

## Research on the Literature Methods of Guopu's Shanhai Jing Note

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**Keywords:** Guopu; Shanhai Jing Note; Literature; Cited; Ancient books.

**Abstract.** In order to prove the content that Shanhai Jing recorded is real credibility, Guopu widely used the methods of cited the ancient books. In the course of Shanhai Jing's research, the scholars mainly focused on the following three aspects: first, the scholars counted the total number of the ancient books which were cited in Guopu's Shanhai Jing Note by quantitative statistics; second, the scholars counted the number of the different kinds ancient books cited by Guopu, and according to the sort of "history of the subset" classified these ancient books; Third, the scholars counted the number of the ancient books by different types. Through the layers of these depth statistics, they could generalized the specific law of the cited ancient books in Guopu's Shanhai Jing Notes. This study can not only deepen the understanding of Guopu's annotation schemes, but also can deepen the research on Guopu's Shanhai Jing Note.

### Introduction

Guo Pu is a famous linguist, scholar and poet in Jin Dynasty. He is "a knowledgeable, rare capability person". Guopu likes the historical documents and the Chinese characters. He likes reading all kind of books and noting the incomprehensible books. [1] Guopu noted "Er Ya", which was also known as "the sound and meaning" and "the atlas". He also annotated many famous books, such as "The Three Cang", "The Dialect", "The Biography of King Mu", "Shanhai Jing", "Chu Ci", "Zixu Fu", "Shanglin Fu", etc. [2] His comments amounted to hundreds of thousands of words, which are all spread in the world.

Affected by the "Curious addicted and broad interests" academic ethos of Jin Dynasty, Guo Pu had a strong interest on "Shan Hai Jing". In his "Shanhai Jing note relation", Guopu confirmed "Shan Hai Jing's authenticity by fully argument. In the demonstration process, he not only use Zhuangzi's "people know, seized the know it all" (Shanhai Jing note relation) as the theoretical support of speech, also widely used various example cases for the demonstration. One side, he used the proof of "the Hu people to see the cloth and the suspect is a linen, the Yue people see the blanket and amazing" to showing that ordinary people are non subjective; On the other side, Guopu use the "Ji county bamboo", "the Biography of King Mu" and other documents as the basis, through use of the Han dynasty related historical facts to further shanhaijing content authenticity, such as Dongfang shuo know BiFang bird name, the resin of Liu Xiang can identify stolen machinery, chesson visited two customers, who won the long arm of the sea people clothes, etc.

In the process of the concrete text annotation, in order to prove what the Shanhai Jing text puts it "not falsely", Guopu full play to their well-read by the accumulation of erudition advantages to using widely cited ancient methods to verify the authenticity of the object name. At present, scholars have more discussion on annotation methods Guopu quoted ancient books, such as: Song Yuanqing's "Guopu Note Book On balance", [3] Cong Xiaojing's "Guopu cit test"[4] and Xie Xiuhui's Research on Guopu's Shanhai Jing Note, [5]etc. But the related research is relatively simple, not deep enough. In this paper, according to the basis of previous studies, the author marked the total number of quoted ancient books, all kinds of ancient books cited times and why GuoPu such arrangements are detailed statistics and analysis in the book of Shanhai Jing Note, trying to find out the relevant theories and laws.

## The Cited Statistics

According to the statistics (only for a clear explanation of the citation), Guopu quoted ancient books as many as 229 times. among which, the "bibliography" was quoted mostly, as more as 101 time; following is the "Zi radical" of 69 times, "the Fubitobe" of 44 times and "the Sections of the Literary Collections" of 18 times. Guo Pu cited a total of 45 kinds of ancient books in his Shanhai Jing Note, and the number respectively is 21 kinds of books by the "bibliography", 12 kind of books by the fubitobe, 10 kinds of book by the "and 2 kind of books by the sections of the literary collections. Among these ancient books, the Zi radical books and the Miscellaneous books were cited most frequently, up to 40 times, the following are the "bibliography" " litthe School" class as 30 times and "Book" category as 19 times; the Chuci of the sections of the literary collections as 16 times; the Taoists of "Zi radical" as 15 times; the other history and the pedigree type of the Genealogy books at 10 times each. Specific to the particular books, the highest number in the book named Er Ya , which appears as more as 25 times; the nest following are the Shangshu 19 times, the Chuci 16 times, the Zhuangzi 15 times, the Shizi 14 times, and the Huainanzi 14 times etc. [6] The specific statistics are as follows.

