

## **Intercultural comparison between Chinese and English poetry and aesthetic characteristics**

Hui Cui

College of Foreign languages, Wuhan Donghu University, Wuhan Hubei, 430212, China

**Keywords:** Chinese and English poetry, Intercultural comparison, Aesthetic characteristics.

**Abstract.** Whether Chinese or English poetry, they are very focused on the promotion of poetry's appeal. Poetry contains the culture of this nation is extremely rich in implications, this particular cultural context and a nation has is another intersection. Based on the Sino-British cross-cultural comparison of poetry and aesthetic characteristics, thus to strengthen the interactions between the two peoples in the cultural contexts of each other and to be able to explore the poetic heart shared humanity, the humans found a common culture and common law have aesthetic characteristics, but also to discover the cultural differences between them. This article focuses on cross-cultural comparison of Chinese and English Poetry English poetry and aesthetic characteristics were analyzed.

### **Introduction**

Poetry can collectively demonstrate the eternal pursuit of mankind for truth, goodness and beauty has, beautiful poetry let the world have a general understanding of the poetic. Aesthetic features of the poetry has temporarily put aside all human beings can make utilitarian and desire to experience a force of nature, life and soul, to give a very strong aesthetic experience and spiritual liberation. Although no national boundaries and the United States, but not the same culture of beauty conceived poetry will have a different cultural experience and deep feelings, different nationalities will there is a big difference for the aesthetic ideas of poetry. Here, the author focuses on the British and Chinese classic poetry, poetry analyze the differences between the two countries in the cultural and aesthetic, in order to establish a bridge of communication and understanding between the two countries for the aesthetic poetry.

### **Intercultural comparison between Chinese and British poetry**

#### **Comparison of literary tradition in Chinese and English poetry cultural context**

Poetry is often closely linked with the literary tradition of a country. Of course, because under Language various historical, cultural and religious conditions, the Chinese and British poetry in their course of development among the gradually produced with its own distinctive characteristics and symbolic imagery system. For example, when the farewell of the ancients often have the habit of turning switchgrass, willow gradually causes the pen to the poets express a symbolic farewell. Wen Tingyun's poem "Memory hits on Yukhouse with bright moon, the slim willow flies in a lazy spring day.", Liu Yong's "Where will I be when I recover from insobriety tonight? Moored by a riverbank planted with willow trees the morning breeze and the lingering moon. " These are the expressions of this symbol. Again, Tao Yuanming's poem "While picking asters 'neath the Eastern fence; My gaze upon the Southern mountain rests;" where "Eastern fence" means far from the madding crowd and character of abstinence. Later the poet continues this tradition. Liu Chunxu has wrote "never Chrysanthemum Festival, already drunk at the Eastern fence". Coincidentally, the British poetry

which is often used rose describes the beauty of women, or to refer to love. For example, the poet William Blake in his poems *The Sick Rose* on the use of roses to describe love: "Oh! Rose, thou art sick / The invisible worm ... / And his dark secret love / Dose thy life destroy Similarly, the Scottish poet Robert Burns works. "Bunch Red, Red rose "(a Red, Red rose) rose is used to describe love:". Oh my luve is like a red, red rose / That's newly sprung in June / O my luve is like the melody / That's sweetly played in tune "in the above verse English rose from the sixteenth century English poet Thomas Wyatt poem describing the roses, or metaphor for love female beauty, and later became an important literary tradition among English poetry.

### **Comparison of myths and legends between Chinese and English poetry cultural context**

In the process of social development of China and Great Britain, myths and legends have exerted an important influence on its development of poetry, such an action would form a cultural context poetry. On China's long history, the Goddess Chang's fly to the moon, Jingwei fills up the sea and the goddess mending the sky and many other myths built up our cultural context of poetry among the extremely beautiful landscape. Myths and legends among the people are more than the story in poetry and works great expression. Part symbol of English poetry in English comes from being on the "Bible" and the myths and legends of ancient Greece, ancient Rome. This is due to the "Bible" and ancient Greek and Roman mythology has become an important part of English culture can not be divided, for the formation and development of English culture has a very important role. Such myths and legends among the people and their story spread very wide in English-speaking countries, it has been deep into many aspects of life and among readers of literature and art. For example, Zeus / Jupiter, Poseidon / Neptune, Hera / Juno, Helios / Apollo, Artemis Adams / Diana, Adam and Eve, Prometheus, etc.

