



# The Teaching of Farewell Poetry from an Integrated Perspective

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**Abstract.** Farewell poetry is a poem created by the ancients to send their friends to express their inner feelings. There are a lot of farewell poems in the Chinese textbooks of primary and secondary schools compiled by the Ministry. Chinese teachers should have the consciousness of integrating resources, and effectively integrate the farewell poetry scattered in each grade from the aspects of emotion, image and writing techniques, so as to make the teaching content more systematic and structured. Teachers with a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of farewell poems can be skilled in teaching.

**Keywords:** farewell poetry; integration; emotion; intention; writing technique.

## 1 Introduction

Farewell poem is the ancients to send off their friends to express their inner feelings. The ancients attached great importance to parting, and formed a unique traditional farewell culture. The literati and poets expressed their rich and complex feelings with poems.

Farewell poetry is unique in classical poetry, and it is also very important in the Chinese textbooks for primary and secondary schools. According to statistics, the second grade of primary school has Yang Wanli's *Walked out of Jingci Temple to say goodbye to Lin Zifang in the morning*, Li Bai's *Give Wang Lun*, Bai Juyi's *Farewell to the ancient grass*, the fourth grade has Wang Changling *Furong Tower to Xin Jian*, the fifth grade has Li Bai's *Yellow Crane Tower to Meng Haoran Guangling*, the sixth grade has Wang Wei's *Send Yuan Er to Anxi*. In middle school, there were Li Bai's *Hearing that Wang Changling moved to Long Biao and sent this*, *Farewell to Jingmen*, *Send friends*, Wang Bo's *Send Du Shaofu as Shuzhou*, Cen Shen's *Snow Song Send Wu Judge to Beijing* and so on. Compared with other poems, these poems are unique. The deep feelings contained in them also play an important role in the cultivation of humanistic education among today's students.

At present, the poems in the teaching materials often appear in the form of group poems, and the teaching content is discrete. It is difficult for students to form a systematic and structured understanding of a certain kind of poetry, and they cannot construct the knowledge framework. that Chinese teachers should have the consciousness

of integrating resources, and effectively integrate the farewell poems scattered in all grades, so as to make the teaching content more systematic and structured. Teachers with a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of farewell poems can be skilled in teaching.

## 2 The Integration of Poetic Emotion

People travel for some reasons, Zhang Xingmao in the poetry and parting" of the ancients "parting" as these several categories: "every children marry, or line, business, war migration, travel, exile, military, visit fairy Buddha, people will leave their familiar living environment and relatives and friends".<sup>[1]</sup>Farewell lyric poems can be roughly divided into four categories according to the different types of emotions:

### (1) express and sad mood —— farewell

According to *Canglang Poetry · Poetry Review*, the good poems of the Tang Dynasty are mostly the works of garrison, exile, travel and parting, which are often moved and inspiring."<sup>[2]</sup>In ancient times, the road was hard, the mountain was passed away, the transportation was not developed, and it was difficult to get together again. When seeing off, he drank and wrote poems, which were often lingering and sad. For example, *Send Yuan Er to Anxi*, also appeared in the music textbooks with the "Yangguan three stack" said the *Weicheng Song*. In the morning of Weicheng light rain, the roadside hotel willow green, the poet Wang Wei in Weicheng (now Xi'an) sent friends Yuan Er to the border Yangguan (now Xinjiang), parting singing and singing, farewell wine drink and drink, but still can not retain friends, Yangguan ancient city yellow sand, I do not know when to meet again."I advise you to do a glass of wine, the west out of the sun without old friend " has become a famous sentence. Tang people often to "old friend " to refer to deep friendship, such as "old friend with chicken millet" "old friend into my dream" "sunset" "west of the sun without friend ", in a strange place, only the old friend is familiar, but the old friend can not meet again, said the poet sent off not give up and sad. Li Bai makes friends broad, emotional and unrestrained, middle school Chinese textbooks received his three poems.

### (2) Express gratitude to friends —— Farewell thanks

Farewell thanks, that is, is a poem written to thank others. Yuan Mei of the Qing Dynasty mentioned in his addendum to *Following Garden Poems* that Wang Lun had been admiring Li Bai for a long time, and after resigning, he lived in Peach Blossom Pool in Jing County (now Anhui), so he sent a letter to Li Bai, " Do you like traveling, Sir? There are ten miles of peach blossoms here; Do you like to drink? There are tens of thousands of hotels here."Li Bai gladly went, but when he did not see the scene in the letter, Wang Lun explained:" Peach blossom, the name of the pool, and no peach blossom; the owner surnamed Wan also, there are no million hotels."<sup>[3]</sup>Although different from the letter, Wang Lun warmly welcomed Li Bai for many days. When he left, he sent Li Bai personally to the peach Blossom pool. Li Bai wrote this poem of thanks. The Last two sentences in *To Wang Lun* are famous sentences through the ages. Li Bai regrets the water in the peach blossom pool, but then threw the word "Not as good as", showing the sincere friendship with Wang Lun.

