

# International Conference on Modern Educational Technology and Innovation and Entrepreneurship (ICMETIE 2020)

# An Analysis of the Literary Creation of the Father's Image in Chinese Literature

# Liu Xiahui

Rizhao Polytechnic 276826

Keywords: Chinese literature, father's image, literary shaping, patriarchy

**Abstract**: Based on the literary shaping of the father's image in Chinese literature, this article analyzes three points: the shaping of the father's image in Chinese classical literature-autocracy, patriarchy, and the shaping of the father's image in modern cultural works-criticism, sense of time, modern China Father image formation in literature-diversity and richness.

#### 1. Introduction:

In Chinese literature, the father is not just a concept in biology, but an important role that contains very rich literary connotations. In the history of Chinese literature, the role of the father has a very important meaning, representing different meanings and Emotions, showing the changes in the role of fathers in different eras. This article analyzes the literary shaping of the image of fathers in Chinese literature.

# 2. Fashioning the Father's Image in Chinese Classical Literature-Autocracy, Patriarchy

China is a very traditional country, influenced by traditional ideas. In classical literature, the image of the father is mainly based on feudal traditions. By reading the classical literature, we can find that the image of the father represents the Chinese feudal society. Dream of the Red Mansion is a more classic literary work.

"Dream of Red Mansions" is one of the four famous books in China, and its literary value is very high, showing the characteristics and connotation of the role of the father in the feudal era of China. In this story, the author Cao Xueqin's writing style is very special, for the shaping of characters, The handling of the storyline is in place and deserves our in-depth analysis. The father's image in this literary work is a court official who is greatly influenced by Confucian traditional thinking. Take Jia Baoyu's father Jia Zheng as an example, he has very The typical representative meaning, Jia Zheng and Jia Baoyu, are like the ancient normal father-son relationship. Under the tradition of loving fathers and mothers, the two cannot communicate on an equal basis. One side hates iron and the other is scared. The other side scares the soul away. But even when Jiafu fell, Jia Baoyu didn't seem to reconcile with Jia Zheng, but instead knelt down on the ground wearing a big red jacket, and then went away from home, no longer nostalgic. Through reading the Dream of the Red Mansion, we can find that Jia Zheng is a comparison An upright person [1]. In the work, there is such a sentence that describes Jia Zheng's character, "being self-assured, hard and self-sufficient. Jia Zheng wants to himselfI want to be extremely high, but because of the serious style of acting, although it is not good to hear, it is a gentleman who must do it. For Jia Baoyu, Jia Zheng is a very severe father, hoping that Jia Baoyu will become like himself The same people. However, under the influence of traditional concepts, Jia Zheng could not effectively educate Jia Baoyu. Because Shi Taijun was very fond of Baoyu, in order to filial piety and not hurt his mother's heart, Jia Baoyu's education appeared to be somewhat lacking, Even some bad behavior will occur, and he will deliberately not give Jia Baoyu a good look, hoping that Baoyu can correct his problem. In "Dream of Red Mansions", the description between Jia Zheng and Jia Baoyu's son can be seen that this is A father role with a typical representative, not only the representative of the traditional Chinese feudal father.

In traditional literary works, it can be found that the symbol represented by the father's role is autocracy. By shaping the father's role in different eras, the authors have demonstrated the



