

Exploring the art of Chinese rhetoric: Take antithesis and parallelism as an example

junjie Yu

Anhui Province Bengbu No. 2 Middle School, bengbu Anhui, 233000

ABSTRACT

Chinese, as one of the oldest and expressive languages in the world, has a long history of rhetoric art, among which the confrontation and exclusion are the bright pearl in the treasure house of Chinese rhetoric. This paper aims to comprehensively and deeply explore the artistic characteristics, historical evolution, aesthetic value of the two kinds of rhetorical devices in Chinese rhetoric, and their wide application and challenges in the contemporary society. Through the analysis of various text types, such as ancient poetry, modern literature and advertising copy, this study reveals how opposites and analogy create both musical and highly expressive language effects through the precise correspondence of speech, the harmonious collocation of phonology, and the repetition and change of structure. Further, the paper discusses the key roles played by these two rhetorical devices in enhancing the accuracy of language expression, enriching the emotional color of the language, and enhancing the persuasion and appeal of the text. At the same time, it also points out how to innovatively use confrontation and argument in the current information explosion to deal with the problem of distraction in the rapid consumption culture and maintain the vitality and charm of Chinese rhetoric art.

KEYWORDS

rhetorical art; thesis rhetoric; parallelism rhetoric; aesthetic value; modern application and challenge

1 Overview of Chinese rhetoric

1.1 Definition and significance of Rhetoric

Rhetoric, derived from the ancient Greek "rhetoric", originally means "the art of speech", and later generally refers to the art of using various techniques and methods of language to enhance the effect of expression. In Chinese, the definition of rhetoric is more extensive, which is not only limited to the modification of speech, but also includes the creative use of language, which makes the expression more accurate, vivid and powerful. Rhetoric is the art of the language. By adjusting the expression mode of the language, the language can better adapt to the specific context and purpose, so as to enhance the appeal and persuasion of the language.

The meaning of rhetoric lies in its ability to make language more colorful and make expression more accurate and vivid. Through rhetoric, we can concretize the abstract concepts, simplify the complex things, and enliven the plain language. Rhetoric can stimulate readers' imagination, guide readers' emotions, and enhance the artistic charm of language.

Rhetoric plays an irreplaceable role in various fields such as literary creation, advertising, speech and debate, and daily communication.

1.2 Rhetoric classification

There are many kinds of rhetorical methods, which can be divided into different types according to different classification criteria. Starting from the function and effect of rhetoric, we can divide rhetoric into three categories: description, syntax and words: (1) Description Rhetoric: it mainly focuses on the expression skills of language meaning, and makes the description more vivid through metaphor, borrowing and comparison. The metaphor is to enhance the image of expression by comparing one thing to another; borrowing is to replace the thing to replace it; comparison is to give human emotion and behavior to non-human things and have human characteristics. (2) Syntactic rhetoric: it mainly focuses on the presentation skills of sentences, and enhances the sense of rhythm and persuasiveness of the language by means of asking questions, asking questions, and parallelism. The question is to get the attention and thinking of the reader by raising an obvious answer to express a strong emotion and a series of similar or related words, phrases or sentences to create a powerful and rhythmic language effect. (3) Rhetoric: it mainly focuses on the special use skills of words and words, and makes the language more refined and rich in connotation through the techniques such as flying white, including connection and pun. The flying white arouses the reader's association and imagination, it makes the expression more coherent and logical, and the pun is to use the ambiguity of words to make the language have double or multiple meanings and enhance the implicit and interesting expression.

