

"Comparative Reduction Method" Introduces the Teaching Strategy of Junior Middle School Ancient Poetry "Huai"

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Abstract: Ancient poetry teaching, as an important part of junior middle school Chinese reading teaching, is quite difficult, and it is difficult for students to be interested in. So the teaching of reading ancient poetry is often uniform and boring. Mr. The "comparative reduction method" proposed by Mr. Sun Shaozhen restores the differences between the internal contradictions and the reality of the text, thus forming the entry point of text analysis. In teaching has great applicability, this paper takes the ministry edition of "Nanxiang Jingkou" as a case, from the key words, emotional logic, creative style and other aspects to restore comparative works. Strive to form a method to solve the teaching of ancient poetry reading, for the majority of frontline teachers to provide reference examples.

1. Introduction

Ancient poetry, as an important part of Chinese culture, and as an important content of junior middle school Chinese, how to make the teaching content of junior middle school Chinese to achieve the ideal effect, has become a problem for the majority of educators to think about, but also become a problem that the author needs to solve. Research this topic is to hope that through Sun Shaozhen "comparative reduction method" used in the daily middle school poetry teaching, explore a suitable for junior middle school Chinese poetry teaching method to improve daily teaching poetry text interpretation superficial, dilute the test utilitarian nature, improve the level of students' appreciation, enrich the students' aesthetic. Thus forming a kind of ancient poetry teaching for the development of students' core literacy, in line with the requirements of the development of The Times. Thus gradually cultivate students' interest in Chinese and ancient poetry. Provide a new perspective for teaching.

Teacher Sun Shaozhen's "comparative reduction method" has his own unique insights, which is very suitable for the text decryption of ancient Chinese poetry. Professor Sun believes that "The reason why many text analysis is ineffective is that the empty talk analysis actually does not enter the analysis. The object of the analysis is the contradiction of the text. The internal contradiction of the text has become a blind spot, and the invalidity of the text analysis becomes a stubborn disease is because the internal contradiction of the text has become a blind spot".[1] "Comparative reduction method" reveals the differences and contradictions between texts, and finds the main way to find the entry point of text analysis. Close to the author's inner world, the real and real feelings, the

connotation of the text. At the same time, in the analysis of the text, combined with their own emotional experience, so as to analyze the traditional poetry more deeply, we can taste the deep deposits more than our commonly used teaching strategies. Therefore, the author of this paper takes Mr. Sun's "comparative reduction method" as an example to interpret the ancient junior middle school Chinese poetry "Nanxiang Deng Beijing Kou North Gu Pavilion", hoping to help and inspire the problems of teachers and students in the current ancient poetry teaching.

"Nanxiang Jingkou North gu Pavilion" is the work of Song Dynasty poet Xin Qiji. Through eulogizing the characters of the ancient heroes, the poem expresses the author's desire to be loyal to the king and love the people, recover the lost land, and wrap up the body like the ancient heroes. The word contains deep patriotic thoughts, but also reveals the author's infinite feelings for the declining court and the anger of the Southern Song court who sacrificed his life.

2. Restore keyword meaning

Key words and sentences often provide us with an entrance to understanding the text. Through the key words, restore its true colors, think about the gap between ideal and reality, and figure out the author's intention.

At the beginning, the author asked "where to look at China". The so-called China refers to the central Plains, Henan, Hebei, Shaanxi, and the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River, from the geographical location. In the North igu Pavilion, it is undoubtedly impossible to "Shenzhou" scenery in a glance. From the land conditions at that time, it was impossible to see that the hometown of the Northern Song Dynasty was already the territory of others. So there is a contradiction here. Since he can not see "China", why should the author be persistent to "look at China"? The poet also knows that China is unpredictable, but also not enough. But he can not control his mind, where to look at China. It was a question from the author, but no one will be able to solve him. Too eager to be able to "look at China" but can not get rid of the current situation. Therefore, "where to look at China" is not only a direct expression, but also anger in it. Looking ahead, the scenery in front of the scenery in the heart is a world of difference, the rise and fall of the country alternately, the author heart unbearable grief. Then the author with "sit down" two words, to praise Sun Quan's talent. To at the rulers of the Southern Song court. But in fact, does Xin Qiji really appreciate Sun Quan? In Meiqin Ten On The Fourth Theory of Autonomy, Xin Qiji said, " My minister thought that Wu could not take the Wei out of the Sun family, and the Western Shu was divided into Liu Bei. Although I was willing to see the Wei by soldiers, the power was not available." In this article. We can see that Jiaxuan did not agree with Sun Quan. He believed that Sun Quan did not annex Wei with his limitations. Sun Quan was shortsighted and could not overcome Wei. Then, this has produced a great contradiction with the achievements of Sun Quan in ". In fact, it is not difficult for us to imagine that the author warmly praised Sun Quan in this article, in fact, it is just an ancient irony. The author praised Sun Quan on the surface, but actually insinuated the power of the Southern Song Dynasty. The meaning is implied.[3] shows that he was even more disappointed with the Southern Song Dynasty than Sun Quan. Through the keywords "look at China" and "sit down in the southeast", we can deepen the students 'understanding of the author's mood and situation.

