Life Experience under Multiple Labels——Analysis of Yu Xiuhua's Poems

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Abstract. Yu Xiuhua's poems have entered people's field of vision in the 21st century. Readers often satisfy their curiosity with the life situation of Yu Xiuhua suffering from cerebral palsy. Yu Xiuhua should be paid more attention to his identity as a "poet". Yu Xiuhua's poems have the power to shake people's hearts. She expresses her life experience, life perception, love desire, etc. in her poems, which brings artistic aesthetic enjoyment to people. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate Yu Xiuhua's poems on life experience under multiple labels. The author evaluates the life value of the "poet with cerebral palsy" in Yu Xiuhua's poems, the life feelings of the "rural poet" and the life perception of the "female poet", depicts the world outlined by the poet Yu Xiuhua, and shows her joys and sorrows, to let readers understand the poet Yu Xiuhua under multiple labels.

1 Introduction

Yu Xiuhua is an existence that cannot be ignored among modern poets. Her poems are simple in language, true in emotion, and radiate unique artistic charm. Yu Xiuhua's appearance brought poetry into daily life again, awakened people's awareness of poetry, and let people experience the long-lost poetry power. It is of great practical significance to study the artistry of Yu Xiuhua's poems and pay more attention to the power contained in the poems themselves.

Domestic research on Yu Xiuhua's poetry mainly includes the following aspects: First, analyze "Yu Xiuhua fever" from the perspective of communication, and explore the role of new media in literary communication, such as Chen Lifeng, Sun Qi, etc. Second, interpret the rural life and work scenes in Yu Xiuhua's poems from the perspective of bottom-level creation, such as Tang Qingchuan and Li Yan. Third, as a disabled person, Yu Xiuhua has a special pain aesthetics in her works, such as Wu Haiyang and Wang Yaqin. Fourth, the interpretation of the female aspect in Yu Xiuhua's works, such as Zhao Yuting, Hua Jingchao, etc. Fifth, the artistic appreciation and analysis of special images in Yu Xiuhua's works, such as Sun Chengfeng, Huang Yuxuan, etc. Sixth, since Yu Xiuhua became popular, a hot phenomenon has formed, known as the "Yu Xiuhua phenomenon", which has aroused widespread discussion, such as Lei Wen and Wang Fengling.

Based on the research of domestic scholars, it is found that there are many unilateral studies on Yu Xiuhua's life and poetry, and there are few articles that comprehensively analyze Yu Xiuhua's multiple characteristics. Life experience under the label, feel Yu Xiuhua's complex emotions about life, Mengdian, and lust from poetry, interpret Yu Xiuhua's spiritual world, explore her emotional appeal, so as to better understand this charming female poet.

2 Life value of the "poet with cerebral palsy"

In 1976, an ordinary but extraordinary person was born in Hengdian Village, Shipai Town, Zhongxiang City, Hubei Province. Her name was Yu Xiuhua. Yu Xiuhua was born with two feet first, and her brain suffered from congenital cerebral palsy due to long-term lack of oxygen. As a result, her cerebellum became unbalanced, her hands trembled habitually, and her speech was slurred. Fortunately, Yu Xiuhua's intelligence was not damaged. Suffering from cerebral palsy made her more sensitive and delicate than her peers, which also paved the way for Yu Xiuhua's future poetry creation. Yu Xiuhua likens poetry to a crutch for walking in the world, and walks into the world of poetry step by step with shaky but firm steps to become a poet. The dual identities of a patient with cerebral palsy and a poet are not contradictory in Yu Xiuhua. In her poems, she expresses her thoughts and feelings from the perspective of a patient with cerebral palsy, and describes the world in her eyes. Yu Xiuhua's poems contain a series of impacts of cerebral palsy on her life, her melancholy and helplessness, her strength and optimism, all of which can be found in her poems.

2.1. Pain of Incompleteness in Poetry

Suffering from cerebral palsy, disabled body, unsteady walking, and unnatural facial expressions, Yu Xiuhua's physical condition can be described clearly in a few words.

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To understand Yu Xiuhua's appearance, you can rely on your eyes, but if you want to understand Yu Xiuhua's inner world, you can only understand her through poetry. The material of poems comes from life. Due to her physical reasons, Yu Xiuhua has a large number of poems about disabilities, which can be roughly divided into three levels. These three levels constitute the whole of Yu Xiuhua's disabled writing, which are progressive and deepened gradually, and jointly show the incomplete pain in Yu Xiuhua's poems.

