

# **Study on the implication of " grass "** **image in Nineteen Ancient Poems**

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01

# Background and significance of the topic selection

1.1 Grass is a common image of poets throughout the ages

1.2 "Grass" is more regarded as an ideal symbol of the whole

1.3 The nineteen ancient poems contain the word "grass" in the positive phrases

02

# Abstract of the study

In the Nineteen Ancient Poems, there are **six** poems with " grass " images and rich in meaning. In the form of " grass ", " fragrant grass ", " wild grass ", "autumn grass", " hundred grass ", " bamboo ", " rabbit silk " and " female grass " and other kinds of " grass " objects to present.

The literati took "grass" to pour into their delicate feelings of **love**, the **depression** of the time sequence and the **melancholy** of the fetters. The image of "grass" has the emotional connotation of "**seeing strong in the small ones**". It **integrates** the rich life experience of the literati in the late Han Dynasty, and **reveals** their clear and deep inner world.

Key words: " Nineteen Ancient Poems " 、 " grass " 、 " image implication "



# Research conclusions

## 3.1 Love from the injury of thinking

### 3.1.1 The grass of affection

The emotional meaning of "giving" grass to convey **the admiration of men and women** originates from the Book of Songs. "Green river grass" in the "river grass" characteristics of two —— **color green** and **full of mind**. The "green grass" in the "drinking horse on the Great Wall" refers to **the endless missing**, also like the wanderer in the world. And this poem has **a layer of grass style to think of women**.

### 3.1.2 The grass from the distance

**"Love since ancient times hurt parting"**, missing because of love, love from missing more heavy, the two blend coexist.

The "fragrant grass" in "Nineteen Ancient Poems" completely infused the sorrow and passion of separation, which shows the extraordinary and refined sense of innocence.



## 3.2 The worry of temporal transmutation

### 3.2.1 The worry of spring grass

The image of spring grass can be traced back to Wang Yi in the Eastern Han Dynasty, " Wang Sun does not return, spring grass grows up ". It first connected spring grass with thoughts, expressing a worry about time sequence. Poets often detect sorrow from the beauty, or in contrast to personal circumstances, making the clear emotional appeal of spring grass wrapped in a layer of soft and light sorrow.

### 3.2.2 The worry of autumn grass

Song Yu's "Sadness, autumn is also a breath! The rustling wind, the swaying grass and trees "opened the precedent for literati to mourn autumn".

From spring to summer, after all, is an upward trend, all life is towards a climax , autumn is a bitter omen. The sadness of early autumn has lost spirit in vegetation vitality, faints signs of decay. The sadness of late autumn is not to mention, falls withered, very sad. This kind of time series worry, only touch the eyes, but also make people feel infinitely desolate.

### 3.2.3 The sorrow of drifting and scattered

The poet not only realizes the similarity of the rise and decline of plants and the changes of life, but also obtains **emotional resonance** and **spiritual comfort** in the philosophical gaze between people and things.

From the perspective of **social environment**, the social unrest and the wind of eunuchs of the late Eastern Han Dynasty were unprecedented.

From the perspective **of individual fate**, "grass" fluttering, lonely, they do not have any rely in the world.

Image is originally the integration of objects and emotion. Under the poet's concern for the coexistence of pessimism based on sentimentality and sorrow, and integrated with enterprising pessimism, "Grass" also has both bright and dark connotations.

04

# Summary and literature review

## 4. Summary

The image of "grass" occupies an important position in the whole image of Nineteen Ancient Poems, and its implication is derived from the Book of Songs and the Songs of Chu , and has been expanded and innovated on this basis.

The image of "grass" is rich in multiple meanings, including the poet's **real mellow life experience** of love, time sequence evolution and fluctuating life.

"Grass" is the **integration** of feelings and things, and its emotional implication has a tendency to blend light and shade , and embodies the spirit of pessimism and optimism.

On the whole, it shows the characteristics of " **small peace can show strong** ", which is the natural portrayal of the poet's true voice.

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