characteristics of different eras, showing the patriarchal awareness of traditional culture and criticism of feudal thought. In "Family", there is such a father role as Mrs. Gao. The role of Mrs. Gao has experienced the most complete family of the fourth generation in China's feudal society. He is the representative of feudal feudal patriarchy and feudal etiquette. In the process of getting along with children, they have absolute power to use their own power to maintain the entire family's system. In the Gao family, he is the supreme ruler. In the article, there is such a sentence "I am right, which one dares to say Wrong? I said what I need to do. "In the article, he asked his grandchildren in this way that he was not allowed to participate in social activities [2]. Because of his traditional ideas, it led to three newcomers: Juexin, Ruihui, and Mei. A tragedy of love. There is a scene that can show his image. He "sneered", "sweeped his face with majestic eyes", scolded "students and soldiers in trouble", rebuked Juehui Road: "Why are you following them? ... I heard that the wind outside is very bad, and the authorities will have a big bad move for students. Acting outside like you, and seeing to kill your little life!" He said "Parent's life, matchmaker's words, parents' marriage, young children must not be interrogated", etc., which can show the contradiction of this role and care for children, but the management method still adopts traditional management methods, leading to The relationship is very tense, which can also be seen in the classical literature reflecting the image of the father, showing the educational characteristics and social background culture of an era.

## 3. Shaping of Father's Image in Modern Cultural Works——Criticism, Time Sense

The development of modern Chinese literature has changed the impact of traditional literature. After the May Fourth New Culture Movement, reforms and innovations were made to traditional literature, and the father of feudal autocratic power began to show resistance, and there were also problems with the understanding of traditional families. The shaping of the father's image changed during the period, mainly based on criticism. Modern literature is in an important period of the development of the ideological revolution. The idea of saving the country and the people affects people in various fields [3]. Some authors feel the change of the times and use political factors to describe The role of father reinforces the character's image, while some authors use a critical method to describe this imagination, expressing disagreement with feudal ideas.

In "The Golden Lock", there are many different views on Cao Qiqiao's description. Cao Qiqiao is a tragedy and a victim. The husband she married is a "bone skeleton" patient, but Cao Qiqiao is a healthy person. She suffered great physical and psychological damage. Cao Qiqiao 's tragedy is that she was a perpetrator, and the victim was not someone else, but her own children. Qiqiao was suppressed because she could n't get love, and she became crazy during the depression. Because of her madness, she did all kinds of terrible things. She ruined her children's marriage happiness in all ways, which is a rare image of a perverted personality in Chinese novels. This image is not only a critique of this character image, but also a recessive Critique of father's role [4]. Because of her own misfortune, she hurt her son and daughter-in-law in various ways, eventually leading to the death of her daughter-in-law and her daughter's marriage. In the article, through the description of Cao Qiqiao, it can be seen that she killed herself in order to retaliate against society The daughter-in-law destroys the marriage of the daughter. It is described in the article: the two hands resting on the ribs curled like a chicken's paw; after another half a month; One year, I swallowed raw opium and committed suicide; Changbai didn't dare to marry again, only walked in the brothel, and so on. Through a simple text description, I can imagine how terrible the scene was. Through Zhang Ailing's simple narration, the show The Qi Qiao has been sacrificed to the patriarchal society, showing the influence of an invisible father on the children, and criticizing the patriarchal thought under the feudal etiquette from the side.

With the development of the times, ethnic conflicts have gradually become prominent. At this time, writers' criticism of the role of fathers has also weakened. In order to meet the needs of the development of the times, many writers put the role of fathers in the background of the times and describe them to highlight the differences. Cultural background. For example, "Thunderstorm" is a relatively well-established representative work [5]. Although the father's corner in the article still has the characteristics of traditional patriarchy and autocracy, it is more about showing concern for the



home country and praying for a better future The image of the father of literary works in this era changed, compared with the works in classic literature, and the emotions between father and son and father and daughter gradually became apparent. During this period, the emphasis on family relationships increased, and the patriarchal Criticism and description gradually diminish.

# 4. Fashion of Father's Image in Modern Chinese Literature——Diversity and Richness

Contemporary literary works are different from classic literary works and modern literary works. It molds the image of the father in a variety of ways, giving people a sincere feeling, enriching the role positioning, and improving the expression method of the article [6]. In this work, the writer Mo Yan described the article from a third perspective and wrote the story of Yu Zhanao's life. By shaping the image of this father, he showed the end of the traditional feudal era and the expression of the concept of the roots of modern civilization. In this article, there is no role of father, but a story of what happened between grandson and grandpa, showing the criticism of traditional Chinese culture from the side.