One is to use implicit sentences to express bodily deformities. "I always want to get drunk to blur the tilt of the world or my own" in "Shaking", "My body is tilted like a car with a flat tire" in "Meet a Mirror", "She's red and teetering on a wooden bridge" from The Woman's Horse. Words such as "shaking" and "tilting" appear many times in Yu Xiuhua's poems. This is her posture and movement in the world, tilting and swaying. In her poems, she expounds on the physical incompleteness in a very restrained and calm way, and her words are short, but it makes people worry about it. Although the poem does not directly point out the word "incomplete", it is not difficult to find the pain and helplessness hidden in it when you taste it carefully.

The second is to bluntly write about his own incompleteness. In her poems, Yu Xiuhua used straightforward language to express her incompleteness, helplessness and bitterness, and recorded her painful years in words. "Afternoon, I fell down" wrote: "When I was carrying a bamboo basket across the field ditch, I fell/a basket of grass fell/of course, a sicke fell/shoes hung on the thorns, hanging on the thorns/There is also a white silk scarf/White silk scarf that is light and easy to carry/I am always ready to bandage my hand when I hurt it." Yu Xiuhua details the process of wrestling in her poems, giving people a sense of pictures. The pain of her wrestling will give readers a sense of substitution, and they will better understand the inconvenience caused by physical defects. The language of poetry is straightforward and simple, but it is very infectious. "Every Spring, I Can Sing" wrote "He couldn't understand the speech of a cerebral palsy who couldn't speak clearly/So many people passed through the spring, so many flowers bloomed/He couldn't guess what I was talking about". Yu Xiuhua bluntly said that she suffers from cerebral palsy, and used words full of vitality and vitality such as "spring" and "flowers bloom" to show her vitality and hope. But "I" was helpless and desperate at this time, because "he" didn't hear "I"'s courageous confession clearly, because "I" couldn't speak clearly. The comparison between the front and back in the poem produces a great contrast, which makes people feel the cruelty of the disease and the inner pain of Yu Xiuhua who is suffering from the disease.

The third is to think of other handicapped people in the world from their own handicap. Yu Xiuhua connects herself and others, and associates with her own misfortune. The world is so big, and there are other people who have the same misfortune. The "blind fortune teller" in "Mochou Street", the "wandering lame child" in "Pilgrim", "the blind woman who has experienced more than thirty years of darkness" in "The Man with the Lamp", and "Relationship" "You are deaf in your left ear" and so on. The pain of incompleteness in Yu Xiuhua's poems is not limited to her own incompleteness. Instead, she looks forward to the world with an open mind and feels the joys and sorrows of the sick with empathy. Yu Xiuhua is sensitive and delicate in her heart. When she was suffering from illness, she thought that other disabled people in the world were also going through the test of life and suffered the torment of soul and body. Yu Xiuhua used poetry to speak out for the group of disabled people. At this time, Yu Xiuhua's field of vision does not only focus on the "little self", but shifts his attention to the "big self", so that the poem can analyze the misfortune of the sick from another angle, and arouse readers' stronger sympathy. Diseases such as cerebral palsy are actually not very common in daily life, and they can be regarded as a small probability event. However, handicapped people like "blind man", "lame child", "blind woman" and "deaf person" are more common in life, have a higher probability of appearing beside readers, and are closer to readers life, so it can produce a stronger appeal.

2.2. Ray of hope in poetry

Due to physical defects, Yu Xiuhua's poems often reveal a sense of sadness, but there is no decadence, and there is always a tenacious vitality in her poems. Yu Xiuhua is in adversity and has a rough fate, but she is always full of expectations for the future. This optimistic attitude is very valuable. Yu Xiuhua found her own pure land in the world of poetry, knew contentment and happiness, bravely faced her own suffering, and the light of hope shone in her poetry.