1.3 The status and role of Rhetoric in Chinese

As an expressive language, Chinese has a long history of rhetoric. Since ancient times, rhetoric has played an important role in Chinese. In ancient times, rhetoric was an important means for the literati to show their talents. Whether it was poetry, poetry or prose novels, it was full of the essence of rhetoric. In modern times, rhetoric is still an indispensable part of language expression. Whether it is literary creation, advertising or daily communication, it is inseparable from the embellishment and embellishment of rhetoric. The role of rhetoric in Chinese is mainly reflected in the following aspects: (1) to enhance the artistic charm of the language: through the use of rhetoric, the language can be more vivid and infectious, so as to enhance the artistic charm of the language. (2) Improve the accuracy of expression: Rhetoric can help us to express our thoughts and emotions more accurately, and make the language more in line with the specific context and purpose. (3) Enrich the emotional color of the language: rhetoric can give the language an emotional color, and make the expression more emotional and vitality. (4) Enhance the persuasiveness of the language: through the use of rhetoric, the language can be more powerful and persuasive, so as to more effectively convey information and influence others.

2 The artistic characteristics and historical evolution of antithesis rhetoric

2.1 Definition and basic characteristics of thesis rhetoric

Antithesis, also known as dual, is a unique form in traditional Chinese rhetorical art. It requires the juxtaposition of two or more sentences, phrases and even words with equal words, opposite parts and level and oblique tones to form symmetry and harmony in form. Counterthesis is not only a kind of word game, but also a display of language art, which reflects the Chinese people's pursuit of balance, harmony and beauty. Its basic features include the equal number of words, structural symmetry, relative part of speech and level and oblique tones, which together constitute the unique charm of antithesis rhetoric. The number of words is equal: the opposite rhetoric requires that the number of words in the upper and lower couplet must be completely consistent, which is the basis

of the formation of symmetrical beauty. Structural symmetry: the upper and lower links of the confrontation should correspond to each other in the syntactic structure, forming a symmetrical effect like a mirror image. Relation of speech: the corresponding words in the upper and lower couplets of opposites should belong to the same part of speech to ensure the accuracy of semantic expression and the harmony of expression. Level and oblique tones: in ancient poetry, the antithesis also pays attention to the collocation of level and oblique tones, that is, the syllables of the upper and lower couplets should follow the law of the level and oblique tones, so as to achieve the harmony of rhyme.

2.2 Aesthetic value of thesis rhetoric

The aesthetic value of antithesis rhetoric is mainly reflected in the following aspects, formal beauty: Through formal symmetry and rhyme harmony, antithesis creates a visual and auditory beauty, which makes the language as delicate as a work of art. Beauty of artistic conception: opposites can often create a profound artistic conception through refined language, so that readers can feel the rich connotation and profound philosophy in the taste. Musical beauty: the opposite level and oblique tones and the harmony of rhyme give the language a musical sense of rhythm and melody beauty, so that reading or reciting can produce a pleasant effect.

2.3 The historical evolution of antithesis rhetoric

The history of antithesis rhetoric can be traced back to the Book of Songs and The Ci of Chu in the pre-Qin period. At that time, the form of antithesis was relatively simple, but it had already begun to take shape. In the Han Dynasty, with the rise of fu style, the antithesis rhetoric was further developed, and more complex forms of antithesis appeared. During the Wei, Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties, antithesis rhetoric was widely used in poetry creation, forming strict metrical requirements. The Tang Dynasty was the heyday of the development of antithesis rhetoric. The use of antithesis in Tang poetry reached the point of perfection. Both five-character poetry and seven-character poetry were full of the essence of antithesis. After the Song Dynasty, although the antithesis rhetoric was still widely used, but with the diversification of literary forms, the legal requirements of antithesis were gradually relaxed. In modern times, antirhetoric not only continues to play its unique role in the creation of ancient poetry, but also is widely used in modern literature, advertising copywriting, couplet creation and other fields, showing its artistic vitality across The Times.

