

## **Tao Yuanming's Pastoral Poems Inspire the Aesthetic and Purport of the Construction of Modern Farms---Take Taohuayuan Rural Tourism Farm Construction as an Example**

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**Abstract:** Tao Yuanming, a poet of the Eastern Jin Dynasty, founded the school of pastoral poetry. His pastoral poetry is about thirty, it is the foundation and classic work of Chinese pastoral poetry though few in number and occupies an important position in the history of literary development. Tao Yuanming's achievements in pastoral poetry are closely related to his working experience in hoeing and his recognition of rural values. He endowed idyllic life with high ideals and rich cultural connotations, making it the spiritual home of literati and Mohists of all dynasties, he made countless people yearn for leisure and quiet rural life. Cognition of rural value is the philosophical basis for the development of rural tourism. At present, the aesthetic value and image of Rural Recreation originate from the interpretation of pastoral poetry, especially Tao Yuanming's pastoral poetry. Therefore, the combing of the rural value writing of Tao Yuanming's pastoral poems has become an important basic theoretical work of rural tourism research.

### **1. Introduction**

Tao Yuanming is the originator of Chinese pastoral poetry. His achievements are closely related to the rural environment he lives in and his working experience of hoeing and hoeing. The composition of Tao Yuanming's naturalism is exactly the two-way choice between the harmonious natural environment and Tao Yuanming's hope for spiritual return. The composition of Tao Yuanming's naturalism is exactly the two-way choice between the harmonious natural environment and Tao Yuanming's hope for spiritual return. Literature reflects certain social life. Tao Yuanming highly idealizes pastoral life and endows it with rich cultural connotations in the form of poetry. He becomes the spiritual refuge for depressed people to escape from pain in the real world and makes countless people yearn for leisure and tranquil rural life. Especially, the life pressure of urban residents is increasing. More and more people choose rural tourism, and the aesthetic recreational function of the countryside can be brought into full play. Vigorous rural tourism makes the value of local cultural heritage re-recognized, Citizens! sightseeing in the countryside is mainly to see new things and appreciate new things, experience the fresh and simple rural ecological environment and the long-standing farming culture to feel the simple customs and customs. At the same time, it can temporarily escape the noise of the city, get rid of the sense of urban fringe, and find inner peace. People pay more and more attention to the ecological, cultural and economic potential of villages with the promotion of urban-rural integration. The author found that most of the tourists who went to the countryside had a dream about the origin of peach blossoms, it full of the value and brilliance of Tao Yuanming's pastoral poetry. Tao Yuanming's pastoral poetry is the logical basis for shaping the value of rural tourism and tourism perception.

### **2. The core position of rural value in Chinese traditional values**

We have tried to define the "modernization" of the countryside through a series of cognitions such as "agricultural mechanization", "rural industrialization", "agricultural industrialization", "urbanization of "going upstairs into cities" since the founding of the People's Republic of China. The development of traditional villages in China has always been in a passive state: The village

itself loses its original personality whether it is the overwhelming strategy of "focusing on cities" before the reform and opening-up, or only paying attention to "urban characteristics" after the reform and opening-up, and its value is gradually forgotten by people. The growth path of China's rural areas has experienced a process in which the cognitive subject has gone from macro to micro, and the economy has gradually taken into account the ecology, civilization and culture<sup>[1]</sup>. It is necessary to combine the traditional culture of rural areas with modern civilization to find a suitable way for the development of rural areas in China, It explores a way of rural development that cannot only realize the value of the countryside, but also represent the traditional values of China.