## (3) Focus on the comfort and care of friends —— Be separated for a long time

Parting is helpless, but not necessarily sad. Wang Bo's farewell poem *Send Du Shaofu to Shuzhou* encouraged many people. The whole poem presents a full of hope "Meteorology of the early Tang Dynasty ", "A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near. " is more popular, let people sigh how mind can say such a broad feelings of the poem. *Farewell Dong Da*, Poet Gao Shi in the Tang Dynasty, has the same idea. When the poet saw off his friends, he did not write his own sadness, but advised his friends to be full of confidence and hope for the future, not to worry about no meeting friends ahead, who all over the world did not know Dong Da. Gao Shi saw off his friends with such an optimistic mood, in fact, it was inseparable from the prosperity and prosperity of the prosperous Tang Dynasty. Cen Shen, also a Frontier poet, wrote *Snow Song to the Wu Judge to Beijing*, which is also different from other farewell poems. The poem is full of heroic atmosphere and magnificent scenery. The " Send a gentleman to " written in the poem can be said to be a kind of strong separation. Bai Juyi's *Farewell to the ancient grass* also belongs to this kind of farewell poem, but at the same time, it is also a poem praising weeds and life. Yang Wanli's *Walked out of Jingci Temple to say goodbye to Lin Zifang in the morning* expresses the attachment for his friends by describing the beautiful scenery of the West Lake in June. Although this kind of farewell poem is written about parting, but it is either majestic atmosphere, or fresh and beautiful, let a person have a sense of clarity after reading.

## (4) Comprehensive type: both the feeling of parting and show the mind

Some poems show the author's own mind by farewell, such as Wang Changling's *Furong Lou to send Xin Jian by farewell* shows his own clear character. More than a thousand years ago, Wang Changling, then Longbiao Wei, boarded the Furong Building in the morning and sent his friend XinJian to Wu. The Qingshui River and the Lishui River confluence here into the Yuanjiang River, heading east toward the Dongting Lake hundreds of miles away. Over half a hundred years of "seven absolutely holy hand" worry continuously, how to solve sorrow? Only a piece of ice heart, a jade pot.

Li Bai's "*Farewell to Jingmen*" describes Li Bai sailing out of Shu, passing through Bayu and the Three Gorges, to the Jingmen to visit the land of Chu. The title of the poem is "farewell", but it does not say who is else. The second season of *The Chinese Poetry Conference* had a question about the farewell object of the poem, with many people answered Du Fu. Kang Zhen and Wang Liqun, both teachers, believe that *Farewell to Jingmen* is the water of hometown to see Li Bai off. Li Bai, Li Bai left Sichuan when he was young, eager to realize his life ambition. This rolling river is to send me on a long journey. Therefore, the poem has the meaning of farewell, and the title of "farewell" is not redundant.

### 3 The Integration of the Images of the Farewell Poetry

The image in the ancient poetry is like a clue, which is the basis of the expression of the poet's feelings. The images of farewell poems are often characterized by cold, melancholy and loneliness. In teaching, the primary task is to systematically master the image

and appreciate the image of the farewell poem, and finally form the poetic image system of the farewell poem. The images of farewell lyric poems can be roughly divided into four categories:

(1) Plant image

Spring grass often refers to the sorrow of separation. There are many farewell poems using the image of spring grass, such as Bai Juyi's *Farewell to the ancient grass* and Wang Wei's *Farewell in the Mountains*. When the poet saw off his friend, he stood on the boundless green grass, the spring scenery, the grass and the green sky, the scene in front of him and the feeling of separation are interwoven and integrated, arousing the poet's life consciousness and historical consciousness.

"Weicheng has light dust and green willows." In ancient times, the travelers would often fold a willow branch to their relatives and friends. The culture of folding willow(liu) can be traced back to the connotation of "stay"(liu) in the poems and poems over the past two thousand years.

(2) Scene image

Pavilions are other places for ancient people to send off, and also became important images of farewell poems, such as Wangjiang Tower, Xie Ting, Changting, short Pavilion, Lao Pavilion, Ba Ling Pavilion, which are common in ancient poems. For example, Li Bai's *Lao Lao Pavilion* and *Ba Ling Farewell*, Xu Hun's *Xie Ting Farewell*, and Gao Chan's *Ba Ling Ting* are directly named after these pavilions.<sup>[3]</sup>

Image such as the ancient road, Nanpu, Jindu and Yangguan beside the post station are widely used in poetry. The ancient road symbolizes the vicissitudes of history and the passage of time, and adds a layer of hazy sadness to the atmosphere of parting. Such as " Their fragrance overruns the way ". Nanpote refers to in the water roadside farewell. Such as Bai Juyi's *Nampo Farewell*.

The means of transportation used by the ancients to see them off, such as blue boats, cars and horses, also became common images in farewell poems, such as "Li Bai was about to walk in a boat, but he suddenly heard the songs on the shore". Whether from the point of view of pedestrians or travelers, when they leave familiar friends and relatives, ride or boat are full of separation.

