

On the Artistic Characteristics of Biographical Literature Biography of Zheng Wan Da Wa¹

Jie Duo

Tibetan University, Lhasa, Tibet

Abstract: The biography of Zheng Wan Da Wa written by Bai Jianshen in Santen, DAP baro is a biographical work of Bensheng in the 18th century. It occupies an important position in the history of Tibetan literature. In art, romanticism is the main technique, while realism is also involved. The style is a combination of prose and rhyme, with strong pen and ink to describe the environment. By shaping legendary characters, each character has its own image and personality, which makes the artistic value of the whole work reach a new height.

Keywords: Biography literature; Zheng wandawa; Artistic features

1. Introduction

China is a unified and multi-ethnic country. People of all ethnic groups living in a vast and rich land have jointly created our great motherland and a long history and splendid culture. Chinese literature is the literature of all ethnic groups in China, including the Han nationality and all ethnic minorities. Each nation's literature, with its rich and colorful content and form and profound cultural connotation, shows its unique advantages and characteristics. Each national literature has its own history of occurrence and development, and all national literature has its own unique process. Together, they form a rich historical river of Chinese literature. In the long-term process of common development, the literature of all ethnic groups influence, infiltrate, learn from and promote each other. The colorful and harmonious literature of all ethnic groups makes Chinese literature have a long history, diversified ethnic connotation and extremely profound and rich ethnic characteristics.

In the seventh century AD, many great Tibetan translators went to India, Kashmir and other regions to learn from each other's culture, and translated classical works of literature such as poems, stories and biographies of famous Indian writers into Tibetan. Including Guo Facheng's translated biographical literature works "On Virtue" and "Bai Ye Jing"; Great works such as Bai Yuan Jing translated by Tian Yue. Under the influence of these biographies, local Tibetan writers in the 11th century began to write their own or others' biographical literature, and made greater achievements in the creation of biographical literature. Tibetan literature is vast and diverse, with biographies accounting for the largest proportion. Moreover, most of them are the biographies of eminent monks, while the biographies of laity are rare. At the same time, the eminent monks in all temples have their own biographies or biographies, which has formed a large number and rich variety of eminent monk biographical literature system. Since 1919, the research on Tibetan biographical literature in China has made great progress. A large number of academic achievements have played an important role in our understanding of the composition and value of Tibetan biographical literature and promoting the spread of national literature and culture. Professor Wang Yao of the Central University for Nationalities is one of the Tibetan scholars studying Tibetan biographical literature in China, His annotation of Tibetan Zanzu Biography in Dunhuang Tibetan Historical Documents had a profound impact on the compilation of Tibetan biographical literature history. The macro study of Tibetan biographical literature focuses on the comprehensive study of Tibetan biographical literature against the background of Tibetan literary history and Tibetan historical history. In 1958, the Central Propaganda

¹ **Fund Program:** This paper is a phased achievement of the "High level Talent Training Program" for postgraduate students of Tibet University (Project No. : 2019-GSP-S035).

Department organized relevant units to compile the history of minority literature or literature introduction. The compilation of "History of Tibetan Literature" opened the door to the study of Tibetan biographical literature in China. The compilation team of the History of Tibetan Literature of the Central Institute for Nationalities compiled the History of Tibetan Literature, which is the ultimate result of this task. These works not only laid a foundation for the history of Tibetan literature, but also created a precedent for the study of Tibetan biographical literature in China. Therefore, the most typical works in the history of Tibetan literature development are: Adi Gorge's book Zhongdun Baben's Biography in the 11th century and the Tibetan biographical literature Zheng Wan Dawa's Biography written by Bai Jianshen in the 18th century, which is a means of promoting ethical and philosophical ideas. Writers have preserved a large number of folk fables, gratitude stories, moral stories and secular stories. It had a profound influence on the development of Tibetan ancient narrative literature. They not only directly promoted the creation of Tibetan story literature, but also played a catalytic role in the development of Tibetan novels. Every famous literary work is not created out of thin air. Behind every literary work, there are political changes, social development, cultural patterns and other backgrounds. This literary work is a biographical literature of the 18th century written by the famous monk of the Gelug sect, Dapu Barosang Teng Bai Jianshen, in 1737. It was created during the author's lifetime, when Lhasan Khan was captured by Junggar, and Junggar wantonly destroyed cultural relics and historic buildings in Tibet, which aroused public resentment and social unrest. It originates from social practice and has a significant impact on social reality. It is a Gesang flower in Tibetan literature.