**Reference Case of the Bibliography Books.** In Guopu's Shanhai Jing note, he quoted the the bibliography books as more as 101 times, including the kinds of "Shijing", "Shangshu", "Zhouyi", "Chunqiu", "Zhouli", "books kind of Chenwei" and "books kind of Xiaoxue", etc. The specific statistics are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 The kind of Bibliography books cited in Guopu's Shanhai Jing Note

Reference class	Number of references	Specific reference case
Books kind of Shijing	5	3 times of Shijing; 2 times of Zuozhuan.
Books kind of Shangshu	19	13 times of Shangshu; Yugong once; 3 times of Dazhuan; Biography of Kongzi'Shangshu once; Biography of Dayu once.
Books kind of Zhouyi	13	Jingfangyi once; Jingshiyi once; 2 times of Zhouyi; 9 times of Guizang( including 5times of Qiwu, 2 times of Kaiwu and 2 times of Zhengmujing ) .
Books kind of Zhouyi	7	3 times of Gongyangzhuan; 2 times of Guliangzhuan; 2 times of Zuozhuan.
Books kind of Zhouli	11	6 times of Zhouli(including 1time of Zhouguan); 2 times of Yili; 3 times of Liji.
Books kind of Chenwei	16	6 times of Hetu; Book of Filial Piety hook life tactics once; Book of Filial Piety Lease aid God once; 8 times of the Poem God Fog.
Books kind of Xiaoxue	29	5 times of Erya; 4 times of Guangya; Picang once.

**Reference Case of the Fubitobe Books.** In Guopu's Shanhai Jing note, he quoted the the Fubitobe books as more as 41 times, including the kinds of Historical books, the Privately compiled History books, the Unofficial History books, the Pedigree type of the Fubitobe books, the Non-official Biography books and the Geography books, etc. The specific statistics are shown in Table 2.

**Reference Case of the Zi Radical Books.** In Guopu's Shanhai Jing note, he quoted the Zi radical books as more as 69 times, including the kind of Different factions thinkers' works, such as the Confucianism, the Taoism School, the Legalists, the Mohist School, the military strategist, the Syncretism, etc. The specific statistics are shown in Table 3.

Table 2 The kind of Fubitobe books cited in Guopu's Shanhai Jing Note

Reference class	Number of references	Specific reference case
Historical books	7	the Historical Records once; 4 times of the Book of Han Shu; 4 times of the Records of the Three Kingdoms.
Privately compiled history books	10	9 times of Chunqiu Gaiden; once of Guoyu
Unofficial history books	1	Yue Jue Shu
Pedigree type of the fubitobe books	10	10 times of Shi Be
Non-official biography books	4	3 times of Liexian Zhuan; once of the Biographies of Exemplary Women.
Geography books	9	once of Yiwu Zhi; 4 times of Shui Jing Zhu; 3 times of the Zhang geographic book; once of Yu Benji

Table 3 The kind of Zi radical books cited in Guopu's Shanhai Jing Note

Reference class	Number of references	Specific reference case
Confucianism	3	Once of Xun Qing; 2 times of Collection of Stories.
Taoism School	15	15 times of Zhuangzi.
Legalists	8	5 times of Guanzi; 3 times of Hanfeizi.
Mohist School	1	Mozi
military strategist	2	2 times of the Six Arts of War.
Syncretism	40	14 times of the Shizi; 10 times of Lu Shi Chun Qiu; 14 times of Huainanzi; 2 times of the herbal classic.

**Reference Case of the Sections of the Literary Collections.** In Guopu's Shanhai Jing note, he quoted the sections of the literary collections as more as 69 times, which includes the works of Sima Xiangru, Qu Yuan and so on. The specific statistics are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 The kind of the sections of the literary collections cited in Guopu's Shanhai Jing Note

Reference class	Number of references	Specific reference case
Li sao(or Chuci)	16	10 times of Lisao; Lisaojing, Jiuge and Tianwen each once; 3 times of Chuci.
Fu	2	Shanglin Fu and Zixu Fu each once.

### Analysis of the References Situation

In the process of annotation of ShanhaiJing, Guo Pu focus on the selection of reference books to enhance the value of the note book, leading to improve the historical position of Shanhai Jing. Specific performance as he considers from the two aspects of the status of ancient books and the content of its notes, Comprehensive selection of these four areas throughout the history of the sub set of classical ancient books as a citation. The details are as follows:

**Analysis on the Bibliography Books Cited.** Due to the ruler's advocacy, "the bibliography books" won the supreme status in the Han Dynasty, the Scholars and more focused on the study of certain Scriptures. Even if later academic climate changed, the sacred scriptures status is also difficult to shake. [8] In the ancient books which were cited by Guopu in his Shanhai Jing Note, the Bibliography books were cited for the most times, up to 101times, nearly half of the total citations. There are two main reasons for this: On the one hand, which main from the status of the scriptures; on the other hand.

**Mainly from the Scholar of Familiarity with Consideration of the Scriptures.** It's specific references to all kinds of bibliography books situation is different. Among which, the kind of Xiaoxue books were cited for the most, up to 30 times; followed by 19 times of Shangshu, 16 times of Chenwei, 13 times of Zhouyi, 11 times of Zhouli, 7 times of Chunqiu and 5 times of Shijing. More specifically, the cited books of the Xiaoxue books are the Erya, the Guangya and the Bican. Among which, Erya was cited for the most time, up to 23 times.