Ancient Chinese pastoral poems mostly refer to poems singing about rural daily life and natural scenery, mainly focusing on rural natural scenery and human landscape. The content of pastoral poetry in the Tang and Song Dynasties has become mainly composed by reclusive scholars and officials who retired from official circles to describe rural scenery and sing about pastoral life since Tao Yuanming, a mohist in the Eastern Jin Dynasty, initiated the pastoral poetry style. Tao Yuanming wrote more than 30 poems eulogizing leisurely pastoral life as the founder of Chinese pastoral poetry school, which is also a classic of Chinese pastoral poetry. It is used to express his true feelings of leaving the officialdom to live in seclusion in the countryside, his representative work "Home to the Country" is also regarded as the essence of "pastoral poetry". Here, Tao Yuanming's idyllic poetry not only includes the narrow sense of ancient poetry, but also includes the "Peach Blossom Spring" which lays the foundation for the pastoral imagery and takes it as an important poetry research sample<sup>[2]</sup>.

Tao Yuanming is not only the founder of Chinese pastoral poetry, but also the pioneer of rural aesthetic appreciation. This stems from his experience of life and the inferiority of fame and fortune, and his inseparable labor spirit and literary attainments. Tao Yuanming's description of rural aesthetics and labor experience is a spiritual and cultural activity based on his pursuit of the natural nature of the rural world in the form of primitive aesthetics. He established the relationship between man and land based on nature and the aesthetic relationship based on life. At the same time, he also shaped the deep-rooted local complex and pastoral spirit of the Chinese people.

### **3. Rural images in Tao Yuanming's pastoral poems**

Image is the symbol of the image endowed with meaning and symbol as a core concept in Chinese literature and aesthetics, it has accumulated in the aesthetic subconscious of the Chinese nation as a "meaningful form". "Village" as a definitive expression of rural meaning that people can accept and understand, "not only covers the natural and social factors contained in the countryside, but also not concretely summarizes the perceptual image of the countryside space for a long time!"<sup>[3]</sup> from the point of view of language, art and literature.

#### **3.1 Land image**

Yi says, "The great virtue of heaven and earth is born." Rural land is the carrier and home for human beings and the country to survive and develop from ancient times to the present. Earlier humans directly acquired the resources of subsistence and production from the earth, land is still the fundamental nourishment of human life even in modern society, the source of wealth and spiritual comfort, but also the homeland for drifters to seek maternal comfort. Tao Yuanming left a large number of beautiful poems describing rural scenery, in which everything is harmonious and warm. "Every road is lost, every road may pass!(<Drinking • Youlanshengqianting>), perhaps it is the true way of survival to follow the path of nature and live in harmony with nature. This is Tao Yuanming's advice to the contemporary people to protect the original ecological rural environment while comforting himself. "The mountains are clear and shallow, encountering the scorpion!(<Home to the garden • five>). It can be used to wash my feet for inspiration in the rugged path at the foot of Nanshan Mountain, the clear and bottomless spring slowly passes by, and the water in the cave is clear and shallow.

### 3.2 Production image

"Heaven, Earth and Man" is a prominent feature of China's agricultural civilization from ancient times to the present. Farmers! rural production pays attention to "keeping the time, advancing the land and gaining people", thus forming a coordinated natural production environment. Beston believes that "the two best pillars of human life" refers to all the gifts of nature that people value and appreciate after doing creative farming on the land, they have gained enrichment and happiness through their hard work. Farmers! meaningful life is skillfully integrated into the land and nature through agricultural process, and "only when we realize the land and its poetry can we truly live". The image of agricultural production shows the original mode of happy and lively industry and the true and simple value orientation of life. Today, it seems that it also has the delusion of inspiring people to reflect on the current mode of unlimited development.

### 3.3 Life image

Chinese traditional literati pursued the academic excellence and took the post in politics. Many poets abandoned the national politics and chose the light of the rural farming<sup>[4]</sup>. It is believed that people all know that Tao Yuanming is a hermit. He places his affection on the countryside and keeps his integrity and nobility. He writes about the fresh countryside scenery, the simple farmhouse atmosphere, and takes the scenery in nature and the comfortable life in the countryside as the main content, Tao Yuanming initiated the poeticization of daily life, and even ordinary life is full of fragrance. For example, "the time of the neighboring songs comes from time to time, the anti-speaking is in the past. The strange texts are appreciated, and the doubts are analyzed." (<Migration·one>), My relatives and neighbours like to come to me and talk about the past. Everyone talks freely; They will appreciate it with you if anyone finds a good article, and they often study it together when they encounter difficult problems.

