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## AN ANALYSIS OF THE AESTHETIC SENSE OF RED IMAGERY ART IN CHINESE POET HE JINGZHI'S POETRY

**Abstract.** He Jing zhi was a representative poet of China in the age of peace, expressed his feelings as well as the struggle and enthusiasm of the people, while expressing his political feelings and the fate of the Times. His poetic creation shows great political subject matter and the important political theme. His political lyrics have a strong artistic appeal, through the abstract political feelings and their own feelings into a concrete vivid image of the image of expression, the abstraction as the concrete, the "virtual" as "real", to give people emotional resonance, but also in the form of creating aesthetic and poetic realm. The traces of traditional Chinese poetry on nature, which has a long tradition in China, not only in poetry, but also in painting, which in the ancient Chinese cultural world is often merged with poetry, can be found also in her works.

According to the observations of the author, all levels of the genre organization of sonnet wreath are subject to transformation, but overcoming the formal canon is especially important. Changing the number of sonnets in the «red» enhances the sonnet status as one of the most popular genre of the current literary era.

**Key words:** Chinese poetry; peacetime; color image; political sentiment. vivid image

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### Қытай ақын Хэй Джинжидің поэзиясында қызыл түстің эстетикалық мағынасын талдау

**Аңдатпа.** Хэй Джинжи бейбітшілік кезеңінде Қытайдың беделді ақыны болды, өзінің саяси сезімдерін және «Таймс» тағдырын білдіре отырып, өз сезімдерін, сондай-ақ халықтың күрес пен ынтасын жігерліндірді. Оның поэтикалық туындысы үлкен саяси тақырыпты және маңызды саяси тақырыпты көрсетеді. Өмірлік негіздерді арқау ету машығы, шығармашылық бағытындағы модернистік айқын нышандар, жазудағы тіл қолданыс ерекшелігі, көркемдеу амалдарындағы оңтайлы, дағдылы тәсілдер нақтылы саралауларға тартылып отырып, өзіндік ойпайымдаулар жасалды. Оның саяси сөздері (қызыл түс) абстрактілі саяси сезімдер мен өз сезімдерін айқын көріністі бейнелейді, абстракцияны бетон ретінде, «виртуалды», «нақты» адамға эмоционалды етіп беру үшін күшті көркемдік көңіл-күйге ие. Резонанс, сонымен бірге эстетикалық және поэтикалық әлем құру түрінде көрсетеді. Әлемдік әдебиеттегі жаңа көзқарастар, тез ойлау, ой, ең жақсы идеялар мысалдары, жазуға байсалды көзқарас, жинақталған және аналитикалық модельдер туындыларын тудыратын жазушының таңқаларлық сезімдік түйсігі, жұмбақ образдарды түсінуге талпыныс жасалды. Жазушының шығармашылық туындысы алғаш рет қарастылып отыр.

Қытайда ежелден қалыптасқан дәстүрлі қытай поэзиясының іздері тек поэзияда ғана емес, сонымен қатар ежелгі қытай мәдени әлемінде жиі поэзиямен біріктіріліп тұратын сурет өнерінде де кездеседі. Автордың байқауларына сәйкес, сонет шоқтарын жанрлық ұйымдастырудың барлық деңгейлері қайта құруға жатады, бірақ ресми каноннан шығу өте маңызды. «Қызыл» санындағы сонеттердің өзгеруі қазіргі әдеби дәуірдің ең танымал жанрларының бірі ретінде сонет мәртебесін арттырады.

**Түйін сөздер:** қытай, поэзия, бейбітшілік, түсті бейнесі, саяси сезім, жарқын бейне.

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**Анализ эстетического смысла искусства красного изображения  
в поэзии китайского поэта Хэ Цзинчжи**

**Аннотация.** Хэ Цзинчжи, представитель древней китайской поэзии, был выразителем чувств, чаяний и энтузиазма людей, которые защищаются от насилия. Важные политические темы, волнующие поэта, он оформляет с помощью художественного слова, воздействуя таким образом на народ и вызывая в нем эмоциональный резонанс. Следы традиционной китайской поэзии о природе, которая имеет давние традиции в Китае не только в поэзии, но и в живописи, которая в древнем китайском культурном мире часто сливается с поэзией, можно найти и в ее произведениях. Поразительная чувственная интуиция писателя помогает созданию произведений на уровне новых взглядов в мировой литературе, это и сознание, мысль, лучшие примеры идей, серьезное отношение к письму, кумулятивные и аналитические модели. Автором была предпринята попытка понять таинственные образы, в этом ему помогли самооценка, теоретическое знание лингвистических особенностей письма, традиционные подходы к творчеству, художественный аспект письма, общепринятые подходы.

