The Achievement of Selecting and Saving the Edo Poetry in Dongying Poems

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Dongying Poems, compiled by a famous scholar Yu Yue in the Guangxu years of the Qing dynasty, is a large-scale general collection of Japanese Han-poetry selected from the Chinese perspective. The book has multiple meanings in history. On the one hand, it is the first anthology of Japanese Han-poetry selected by the Chinese scholar in China; and on the other hand, it is actually the first official general collection in the Japanese history, not only of the earliest publishing date but also of the largest publishing scale. At the same time, Yu Yue writes a number of precise and appropriate comments. What's more, by virtue of Yu Yue's unique perspective, the book includes many excellent poems, which are unfortunately ignored by Japanese critics, not only at that time but also at the present. Especially, the book includes many excellent poems of the Edo Period still completely forgotten by Japanese. After the Meiji Restoration, because of Japan's contempt for its own Han literature as well as other reasons, many collections of the Han poetry Yu Yue read at that time are now hard to find a trace. Therefore, Dongying Poems also plays a role in saving the documents of the Japanese Han literature. Even the Japanese scholar has to use it as the essential book for the research for the Japanese Han literature, not to say Chinese scholars. As the time goes by, this merit and significance of Dongying Poems will be even more clearly. Despite there are insufficiencies for compiling the book, the so-called shortcoming of the "selecting the improper poems", basically speaking, does not exist. Even as far as this is concerned, the book shows its excellence.

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In Edo, a new aesthetic arose, characterized by asymmetry and large patterns created by skilled dyers and painters. At first, these fashions were only available to the samurai class women living in Edo year-round, but within 100 years, the merchant class would have a stranglehold on the fashion world. Steven D. Carter's Traditional Japanese Poetry contains lots of Edo Period poetry, as Matsuo Basho, the father of the haiku form, lived and wrote in the Edo Period. A good accompanying piece to the poetry. Resources on kabuki, geisha, and ukiyo-e are particularly informative with regards to the Edo Period, and many dramas and novels take place in the Edo Period. Edo period Japan was ruled by the Tokugawa family, with each successive head assuming the rank of Shogun. This was bestowed by the Emperor who, during the Edo period, was merely a figurehead and exercised no political authority. The Tokugawa shogunate created a strict 'four class' social order in order to stabilise the country. Below the shogun were the military lords of each province.
The lay members of poets’ circles in the field of haikai and kyôka satirical poems—Hiroshige was one—often used privately distributed prints or illustrated books to depict sites or districts known for their seasonal attractions, and they worked together with woodblock print artists to this end. The success of the One Hundred Famous Views of Edo is not due to Hiroshige alone. Thanks to the technical sophistication of the wood cutters and printers, the first impressions achieved an altogether painterly quality, and the publisher Sakanaya Eikichi (life dates unknown) played his key role by commissioning the series in the first place, advancing the materials and fees, and then distributing the prints, all at considerable financial risk to himself. Instrumentation is the Art of Selecting and Combining Sounds in Order to Make Utterances Expressive and Melodic. 1) The art of writing poetry in keeping with certain rules based on language regularities and poets’ experience is a) poetry b) sound pattern c) instrumentation d) versification e) style. 2) A sound pattern used to create harsh and discordant effect is called a) alliteration b) euphony c) cacophony d) assonance e) asyndeton. 3) A group of syllables forming a metrical unit; a unit of rhythm is â€’ Poetry Commentary: Mirror. Uploaded by: Pinnapa Phetcharatana.