Classical Chinese Poems CFS of NCCCR, 3/25-5/6/2011

Lesson 1 Introduction to Chinese Poetry

Dr. Huo-Jin (Alex) Huang (黄火金) ahuang@unca.edu



Department of Atmospheric Sciences The University of North Carolina at Asheville

Schedule

Week 1, 3/26: Introduction to classical Chinese poetry Week 2, 4/1: Poems of Li Bai Week 3, 4/8: Poems of Wang Wei Week 4, 4/22: Poems of Li ShanYin and Meng Haoran Week 5, 4/29: Poems of Du Mu and Wang ZhiHuan Week 6, 5/6: Poems of Bai Ju Yi , review and discussion







Tone	Name	Description of Tone	Example	Meaning
1st Tone	(yī shēng)	The straight line over the word indicates that the word should be said with a flat and unchanging high tone.	mā	mother
2nd Tone	(ér shēng)	The mark going up above the word indicates the word should be said in a rising tone.	má	to bother or annoy
3rd Tone	(sān shēng)	The down and then up mark above the word indicates that the word should be said with a falling and then rising tone.	mă	horse
4th Tone	(sì shēng)	The down mark above the word indicates that the word should be said with a falling tone.	mà	to scold
5th Tone (Neutral)	(qīng shēng)	When a word has no tone or mark above the word it is said to be neutral and is pronounced in an abbreviated manner with no emphasis.	ma	question grammar particle

漢字 (hàn zì): sound, <u>character</u>, meaning

It is believed that the inventor of Chinese writing was a minister named Tsang Chieh (cāng jié, 倉頡), who recorded the history in the court of Emperor (huáng dì, 黄帝), the first king of China (~ 2650 BC).

Chinese writing's present form was established in the Qin period (221 to 210 BC) by the first emperor of China (qín shǐ huáng, 秦始皇).



http://logos.uoregon.edu/explore/orthography/chinese.html

漢字 (hàn zì): sound, character, meaning

There are six principles that are used to define and explicate the Chinese characters:

- 1. Pictographs: A pictograph is a depiction of a material object.
- 2. Indicatives: Characters of abstract characters with indicating signs.
- 3. Ideographs: Ideographs are compounds of two or more existing characters.
- <u>4. Phonetic-semantic compounds:</u> Characters consist of a semantic radical and a phonetic radical.
- 5. Mutual explanatories (Transmissives): Characters share the same semantic radicals and are mutually explainable.
- 6. Phonetic loans (Borrowed Words): A character which is used in a new meaning on account of its pronunciation.

http://www.faculty.virginia.edu/cll/chinese/introduction.htm http://logos.uoregon.edu/explore/orthography/chinese.ht









Poems in Tang Dynasty (618-907) 唐朝 (Táng Cháo) The Tang Dynasty was the heyday of classical Chinese poetry: More than 2,300 poets and 48,900 poems in Complete Poetry of Tang; Great poets: Li Bai, Du Fu, Bai Juyi, and others; Poems of social and political situations and conflicts, friendship, sadness and happiness, beauty of the land, both of romanticism and realism; Creative, colorful, elegant, diversified; Basic forms of Tang poetry are five-character ancient verse, seven-character ancient verse, five-character four-lined poems, seven-character four-lined poems, five-character eight-lined poems, and seven-character eight-lined poems.

jìng	yè	sī		lǐ bái	
靜	夜	思		李白	
silent	night	thought (701-76		2)	
chuáng 床 bed yí 疑 suspect jǚ 舉 raise dī 低 lower	qián 前 before shì 是 be tóu 頭 head tóu 朝 head	míng 明 bright dì 地 ground wàng 望 look sī sī 思 think	yuè 月 moon shàng 上 on míng 明 bright gù 故 old	guāng 光 light shuāng 霜 frost yuè 月 moon xiāng 鄉 home	低学 祝床 静 頭 頭 生 秀 思 空 光 の i 史 怒 自 宏 史 http://www.iq365.com/shop/ cle.php?id=1611

http://history.cultural-china.com/en/61History2885.html