

An Analysis of His Official Career from Li Bai's Poems Ideology

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Abstract: Li Bai is a shining superstar in the history of literature in the Tang Dynasty and even in the history of ancient Chinese literature, and is known as the pinnacle of Chinese romantic poetry in art. He has created a large number of poems in his life, and more than 900 of them have been circulating to this day. His descendants have edited them as "Li Taibai Collection". He was fond of ancient poetry, absorbed the strengths of folk songs, insisted on the spirit of the ancient Yuefu, and was good at seven-word songs, five-word ancient style and Yuefu poetry. Demonstrating a rebellious spirit of contempt for vulgarity, rebellion and impersonal powers, praising Rangers and Immortals. Li Bai fell in love with the famous mountains and rivers throughout his life, and asked about immortals everywhere. It is meaningful to study Li Bai's idea of seeking a career, especially to analyze and peep from his poems.

Introduction

The research object of Li Bai's ideology is because his poems often ignore the existence of thought in describing the beauty of mountains and rivers, the magnificence of the scenery and the sentiment of all things. Predecessors studied Li Bai in two main categories. One is based on his own research or the poetry itself, such as Li Zhimin's research on his birthplace, spiritual character and poetic style; The other type is based on Li Bai's environmental mood during a certain period of time to analyze the poetry or the location behind him, such as "The Aesthetic Color of Li Bai's" Dream of Dreaming in the Dream "by Li Bai, studied by Sun Zhilong (Modern Chinese Academic Comprehensive Edition, December 2014), etc. Of course, some of them also researched his career. Li Ming and others have analyzed Li Bai's tragedy. Xiao Xingzheng et al. Studied Li Bai's psychology of seeking official career from the perspective of drinking and writing poetry. This article takes Li Bai's poems as a starting point, and analyzes and summarizes Li Bai's life-seeking experience and encounters through comparative research, tracing the source, analyzing the causes, etc. It is not only after drinking, nor does it exist for a short period of time.

1. Li Bai's career experience

According to the record of "The Chronicle of Li Bai" by Japanese scholar Kenjiko, Examining Li Bai's life, he can actually see that he has really been in politics for a short time. There are three main paragraphs: The first paragraph is: From 742 to 744, Changan "enshrined Hanlin", and he left Changan in less than two years. It is said that, on the one hand, because he served Xuanzong every day, he was favored and jealous; on the other hand, because of his natural character, he was untamed Later, he let off the boots of the then favored official, Galix, and caused a disaster. Galix thought it was a shame, and later made a lie, saying that the sentence of "poor Feiyan leaning on new makeup" in Li Bai's "Qing Ping Tiao" was a satire for Xuanzong Yang Yuhuan is Zhao Feiyan who is a disaster to the country. Therefore, Li Bai was "requited" by Xuanzong. The second paragraph is: In December 756, Li Bai was invited to Xunyang to enter the Yongwang Liying shogunate again and again. However, Li Lin only wanted to take advantage of the chaos to fight for the throne and there was no heart for thieves, so Li Bai was also received when Li Ying was defeated Implicated. The third paragraph is: In the second year of Germany (AD 757), Li Bai

entered the Song Ruosi screen and was turned into a military screen staff to take charge of Chinese military affairs. However, this period only lasted from April to September, lasting less than half a year. If it is strictly said that the appointment by the "dynasty" is only a "government official", then Li Bai's real "career" career is only two years when Changan "consecrated Hanlin".^[1]

2. Li Bai's way of seeking official positions

Taking Tang Xuanzong Tianbao's first year (742) as a dedication to Hanlin, Li Bai's life can be divided into two sections, the first section is the active seeking stage, and the second section is the contradictory stage in which the seeking official is bumpy. No matter what stage he is in, Li Bai has never taken the imperial examination. There are two main ways for him on this Qiushi road:

(1) Lobbying

The purpose of Li Bai's "lobby to greet" is to show his talents and enhance his reputation by making friends with officials and nobles, so as to win the opportunity to assist Bi Mingjun. According to records, In 715 (three years of Kaiyuan), Li Bai was 15 years old. Because he had many poems and poems, and was praised by some celebrities, he began to engage in social activities. From the age of 18 in AD 718 (six years of Kaiyuan) to the age of 42 in AD 742 (the first year of Tianbao), Li Bai has spent more than 20 years as a lobbying career, and has traveled all over the famous mountains and rivers.^[2] So the granddaughter of the prime minister, Xu Weishi, married, and later paid respects to the princes such as Su Ting, Li Yong, He Zhizhang, Zhang Shuo, Princess Yuzhen, Han Chaozong, etc., and also met Zhang Xiang, the son of Wang Sun, and the famous Taoist Sima Chengzhen, Yuan Danqiu and the poets Meng Haoran, Wang Changling, Cen Shen, Gao Shi, Du Fu, etc. On the one hand, making friends with friends, and on the other, borrowing poems and words, such as: "Fifteen books on spectacle, and the same as fu." It is obvious that you are self-recommended by literary talents; Oscillation, why arbitrarily Kun Peng. "The same is true, Li Bai hopes that Zhao Taishou will give him the opportunity to develop his talents; Another example is" Dapeng rises in the same day, soars 90,000 miles. "^[3]Talent and lofty ideals; in addition, "the emperor thinks of Mao Zedong, and he has no branches to gain talent."Then he expressed his desire to assist Bi Mingjun's loyalty and expectations. In Li Bai's roaming life for more than 20 years, how many times did the prince's admonishment in front of the court all ask for no results and fail to get a full-time job. The reason for chasing it is not only the external opportunities, but also because of Li Bai's internal character, "Shy chasing Chang'anshe Zhong'er, the red chicken and the white pheasant bet on Lili. Playing the sword and singing bitterly, the king's door is not empathetic. A few words expressed Li Bai's heart. He was unwilling to rely on "walking through the back door" in exchange for titles like those of the young boys. He had to rely on his "truth to learn" to gain credit.