Yu Xiuhua doesn't ask for much and knows how to be content, so she gets satisfaction and a sense of happiness. "How Many Dawns Do I Still Have" wrote "How many dawns do I still have/Such a question reveals my extravagant nature/Omits too much concealment: an incident in a jug/However, I am still interested in tomorrow morning/Believe it or not." Yu Xiuhua suffers from cerebral palsy, and her speech and behavior are quite different from ordinary people. Whether it was a child or an adult, ridicule and sarcasm were always around her, and she never really gained respect and understanding. But no matter how oppressive life is, she firmly believes in the future and looks forward to a better future. "If you tell..." "There is nothing more important than this/I'm still alive". Yu Xiuhua slurred his speech and wobbled when he walked. Compared with people with healthy limbs, he would encounter more ups and downs and setbacks, and have a more tortuous life experience. This made Yu Xiuhua understand that there is hope in life. In the commodity society, money worship is rampant. People pursue fame, money and status, and people are impetuous. Few people pay attention to the meaning of life itself, and understand that life is a priceless wealth. Yu Xiuhua uses poetry to save her own soul. She is courageous and wise, and realizes that life is the true meaning of priceless wealth.

Yu Xiuhua did not face life with a negative and pessimistic attitude because of her own health, but chose
to reconcile with life. The misfortune of life did not prevent Yu Xiuhua from feeling and discovering the warmth in life, embracing and obtaining happiness in life. Yu Xiuhua uses eyes that are good at discovering and a heart that is good at capturing, to feel the beauty hidden in the trivial details of life, to make herself happy, and to always be full of hope for tomorrow.

3 Life feelings of "rural poets"

Yu Xiuhua grew up in a small village called Hengdian. After graduating from high school, she was unemployed at home and engaged in trivial farm work. As a farmer in the traditional sense, Yu Xiuhua grew up on the land and lived on the land, so that her poems have a strong local flavor and simple and natural local feelings. Yu Xiuhua lives at the bottom, but still holds her head high. She is a kind-hearted person who likes to write poems. Rural life does not have the hustle and bustle of big cities, no asphalt roads, and no high-rise buildings, which makes Yu Xiuhua's poems less impetuous in the busy city and more serene and natural. Living in the countryside since childhood, Yu Xiuhua's poems are very "down-to-earth", filled with humility and simplicity, the splicing of language is simple and direct, and the flowing emotions are deep and warm. For more than forty years, Yu Xiuhua has never really walked out of Hengdian. Hengdian has shackled her in this life, making her feel helpless and bitter. But at the same time, Yu Xiuhua still has nostalgia for the place where she has lived for many years, and it is difficult for her to let go of Hengdian. For Yu Xiuhua, the word Hengdian is a shackles and a destination.

3.1. Depression and loneliness of country bondage

Yu Xiuhua is physically handicapped, but has a complete and independent personality. She is not an ordinary peasant woman. She writes her spiritual feelings in words and wanders in the world of poetry. Yu Xiuhua is like an eagle with injured wings, unable to fly but still longing for the blue sky. She yearns for the outside world but never really leaves Hengdian, her crippled body makes her only trapped here. Affected by the living environment, Yu Xiuhua's poetry vision is relatively narrow, and the Hengdian she lives in is only the tip of the iceberg in the vast world, which makes her poetry themes shackled by the world of Hengdian.

The depression and sadness in the poems are the true portrayal of Yu Xiuhua's state of mind. "Good Night, Hengdian" writes "A peach tree blooms, withers, bears fruit / a piece of crops grows, blooms, bears fruit, and harvests / These reincarnations every year make me feel unspeakable pain / more and more sad ". Flowers bear fruit, crops are harvested, and everything has a happy ending. Years of reincarnation, it seems that only oneself has no future, and being trapped in Hengdian is like being in a fog, only indescribable pain and endless depression. In "Late Night in Hengdian Village", it is written that "the spring in Hengdian Village is so heartbreaking / Every flower of ours is just for an uncertain fruit / When the rain falls, I hear the apricot blossoms falling to the ground the sound of". Spring is a time full of hope and recovery of all things, but the spring in Hengdian described by Yu Xiuhua is full of sadness. In her eyes, the blooming of flowers just represents an uncertain fruit. Maybe just a little rain can make the flowers fall from the branches, blend with the soil, and finally disappear. When everything grows, she sees the fall of life, which makes people feel sad and hard to let go for a long time.