### **Comparison of historical stories between Chinese and English poetry cultural context**

Among the poems in both languages, involving a large number of historical background knowledge as well as Anglo-American and Chinese-related, and thus reflects the enormous social change miles. Thus, the historical stories have constituted an important part of their respective cultural context poetry. For example, China's poem has expressions like "Jia Sheng virtual Chuiti young, Wang Can more spring excursion. Remember rivers and lakes of the old white-haired, want to go back into the world of the boat," the sentence of the description is the Minister of State in the Spring and Autumn Period Auxiliary Fan Li after the Conquest of Wu Yue Gou established outstanding service, he decided to resign Hermitage hometown historical story. Of course, in English poetry which have similarly verse. For example, "Pilebo die shigh at Austerlitzand Water loo Shovelthem underandlet mework-Iam thegrass coverall. Andpile them high at Gettys burg Andpilethem highatYpresand Verdun Shovelthem underandletmework" in Austerlitz and Waterloo are among the site of the battle of the Napoleonic Wars, is the United States and Gettysburg important Civil war battlefields, Ypres and Verdun is a war battlefield. Here, the poet is by means of the ancient battlefield to express their weariness, feeling the ancient battlefield among the piles of corpses in the war on behalf of the human caused great disaster.

### **Aesthetic characteristics analysis of Chinese and English poetry**

#### **Poetry aesthetic image and artistic conception analysis in traditional Chinese culture**

Images can be said that Chinese traditional art theory into a very important aesthetic concept, its ideological foundation can be traced back to the Qin Dynasty. Development of Chinese poetry, on the side in terms of the natural scenery is an ongoing process Image. By the people was to images is a dynamic reflection of images and imagery is objective and non-mechanical imitation carried out, from images to images is a way to create art. Poets use imagery that express emotion is very rich, including not only the Parting sadness and loneliness, but also encompasses underappreciated and homesickness Boudoir, everything can be said and all-encompassing. We have the same feelings for

the performance of its image. For example, in Tang among talented poets with its highly sensitive soul created a very beautiful image. For example, the creation of Li Bai's "Nostalgia": Gleaming moonlight shines at bedside; Like frost, to my eyes. Raising my sight, I see a vivid moon, lowering it, my homeland comes to mind ", Liu Fangping's "Moonlight": "A deeper moonlight half people, the Beidou Langan South bucket oblique. Tonight we know the warm spring air, new insect sound goes through the green screens." Here, on the expression of the mentality of the images were very different poets into different images," Nostalgia "among the moon with a touch of melancholy homesickness ; "moonlight," which reflects the moonlight, but since the arrival of spring in delight. So, the mood has become the soul of our country is the Department of poetry, poetry is also an important criterion of the level of study, but all poets have pursued artistic realm. Among the range of the aesthetics, of poetry it has reached the height of the art of poetry in other countries cannot reach it. The poet to reflect the intangible tangible, with the reality show to the virtual environment, with limited to showing the infinite, this way, let the artistic conceptions of poetry becomes profound and abundant charm, will rise to a height of artistic realm of life, will deep in the poet's emotions stirring to show it.

### **Aesthetic subject and figurative analysis of poetry under Western philosophical thinking**

And Chinese poetry comparison, the aesthetic ideas of English poetry is more and more influenced by the religious spirit and philosophy of the West. An important basis for classical Western aesthetics ancient Western philosophy and ancient Western philosophy has two major characteristics of ontology and object and so on. Ancient Greek Philosophy although there are many different systems, but there is always one thing in common, that is, the concept of a common basis to the entity, such an action would create an entity from the ontology. Entity is the ancient Western philosophers think the world is a separate object, which is the entity or body. Definition of ancient Greek philosophy of entity or body among the entities and attributes are relative, who can only perceive the external properties of things, and the property is a kind of outstanding performance entity. Western philosophy can be said to be a physical ontology philosophy basis and, therefore, has the object of sexual orientation. Although the ancient Greek philosophy has many forms, but it often will be marked entity Ontology traces. Pythagoreans think things are numbers, not just the number of all things primitive, but are called a prototype of all things, the world body. Philosopher Parmenides is made even more abstract than the number of regarding existence as the world body. He felt that all kinds of particularity to be studied by a specific discipline, only the presence of the object of study is the philosophy that should be. Developed to the philosophers Plato, ontology is no longer limited to the primitive to be all things to ask, but turned to exploring the global body and the body to be reconstructed on the world logic. Later developed to Aristotle, the most general and universal kind of existence is described as present as the presence of the object and is considered the Ontology Research.

