

## The narrative Logic of Dreams Story in “Ming Bao Ji”

Huajun PU

Sichuan University for Nationalities  
Kangding, Sichuan, China

**Abstract**—“Ming Bao Ji” is the early Tang Buddhist efficacious work to write different strange things, it is a famous novel mainly to promote Buddhism. In the work, there are many uses of dream narrative of the round transformation of narrative structure; the actual situation conversion of narrative space is to deepen logical extension of the narrative fiction at the end of the subject, which has an important impact on the formation of the later Tang legendary fantasy narrative modes.

**Keywords**- *Dreamland, Theme, Round Transition Structure, Narrative Space, Difference*

### I. INTRODUCTION:

Tang Lin, writes “Ming Bao Ji” in the early Tang dynasty, it is a Buddhist-oriented work to promote Buddhist efficacious things. In “Old Tang,” Tang Lin Chuan said: “Ming Bao Ji” was very popular”. Most of his works are compiled in the “Tai Ping Guan Ji”, the “Old Tang • Jing Ji Zhi”, “New Tang • History”, “Fa Yuan Zhu Lin,” “Chong Wen ”, “Annals slightly ”, “straight vegetarian Booklist problem solving ”, “Song • History ”. Works widespread, affecting very largely, then he makes Zhong Shanlang - “Ming Daily Supplements”. Imitation is the passage of its style from the sequel. As a famous novel set in early Tang, “Ming Bao Ji” was the description of the fantasy dream, and it most had a recessive trait and contained a deep narrative theme, in terms of structure, it provides an important dream for future generations’ fiction narrative paradigm.

### II. OVERVIEW OF DREAM STORY IN “MING BAO JI”

In Eastern Han, Xu Shen in the “Dictionary” in the “Dream” has two explanations: first, “Dream, is also unknown.” The second is “in a dream, sleeping soundly is with open eyes.” When dreaming, brain is not clear, it is “unknown”, but after waking up in dream, they vividly see and hear and feel again, it means sleep soundly.” “Dreams for the Soul Tour” is the basic concept of the ancient dream. It has close ties between the dream and the soul: the soul of the action leads to the generation of a dream, the dream is the performance of the soul. Levi • Bruhl said: “When primitive man dreamed in action, travelling, talking with people. When he is believed that when dreaming soul leaves the body. And it really goes to see the place where they are “[1] According to “ancient Novel Series” of “Zhonghua Print and Publish, “Ming Bao Ji”, edited by Fang Shiming, is

divided into upper, middle and lower three volume. There are 5 volumes and 15 Addendums; it contains 68 works. It has a specific type of 16 fictions, such as “Sun Bao”, “Daye Monk”, “Zheng Shibian”, “Li Shan Long”, “Zhou Wudi”, “Shi Ren Liang,” “ Zhang Gongjin ”, “Kong Ke” “Wang Shu”, “Zhang Fayi”, “Liu Chi gan”, “Zhao Wenxin,” “Yanzhou poeple” and “Yang Shicao”, “Zhao Wenruo”, “Dunqiulishi”, “Xie Hong changqi ”, etc.. Take “Sun Bao” for example, it tells the story of the young when he died 40 days. The body is still warm, it is about to wake up after experiencing the hell. From the narrative point of view, Sun Bao is in a state of suspended animation deep sleep, he wakes up by the story of their dreams in a deep sleep and dreams of belonging through the offerings, and he traveled to the government to show only their dreams. Strictly speaking, the dream, Bao described, was without departing from its understanding of the world. There is a variety of information to guide the reorganization conscious dream, but this awareness is uncontrollable, in the dream, the virtual world and the real world cannot distinguish confusion, sometimes the virtual world is also influenced by the real world, producing reality-based world. This time, it also entered the dream hallucination. It is similar to involving dream dreams and involving such novels as well as novels that are concerned about a common narrative theme: Resurrection. Then there is a visit to the underworld with rebirth, soul goes through the process of regression that is indeed a dream show. “Ming Bao Ji” directly is a clear narrative “Dream”. There are 10: “Chen Yan Gong,” “Lu Wen Li,” “Sun huipu”, “Dai Zhou”, “Li Daan”, “Yuan Da Bao”, “Wei Qing Zhi”, “Liu Jian” “ Liu Bi” “ Fu Yi ”. They are all set to write fiction dream works, and they more concentrated since the Wei and Jin Dynasties, such novels as “dream” for the story off the main narrative objects or important projects. Some typical ways of Prolepsis appears in the text; such predictions are “Zuo Zhuan”, “Guoyu” and the originator of the pre-Qin History Biography prose. After the continuation of the story, the type developed into the mystery novels of Wei and Jin Dtnasty, some sleepwalking Hades wake up after the Buddha enlightenment ginseng, it is still in its traditional connotation highlight “Superstition taught” to demonstrate Buddhism and Taoism “Since God of their religion” narrative strategy. Moreover, in the dream, people experience some kind of fate; they wake up after they pass few feelings in favor of a Buddha’s mind works. From the narrative theme, it also contains the meaning of transmutation, newborn and other relevant resurrections.