Yu Xiuhua was trapped in a small world and devoted herself to poetry, but no one around could understand her poetry. Most of the people Yu Xiuhua came into contact with were peasants, whose educational level was generally low, and they had no time or energy to read Yu Xiuhua's poems, let alone feel the beauty in Yu Xiuhua's poems. What farmers think about every day is how to do farm work well and get more wealth, so Yu Xiuhua's act of writing poems is considered "not doing a proper job" by the people around him. Later, Yu Xiuhua wrote poems on the computer. In 2014, she became popular on the Internet with a "title party" poem, and her poems were known by more people. Yu Xiuhua walked out of Hengdian to participate in the event and met someone who could understand her poems. All this seemed to free Yu Xiuhua from the shackles of Hengdian. But when the "Yu Xiuhua fever" gradually subsided, her life gradually returned to peace, and she was still shackled here.

3.2. Rural Warmth, Love and Nostalgia

In her poems, Yu Xiuhua reveals her bitterness and helplessness of being trapped in Hengdian, and even her negative emotions towards Hengdian, but Yu Xiuhua is not a pessimist in a complete sense, and Hengdian is not just a corner of the world to her. Yu Xiuhua has lived in Hengdian for many years, her soul crawls on the land of Hengdian, she was raised by Hengdian, and there is someone she loves in Hengdian, so Yu Xiuhua has always had a love for Hengdian.

Yu Xiuhua loves the crops in Hengdian, the wild grasses and flowers, and the singing of birds and cicadas. Every plant and tree in Hengdian is an indispensable part of her poems, adding agility and naturalness to her poems. Yu Xiuhua wrote in "Field" "This is in August, in central Hubei, in a village called Hengdian / The wind, water, sky, and clouds are all touchable, they come down from the tip of the pen / With temperature , facial expressions, with ephemeral names and genders / So it released cuckoos, magpies, orioles, starlings and flocks of sparrows / So it falls, I hear the apricot blossoms falling to the ground the sound of", which makes her feel the beauty hidden in the trivial details of life, to make herself happy, and to always be full of hope for tomorrow.
The relatives in Hengdian made Yu Xiuhua feel more nostalgic for Hengdian. Relatives are always the existence that Yu Xiuhua can't let go of, and Hengdian where relatives live gives Yu Xiuhua a sense of belonging. There are not too many poems about family affection in Yu Xiuhua's poems, but every poem can make people feel warm and moving, and experience the beauty and touch of ordinary life. "Suddenly, my son yelled / I ran over / He pointed to the sky, speechless / I looked up: The sky is full of stars! The sky is full of newborn stars / Let me sit down on the grass all at once ". Walking on the grass with my son at night, my son accidentally looked up and saw the sky full of stars, and I was also shocked by the scene in front of me, and enjoyed the starlight together with my son. Starry, the night sky is quiet, the rural scenery is so charming at this time, and the atmosphere of getting along with my son is more pleasant and warm, all these make "I" feel happy. Happiness is hidden in trivial details that are easy to be overlooked. You don't need to look for happiness, you just need to feel and discover it with your heart. In "A Bag of Wheat", Yu Xiuhua wrote "Actually, I know that my father will not have gray hair when he is ninety years old/he has a disabled daughter, and a grandson who is going to take the college entrance examination/he has gray hair/and dare not give birth." In just a few words, Yu Xiuhua wrote about his father's hardships and difficulties in life. His father shouldered the burden of the family. Yu Xiuhua felt sorry for his father's hard work and dedication, and also expressed his respect and love for his father. The company of relatives gave Yu Xiuhua great spiritual comfort, and Hengdian became cute in Yu Xiuhua's eyes.

4 Life Comprehension of "Female Poets"

When Yu Xiuhua was 19 years old, she dropped out of school and returned home. Before she understood the meaning of marriage, her parents arranged a blind date marriage and married Yin Shiping, a man 12 years older than her. Due to physical defects, Yu Xiuhua has no right to choose. Yu Xiuhua longs for love and wants to be cared for, but the reality is that she has never enjoyed love with her husband, and even despises her husband from the bottom of her heart, and her husband would laugh at her. The word "love" has appeared many times in Yu Xiuhua's poems, the humble attitude of longing for love, the bitterness and melancholy of being unable to love, the pride and wantonness of love... the various emotions of love are undoubtedly revealed in Yu Xiuhua's poems, without exception. It is the longing for love, and the fire of love that never goes out. Although Yu Xiuhua suffered from cerebral palsy since she was a child, the cerebral palsy only affected her appearance and actions. As a woman, Yu Xiuhua has normal physical desires, and she expresses her desires in words, writes her desires into poems, and shows them naked in front of the public.