### 3.4 Production image

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## 4. Perception analysis of rural value tourism in Taohuayuan scenic spot

"Ciyuan" explains this under the entry "Taoyuan":! Taoyuan, Linyuan County of Han Dynasty, belongs to Wuling County. It is named for its Taohuayuan!. Taohuayuan has a long history and profound cultural background. It was one of the four major Taoist resorts in ancient China, It is known as the Second Palace of China because of its magnificent scale. Taohuayuan has attracted countless literati and ink visitors to visit it with its beautiful natural scenery and rich cultural landscape for thousands of years. Those well-known names such as Tao Yuanming, Meng Haoran, Wang Changling, Wang Wei, Li Bai and Su Shi all left their precious ink marks here, which made

them famous. Taohuayuan legend has it that Taohuayuan was named after Tao Yuanming, a poet in the eastern Jin dynasty, who wrote Taohuayuan. It greatly enriched its original cultural form because of the successive injection and integration of different cultural elements although Tao Yuanming once described a paradise in his poems. Taohuayuan was built in Jin Dynasty, developed to its peak in Tang and Song Dynasties, destroyed in the war period of Yuan Dynasty, and revived after Ming and Qing Dynasties. Taohuayuan began to be restored and exploited on a large scale after the founding of New China, Leaders of the Party and the state visited Taohuayuan many times for inspection after liberation. Today, the Taohuayuan covers an area of more than 150 square kilometers. Scenic spots such as Qinxì, Taoyuan Mountain, Peach Blossom Mountain and Qingu Valley have been developed according to the prototype of "Peach Blossom Source Records". Later, the annual "Peach Blossom Garden Fair in Hunan Province of China" made the Peach Blossom Garden more famous in the world.

Taking Taohuayuan Scenic Area as an example, it is located in Taoyuan County, Changde City, Hunan Province. It is related to Yuanjiang River and is about 43 kilometers away from Changde City. The total area of the scenic spot is more than 150 square kilometers. It mainly includes Taoyuan Mountain, Taohua Mountain, Qinren Village and Taoxianling. It contains more than 70 scenic spots, it has been rated as a national 4A scenic spot, as well as a National Forest Park and national key cultural relics protection unit. The Taohuayuan Scenic Area Linyi River, relying on the mountains, as depicted in "Peach Blossom Spring", is a faint and serene appearance of "a beautiful grass, a colorful and colorful". Especially every March, peach blossoms blossom like fairyland. The scenic spots in Taohuayuan have their own characteristics: Qinxì river, also known as the water stream, is said to be the "peach blossom source" in the fishermen strayed into the paradise of the way; Taohua Mountain is a commemoration of Tao Yuanming's ancient buildings, it also known as Taogong Mountain; Wuliu Lake, located between Taohua Mountain and Taoyuan Mountain, is a collection of many cultural theme museums such as museums, academies of calligraphy and painting, and humble rooms. Taohuayuan is a combination of magic, beauty and tranquility. It combines literary keynote with poetic and picturesque meanings and is known as "fairyland on earth".

## 5. Conclusions

"Taohuayuan Ancient Town" will be based on the national 5A standard. It utilizes its unique natural landscape resources and equips with leisure and recreation, sightseeing, recuperation and vacation functions, it presents a "one-stop" ancient town life that integrates commerce, vacation, leisure, sightseeing and culture, and it has become the first choice for people to spend their holidays with the purpose of rural tourism and recreation and health preservation. Taohuayuan Ancient Town takes Tao Yuanming's pastoral poem, Story of Taohuayuan, as the main propaganda means, and strives to build an ecological town with pastoral characteristics, which symbolizes the formal upgrading of cultural landscape tourism resources on this land.

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