По наблюдениям автора, все уровни жанровой организации сонетного венка подвержены трансформации, но преодоление формального канона особенно важно. Изменение количества сонетов в «красном» повышает статус сонета как одного из самых популярных жанров современной литературной эпохи.

**Ключевые слова:** китайская поэзия, мирное время, изображение, политические настроения, яркое изображение.

## Introduction

He Jingzhi was born in 1924, an age of war and artillery fire. He grew up in a poor home, greeted him by a crippled Jingzhi, a tattered cotton wool. His first cry evoked his mother's sigh: "Oh, my God! How can I feed oh-this poor little thing?" What he heard in his young ears was his father's stern scolding: "Look at you! That's what it looks like! Life is doomed: a lifetime will not have any promising!" (Li Yuan, 2012: 36-41)

Due to the family and the background of the times, coupled with the treatment of parents, so that the young He Jingzhi from a young age to live a life of dislocation."

With the help of friends and relatives, He Jingzhi entered a private primary school. During this period, two teachers gave He Jingzhi the help of learning and spiritual leadership. The two faculty members of Liang and Cui Baozhuan were enthusiastic about nurturing the students and reading them a lot of books. It was at this time that He Jingzhi read Lu Xun. (Lu Xun was born in 1881.9.25–1936.10.19, formerly known as Zhou Yishou, Shaoxing, Zhejiang. he was a great proletarian writer, thinker, revolutionary, and the master of the Chinese cultural revolution). Lu Xun undoubtedly had an important influence on He Jingzhi, and became an important reference for his literary creation and poetic creation.

At the same time, at that stage, the He Jingzhi

organization established the Latin New Writing society, which he served as president. Beijing Latina New Writing society has also given them encouragement and support, and the Southern farmers live in hardship situation, the Red Army Long March, Xi'an incident and other news to them. Through the understanding of these events and the study of literary and artistic works, He Jingzhi has sprouted emotion and enthusiasm for revolution and progress from an early age. The outbreak of the anti-Japanese War in 1937, under the influence and destruction of the war, school education has become extremely extravagant; He Jingzhi was forced to drop out. In the anti-Japanese war era, He Jingzhi experienced a number of beacon and artillery fire, but also saw many for the country's rise and fall, in order to defend the motherland and struggle for the Blood warrior. Through the narration of those who have experienced the anti-Japanese War and the He Jingzhi of their own experiences became more and more indignant about the war and Japan's invasion of China, and aspired to create for the country and the people.

In the 1938, He Jingzhi with schoolteachers and students came to the school in Zitong, Sichuan province. On the way to exile, the books and publications carried by the students became the spiritual food of the He Jingzhi so that He Jingzhi received the influence of progressive thought along the road and became an important part of his spiritual

world. During this period, He Jingzhi read “popular philosophy”, “Xinhua daily” and other progressive books. Through the nourishment of these books, He Jingzhi has a more detailed understanding of the situation of the Red Army’s Long March, Lu Xun Art Institute and so on. These ideas in He Jingzhi’s mind left a deep impression, so that He Jingzhi’s revolutionary consciousness further enhanced. It was at that time that He Jingzhi came up with the idea of pitching to Yan ‘ an. At the same time, He Jingzhi also expressed his views and feelings in the upsurge of rescue, expressing his contempt for the weak and incompetent of the Kuomintang and his yearning for the revolutionary cause. During this period, “Windy” published his poem “The Children of the North”, “The Great Gazette” published his lyric poem “Night, Is Deep”, “Xinmin Evening News” Supplement also published many of his poems.

He became more and more indignant about the war and Japan’s invasion of China, and aspired to create for the country and the people. 1945 He Jingzhi and Ding Yi co-authored the creation of China’s first national new opera “White Hairy Girl”, this play tells the story of happy son of the rebellious spirit of the heroine after being defiled by the Huang Shiren of revenge, happy son because of persecution eventually became an. Its theme is “The old society turned people into ghosts, and the new society turned ghosts into people.”