In dualism as philosophical foundation, aesthetic very different from English poetry in Chinese poetry, English poetry attaches great importance to emphasize the poet has the main role, and our poetry among poets are all stealth; expression of English poetry is very straightforward, the show out like a strong tone painting, after seeing people through one's mind. Among the outstanding representative of the aesthetics of the English poet Lord Byron's poetry reflected extremely significant. In the poem "The Isles of Greece, Section XVI", the Byron is this description: "Let me climb cliffs Dengsu Niamey / there will be only me and the waves / audible whisper to each other / I do like a swan song in general death / I do not want a slave kingdom belongs to me - / Samos simply put that glass to break it," the poem itself great emphasis on the important role of the poet, the poet is the main emotion, directly involved in the poetry scene in the midst. Focus on the poet to express their spiritual world and the personality description. Whether it is longing for justice and the future happiness of life, love of fantasy or subjective world of deep, often comes from the poet's own body being burst out. At the same time, focusing on English poetry publicity of personal feelings, overall unfolds it is a warm, lively, beautiful picture. Metaphor unlike Chinese poetry full of British poetry, show a figurative beauty. English poetry readers do not read too much thinking and imagination, the

poet has all the vigor of the emotions portrayed eleven out, so that the reader can produce a hearty feeling.

### **Difference on aesthetic characteristics between Chinese and English poetry**

Chinese poetry and English poetry in the aesthetic characteristics of difference, in essence, it can be said is an external manifestation of the differences between Chinese traditional culture and European culture. Chinese traditional culture is a culture focus on the role of the existence of reality, but also very focused on empty and no important role. The concept of culture among the show in poetry is more attention to be able to leave the readers to imagine space imagery and mood. Even among the paintings in the show, Chinese painting also paid great attention to the important role of blank Conception. European culture belongs to some culture, great emphasis on the presence of important value, thus not only among the lay out all the emotion and poetry scene, and among the paintings also paid great attention to line, color, light and shadow, and other the figurative expression. By understanding the difference between the aesthetic poetry has, to be able to understand the difference between Chinese and Western culture to a large extent. Ultimately, however, the United States still does not have national boundaries, whether Chinese poet Li Bai, Du Fu's works, or the English poet Lord Byron, Shelley's masterpiece, the excellent work of each poet are beautiful, are able to let the world whom readers enthralled.

### **Conclusion**

In summary, based on the implementation of cross-cultural comparison and analysis of the aesthetic characteristics of poetry in Britain, it is possible to find between Chinese and Western cultures influence each other, and learn from the exchange situation, allowing readers to poets in view of things and to love the scene of a unique aesthetic ideas have a deeper understanding of, so to be able to further recognize the intrinsic nature, subjective meaning of poetry has, and thus enhance their level of appreciation of poetry.

### **References**

- [1] Su Yu. English poetry review, Beijing: Xinhua Publishing House, 2006.
- [2] Jia Yujie. comparative study of Chinese and British poetry visual image, *Times Literacy*, 2006(5).
- [3] Yu Lingyun. Cultural context comparison of Chinese and English poetry symbol, *Journal of Hebei Radio & TV University*, 2006(6).
- [4] Guo Meilan, Zang Yonghong, Tian Jun. From the perspective poetry language of Chinese and Western Poetry Images, *Journal of Hunan Urban College*, 2006(6).
- [5] Hu Hui. Gestalt Narrative Angle Translation of Chinese Poems selected, *Foreign language learning*, 2007(4).
- [6] Qu Ping. On the "flower" in Chinese and English Poetry performance and Cultural Implications, *Cloud and dream*, 2010(5).