Even they directly affect the Tang who wrote novels hero dream after dream after spiritual transmutation.

### III. DREAMS FICTION NEEDS NARRATIVE LOGIC

The creative spirit of "Ming Bao Ji" in the Preamble is as Tang Lin said: "Tell good and evil, admonish the future, so that they heard the deep heart sentiment" [2] in which the dreams of most of the novels is about the resurrection recorded the theme of "The smell reason". Some scholars believe that it is "the authors who have a clear purpose, through a series of written interviews made conscious" and "Tang Dynasty style has rigorous oral history book" [3]. Wallace • Martin once said: "it is to create the illusion of fiction that can be achieved in two ways: either it pretends to be the absence of the event. So the work is said to be realistic, natural, or true to life; or he can emphasize this seemingness [and in fact, unlike], which is always hidden in his main motivation in this case they do his work that is known as fantasy, imagination or subjective as... Therefore, there are two novels: one kind of claims made from material life ... another is frankly admitted that he is just a group of image and form. .... In these two, the former is certainly more deceptive, because it is intentional. He hides his various tricks, "Scholes and Kellogg had the kind of narrative experience into narrative and fictional narrative, and the experience of the narrative is faithful to reality, the performance is true; fictional narrative is faithful to ideal performance of beauty and goodness. The novel is a fictional narrative and it recombines experience. Storyteller is trying the creation of a more credible story to various witnesses, evidence bears out the authenticity of the story that takes place in an attempt to collapse the non-logical plot, and the story of the recipient is to dispel doubts. However, the result is not real instead of imaginary (fiction), but only one is even more cleverly disguised fiction. In addition, how can both give readers a profound understanding of the creation of the subject and complete this "ingenious fiction", which requires the narrator to have a perfect narrative logic.

Narratives obey the rules of logic constraints, which is understandable narrative premise. French narratologists Bremond derived from Propp's "functional" in Revelation, from the narrative possibilities that the narrative has roughly three typical sequence combinations: end-to-end connection type, the middle containing formula, and even the style around. The three Schema sequence combination is "probably the narrative logic." [5] This approach has long been used in Narrative writings, but there is no doubt this is also bound by a high-level overview of the specific nature of narrative. American structuralism scientist Jonathan •Culler thinks Bremond is "to confuse activity with the interpretation of the code of choice behavior activity code." [6] At the time, the narrative logic analysis only takes into account the complex process of development not to study the structure of the plot. The so-called narrative logic should refer to the structural level, and other aspects of the novel idea to follow logical rules. The story of "Ming Bao Ji" in a dream comes true. And the narrative aims to promote Buddhism, advising people to do good. The hero of "dream" or "dead" witnessed hell or witnessed six reincarnation in a dream, they wake up

after a Xinxiang, thus completing death Resuscitation sublimation process, and this process is dependent on reasonable "narrative may be only logical", the collapse of the non-logic plot is on the miraculous things.

### IV. LOGIC PERFORMANCE OF THE DREAM NARRATIVE

Cheng Guofu once said in the "Cultural Interpretation of the Tang Dynasty novel": "there is such a plot pattern in the Tang Dynasty Novels: the human soul leaves the body, it is received by official's Erotic hell. And the world witnessed those who plot evil subject to all sorts of pain and then, the soul returns to earth, revives regeneration, so this person has firm belief in worship of Buddha." [7] This view from the plot of the novel mode of the Tang Dynasty was highly summarized. Soul tours to the government and then resurrected, it is "Ming Bao Ji" in the dream story involving typical characteristics. From the narrative point of view, "Ming Bao Ji" in the dream story of narrative logic mainly is in the following three aspects.

#### A. *Circular Transformations of Narrative Structures*

"Circular Transition narrative structure" means "in the Tang legend dream narrative, it has a unique cultural and psychological roots of space-time of multi-level transcendence, integration time and space, fantasy and reality at the same time running, cycling circulation, this is correspondence Tang aesthetic ideal in narrative structure and its assimilative force." [8] Yang Yi once said: "Chinese Narrative logical starts and operates the program, with a little color of fate; this wonderful 'round' joins." [9] And this generalization is bound to a circular structure. All things deeply penetrate into the Chinese people's poetic wisdom among the deep structure of culture that cannot help but be projected onto the latent psychological circular structure. Circular narrative structure transformation has become a cycle of many fiction stories, builds overall awareness of the inevitable time factor, and elongated perspective on the reality of life, echoing the days of personnel. In the "Ming Bao Ji" the dream is involving the novel, it is not the dream as the only narrative element, but it is often showing the circular structure of a "reality - a dream - a reality," when we wake up to reality, the narrator often they show the round thinking of "recall dreams - think reality - change the reality,". Like "Zheng Shi Bian", the "Orient House right army leader, Zheng Shi resolution is under twenties, he is died, three days later he woke up." after he wakes up, he says he goes to the underworld. Then he concentrates on Buddha, a monk rescues him and makes him return to the earth, since this he commits to five precepts. Occasionally they will not go without punishment, because they eat pork and mouth fishy. In "Li Shan Long", the "Captain left leader, Li Shanlong has a sudden illness and death, but the heart is not cold, family does not hold funeral convergence, even days later he wakes up". After being awake, he says he is arrested for Pluto chanting "Lotus Sutra", "Lotus Sutra" and he has a visit to the other world, visiting various areas of criminal law. According to the agreement after the male wakes up he give the three-underworld messenger gift. Such is the narrator of the novel. People are in reality "dead" and then go into the

