

## On The People's Character in Su Shi's Poems

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**Abstract:** As the new literary leader after Ouyang Xiu, Su Shi pushed the creation of Song Poetry and Song Ci to the peak. This article is based on Su Shi's poems that reflect the characteristics of the people. Through analysis and study of representative works, the article summarizes the concrete expressions of his people's sexual characteristics from three aspects: first, his poetry reflects the broad and authentic folk life and it is close to the people; second, it exposes and criticizes the ruling class and supports the people; third, it respects and cares for the people and wins the hearts of the people. These three points can help promote our study of Su Shi's poetry and experience its deep connotation, explore an internal reason why Su Shi's poetic works reach the peak of creation and trigger our reflection on the social role of literary works.

### 1. Introduction

The formation of the characteristics of the people in Su Shi's poetry underwent a long and complicated process, which was the result of the interaction between his objective environment and his subjective personality. Su Shi did not go deep into the masses of the people before he began his official career, though he showed some concern to the people. On the one hand, his own family environment provided him with the opportunity to approach the people. On the other hand, he was greatly influenced by the Confucian ideology. The education he received from childhood made him consciously observe the lives of the people as a feudal literary person. Therefore, some of the poems he wrote at this time also reflected the beautiful political aspirations of a young man who wanted to make a difference, make good efforts, and benefit the common people.

In the literary world of the Northern Song Dynasty, and even in the history of Chinese literature, Su Shi is of those few persons who are so admired and praised by the people, which is considered a wonder in the history of literature. Therefore, to study the characteristics of the people in his works is of great significance to learning his poetry and feeling his charisma. In the following, I will explain the concrete manifestations of the characteristics of the people in Su Shi's poems from three aspects.

### 2. Reflect the vast and real folk life --- close to the people

Real life gave Su Shi inexhaustible creative materials, and Su Shi also gave these materials eye-catching brilliance. The unique life experience allowed him to travel through more than half of China and see the great rivers and mountains of the motherland. He also got close to people and experienced life in various forms. All of these were turned into verses through his observance and creativity, and became the folk genre of the Northern Song Dynasty.

In "Washing Creek Sands" Group poetry, Su Shi described rural life for the first time. In these works, he skillfully portrayed the scene of farm work with fluid language. For example, the scene of wheat harvest, women reeling in silk, and farmers selling melons and so on. In these works, we can not only feel his creativity and diversity, but can also get a glimpse of the real folk life at that time.

The poem "Kyrgyzstan's Reward for Peony" depicts the joyful atmosphere when the officials and the public were enjoying the beauty of flowers. The intriguing relationship between him and "flowers" was followed by the depiction of the friendly relations between the government and the

people, invisibly narrowing the distance between the government and the people. This shows the cheerful scene on the street at that time. Poems and "Late Night at the Lake" is another poem depicting similar scenes. The poet depicted that after intoxicated, he walked on a city street. "Passers-by clap their hands and laugh like they are lost." [1] They didn't restrain their real feelings as was being expected. They clapped and laughed. The poet thought they were like innocent deer that didn't know how to protect themselves from danger. This situation shows how close the people of Hangzhou and Su Shi were at that time. Su Shi always ignored his official status and wrote his poems in a seemingly "ridiculous" manner. In his heart, common people should be in the same position as he is. Su Shi is sincere and lovely in this way.

Carefully observe the people's labor production tools and describe them. In "Wuxi Waterwheel," he carefully observed the waterwheel. The description of the moving and motionless of the Waterwheel is extremely vivid, and the function of the waterwheel and the dynamic appearance of the farmland are presented in front of our eyes. It can be seen that the poet observed the agricultural equipment such as the waterwheel very carefully. At the end of the poem, the poet made a simple wish for rain, which was close to people's life and spoke the people's heart. Similar to the "Gongma Song", "Stone Carbon", etc., praised the transplanting tools at the time - Muyu horses, as well as coal.