2.4 Contemporary application and innovation of antithesis rhetoric

In the contemporary society, the antithesis rhetoric still maintains its unique artistic charm, and has been widely applied and innovated in many fields. In literary creation, thesis rhetoric is used to enhance the expression and appeal of language and make the work more artistic charm. In the advertising copy, the antithesis rhetoric is used to attract the attention of consumers and enhance the communication effect of advertising. In the creation of couplets, the rhetoric of antithesis is its soul. Through the clever use of antithesis, couplets can create both philosophical and aesthetic works. At the same time, the opposite war rhetoric is also constantly innovating and developing. On the basis of maintaining the essence of traditional antithesis, modern rhetoricians and creators constantly explore new antiforms and techniques of expression to adapt to the language environment and aesthetic needs of modern society. For example, in modern poetry, thesis rhetoric is given more freedom and flexibility, which can appear "wide pairs" with unequal words but symmetrical structure, or make up for the difference in words and structure through the harmony of

phonology. These innovations not only enrich the expression of thesis rhetoric, but also provide more possibilities for its wide application in modern society.

3 The artistic charm and diverse application of parallel rhetoric

3.1 Definition and components of parallel rhetoric

Even rhetoric, as an ancient and expressive rhetorical device, forms a magnificent and rhythmic language effect by arranging three or more words, phrases or sentences of similar structure, related or progressive meaning together. The elements of parallelism rhetoric mainly include three aspects: the similarity of structure, the relevance of meaning and the progressive nature of emotion. Structural similarity: parallel rhetoric requires the arranged words, phrases or sentences to be similar in structure. This similarity can be the repetition of syntactic structure or the regularity of word arrangement, thus forming a sense of visual and auditory rhythm. Relevance of meaning: The various elements in parallelism rhetoric should have certain relevance in the sense. They can be different aspects of the same theme or different expressions of the same concept. By means of analogy, these meanings can set off and complement each other to enhance the effect of expression. The progressive nature of emotion: in parallelism rhetoric, there is often a progressive relationship between various elements, which can be the enhancement of intensity or the sublimation of emotion. Through the way of parallelism, emotion gradually accumulates and finally reaches a climax and produces a strong appeal.

3.2 The aesthetic effect of parallel rhetoric

The aesthetic effect of parallelism rhetoric is mainly reflected in the following aspects: rhythm beauty: through the repetition and change of structure forms a unique language rhythm, which makes the language as smooth as music and full of sense of rhythm. Emphasize beauty: Through the juxtaposition of multiple elements, a certain thought or emotion is stressed for many times, thus enhancing the strength and depth of expression. Beauty of artistic conception: parallel rhetoric can create a profound artistic conception through the mutual background of multiple elements, so that readers can feel the rich connotation and profound philosophy in the taste.

3.3 Extensive application of parallel rhetoric

Even rhetoric has been widely used in many fields because of its unique expression and appeal. In literary creation, parallelism rhetoric is used to describe scenery, express emotion and elaborate philosophy, which makes the work more artistic charm. In speeches and debates, parallelism rhetoric is used to enhance the persuasion and appeal of language, and to make the views more distinct and powerful. In advertising copywriting, parallelism rhetoric is used to attract the attention of consumers and enhance the communication effect of advertising. In the field of education, parallelism rhetoric is also widely used in teaching language and teaching materials to help students better understand and remember knowledge.

4 Deepen the ability to use counterthesis and parallelism rhetoric

In the vast world of literature, antithesis and parallelism rhetoric are like bright stars, dotted with the night sky of words, making it more dazzling. In order to master and apply both rhetorical techniques more effectively, the following details detail each point, provide detailed strategy and

practice guidelines.

4.1 Grasp the rhetoric theory deeply, and build a solid theoretical foundation

Systematic study of rhetoric principles: First, we should fully understand the basic knowledge of rhetoric, including but not limited to the definition, classification, function of rhetoric and its importance in literary creation. Pay special attention to the definition, characteristics, classification and application principles of confrontation and parallelism, and understand how to construct formal beauty and emotional resonance in the text. Comparative analysis of different rhetorical devices: Through comparative analysis of the similarities and similarities of similar rhetorical devices such as opposites, parallel and repetition, we deeply understand the unique charm of each rhetoric and its application scenarios in the text, so as to be more accurate and appropriate when choosing rhetoric.