dream, and in dreams, they go to the nether world, what they see and hear in turn affects the behavior of the calendar when they wake up. Zheng Shibian has the five precepts in Hades. And when he wakes up after holding the five precepts of Buddha, he began to concentrate on something, he completes from the spiritual resurrection to the behavior resurrection. Dreams in the virtual world affect the real world, the real world confirms the illusory world, and thereby it is forming a mellow circulation.

### B. Transfer Narrative Space

"Every literary technique must be 'because of something hair (motivated)', that is to say, the story of creation in the beginning intended to be made realistic and reasonable explanation of skills that he or she uses." [3] P38 the novels is wandering between the actual situation of free fiction dream, "Ming Bao Ji" in the resurrection narrative theme of dream and reality is bound by space conversion to achieve. How to accomplish the actual situation of conversion of the narrative fiction space is a logical factor that must be addressed. Fiction space in the form of narrative theory is the study of an important part of the novel that has especially narrow space text in space fiction, establishing space for text depends on the author and the reader, or it is the narrator and the recipient mutually acceptable and aesthetic imagination to achieve. Fiction dreams can be of time distortion, but they cannot independently perform spatial distortion; therefore, the narrator must construct a fantasy space to achieve coordination of time and space, so that the recipient can understand the story of the novel logic. The narrative viewpoint conversion will inevitably lead to the transfer of real space and fantasy space. How to achieve this transfer is the author and the reader who are to reach the "open secret" and thus it makes the reader focus on realistic immersive experience. Setting novels free space determines the context and meaning of the text of the story that happened. In "Ming Bao Ji", true fantasy novels often realize dreams through narrative and adapter to set space, through this adapter, it makes a space activity that was diachronic character to undertake, keeping the viewpoint character "action element" effect, it makes composition of the space frame integrity. In "Zhou Dynasty", board Bo Hu has a "sudden death", three days later he wakes up, after the waking, he sent a message to Emperor Zhou. He enters dreams through a land of hole. "Suddenly people began call, there is a earth hole. All roads went into the hole in diameter. Only when I went to the entrance, I heard hundred rides go to the West with Miriam guard, it is like king. When they came near, I found that it was Emperor Zhou. All worship emperor and said: 'Wang Ru proof that I am of innocence.' He finished that they incorporated into the hole with the messengers; I would see the palace... " when I wake up, "someone leads me to the entrance, I see the Emperor. All people said: 'we hear that the emperor formerly worked with me, the things in the warehouse are my. I pray for Emperor Dharma, and I suffer a lot for him. "The dream space naturally transferred to the real space. This space is transferred directly that influenced the later legendary novel narrative space architecture. Like

"Pillow in mind," Lu Sheng went into the dream by a celadon pillow, "his pillow is celadon, and it has two ends. When he went to sleep, he found it became bigger and bright, so he got in the end. Then he was in his home. "" NanKe Taishou Biography "Chun Yufen dreams to see two purple messengers, with the two, they make to the door on the car, and they points away. When the car is driven into the hole. They were on a road that is different with their world. They walked a few miles and they found a city" they went into "the big city." Reality space and fantasy space in the novel text combine in juxtaposition, dreams of the narrator of the story is a fantasy "action element", they walk between the actual situation, which lasted through the space and juxtaposition, the only perfect space switches to the integrity of the novel composition space frame.

### V. CONCLUSION

"Ming Bao Ji" with the use of a large number of dream narratives of fiction theme about soul tour to the hell is to promote Karma "it is tell good and evil, to persuade the future." Its aim is to fully demonstrate its "the suffered and the heard without being decorated with text to advocate the good indeed". It has the clever use of a circular narrative structure transformation and the use of narrative viewpoint conversion to complete the conversion of narrative space of the actual situation and to deepen the end of the novel extension of heterosexual narrative logic topic. It is to make the story oral history records, "creating believable strange" and "reproduction of social reality in the non-fiction literature." [4] P40 it has great impact on the later legendary fiction Narrative. From this point, "Ming Bao Ji" opened the Tang legendary fantasy narrative pattern in many aspects.

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