

Cold and Tender—Reading Huo Junming's Poetry Anthology the Other Side of the Dream

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Abstract: Different from the local imagination or suffering experience in current poetry writing, *the Other Side of the Dream* wants to break the ineffectiveness of poetry caused by similar superficial stylization, which is an impulse to say something in silence. The difference between *the Other Side of the Dream* and other poems is that it does not conform to conventional memory. An unforgiving expression of stubbornness that causes loss and change; The same tree that grows in the wilderness is full of vain flowers.

1. Introduction

In the article "One-way Road Suggesting to Protect the Public with Such Cultivation", Benjamin said that comments and translation are just like style and imitation to nature: they are the products of viewing objects in different ways [1]. For the tree of sacred texts, the two are just the rustling leaves forever, while for the tree of mediocre texts, they are the fruits falling in time. As one of the "leaves", it combs out a secret clue and tries to verify the possibility of the "opposite bank", which is also the possibility of the "leaves" approaching the "fruit". Is the 102 poems included in the poetry collection a boat ferried to the opposite bank? "The Other Side of the Dream" is the latest collection of poems written by the critic and poet, Mr. Huo Junming [2]. It is divided into six volumes and has 102 poems. It is the sum of a poem of memories. From the perspective of readers, in addition to deep feelings and memories." It is also a deep breath, a process of blade inward, and a complete release in addition to the status of a critic. The first volume of "clumsy notes in small places", which has 12 entries, takes "notes" as the subtitle. As the beginning of a book of poems, it emphasizes the important significance of "poetry writing with human nature and depth of life and even sense of reality (Huo Junming's "How far is the incompetent right hand" Lower Huai Town "from China's reality") [3]. This sentence can also be seen as the writing care and life dimension that the poet is practicing. The second volume, "the earth red cover of the plateau", received 26 poems. Through reading, "the plateau" is not an exact region, but represents a typical example of human spiritual survival. High is the geographical location, and earth red is the color close to the essence of life. It is a place for poets to travel, with a gentle mood, and the strokes extend to the soul. The third volume of "hermit walking on pine needles" contains 16 poems. Each capital refers to metaphysical meaning, which is interesting. Even in the seemingly relaxed narration, there is a sense of time similar to the firm poem and the importance of firmly grasping the rhythm. In the fourth volume, 18 poems were collected. "The other side flower or the hourglass is in the world" is full of tough metaphors, or a certain sense of fatalism. The fifth volume, "Cloud Mountain and

Elephant on Paper", contains 12 poems that are thick and light. The sixth "Notes on Xiangshui Bridge", like the first, traces back to the source of life, reflecting and touching the source, including 17 poems. The difference from the first episode is that it directly writes about memories. Compared with the brightness of "Xiangshui Bridge", it is not easy, but it has the aura of the sea filled with the sound of waves.

2. Cold or silent talk.

Unlike the local imagination or suffering experience in the current poetry writing, the poet wants to break the ineffectiveness of poetry caused by the similar superficial stylization, which is an impulse to say something in silence. If you read it literally, the other side of the dream means waking up or sober. Compared with the poetry collection, it does have this meaning. It is not abstract and ethereal. It is a heavy poem full of realistic thinking and historical consideration. Then don't turn around and ask what dreams are? Or fall into the illusory journey from one shore to the other. The intention of action comes from the breaking act of silence caused by the ineffective expression, thus announcing that "a person who can't swim/has also reached the opposite side of the river." The simple reading can easily fall into a similar misunderstanding, that is, to be away from the homeland as if it were a world away or to return home on paper. The people who can't swim will be understood as a natural move to return home according to the literal meaning. Through some interview materials, the author learned that comments and poems are Huo Junming's love and persistence. Poetry makes the poet face up to the nature and situation of life[4]. Combining this, the opposite side of the dream is also easy to be understood as a kind of futile and Sisyphus-like behavior. Writers who face up to time and go deep into reality are probably faced with the pathos and stubbornness of those who push rocks up the mountain[5]. On the Other Side of the Dream, different landforms, regions, scenes, and countless times of wandering among the characters, what did the poet find? It is written in the Egret Dictionary that black pecks/disappear in the shadow/more often they are still//only in a short breeding period/they open their throats carefully/make sounds that no musical instrument can imitate//they prefer to take off alone/like a fast moving white fog. In Baudelaire's era, the poet's lashing on the city was a spiritual condemnation. In the modern context, poets are in a state of aphasia in the face of endless loss and bizarre, "black pecks/disappear in the shadow/more often they are still". The "egret" is not so much the spiritual portrayal of a generation as the helplessness and silence of the formless, unconscious and odorless air. Then, why did the poet give the exact address of "the opposite bank" in the name of the poetry collection and inspire an arrival? In the modern context, the reality of life is far away from the so-called poetic and picturesque picture, which is full of birds and flowers. The poet has always been sober and self-confident in the poem, always surpassing the relief of "picking flowers and smiling", but he lingers repeatedly and can't bear to leave. This makes the thinking and environment of poetry in an awkward situation similar to silence. Looking around blankly, "arrival" may be a new start. "There is no sound of water, nor/the sound of beating water/everything is silent". These three lines of poetry let us quickly transition from Chaplin's play in the silent film era to the absurdity of waiting for Godot, and Sartre's philosophical assertion that "others are hell". "All this happened in a dream", which makes absurdity and meaningless further, and directly reveals the horror and absurdity of the essence of existence. A stranger/walking slowly in front of him/you can only/walking slowly behind him/like doing a bad deed/being careful/still a little sorry/you can't exceed him/the road is too narrow/full of strangers/and dark gray shadows/this afternoon/strangers/also more like ghosts." ("Stranger") The poet put philosophical judgments into the poem and appeared in the daily face, but achieved the desired effect. Similar poems include "The first stubble of the shadow play". "After a person comes back from Yunnan", "A talk show