(2) Seeking for her

When examining Li Bai's ideological experience, it will not be difficult to find the existence of the "hermit" thought. In fact, this thought can be said to have always existed in Li Bai's heart, but the form of expression has been different in different periods. For example, in the early days, Li Bai highly praised Lu Zhonglian, "He has gone all out and has deep merits and fame." In the 19th year of Kaiyuan, 31-year-old Li Bai went to Songshan, envied the old friend Taoist Yuan Danqiu's leisurely and clean mountain life, and lived in seclusion. The meaning is highlighted. In the 21st year of Kaiyuan, Li Bai is 33 years old. "^[4]The stone building room is located in Taohuayan, Baizhao Mountain, Anlu. However, Li Bai did not live in seclusion for seclusion. He just used this to think about how to seek a career, or he hoped to be reused through seclusion like them. When he was hiding in Shoushan, he had a good testimony to see Jingzhou governor history and Xiangzhou thorn history Han Chaozong. In the meantime, he wrote "The road is like a blue sky, I can't get it alone."^[5]It shows that he is deeply indignant and unwilling to be depressed in his heart; "Life must be full of joy, so that the golden bottle is empty against the moon." And "World The same is true of Xingle. All things are flowing in ancient times. When will you not go? When you leave Bailu and

Qingya, you must ride to visit the famous mountain. An Neng can break your eyebrows and bend your arms, making me unhappy!"^[6]The idea of "hermit" after suffering setbacks in official career. In the summer of the third year of Tianbao, Li Bai's desire to visit the Taoism became more prominent. He first went to Qizhou Ziji Palace to practise Taoism and teach Taoist Master Gao Gui. He officially performed the Taoist ceremony and became a Taoist. After that, he went to Anling County, Dezhou, to find Gaiaoliao, who was good at writing Fuzhuan, and created a real world for him. In the autumn of the fourth year of Tianbao, he and Du Fu also searched for hermits. However, Li Bai did not give up his idea of helping Bi Mingjun. Perhaps it was influenced by the legalist ideology. After "giving back the gold", he sought to learn from the immortals and tried to still serve the court. Therefore, this method of visiting the Dao in search of immortality does not mean that Li Bai is not keen on fame. On the contrary, the author believes that Li Bai's pursuit of immortality is actually influenced by the "Ren Xia" personality thought in the way of political activities, thus developing him 'unyielding, Do not do people's quality. Therefore, he involuntarily showed his inner "arrogance". Of course, Li Bai also said "qi words", "^[7]Mo Xue Yi Qi Gao Gao Jie", but in the same poem, "It is not too late to be happy"^[7], explaining He hasn't given up his ideals and beliefs to truly be a "Taoist" without any thoughts. He also sees that his thinking is contradictory. "The king did not see Guo Yan in the old days, and it is not a guess to have a comet twist." This sentence expresses a kind of grief, but also contains a kind of sustenance, indicating I still want to make achievements in my heart. When Li Bai, 61, who was 61 years old in Shangyuan, heard that Li Guangbi was leading the army against the Anshi rebels, he was also preparing to follow his army to kill the enemy, but he returned due to illness midway. Therefore, Li Bai's thought of "recession" is just a brief "indulgence" or "escape" when his political ideals cannot be realized.^[8]

Therefore, whether Li Bai is visiting the mountains and waters, paying tribute to high-ranking officials, or returning to the hidden pastoral fields, he is all about promoting his talents, hoping to meet the "Bole" who can appreciate and understand him, thus opening up a way to the court and control power the road of official career.

3. Li Bai's career analysis

Why is Li Bai so eager to establish meritorious service, and why hasn't he succeeded in the pursuit of career for decades? His political orientation, career desire and career experience have a certain relationship with his family influence, social atmosphere, ideological character, and political talent.