(3) Time image

There are also common time images in farewell poems: morning, sunset, and dusk, etc. Parting is sad, and see at dusk, birds return to the nest, and then think of the parting at this time, the heavy emotional appeal in the heart just and the hazy atmosphere in these periods. For example, in *Furong Lou to send Xin Jian*, Ping Ming refers to the morning, the poet saw off his friend Xin Jian in the early morning. There is *Send Yuan Er to Anxi* is also the morning to send friends to leave. And write farewell friends in the evening, such as Li Bai's "floating clouds wandering meaning, Like parting day I'll part from you " or Xu Hun's "the sunset wake people are far away".

Seasons and its associated imagery also deserve attention. Such as autumn withered leaves flying, cold and bleak, the ancients in the autumn scenery more feel the passage of life and the short life, more likely to remind the poet in the heart of the parting mood. The "cold cicada" and "west wind" related to autumn also often appear in the farewell poems. The cicada survival cycle is very short, only a few weeks of life, and the cicada hoarse and sad, let people feel sad. The west wind is the autumn wind, bleak and des-

olate. In the teaching process of the time image of farewell poetry, teachers can add sad and soft music, which can arouse students to resonate with the emotion in the poem.

(4) Folk-custom image

Drink candied food. The ancients said farewell, often set a farewell dinner, wine to relieve worries. For example, "to persuade you to drink a glass of wine" is to "drink together", bless friends with wine, and comfort the pain of parting.

Step song to send. In addition to holding banquets and drinking, ancient people often sang songs to see off their friends. For example, when the poet Li Bai in To Wang Lun left, Wang Lun sang to send Li Bai.<sup>[4]</sup>

The interpretation and analysis of the image in the poem is the focus of ancient poetry teaching. Teachers can integrate the images of farewell poems in various forms, such as comparative reading, topic learning, or the same class, or through the form of mind mapping.<sup>[5]</sup>

## 4 The Integration of Farewell Poetry Writing Techniques

The emotions expressed in the farewell poems are relatively rich, and the writing techniques used in the poems are also very diverse, including direct lyric, such as Farewell Dong Da. "Don't worry about the road ahead is ignorant, who in the world does not know you." Like the poem To Wang Lun, sincere and moving, parting, the poet's heart is more intense, the feeling, directly express the feelings.<sup>[6]</sup> Other common ones are:

(1) Feelings in the scene, scene blend

Wang Guowei said: "Masterpieces, its feelings will also be refreshing, its scenery will also be clear to people's eyes and ears."<sup>[7]</sup>The emotions in the poem are implicit and introverted, graceful and moving. They usually use the technique of blending the feelings in the scene and the scene to place the feelings in the scenery. In the poem, the first two sentences are often written and the last two sentences are lyrical. For example, The Yellow Crane Tower sends Meng Haoran's Guangling, which mentioned in the image of the poem, the poet's deep feeling into a lonely sail and a distant shadow. The "Yang Flower" and "Zi GUI" in the sad atmosphere of late spring, and feel sad for their friends to be demoted<sup>[8]</sup>.

(2) The Combination of virtual and real

*Send Du Shaofu to Shuzhou* the first couplet "city que auxiliary three Qin, the wind smoke look five jin", Chang'an (today's Shaanxi) was blocked by the three Qin Dynasty, the wind is confused, the poet from Chang'an to the land of Sichuan ferry, it is impossible to see, here is through the imagination across the spatial distance, not written."The mountains follow the mountains, the river into the wilderness."The green mountains and rivers are the real scenes seen in the eyes of the poet, while "Hirano" and "Great Waste Flow" are the pictures of Li Bai's imagination. The combination of reality and reality writes the poet's lofty sentiments. The last two sentences of *Furong Lou sends Xin Jian* also use the technique of the combination of virtual and real, the feelings are invisible, but Bing Xin and jade pot are visible and felt, and the content it expresses is still to the reader to feel<sup>[9]</sup>.

### (3) Rhetorical device

In the farewell poems, poets especially like to use metaphors, exaggeration, anti-figures and other rhetorical devices. Such as "send friends" in " here is a farewell, solitary lonely journey. Floating clouds wandering meaning, the setting sun so human."<sup>[10]</sup>These poems have many metaphors, one is the wandering of friends and Peng grass compared, solitary Peng fluttering in the wind, like a lonely guest wandering. The second is to describe friends, to tell the meaning of parting. Wang Changling used the metaphorical rhetoric in *Furong Lou to sends Xin Jian*, which compared himself to bingxin jade pot to show his own wishes. The first couplet of *Send Du Shaofu to Shuzhou* describes the poet from Chang'an to the ferry of Sichuan and Shu, and Chang'an (today's Shaanxi) was blocked by the Three Qin Dynasty, Confused by wind and smoke, it is impossible to see, using exaggerated writing method.

## 5 Conclusion

In short, farewell poetry plays an important role in middle school Chinese teaching materials, and also has a strong integration. In the theme content, image and writing techniques on the basis of further mining farewell poetry teaching, explore the teaching strategy, for today's Chinese classroom teaching reform, promote the development of Chinese education, has certain novelty and practical, especially in the senior teaching, students' poetry reserves can support integrated learning from multiple angles. Try to break the group of poetry teaching in the teaching material catalogue, and wear the scattered content horizontally, so as to find the characteristics of the works of different poets in different times, and explore the value of the subject.

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