In July 1949, He Jingzhi was elected director of the national completion and Director of Association, before entering the central comedy Academy. However, during this period, due to disease, work environment and other reasons, He Jingzhi’s creation is relatively few. 1956, the creation of “Democratic nation-building March”, “March to Victory”, “Pinghan Road Small singing”, “towards Tiananmen Square” and other lyrics. In 1956, He Jingzhi returned to Yan ‘ an, which he came to Yan ‘ an again 10 years later. When the poet came to Yan ‘ an again, this holy place, which once nurtured his spirit, made him very excited. It’s like going back to your mother’s arms. After coming to Yan ‘ an, he created a passionate and emotional poem such as “Back to Yan ‘ an”:

Dust, MO, put my eyes in the block...

Hand grip loess I do not put, tightly affixed to the heart.

..... A few back dreams in Yan ‘ an,

Put your hands around the Baotashan... (He Jingzhi, 2006: 88)

This is a simple and affectionate poem; this poem makes the poet return to the poetic circle

once again, the influence to the later generations is profound. “Back to Yan ‘ an” is a comprehensive display of Zhi poetic style, representative: Fresh artistic conception, folk song flavor, like a crisp mountain spring, natural smooth. The poem exudes a true impression and real emotion of the party, of the revolutionary base area, of the new World of life (Gu Yu, 2013:6-2).

In the 1956, He Jingzhi wrote a lyric poem, “Sing Aloud,” expressing the eight true feelings and praises of the party, and it can be said that “singing” is an ode to the Republic, expressing its support and praise for the Republic. At the same time, the poem also conveys his thinking about life and destiny. Because from the salvation to the revolution, to the realization of the ideal, the poet felt the achievements and achievements of the revolution, felt the value and significance of the Communist Party’s struggle.

In a word, for He Jingzhi, poetry is his life, has become an inseparable part of his life and life, he expressed emotion, express feelings, his own destiny and the fate of the country, the combination of their own feelings and national feelings, their own political feelings and ideals and beliefs and the country’s changes and development of the combination. It can be said that poetry is the life of Zhi has been integrated into his spirit and body, has become the development of life and the inexhaustible driving force of growth. In the 50 ‘s, He Jingzhi, as a witness to the cause of a revolutionary and the party, expressed political emotion and expression of his love for the Motherland, praise for the peaceful years and loyalty and support for the cause of the party. So He Jingzhi is how to express the political emotion, how to carry out the creation of poetry? This requires a macroscopic overview of He Jingzhi’s works themselves, understanding the characteristics and connotations, to grasp He Jingzhi as the poet’s “soul” (He Jingzhi, 2006: 166)

### Experiment

The era of He Jingzhi is a time of singing and cheering, the passion of the red revolution is very high, and people have a great degree of political passion and revolutionary enthusiasm. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, China, once oppressed by other countries, has finally gained independence, breaking the oppression of three mountains and becoming an independent nation-state. The Chinese people have finally stood up, redeemed the dignity of the nation and raised their spine; China has thus embarked on a new journey. The people turned over to be masters,

realized the happiness brought about by the times, and had a heartfelt love and love for the Communist Party of China, from the bottom of my heart to the Communist Party of China has a feeling of gratitude. In this atmosphere of the times, He Jingzhi sing loudly. Facing the development of the country and the spiritual style of the people, facing the social changes and the progress of the Times after the revolution, He Jingzhi heartily expressed his own feelings and inspired the people's ambition. He consciously fused himself with the development of the Times, with a strong political consciousness and red feelings, on the changes of the times and social changes, people's spiritual life and economic development and other themes to trace and dyed. Through these poems and contents, He Jingzhi actively carries out praise for the Chinese nation, young New China and socialism, and reveals his true feelings and simple understanding through the images of open themselves and vivid images. Red in Chinese tradition and contemporary is a positive and strong meaning of color, in the war era represents the enthusiasm of the revolution, in the era of peace represents the support of politics and fiery passion, expressing the infinite love and expectation of the country. Below we select some poems about red to analyze the red image and its connotation in He Jingzhi poetry. In "Guilin Landscape song", the poet wrote:

Room beads wait to knock on the sound...  
Chicken Coop Mountain a singing screen open,  
See through the Mountain mirror--  
The smile of the motherland is so beautiful!  
Guilin landscape into the mind,  
This scene of the Warrior's heart-  
It is poetry, its love?  
It's all in the spring water of the Lijiang River!  
..... Under the red flag:  
Teenage heroes live everywhere--  
Endless: Thousands of states "Duxiufeng"!  
-Full of love, love chest, like the Lijiang River  
spring water thick!  
Oh! Sweat rain Splash color pen Painting: Guilin Landscape-full of the world! (He Jingzhi, 2006: 88)