### **3. Expose the critique of the ruling class - support the people**

Su Shi has been appointed governmental official in many different places, which most of China. He seldom stayed in one place for a long time. This gave him the opportunity to understand folk customs and the living conditions of the people in different places. He cared about to people's livelihood, resulting from the fact that he was repeatedly demoted and appointed somewhere else due to political reasons. He knew more about the hardships of the people and even experienced the hardships of the people. In this process, he and the people were closely linked and he truly spoke for the people. Standing on the people's position, he often criticized the irrationality of the rulers.

Most of this type of work is a direct critique of the ruling class who does not care about the people's power. Su Shi's description of the life of the people during Wang Anshi's reform and the revelation of the unreasonableness of the new deal reflected this point more prominently. In the fifth year of Xi Ning, Su Shi went to Huzhou because of his official duties and wrote the famous "A woman sighing in the field" He described to a disastrous rainstorm from a woman's perspective. "Bacteria were born," and when the wind came, it was heavy rain, and the mold was still rusted. The wheat fell to the ground, and the golden wheat that had been overwhelmed with heavy rain was pulled onto the market. In addition, the "price of money and Rugao" had caused the people to live a difficult life because of the rainstorm. When the officials were still "the officials don't need money today, the children in the northwest have to take care of them", the forced people had to sell cattle and pay taxes, and they removed the house. The wood is used for cooking, but it is not for the famine of the next year. The poet used delicate brush strokes to write out that the disaster of tyrannical politics was greater than the rainstorm and aggravated the burden on the people. In the end, he used the fierce words of "Gong Huangman dynasty is bitterer than it is for the wife of the river!" The rulers of the ruling class wrote that the people under the New Deal were worse off than they were in their lives. In this poem, although the rhetoric can not but be overestimated, because the New Deal has irrationality, to a certain extent, also played a positive role, and can not be equated with the abuse of government completely harm the people. However, the author is able to base himself on the phenomenon of life and consider for the vital interests of the people. Starting from the viewpoint and position of the "woman" of the people, he expresses his views and opinions. This is a valuable part of Su Shi's thought.

Other works that exhibit similar themes include "Drawing Fish Songs," "Inspirational Sound Inspiring Academy in the Rain," "The Temple of the Yellow Bull," and "Litchi Sigh." These poets are poets who, according to their own intuition, expressed their authority over the rule. The people do not understand the anger of the people and their dissatisfaction with the people's unbridled

exploitation. Among them, "Litchi Sigh" was written when Su Shi was banished from Huizhou. When the author first arrived in Huizhou and tasted lychee, he could not help but think of civil lichens in the Han and Tang dynasties, which triggered the poet's reflection on current social reality. This poem both criticized the ancients and revealed the reality, pointing directly to certain authorities in the DPRK. At this time, the author has been banished, but he can write such profound and explicit verses. It can be seen that he has already placed personal interests in the extraordinarily high degree. It is entirely for the people in his heart.

At the same time, the poetry also uses a lot of folk language, easy to understand, it can be said in the people's language to describe the people. [2] As Dongpo pokes the cloud in the poem: "The natives say that Bubu is a 'broken-off trouser'." [3] This shows that "falling off pants" is a cuckoo. This should also be accompanied by the title "Five Poets". The author uses the name of Bugu to hide in the verses, not only expressing the theme, but also embodying the ingenuity of the concept. On the other hand, Bubu's cries are crisp and bright, and they are very pleasant. Local farmers have claimed that it is a "broken-off pants". They are both humorous and bitter, and the author has used this phrase to express his concern. Pity for the people.

#### **4. Respect and care for the people - win the hearts of the people**

Su Shi's life has been wandering. Since sending his father's spirit to return home, he has never been able to return to his hometown in Sichuan. But wherever he went, he took it as his home. "The place where the heart is stable is my hometown" [4] (<Calming Wind and Waves>) is a relief and a true portrayal of him. Wherever he went, he did not forget to go deep into the lives of the people and use his own practical actions to improve their lives. The human nature in his mind is reflected in his poetry and works, but also in his life, even beyond the boundaries of nationality and hierarchy.