3. The restoration of the character image

"Nanxiang Zi Deng Jingkou North Gu Pavilion has Huai" the main character is Sun Quan, but we can not ignore that the author Xin Qiji is borrowing the ancient Mingzhi. The word tie down, Xin Qiji opened a pen, wrote a 19-year-old hero Sun Quan. "Young ten thousand pockets, sit off the southeast war did not rest", only 19 years old. Inherit your father and brother. At the command of the army, although the current situation is unstable, but Sun Quan still sits firmly in the southeast, the word "sit

down" to sit Sun Quan steady country, heroic and heroic style elaborated incisively and vividly. In this poem, Cao Cao and Liu Bei are also Sun Quan's foil. This allusion is recorded in the Annals of The Three Kingdoms as "Cao Gong imperial army, sigh its qi, is to retreat". In the real history, Cao Cao and Liu Bei are of course also heroes. But the author wants to have a higher evaluation of Sun Quan. Of course, this is also a true portrayal of his inner thoughts, chasing the hero Sun Quan, ridiculed the decay of the court. He was also very eager to be a real general like Sun Quan. Lead the army to kill the enemy bravely, take the Wu hook, and collect the territory."Children should be like Sun Zhongmou", to the author of Sun Quan, Sun Quan is an outstanding ruler. At the eyes of Sun Quan, the author, the author is obviously a emotional fierce hatred of the country, family, survival and death in the first clang patriot. To the end of the whole word, the emotion of the poet has reached a kind of uncontrollable blood gushing matter: children when such as Sun Zhongmou![2] is already the old man of snow temples frost servant girl, but he can not forget his mission, also can not let go like others, muddled through this life, this is Xin Qiji's persistence. It is also the withdrawal of his unique personality. In this class, the teacher can restore Xin Qiji's life and creative background, the ideal of the heroic general who is eager to kill the enemy to restore and the old man in reality is compared, more can highlight the author's patriotic character image.

4. The restoration of the emotional logic

Reducing emotional logic refers to when the author is reading. It is inevitable that there will be thinking patterns to understand the emotions of poetry according to the logical emotions that are generally obvious in poetry. But because poetry is an artistic aesthetic, the author's emotions are often tortuous, and the emotional turning point is the contradiction. We should restore the original emotional logic. Then compare it with the text.

Although the author saw, the first river and Beigu mountain scenery is just right, but the author is not interested in trying to watch, the heart is bleak. Standing on the pavilion, a lifetime of anger and heartache, like a fountain gushing out. At this time, the author's mood is strong and sad, ruthless landscape, only the injury. Through the ages, there have been so many ups and downs. The changes of the rise and fall of dynasties. Years of weather-beaten Xin Qiji, quickly gave his own answer."How much has happened to the rise and fall through the ages, long."The word " Youyou " seems to be a long sigh, a soft wan. In the faint sigh, we feel how small the individual is in the vast universe. How unusual do dynasties change in the long river of history. The latter sentence "endless Yangtze River rolling flow" contains how many philosophical thinking. This word makes us think of "the son in Sichuan said: the dead like this man, do not give up day and night," this is the rational sigh of time to life. At this time, the author's mood from grief and anger to rational feelings sigh sigh. Reading it at this point, we think. The author should let go of the country in his heart in the philosophy of life. But Xin Qiji is only an exception.