Guo Pu repeatedly cited "Ya" has the following three reasons.

First, Erya is an important reference book of the Han Dynasty scholars when they read and research for the other famous bibliography books. During the procession of noting Shanhai Jing, Guopu follows the traditions of the past. Guopu followed the traditions of the predecessors' finishing scriptures, always use the genie of the records to note the Shanhai Jing, and the Meibutsu appeared in Shanhai Jing's different parts were always noted by Erya. Such as: "the three legged turtle" appeared in the seven part of the Zhongshan Jing, Guopu noted: this is a king of Bie, which has three legs, and named as Fen, this statement comes from the Erya. To the "have many Kui cattle" signed in the nine part of the Zhongshanjing, Guopu noted as "there is a large cattle lived in the mountain in the Shu country, it's weight is more than Thousands of pounds, named as Kun Cattle; in the first year of Jin dynasty Taixing, this cattle appeared at the Shanyong country and was killed by a person with a crossbow, it's meet weight as thirty-eight buckets. This cattle is the Wei signed in Erya". To the three legs turtle signed in the eleven part of Zhongshan Jjing, Guopu noted that "the name of this three legs turtle is Neng, we can see this in Erya" etc. [9]

Second, there have detailed description of many strange things signed in Erya. For meibutsu textual research, this is a kind of direct evidence. Thus, Guopu use this part to note the similar objects appeared in Shanhai Jing. For example, to the record that "Its shape like a horse but with black tail, one horn and tiger tooth claw" signed in the fourth part of Xishan Jing, Guopu noted both "It can eat the tiger and the leopard, also can resist the enemy" and "in Erya, which was named as Bo, don't say it with horns and tiger claws". Known from Guopu's notes, the record in Erya is more simply than which recorded in Shanhai Jing, but the objects they recorded were roughly the same.

Third, through cited the relevant records signed in Erya, the status of the objects recorded in Shanhai Jing was improved.

Thus, In order to prove the authenticity of shanhai Jing, Guopu often used the Position of authority and widespread books. The Cited the number of ancient books is proportional to the position of ancient books and authoritative.

**Analysis on the Fubitobe Books Cited.** In his Shanhai Jing Note, Guopu cited the kind of Fubitobe books for 85 times, which is second only to the bibliography books. This also reflected that his emphasis on ancient books content and identification of the status in the ancient books. According to the "Suishu Jingjizhi", [10] the Fubitobe always has different classifications, such as the historical books, the Privately compiled history books, the Unofficial history books, the Pedigree type of the Fubitobe books, the Non-official biography books and the Geography books, etc. in his Shanhai Jing Note, Guopu totle cited 7 kind of Fubitobe books. Among which, the Unofficial History books were cited for the most times, up to 25 times; next is the Pedigree type of the Fubitobe books, which were cited for 14 times; and The number of other types of references is substantial. Generally speaking, the historical book was organized by the court historians writing, has the most authoritative status. However, from the reference situation, the most kind of Fubitobe books that Guopu cited in his Shanhai Jing Note was the Pedigree type of the Fubitobe books, which was decided by the academic atmosphere at that time. Investigate its reason, because Guopu thought that the Pedigree type of the Fubitobe books has the same place with the historic books, both which has the same reliability. So he widely cited the Pedigree type of the Fubitobe books to improve the truth of content signed in Shanhai Jing.

**Analysis on the Zi Radical Books Cited.** In his Shanhai Jing Notes, Guopu cited the kind of the Zi radical books for 69 times, Mainly include the Confucianism books, the Taoism School books, the Legalists books, the Mohist School books, the Military strategist books and the Syncretism books, etc. Among which, the Military strategist books were cited for the most times, up to 40 times; next is the

Taoism School books, which were cited for 15 times. The reason for citing the Military strategist books widely is that these kind books have the Comprehensive contents. As far as the specific book was concerned, Guopu mostly attaches great importance to Zhuangzi and thought the book is the first of the Zi radical books, next is Shizi and Huainanzi.

**Analysis on the Sections of the Literary Collected Books Cited.** In the sections of the Literary collected books, Guopu mostly like Qu Yuan's Chuci and Sima Xiangru's Shanglinfu, and specifically noted them. The reason is that they have a wealth of object, suitable for all meibutsu free in between heaven and earth, has a great similarity with shanhaijing. Only in terms of these two Fu, Guopu pay more attention on the Chuci, because its myth is rich in content and which is more nearly to Shanhai Jing.

## Conclusion

In summary, in the process of noting Shanhai Jing, Guopu mainly from the status of ancient books, the contents of ancient books, their special needs of these three angles to select the ancient books, and thus formed the law that the type, the cited times, the status of the ancient books is identical.

## Acknowledgements

Paper was funded by the project of Social Science Foundation of Jilin Province (NO. 2016BS48) and the project of Jilin Province Department of Education Fund (NO. 2014B056), belongs to their initial results.

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