In the literary work Alive, it can be found that the description of the role of father is very special. Fugui experienced richness and poverty, but he did not give up his life at that time, but lived. In the work, Fugui's tone Very bland as if explaining the story of others <sup>[7]</sup>. Through his description, it can be seen that he has been living bravely with an optimistic attitude and the role of his father. In his description, there are many ordinary things that make sense at the time. If, for example, "My heart is cut by a knife", "Feng Xia's tears flowed on her face, and she cried, her body trembled", "That night, Jia Zhen's tears kept flowing "," She was explaining the funeral, I heard sour in my heart for a while "," That was crying, I cried my waist ", etc., the sentence is relatively simple, but I can feel sad as a father, of course this It is also why he lives. The language of this article is very simple and shows us different father roles.

The description of his father in "Back" is also very kind. The author Zhu Ziqing described his father like this: "He is wearing a black cloth cap, a black cloth horse gown, a dark green cotton robe, and hobbled to the side of the railway, slowly It's not too difficult to dive in. "In this prose work, through the interaction between the father and himself, it shows a character that is not good words, but is full of love for children. The author has many detailed descriptions of the role of the father For example, he repeatedly instructed the tea house, very carefully; quite a while; he picked me a chair by the door; I made a seat in the purple coat he made for me. He told me to be careful on the road, Be alert at night, don't be cold, and ask the tea house to take good care of me, etc., and you are dismissive of your father's behavior, but the father should insist on his own ideas and hope to provide a good journey for the child through his behavior, Showing a father's concern for children [8]. This article shows the emotions between father and son through four descriptions of the back, language, movement, detailed description, and so on. Through the description of the back, the author expresses the author's concern for the father UnwillingnessMissing, reflects the diversity of the role of modern literature.

### 5. Concluding remarks

In summary, through the description of the article, we can find that the role of fathers in different periods has different meanings and represents different cultural meanings. Different writers through the literary molding of the father's image show the changes of the times and reflect a feeling for the times. The shaping of the literary image of the father should deeply reflect on the changes of the times and enrich the character's emotions and connotations, so as to promote the development of Chinese literature.

#### References

[1] Cui Guoqi. Decline and Exile of Patriarchy: On the Image of Father in Zhiyuhe's Family Motif Movies [j]. Film Literature, 2019 (06): 56-59.



- [2] Hu Danni. Irony, "Hero" and the Construction of Family Relationships——An Adaptation of "Billy Lynn's Midfield War" [j]. Film Literature, 2019 (06): 91-93.
- [3] Lu Yufei. Perspective of Father Group Images in the Broken Mirror—Analysis of Father Image in Novel "Kite Chaser" [j] .Journal of Kaifeng Institute of Education, 2019,39 (03): 39-40.
- [4] Liu Tingting. A Comparative Study of the Image of Father in Kafka and Xiao Hong—Taking Judgment and The Shout in the Wild as Examples [j]. Journal of Hubei Institute of Industry Technology, 2018, 31 (06): 61-64.
- [5] Ling Human. Talking about the influence of father's image on children in "Kill a Robin" ——From the perspective of justice is a kind of education [j]. Crazy English (Theoretical Edition), 2018 (04): 180-181.
- [6] Sun Wei, Song Jianhua. Self-reflection after the collapse of family ethics—Re-understanding the literary history significance of Lu Ling's "The Children of the Rich" [j] .Literary Studies, 2018 (11): 70-77.
- [7] Xiao Yueling. Role-building in Bollywood films from the perspective of feminism—Taking "Wrestling! Dad" and "Mysterious Superstar" as examples [j]. Audiovisual, 2018 (11): 89-90.
- [8] Zheng Zongzong. Trial father, profane father and father-finding——Analysis of literary shaping and cultural metaphor of Zhao Yunxian's father image in Wang Chunfeng [j]. Masterpiece Appreciation, 2018 (29): 51-53.