2. Contents of Biography of Zheng Wandava

This biographical work is divided into nine chapters. The main content is: Once upon a time, the king of the Indian Borneo, Re Dan, married Mad Mahani, the princess of Zalandara, to be his queen. The queen is virtuous and kind. People in the city love and respect her. Soon the queen gave birth to a prince. The king and his wife loved each other like treasure, and the king was assisted by a loyal minister. The country was prosperous and prosperous. But the good times didn't last long. After the prince was long, he chose Yixizeng, a young good minister, as his companion, and took care of him. This caused Qianhu Yanxie's jealousy. Qianhu Yanxie conspired to make his son Langa Ani the prince's companion. Ministers Dama and Damu were deeply dissatisfied with this. They discussed with Yixizeng to swear to get rid of the thief, but they found out in advance for Yan Xie. So he slandered the three of them in front of the king for plotting the country and usurping the throne. The king did not ask whether it was true or not, so he expelled the three loyal ministers into exile. Later, with the help of the queen and the prince, the three escaped to the queen's mother's house. Stand by to return home. This move has planted a black and uneasy seed for the country's peaceful and peaceful situation. This seed took root and sprouted after the prince and Lan Gaani met an old man who could "change his body" by chance, and both learned the second skill.

Soon, the queen died of illness. This is another disaster that has befallen the country: the king has lost his lover, the prince has lost his mother, and the people have lost their attachment. In order to appease the prince, the king married a beautiful and virtuous princess. They fell in love with each other. But it caused the envy of another concubine. In order to retaliate, she seduced Lan Gaani and framed the prince together. At this time, the country, although seemingly calm, is actually brewing a huge turbulence and change. Lan Gaani tricked the prince to a river, and the two moved their souls into the bodies of two dead cuckoos, and flew to the forest on the other side of the river to enjoy the scenery. Lan Ga Ani flies back secretly. He moved his soul into the body of the prince, and then threw his body into the river. Back in the palace, Lan Ga Ani fell into the water and died. So he pretended to be a prince and took the throne. He turned against what the prince had done in the past and treated the common people brutally. Later, Yixizeng and others tried to expose Langaani's act of posing as a prince, and the false prince's soul was expelled from the prince. He Dan continued to hold the throne, placed great importance on worthy officials, governed rivers and mountains, and benefited the people, becoming a sage king.

3. The artistic features of the biography of zheng wan da wa

3.1 Distinctive characters

Any famous literary works have been living in people's minds. Whether a work has lofty appeal or not, the key is to shape the characters. The center of literary writing is the character, through which the relationship between man and man, man and nature can be interpreted. Among them, the more important is the relationship between people and the environment, the expression of people's feelings and psychology, human nature, destiny, value, etc. In this book, the problem of characterization has been well solved. For example, "The Old Kingdom is broad and fat, with jewels in its white braids. The thick white beard is vertical to the chest. The mouth is full of words, but the voice is not heard. The eyes occasionally narrow, but the cold light

does not diminish. It seems ordinary, but in fact it is extremely powerful, a little sad at the age of, but the dragon's face is full of kindness and kindness, and it makes people happy when they get along for a moment" [Bai Jianzan, Daphbalo Sangdon: "Biography of Zheng Wandava" (Tibetan) [M], Lhasa: Tibet People's Publishing House, 1980, p. 51.]^[1] Literary images are created by the author in language. The reader cannot see these pictures directly. Therefore, by appreciating the appearance of King Granger, the character of this article, we can see whether the king is old, tall, fat and has vision in the eyes of readers, and even what color his clothes are, his appearance style and scenes. Similarly, the image of Zheng Wandava, the main character, is not directly described. Through the whole reading process, we can see his polite, eloquent, handsome and resourceful character description. The images of Queen Madmahana, Prince Qujigawa (Zheng Wandava), Yixizeng and other positive figures are full of freedom, equality, courage, perseverance, spirit and diligence, all of which reflect charity. The images of Qianhu Yangxi, Langa Ana, Princess Sarestini and other negative characters are full of abuse, pain, conservatism, greed, anger, pride, cunning, laziness, etc. , showing ignorance and cruelty. The appearance and verve of each character have their own characteristics, and do not copy them to distinguish the personality and personality differences of the characters; It has created vivid and outstanding characters. Behind each unique image, there are living examples in social life. The words and deeds of the characters are shown in literature and art. Who was the accompanying minister of the prince revealed the insidious and cunning character of Qianhu Yangxi. The beauty of human nature of Minister Yi Xizeng and the other two ministers was discovered through these things. More importantly, Zheng Wandava's human nature is not the scene of unity, but changes according to different stories and environments. In particular, the response to psychological abuse will move readers. Zheng Wandava, the hero in the work, though he changed his body through "body changing technique", he still tenaciously learned Buddhism and found his own essence of life and personality charm. Each character in the Biography of Zheng Wandava has its own image and personality, which makes the artistic value of the whole work reach a new height.