Respect and concern for the people transcends ethnic differences. When the poets came to Huizhou and Danzhou, they left the Central Plains area. Most of them faced ethnic minorities who were not yet civilized, but in the face of them, the poets still had enough time to give them full respect and care. As the first literary person to put backward ethnic minorities and Han nationality compatriots on an equal footing, Su Shi is undoubtedly great and valuable. In Huizhou for three years, "There is no resentment, no matter the intelligence and the fool, can get the favor of him." [5] ("Su Shi's biography form Song history"). When the poet ate delicious lychee, he wrote "If I eat three hundred litchi a day, I will always be a Lingnan person." [6] We can see a respectable and lovely Su Shi from this poem, as well as his love for Huizhou and his deep feelings for the Huizhou people. When he came to Danzhou, he was even less depressed. Instead, he quickly established a close relationship with the local people. "After a few meetings become intimate." [7] He also visited Lizhuang village and laughed as a friend with old people and children from Li nationality: "A wild trail meets a child, Su Dongpo eagerly wanted to see Li Ziyun. As a result, because he walked too fast, he was so angry that he was full of life." [8] ("Family visits to Li Ziyun") also collaborated with the local people in cultivating their own land, actively advocating agriculture, persuading schools, and publicizing culture. Under his influence, the atmosphere of reading and studying in Hainan is has been unprecedentedly improved. In 1100, when Su Dongpo in Yuluo was about to return to the north, he filled with emotions and wrote "Dongpo was born in Xiqiao, but said it was parasitic in Xishu Prefecture. And he refused to Hainan" ("Say goodbye to the table of Hainan Limin"). In the poems, in the poems, the author writes himself directly as "the ear person". It embodies expression of his infinite attachment to this place of exile and his unyielding feelings towards his friends.

Respect and care for the people goes beyond the boundaries of the hierarchy. When he was in Hangzhou, he led the Hangzhou people to dredge the West Lake and build the famous Su Causeway. Looking at the West Lake where he had personally decorated, the poets could not help but have a special feeling. "If you compare the beautiful West Lake to the beauty of Shih Tzu, then the light makeup is also good, the heavy makeup is worth mentioning, always good to bring out her natural beauty and charming charm" is the crystallization of this feeling.

During the first month of the decade in Xining, the poet expressed his feelings at the time of his visit to Qizhou. At the time, he wrote from spring snow to persuade the old farmers that "Seeing that the farmer is so painful, although he has a labor camp, how dare he complain, predicting the harvest." There is both sympathy and concern for the people, ideas for them, and good wishes. It was very touching after watching people.

It can be seen that Su Shi can be welcomed and loved by the people. The reason for this is because Su Shi's thoughts have an equal concept and he has individual individuals for each individual. Regardless of whether you are noble or noble, you have the respect. As he wrote in Linjiang Xian, "The night banquet was awakened and drunk in the apartment on Dongpo. When I came back, it seemed to have been three. At this time, the child's servant at home had already slept and thundered. Gently knocked on the door, and there was no response inside. I had to rely on the cane alone to listen to the snoring of the river." The servants in the face of a home are still so concerned about tolerance, not to mention the people who care about his heart. It is also because there is such a Su Shi, Huangzhou paternal and old when he said goodbye to him, "Friends in the mountains brought wine and sent them to advise me to stay".

## 5. Conclusion

Whether he is as a master of literature in the Northern Song Dynasty or as a "friend of the people" the spokesperson of the people, Su Shi are great. This article through the interpretation of his poetry works, summarizes the three aspects of the characteristics of people's sexual characteristics in his poetry works, and deepens his understanding of his poetry. This will play an important role in learning Su Shi's works and grasping his spirit in the future. His concern and sympathy with the people and his concern and respect for the people at the bottom will always be remembered by the people. He cares about the hardships of the people's livelihood. In the brutal political struggle, he has not stopped criticizing the persecution of the people in power. Su Shi after going through the Wutai poetry case, just released from prison and wrote down, the bold words of the "There is no need to be too serious about being demoted. There is never a reason for a downgrade." As soon as he was interested, he ignored nothing and he still adhered to his position and became the champion of the people. His story will still be communicated among the people because the people have already treated him as their own poet.

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