It was tied down down the author's high praise for Sun Quan. It fully shows that he is still eager to make contributions like Sun Quan. Like Sun Quan, resolute, raising troops to kill the enemy, immediately, as the guardian of the territory. Until the end of the poet's feelings seem to burst out, has been surging."A child should be like Sun Zhongmou."The author seems to be Shouting to the world, to protect the country, to make contributions. We must shoulder the important responsibility of the survival of the nation. It is hard to imagine that this is the last persistence of a white-haired old man. The same is experienced hardships, people's mood is different."The boat died from now on, jianghai sent the rest of his life" is Su Shi's relief; " daily sleep without feeling thought, idle to see the children catch willow flowers."Is Yang Wanli's leisure. Only Xin Qiji, life eunuch ups and downs, but always did not forget to kill the thief, this is his obsession. But it also let him live a very painful life. His poems are therefore covered with a layer of bold and tragic color. But this is Jiaxuan, but also his

unique choice.

5. Historical restoration and comparison

The historical reduction method is a dynamic, more advanced approach. For any poetry study, we all put it in a specific historical environment. Don't see the past like today. Welcome to his past politics, economy, and culture.

"Nanxiang Zi Deng Jingkou North Gu Pavilion has Huai" was written 20 years after the author was reappointed as the governor of Zhenjiang. By this time, the author was already in his old age. This 56-character work has highly condensed Xin Qiji's heroic and delicate style. And the author spent his life for the country. Desager to make a passion.

Let's first restore the historical background of that time. Jingkang two year of the Northern Song Dynasty. Jing soldiers conquered the capital of the Northern Song Dynasty, Kaifeng, Henan Province. In addition to burning, killing and looting, they also captured the Northern Song emperors and a large number of royal princesses, concubines and the Great Wall. More than 3,000 people went north. The demise of the Northern Song Dynasty was called "the shame of Jingkang" in history. Later, Zhao Gou built the capital in Lin'an and was called the Southern Song Dynasty. Since the establishment of the Southern Song Dynasty, the debate between the main battle and the master and peace has not stopped. But in fact, the Southern Song Dynasty came to the beautiful and prosperous Lin'an, did not want to fight north, just want to seek peace. They sing and dance every day, sink in the extravagant decadent life.[3] But Xin Qiji was a war fighter, so the court could not tolerate him. He was appointed and removed several times and dismissed, but he never gave up his determination to recover the lost ground. So, when the author stood on the North Gu Pavilion. Looking at the present "Shenzhou" is not their own can return. Eyes of scenery and heart lonely two compared, only disappointed. No one knew he but to beat the railing. Bring the students into a specific historical situation of the time. Restore the political and economy at that time, and then compare the pain of losing the old country and the beautiful scenery, the students will be more able to experience the author's sad image. At the same time, we can let the students pay attention to the history, and sublimate their patriotic feelings. Learn your skills well and serve the country.

6. Style restoration and comparison

In the study of poetry, students should not only understand the author's life experience and writing background, but also understand the author's creative style and likes and dislikes. Xin Qiji's words are often used, bold and unrestrained with delicacy. Often write scenery, discussion, lyric in one. The scene lyric, borrow the ancient metaphor today and majestic patriotic feelings.

In this poem, the author followed the consistent style, on the que scene, tie down discussion lyric. The last film is the description of the scenery of the high distance, the thinking of the old country. The north, occupied by the Jin people, haunted him. Can not recover the pain of the Central Plains, empty sigh time flies but not as a sadness. Emotional appeal is delicate and soft, rational and not sad. The next film uses liu Bei, Cao Cao and Sun Quan three celebrity allusions. Deeply praised Sun Quan, through the ancient metaphor, to show his determination to resist gold and save the country. Clever use of historical allusions and famous quotes.twists and turns to express their ideals. It is a major feature of the art of xin ci. Good to praise. The implication is profound and implicit. Here we can also compare other Xin Qiji's works, such as the creation style of "For Chen Tongfu to Send them", "Yong Yu Le Jingkou North Gu Pavilion" and "Water Dragon Yin Jiankang Appreciation Pavilion", so that students can find similarities and differences, and thus have a more profound experience.

References

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