4.1 Yearning for love

Love is an eternal theme in literature, and romantic literati create love in the literary world. In real life, Yu Xiuhua said frankly that she has never experienced the love of the skin and the love of the soul. Yu Xiuhua, who was ignorant and ignorant, once married a man ten years older than her——Yin Shiping. In the eyes of outsiders, this was already her best destination, because she was physically handicapped but married to a man who was able to work, earn money, and be healthy. man. But Yin Shiping has never entered her heart. The two have different living habits, ideological systems, and ways of understanding the world. What Yin Shiping wants is for men and women to live together; what Yu Xiuhua wants is the harmony between body and soul, at least basic respect. This strange marriage became the pain and regret of her life. In Yu Xiuhua's eyes, her marriage with Yin Shiping is sad, a union without love, which she is trying to get rid of. After Yu Xiuhua became famous, she had the ability to support herself. At this time, she ignored the rumors and resolutely chose to divorce her husband who had been married for more than 20 years. I think she has given the answer in her poems. "To You" wrote, "I too have had the prime of desire / Many nights of broken mind / But I have never exiled myself / I want my body to be as clean as my heart / Even so, not for the sake of seeing your turn". Yu Xiuhua wants to get rid of the shackles of marriage and become a "free person". This is her respect for love, and it is also to have the confidence to say that my heart and body are clean when I meet love.

4.2 Infinite thirst for lust

Yu Xiuhua bluntly expressed her desire for lust in her poems, so she was called a slut. Yu Xiuhua is clearly aware that "if you are a man, if you talk about love and sex on the Internet, maybe people will not have such a big reaction", but Yu Xiuhua is a woman, and she wrote poems about sex, which attracted infamy. In the world's conception, women's desire seems to deviate from morality, and women's lust appeal will be called "immoral", "shameless" and "slutty". Today's society seems to have truly achieved "equality between men and women", but this is not the case. Even though women occupy an increasingly important position in today's society, the traditional thinking of patriarchalism still exists. After women get married and have children, it is not uncommon for men to ask women to return to the family and give up their careers. The traditional concept that men dominate the home and women dominate the outside is still very common. Women can't even talk about their desires openly like men. Men and women are still spiritually different. equal. In her poems, Yu Xiuhua honestly and openly describes her own desires, expressing her fascination and longing for lust with almost straightforward brushstrokes. Her writing with her body is a protest and a cry at the same time, a silent confrontation with men. Yu Xiuhua writes with her body, releases herself, makes no secret of her desire for lust, creates vivid female images, and writes the most authentic self with her body.

Yu Xiuhua does not shy away from telling her inner emotional desires and revealing her true inner thoughts, but it is undeniable that Yu Xiuhua's body writing also has
a dangerous tendency to overuse her body. Body writing is to subvert phallocentrism and freely express the essence and reality of women. It should be a literature of harmony and unity of soul and body, full of power and beauty. Body writing cannot be simply understood as describing women's body and sexual experiences, and unreservedly exposing women's privacy. If you don't have a clear understanding of body writing, you will easily get lost. You will regard body writing as a gimmick, and erotic sensual descriptions will become a way to please men, which violates the original intention of body writing. Too much is too much, you must be restrained when doing body writing, so that you can use body writing correctly to break through the social restraint on women.

5 Conclusion

In recent years, Yu Xiuhua's popularity has decreased and she has gradually faded out of people's sight, but Yu Xiuhua's poems are not outdated and have high literary value. Suffering from cerebral palsy, Yu Xiuhua faces life negatively and optimistically. Yu Xiuhua described her incompleteness in three levels in her poems, either implicitly or directly or associatively. The pain of incompleteness in her poems is so profound and has a strong artistic appeal. At the same time, Hengdian, as Yu Xiuhua's hometown, is the place where Yu Xiuhua has lived for many years. Hengdian where her relatives live makes her feel warm, and she naturally has a strong attachment to it; Although Yu Xiuhua has never tasted the taste of love in real life, she focuses on describing the love in her imagination in her poems. Both the sweetness and bitterness of love can be found in poems. As a woman with normal intelligence and independent personality, Yu Xiuhua has normal sexual desires, and she uses words to express her desires in poetry. Yu Xiuhua's poems have the life value of "cerebral palsy poet", the life feelings of "rural poet" and the life experience of "female poet".

References