fellow" and other poems. Because you can see it thoroughly, after reading these poems, you will feel "the pendulum is still/the world is like smoke" ("Xiangshui Bridge Miscellaneous") when you come back to your senses. Time is just the "art of stillness" ("Xiangshui Bridge Essays"). The reason for all this is because of the unique sound and disappearance of a legendary era. The author of the poem "Biography of Aliens" describes Mr. Huo Er, an alien from his ancestors, "whose eyes are burning/foreign bodies can be seen at night".

3. Tender is a kind of gaze.

The characters have become the collective silence or secret with the great changes of the times. Writing it down is witness and retention. In the era before or after this, they lived around us and received such a trusting gaze. In the disconsolate view, a ray of warmth comes from the "Feeling of Two Spring Snows on Birthday and the Next Day". In the spring of March, the poet's birthday was a good day, and even the snow was "crunching sound/more like the good teeth of young people": talking about snow/my mother and I were very happy/no longer like many years ago/worried about the cold in spring/no longer worried about food and vegetables[6]. Here we will find out whether the poet's so-called "opposite bank" and "dream" are in reverse order. The scene full of memories instead becomes the opposite bank, and living in it always feels like the person in the dream. The absurdity of existence is reflected in just four words. It has become a cold and effective language and a moment to break the silence. Lei Pingyang, the poet who wrote the preface to the poetry collection, clearly pointed out that "this poetry collection is the cape at the end of the sea beyond Huo Junming's amazing large number of poetry reviews, and can also be seen as the sunken ships in the ocean." (Lei Pingyang's Preface "Current Situation and Illusion") This can be seen as the purpose of the poetry collection in the sense of emotion. In terms of artistic pursuit, the poetry collection inherits the warmth of Huo Junming's poetry that has always been outside the cold. The first clue has been seen in the poetry collection "Huai Xue" published in 2016. This so-called "poetry text without catalogue" contains 100 poems in total. A close reading of "The Opposite Bank of Dreams" or "Huai Xue" shows a gaze at the ultimate meaning from beginning to end. If there is a period of time in the gaze or eyes, it is twilight. To be precise, it is twilight: "He once again enjoys the twilight alone/In the vast night, a water bird is independent of the gardenia head/He imitates the ancients to make a sentence: gardenia roosts in the night bird is cold" Such a sentence always makes me think of a poet who is walking on the two "cross paths" of criticism and poetry. He is searching up and down. Lei Pingyang, who is also a poet, understands this very well. After reading, he wrote a poetic and emotional taste: "Huo Junming's identity, bone phase, blood concentration and vision are what I pay attention to - guide the facts to the unknown and divine, shape the nothingness and produce a public opinion. Huo Junming's individual always bursts out more than two people's strength, will and intelligence at the same time, and the statement of the event is not based on the outcome, but based on the spread of the world" (Preface to Lei Pingyang's "the Other Side of the Dream", The Present Situation and Illusion) Is the broad road of "the world opens up" the "opposite side of the dream"? "The sun on the graveyard is not caring for the dead". Reading Huo Junming's poems seems to be in a season of lightning. In fact, we are walking in the white snow described by the poet. We are just passers-by of time. "Many times' history 'has disappeared in this era, and more often it is left on the dusty urban streets by people suffering from amnesia.". However, let us remain optimistic and firm with the poet, believing that the "verification" of poetry to the world has reached "the other side of the river".

The Other Side of the Dream has a deep recognition of human nature and experience of The Times. The poetic feeling seems to appear inadvertently in the evading and shifting of poetic art: she slipped in her middle age/the chestnuts are rolling down the hill densely/that is the change that

time has just found. The noun "middle age" and the verb "slip" themselves show the panic and helplessness of a stage of life. In the narrow space of the sentence, the poem is full of great agitation and debate. It is rolling down the hill, but it is just such a chicken feather messy, "money just found by time" makes the panic of life suddenly calm and relaxed. In the world of poetry and theory, the poetry critic criticizes and appraises the value and significance of poetry. Therefore, the poetry of the critic is deeper and more interesting, full of philosophical observation of ordinary life: "The plants in spring are grout/that is the water pipe opened by the god of time". Spring and vegetation are traditional poetic images, while time and water pipe sublimate the arrival of spring and the significance of vegetation from the perspective of reality. "In the corner of the junkyard/there is a tattered Snoopy doll as tall as a man/Sometimes it stands, sometimes it lies/it looks like a man's life." Superb poetry comes from plain observation and freehand, and this poem shows a touch of skill. It is just a simple narrative, but the sentence at the end makes the reader examine and introspect, and pity for the world. In addition to the emotional gaze, with black and white deep cognition, it is the poet critic, different from the ordinary poet's realm of thought.

4. Conclusions

The Other Side of the Dream is a journey to find the address. Seeing the blade inward and listening to the vast voice of the void is like being in a forest of snow. The difference between *the Other Side of the Dream* and other poetry collections is that it does not match the conventional memory posture. Do not forgive the stubborn expression of loss and change. Do not agree with a tree growing in the wilderness, but it is full of vanity flowers. A collection of poems that is clean and full of dust, sad and full of smiles, and silent and full of singing.

References

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