The poem was made by the poet during a parade in Guilin, the first draft of 1959, and the final version in 1961. In poetry, poets have repeatedly used the image of red flag, which is very obvious in the artistic conception and picture of the whole poem. Red is the color of China's flag, red flag represents the Chinese people, representing the Chinese people's passion and faith. While describing the landscape of Guilin, poets use a series of images to depict the

beauty of Guilin's landscape. The poet compares a mountain with a mountain biking to a fairy in a cloud. Obviously, here the author borrowed the slim and misty realm of the heavens to set off the beauty of the mountain. In the writing of the Lijiang River water, with "tenderness like waves" to describe the gentle and clean water, which and the mountain's "immortal posture" complement each other. Then, the author combines the mountains and water of Guilin into one, creating a beautiful view of the water around the mountains.

While describing the landscape, the poet incorporates the image of "red flag", combining landscape and national emotion with social development, which is not only the song of landscape beauty, but also the song of the Motherland. From the beautiful mountains and rivers think of the people of the whole country to build a better future for the motherland, "Sweat rain Splash pen painting" painted not only Guilin landscape, but also the Motherland's beautiful future.(He Jingzhi, 1964: 15) He Jingzhi's other poem, "Back to Yan ' an" and "Guilin Landscape song", can be described as "double bi." "Back to Yan ' an" praise is the revolutionary shrine; "Guilin landscape" praise is the southern landscape. "Back to Yan ' an" in the He Jingzhi also repeatedly used the "Red Flag" "red" and other this red image expressed the revolutionary Holy Land of praise, pride and love. In this poem, the poet writes:

Thousands of voices call you-Mother Yan ' an is here!  
Dufuchuan singing to Willow shop smile, red flag fluttering handle trick.  
White sheep belly towel red belt, relatives welcomed Yanhe.  
Full of words said not to come out, a head into the arms of their loved ones.  
Dongshan's Millet The valley of Xishan,  
The book on the shoulders of the red flag player.  
Hands and children taught me, mother sent us across the Yellow River.  
The Shepherd of the year now grew into a man.  
Baisheng Raw window paper red window flowers, dolls scramble to pull hands.  
A mouthful of rice wine tens of millions of words, the Yangtze River River up the waves.  
Yang Jialing Red flag Ah floating high, revolution thousands of waves!  
The footprints left under the Tashan, Chairman Mao boarded the Tiananmen Square!  
The Red Guard, the Youth Regiment, the scarf, walking our heroes for a few generations...  
The Socialist road stride away, the glorious yanked still to be in front! (He Jingzhi, 2006: 93)

Poetry has also repeatedly used the “Red Flag”, “Red Scarf”, “Red belt” and other images with red color, where red is not only a description of the physical image, but also the red represents the fiery, passion, revolution and other meanings of the elucidation. (Xu Ying, 2005:45)

The poet portrays and describes in depth the people, objects and landscapes of the revolutionary Holy Land of Yan’ An, shows the great changes in the country under the leadership of the Communist Party, expresses the great enthusiasm and self-confidence of socialism, and expresses the poet’s great confidence and pride in the future development. Among them permeates the political emotion of Zhi’s vision of the future of the country, is a rare political lyric poem. Through these two representative political lyrics, through the He Jingzhi of the theme and emotion conveyed in the combination of scenery and things and feelings, we can know that He Jingzhi follows the development and vicissitude of the times, and the eyes devoutly. The development of the masses and the country, and closely combine with the people’s feelings and the development of national politics, give a faithful compliment to the party and the people. It should be logical for poets to sing praises of the great events that took place in the years of peace that have significant political and historical significance.

However, the poet not only praises and praises the historical events, but also expresses the personal perception and understanding through the display and description of the red things, coupled with the emotional emotion, and through the tracing and portrayal of the historical events. He Jingzhi reveals the reasons why the Chinese revolution moved from victory to new victory and from peace to prosperity. It shows the spiritual state and cultural style of the people, thus realizing the value and philosophy of poetry, and has the dual meaning of lyric and reasoning.

In a poem of Dong Feng wanli, the poet writes:

Look, 5,000 years of  
Hair Tens of thousands of miles of  
Wrinkles, a night of easterly wind/full blow,  
Who has such a huge amount of energy?

