsentire history. The Book of Poetry (Shi jing), for example, isranked the first among the Six Classics of Confucianism. Forso long a time in antiquity it was employed as a textbook forprimary schooling and art education as well. Even many centurieslater it still served as a fountainhead of inspiration for poets, such as those in Tang and Song Dynasties. Now, a large amount of its content is not as popular as it used to be due to the bumperharvest of flourishing Tang poems and the Song ci lyrics. Yet, thetradition of poetry reading and recitation continues all the waythrough. Up till today, most of the Chinese children commencetheir early learning with the Tang poems because they are short, musical, vivid and picturesque, and above all, much easier tomemorize and apprehend. Hence, you can ask almost every kidyou encounter in China to recite a couple of poetry are the rich sourcesconcerning the techne of poetic composition and appreciation. These sources are called shihua qua discourse on poetry or cihua.

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内容概要

This book looks into some highlights of Chinese poetics from a historical and transcultural perspective. It carries out an in-depth discussion of such thematic topics as Confucius 'expectation of poetry in education, Mozi and Xunzi on musical functions, Liu Xie 's critical illumination of poetic styles, Zhu Xi 's moralistic view of poetry, the poetic wisdom in the zen enlightenment, Wang Guowei 's aesthetic criticism of the poetic state par excellence, and Lu Xun 's sublime poetics of rnmratic type. All this is conducted through textual and contextual analysis in order to facilitate a new rediscovery and creative synthesis.

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<<中国诗学的精神>>

书籍目录

ForewordChapter 1 A Manifold Expectation of Poetry 1.Poetry as a Social Discourse 2.Poetry as an Aesthetic Discourse 2.1 Poetic Xing 2.2 Poetic Guan 2.3 Poetic Qun 2.4 Poetic Yuan 3.Poetry as a Moral DiscourseChapter 2 Confucius and Plato on Music 1.Psychical Effect of Music 2.Aesthetic Value of Music 3.Moral Function of Music 4.Political Expectation of Music 5.Pedagogical Worth of Music 6.A Comparative RemarkChapter 3 A Debate on the Functions of Music 1.Against Music : Mozio 's Negative Utilitarianism 2.For Music : Xunzi 's Positive Utilitarianism 3.A Reconsideration of the Opposing ViewsChapter 4 A Critical Illumination of Poetic Styles 1. The Literary Development : Form and Style 1.1 The Institutional Factor 1.2

The Fashion Impact 1.3 The Political Element 1.4 Group Dynamics 1.5 Historico-cultural Context 1.6 Artistic Individuality 2. Artistic Creation : Proper Inclusiveness and Holistic Vision 3. Stylistic Paradigms : Naturalness, Gracefulness and Elegance 3.1 Naturalness as Beauty 3.2 Gracefulness and EleganceChapter 5 A Moralistic View of Poetry 1. Conformity to the Moral Principle a priori 2. A Bi-polarized Treatment of the Guofeng 3.Second Reflection on "Having No Depraved Thoughts "Chapter 6 Poetic Wisdom in Zen Enlightenment 1. Revelation from Natural Scenes 2. Natural Spontaneity as a Psychical Path 3.A Poetic Way of Zen Enlightenment 3.1 Gradual Enlightenment 3.2 Sudden Enlightenment 4. The Realm of Sumyata as BeautyChapter 7 Aesthetic Criticism of 1. Beyond East and West : An Transcultural Transformatio 2. Aesthetic Education as a Critical Necessity (Meiyu Shuo)Chapter 8 A Sunlimr Poetics of Maratic TypeAfterwordAppendix

<<中国诗学的精神>>

章节摘录

a composite art that encompasses a full range of positive functions. Music is effective not merely morally for personal cultivation and socially for harmonizing human relations, but also politically inenhancing communal morale and cohesion for national defense. Whatfor Mozi seems to be useless and wasteful, for Xunzi turns out to beuseful and necessary. This paper looks into the polar opposition of their conceptions of music through a comparative intellectual anatomy. Among ancient Chinese thinkers, Mozi stood out as the firstopponent of Confucius. Mozi developed a different way of oughtregarding the human condition and the status quo of his contemporarysociety. He attacked Confucianism as a whole and asserted thatConfucian principles would ruin China in four ways: First, Confuciandenial of the existence of God and the spirits would displease thesebeings and make them ready to punish Chinese society. Secondly, Confucian insistence on laborate funerals and a three-year period of mourning on the death of a parent would waste the wealth and energy of the people. Thirdly, Confucian emphasis on the practice of musicwould also waste the wealth and energy of the people. Fourthly, Confucian belief in predetermined fate would lead people to lazinessand passive resignation. To correct these Confucian errors, Mozi told his disciple WeiYue that he proposed five principles to govern the state. He would recommend to the lord of a state in chaos the principle of honoring theworthy and identifying with the superior. He would advise the lord of a state in plight to recognize the principle of frugality and moderation in funerals. He would propose to the lord of a state obsessed withmusical entertainments the principle of negating music and rejectingfatalism. He would persuade the lord of a state in cultural wildness toaccept the principle of respecting the will of Heaven and the spirits. He would convince the lord of a state with aggressive ambitionsto adopt the principle of exercising universal love and denouncingoffensive warfare.



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