4.2 Read the classic works extensively, and draw on rhetorical inspiration and wisdom

Selected reading, in-depth analysis: choose the classical literary works of ancient and modern Chinese and abroad, especially poetry and prose, and deeply study the application examples of antithesis and parallelism. Through careful analysis, we can understand how the author skillfully uses rhetoric to enhance the beauty of rhythm, rhythm and emotional depth of the text. Case study, refining the essence: through case analysis, extract the essence of the use of rhetoric in classical works, such as sentence structure, emotional expression, image construction, etc., so as to provide reference and inspiration for their own writing.

4.3 Dare to practice, and constantly temper rhetoric skills

Writing practice, try to innovate: in daily writing, I have the courage to integrate thesis and parallelism rhetoric into it, try different combinations and changes, and explore the rhetorical style suitable for me. At the same time, the overall effect of rhetoric in the text to ensure that rhetoric serves the theme and emotional expression. Feedback and adjustment, continuous optimization: actively seek feedback and suggestions from others, especially comments from literature lovers or professional editors. According to the feedback, adjust the rhetoric strategy, optimize the text expression, so that the rhetoric becomes a natural, smooth and fascinating expression way.

4.4 Focus on accumulation and innovation, and improve the level of rhetoric

Accumulate materials and enrich dictionaries: establish their own rhetoric material database, record and classify and preserve beautiful words and sentences, unique expressions, classic rhetoric cases, etc. These materials will become valuable resources for writing, helping to innovate and enrich rhetoric. Innovative rhetoric, highlighting personality: on the basis of accumulation, we have the courage to break through the traditional framework, combine personal style and the characteristics of The Times, and innovate rhetorical devices. Try to integrate modern elements into the traditional rhetoric, or skillfully integrate different rhetorical devices, to create a unique rhetorical style.

To sum up, deepening the ability of confrontation and parallel rhetoric is a process of continuous learning, practice and innovation. By deeply mastering rhetoric theory, extensively reading classical works, daring to practice and paying attention to accumulation and innovation, we will be able to freely use these two rhetorical skills in literature and daily communication, making the text more vivid and powerful, full of charm, and become a bridge connecting readers' hearts.

5 Summary

Chinese rhetoric art is extensive and profound, and they are two bright pearls. Through the symmetrical sentence pattern and the meaning of contrast, the confrontation creates the effect of harmonious rhyme and distinct rhythm, and enhances the aesthetic feeling and expression of the language. Parison repeats the similar sentence structure, strengthens the tone, highlights the theme, and makes the language more appealing. The combination of the two can not only show the symmetrical beauty of language, but also deepen the expression of emotion through the repetition of rhythm. Mastering these two kinds of rhetorical devices can make the Chinese expression more vivid and powerful, which is an important way to improve the writing level.

References

- [1] Cai Ye. Make good use of rhetoric, let the composition is full of fun —— primary school composition in the use of rhetoric skills [J]. Composition: The road to success, 2024, (35): 77-79.
- [2] Zhang Chunxia. The application of rhetorical art in the speculative reading teaching of primary school Chinese [J]. Research on Teaching Management and Education, 2024,9 (12): 90-92.
- [3] Li Jun. Research on the rhetorical Art of Datong Folk Songs [D]. Yunnan Normal University, 2024.
- [4] Wu Liquan. Intensive investment behavior and parallel text construction [J]. Journal of Fuyang Normal University (Social Science Edition), 2024, (02): 36-43.
- [5] Su Yue. On the rhetorical art of Lu Xun's novel adverb [J]. Young Writers, 2024, (11): 119-121.
- [6] Ye Literature. —— Take the English translation of "Grand View Tower Long Lian" as an example [J]. Overseas English, 2017, (16): 149-150.