It is the thousands of people under the leadership of the party.

Party, to make us so  
Become a giant!  
Party, leading US  
To create miracles like this!

It not only depicts the situation of the social era at that time, but also expounds the important factor

of the change of the Times, the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and fully shows the red passion and political complex.

In the poem “Singing Aloud”, the poet will also combine the praise of history with the elucidation of reason, celebrate and express the great achievements of socialist construction, and expound the foundation of the Young new China standing up today:

“You listen, you listen! – The cry of the port and strike,

It’s ringing in our blast furnace,

Look, you see!

– The blood of the Nanchang uprising is in our

In steelmaking furnaces

It’s rolling fluttering! Ah, in an agricultural cooperative.

On the wheat field,

is fluttering.

The autumn Harvest riot.

Immortal Red Flag!

In the infrastructure of

On the site,

Is shining.

Yan ‘ an cave..

Here, the “blood”, “steelmaking Furnace”, “Red Flag”, “light” and other red images, the party’s glorious battle and the achievements of socialist construction, carried out a confident connection and combination. This makes people see the fine tradition and red spirit of the Communist Party of China, in which the spirit of hard struggle and the courage to fight have an important motivating and encouraging role for the broad masses of the people. In fact, if it is only such a remarkable connection, then we have not yet been able to penetrate deep into the depths of The Jingzhi historical passion, and have not yet been able to understand the meaning of the He Jingzhi that his passion ignites. In writing this poem, He Jingzhi shows the relationship between history and reality and causality, and fundamentally expresses the connection and significance of it. The fruits and achievements of today’s socialist construction are inseparable from the hard work of the Communist Party of China in the past, and today’s fruits is fully absorbed by the nourishment of the past to grow into a towering tree, full of the historical efforts of the new-democratic revolution. At the same time, it also sublimates the meaning of history and reveals the truth that the people believe in: “Without the Communist Party, there can be no new China”. In a way, this is the poetic argument of revolution and political correctness, which expresses the poet’s philosophy and reflection.

## Results and discussions

In a word, for He Jingzhi poetry is his life, has become an inseparable part of his life and life, he expressed emotion, express feelings, his own destiny and the fate of the country, the combination of their own feelings and national feelings, their own political feelings and ideals and beliefs and the country's changes and development of the combination. It can be said that poetry is the life of He Jingzhi, has been integrated into his spirit and body, he has become the development of life and the inexhaustible driving force of growth. In the 50's, He Jingzhi, as a witness to the cause of a revolutionary and the party, expressed political emotion and expression of his love for the Motherland, praise for the peaceful years and loyalty and support for the cause of the party. So He Jingzhi how to express the political emotion, how to carry out the creation of poetry? This requires a macroscopic overview of The Jingzhi's works themselves, understanding the characteristics and connotations, to grasp He Jingzhi as the poet's "soul."

Through the analysis of the red image of He Jingzhi, we can know that the red of The Jingzhi's gorgeous and full of political passion. Red symbolizes the strong temperament spirit and courage of the revolution and represents the strength and prosperity of the country. He Jingzhi, with its unique perspective, combines the history and reality of the individual emotion with the change of the Times, and makes a poetic demonstration of the

correctness of the national politics and revolution by the retrospective evaluation of the history and the re-elucidation of the significance. Red is the color of China's red flag, is a favorite color of the Chinese people, is not only a symbol of celebration, but also a symbol of revolution, which contains the meaning of politics. He Jingzhi's use of red is not only red itself, but also the red spirit, a revolutionary spirit and national feelings. He is full of feelings for the country and the people, with his own life in singing and extolling, through the changes of the times and people's lives to describe and elucidate, gave red with the red spirit and the inner "soul", fully demonstrated the characteristics of combat poets.

## Conclusion

In a word, He Jingzhi was a political lyricist in the age of peace, has constantly inspired the people of that era with its unique style and form, shuttling and transforming in the history, modernity and future time and space, expressing them in the view of the results and causes, in the combination of the individual and the collective to express, In the combination of emotion and philosophy, reason and emotion play to the extreme. As a political lyricist, He Jingzhi's red, poetry is red, images are mostly red, truly shows the inner soul of the Chinese people, showing the good spirit of the Communist Party of China and Socialism and the inner courage of hard work, as well as the intrinsic nature of the development of the Times reference literature.

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