(1) Family influence

Li Bai's father was a Turkic Han Chinese. When Li Bai was four years old, he moved to Shu and became a native of Mianzhou. Therefore, Li Bai's family is not a family with orthodox Confucianism, and has the bold spirit of the Turks. In addition, as mentioned earlier, Li Bai is still a Taoist, pursuing elegant and free-spirited, informal. He Zhizhang sighed when he saw Li Bai: "It's true to be an immortal too!" In addition, Li Bai studied diligently since childhood, "Shen Guan, Yan Zhi's talk, emperor's art, and strive to be smart, willing to help but make the world bigger, the sea County Jingyi. "^[9]It shows that Li Bai is also a "blood-blooded youth" who respects the law and disregards Confucianism.

(2) Social atmosphere

At that time, there was frequent traffic between the Tang Dynasty and the Western Regions, especially the customs around Guanlong "combining the Hu and Han as one body, and the culture and martial arts were different." The consciousness of "Ren Xia" became a fad, and Li Bai was also deeply affected. "Xia Ke Xing": "Ten steps to kill one person, do not stay for thousands of miles. It's a matter of having to brush clothes to go deep into the merits and fame." In "Recalling the Old Tour of Xiangyang and Presenting Ma Shaofu Giant": "The High Crown Wears a Sword." In "Gift Zhang Xianghao (Part 2)": "Fu Jian Ye Yin Xiao, ambitious." There is also "Gift Cui Shi Yu": "Long sword a glass of wine, the man is square." It can be said that Li Bai is in The social ethos that he

could feel at the time was "Shang Renxia", so it is not surprising that he sought to do something arrogant and willing to make achievements.^[10]

(3) Thinking character

Li Bai is free-spirited, unrestrained, and adheres to the creed of "unyielding himself, not doing people". These are not the qualities that a successful politician should have. In addition, his personality and psychology have the following pessimistic and decadent factors: Indulgence: "Life is proud Must be happy, don't make Jin Zun empty against the moon. "; Jian prostitute: " Xinglai passing prostitutes, if the poplars look like snow! Red makeup is drunk and it should be inclined to the sun, writing Cui'e in Qingtan. Yuehui, the beauty sings the robe. "; Roaming: " Go to the country with a sword, resign to travel far away. "; Empty talk: " If it is to be followed by a high banquet, even if it is a clean talk, please try a thousand words every day, rely on Just wait. " Although he wants to make achievements and make a difference, he also enjoys the happiness of the world all the time. Both Li Bai's character and thoughts are full of contradictions, and the main contradictions are the contradiction between entering and leaving the world, being in politics and returning to the mountain, and combining economy and independence. It is like the pessimistic grief in front of the two poems "Difficult to Travel" and "Liang Yuanyin", and full of confidence in the back.^[10] Perhaps this is the uniqueness of his thinking, that is, it combines the free and easy romance of Taoism with the idealism of Confucianism. It wants both the liberation of Taoism and the world of Confucianism, so it will wander the path of official career. on.

(4) Political talent

Li Bai wanted to enter the DPRK as an official all his life, but can his political talent really be competent? In the first year of Tianbao, because of the highly recommended by Princess Yuzhen and He Zhizhang, Xuanzong only saw Li Bai's poems and summoned Li Bai into the palace to worship Han Lin. His job was to draft a notice. Imagine that in two years, if Li Bai's politics can be superior, then it must not be the end today; in December 756, Li Bai went down the mountain to Xunyang to enter the Yong Wang Li Lin staff. After entering the scene, he persuaded Yong Wang Qin to destroy the thief. But Li Lin didn't want to sue the thief, but just wanted to take advantage of the chaos to fight for the throne. At that time, Xiao Yingshi, Kong Chaowen, and Liu Yan of Jiangnan were also invited by the Yongwang and refused to participate. Only Li Bai was invited to come. It can be seen that Li Bai has no political vision and political acumen, and political talent is doubtful. Therefore, despite his life or roaming, or seclusion, or dedication, and seeking a career, he has not been appreciated and reused.

4. The influence of seeking official on Li Bai

"Seeking official" is a lifelong pursuit for Li Bai. To succeed in seeking official career, he longed for great ambitions on the career path. Ideal, therefore, the style of poetry changed in the later period. From "Secretary's visit to Nanshan Shou, Your Majesty has always been famous."^[11] And then, "An Neng can break my eyebrows and succumb to the rich and powerful, making me unhappy. It can be seen that this is a painful transformation process, not only psychological but also ideological. The early Li Bai's poetic school was full of joy, wind and beautiful scenes (such as "Early Emperor Bai Emperor's City"), but later he showed the characteristics of deep anger and hard to return (such as "Shu Dao Nan"), but Li Bai never gave up He pursued his career until Li Bai's illness in 1972, he knew that he was hopeless, he had no way to go, and he was insane.

Conclusion

Li Bai pursued a career in his life, but he didn't want to pass the imperial examination, but wanted to gain credit for short cuts such as lobbying to make a secret and seeking secrets. In summary, it is not difficult to see from his poems that his pursuit and longing for career has never stopped, and he has also seen his failure and pain, but it is precisely because of this bumpy

experience that Li Bai has achieved so many popularity. Poems, people praise and recite so far.

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