3.2 The environment scene is vivid and powerful

In narrative works, shaping characters is the primary task. However, there must be an activity environment that combines the portrayal of characters and inner activities to form a scene through the changes of the surrounding environment, making it full of style. This is the basic principle for narrative literature to draw the environment. From the perspective of social environment and natural environment, at first sight, we seem to focus on the description of natural environment, but in fact, they are just changes of social environment. The whole work is in the form of abbreviations. "In the darkness, the prince was sad and hid nervously under a leaf at the top of the tree. At midnight, the clouds gradually dispersed, the sky was clear and the stars were bright. However, in the second half of the night, dark clouds suddenly rose in the sky, thunder and lightning, and torrential rain came unexpectedly. In a moment, the crash of rain, the howling of wind, the snapping of branches and other miscellaneous sounds exploded like an avalanche" ^[2] Bai Jianzan, Daphbalo Sangteng: Biography of Zheng Wandava (Tibetan) [M], Lhasa: Tibet People's Publishing House, 1980, page 109.]^[2] The environment plays a decisive role in people's thinking and behavior. White snow mountains, green grasslands and lush grass forests. The beautiful bird voice and other natural environment shapes the image of the author with clear love and hatred. Such a style is called the character created by the environment. The prince never thought that the young man in Chegreton would "change" into a bird in the jungle and lose all his relatives and property. In the dense forest, stars are shining, thunderstorms are raining, the noise of water vapor, the fluttering paper of trees and leaves, and the low rustling sound. The night was so thick that I could not see my own shadow; The poems described are full of pain and fear. Zheng Wandava, a bird with a human heart, has the clearest position and the most wanted to express psychological changes, which are also reflected in these poems. Through this environment, the author wants to know himself more deeply, which is also a test. The works use various literary forms to depict characters. The characters are beautiful, delicate and vivid, and the rhetoric techniques are rich and colorful, with strong literary interest.

3.3 The artistic expression of romanticism

Romantic creation is called idealistic creation method. It is beyond reality. Outstanding performance, full of idealism. The Biography of Zheng Wandava emphasizes the author's use of romanticism, taking an Indian story as the main line of creation, and abstractly reflecting various contradictions and struggles in society. The author puts the romanticism trend of thought into his works. In the real social life, there are few characters like Zheng Wandava, who may not appear. However, the author has consecrated his creation from the characters, showing Zheng Wandava's spirit of setting up life goals, enduring hardships, persevering in pursuit, overcoming difficulties, and selfless dedication. Such characters will make readers more interested in reading the works. The author expresses his desire to transcend reality. In addition, many things beyond real life will also be

exaggerated to express their wishes. Another example is that the image of Langa Ani can not be realized in the dazzling real life. The author's strong imagination, rich use of imagination and other expression techniques show people's thoughts and feelings about good wishes and ideals, and praise the outstanding achievements of philanthropists represented by Zheng Wandava. With this specific romanticism skill of imagination and description, people can have rich imagination and romanticism; The prince has gone from being a bird to mysterious imagination and mythical wonders. It expresses the high ideal. This kind of romantic creation, ideological activities and other subjective forces are great, and people's desire and pursuit are irresistible. Such an abstract portrayal of artistic images also reflects things that do not exist in life, only high standards of ideals and beliefs and strong plots. In the minds of readers, the image of Zheng Wandawa has been enhanced and deepened. The author made up a complicated plot and put forward the idea of going through imagination at will. The distortion of rich imagination makes people's ideal pursuit more colorful.

4. Conclusion

Since 1949, the basic work of sorting and publishing Tibetan biographical literature has made remarkable achievements. The emergence of some Chinese translations has widened the transmission channels of Tibetan biographical literature and effectively promoted cultural exchanges between different ethnic groups. At the same time, more and more scholars are engaged in the research of Tibetan biographical literature, and they are further studying the genre differences, stylistic features, value functions and other contents of Tibetan biographical literature. In a word, The Biography of Zheng Wanda Wa is a well-known classical literary masterpiece in Tibetan areas. The author has created a typical person: Zheng Wanda Wa with superb artistic techniques. Although Zheng Wandava is a fictional character, it has a very important position in the history of Tibetan literature, which can be comparable to the artistic image of "Kong Yiji" in Lu Xun's novels and "Hamlet" in Shakespeare's tragedies. In addition, the Biography of Zheng Wandava has moved countless people with its moving story and artistic appeal. Therefore, the Biography of Zheng Wandawa not only has a wide influence in Tibetan areas, but also is popular in Inner Mongolia, Mongolia and Central Asia. This article makes full use of metaphor, simile and many other rhetorical devices in the Tibetan Shijing; The structure of the content is rigorous before and after, the selection of words is simple and unadorned, there is little modification of rhetoric and ancient prose, and there are many characteristics of the form of mutual questions and answers between characters, which makes the artistic value of the work show incisively and exquisitely. The artistic value of the whole work will be raised to a new height. In terms of the characteristics of words and sentences, the grammar is correct, the language is vivid, and the creation is carried out through the dialogue and questions and answers between the subject characters. On the image of the characters, the description is detailed, and the complete and complex story plot is constructed. The vivid environmental description makes the characters distinctive and presents wonderful artistic characteristics. It reflects the universal value and significance of Tibetan literature in ideology and art.

References

- [1] Bai Jianzan, Daphbalo Sangteng: Biography of Zheng Wandava (Tibetan) [M], Lhasa: Tibet People's Publishing House, 1980, page 51.
- [2] Bai Jianzan, Daphbalo Sangteng: Biography of Zheng Wandawa (Tibetan) [M], Lhasa: Tibet People's Publishing House, 1980, page 109.