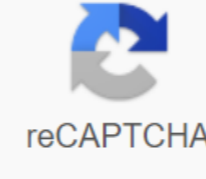




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## Six records of a floating life

Long revered as a classic work of Chinese literature, *Six Records of a Floating Life* is an autobiographical narration by Shen Fu, a young poet and artist whose passion for life and devotion to his beloved wife Yong has earned him a place in the hearts of his readers for more than a hundred years. While the introduction describes this work as a valuable social document, seen primarily by scientists as an excellent portrait of everyday life during the Ching Dynasty in the eighteenth century in China, the six records of floating life are much more than that. His story begins with a self-deprecating statement: Unfortunately, I never finished my studies, so my writing is not very skilful, but Shen Fu manages to weave a complex tale of romance, camaraderie, family commitments, social inequality, and human tragedy, imbued with everything with cheerful humor, deep pathos, and transcendent mysticism. Adhering to the limitations of classical Chinese literary composition, within the framework of social correctness, befitting time, the craft and depth of this early work of the self-proclaimed amateur are unparalleled. As the titles of the chapters, Joys of the Wedding Chamber, Pleasure from rest, Sorrows of misfortune and Enjoys of roaming from afar testify, Six records of floating life is a multifaceted chronicle of the author's life, each of its chapters is framed in a thematic context. As the story progresses, meaningful events are spoken and retold in successive chapters, revealing them each time in a different light, with varying degrees of nuance and detail. The result is a multi-layered effect that sometimes keeps the reader at arm's length, while in others, intimate is some of Shen Fu's most private moments. To the Western reader, six entries of floating life may seem both exotic and obfuscation. Shen Fu's prose is imbued with memorable images of jade and jasmine, pearls and peach flowers, ghosts and gardenias. His world consists of such blissfully named places as the Wave Pavilion, the House of Water and Moonlight, the Vista Thousand Clouds and the Lotus Lovers Hall. However, for all its charms, Six Recordings of Floating Life also contains random passages that may leave the reader wondering. The pleasures of relaxation, for example, begin with ten pages of trivia on gardening, floral organization, and interior design: an effort that can only be adequately appreciated by the likes of Martha Stewart. Shen Fu also introduces many friends, family members and teachers throughout her chronicle, each with at least three names, some of which are more than five. According to Chinese tradition, each person has a surname and a given name (in this order), as well as a polite name used for a polite address, a literary name used to express the desired attribute, and a style used as a kind of Nicknames. In B roaming Afar, for example, Shen Fu mentions, a fellow student whose last name was Ku; his polite name was Chin-chien, his literary name was Hong-kan, and his style was Tzu-hsia. While listing each person's different names can be a source of confusion from time to time, a patient reader will come to appreciate the eccentricities of both Chinese culture and shen Fu's literary style. Throughout the text of the gossip romance between Shen Fu and his lover Chen Yong, a woman who was both his cousin, and his wife by marriage agreement. The first chapter, The Joys of the Wedding Chamber, is entirely devoted to it. Here, Shen Fu describes the whimsical details, trivia and idyls of her time together: The unique charms and manners of Ina, their mutual love of poetry, the mystical settings of their rendezvous, the edible delicacies they shared, and the games of lovers they played. Alas, Shen at the beginning of his chronicle shows that the life of Yon would be prematurely extinguished by a protracted disease. However, this vague allusion to her impending death sets the tone of mystery, which arouses curiosity and emphasizes their young love with tragic irony. Throughout history, Ina's death has been repeated many times, and Ian herself loves the idea that their love is so deep that they will meet again and get married in the next life. Despite her devotion to Shen Fu, much of Yang's passion and fate stems from her obsession with a young false mother named Han-yang, whom Yang allegedly engaged in on behalf of her husband. It's as if Ian thrives solely on her secret sisterhood with Han-Yang, without whom she literally drained the blood of her life. Again, Shen Fu reveals early on that Han-Yang was somehow implicated in Yang's death, thereby reinforcing the enigmatic nature of his story. In the chapter called The Sorrows of Unhappiness, when, at last, Shen Fu arrives at the moment of Yon's demise, he does so deftly and with great tenderness. The transcendence of Ina's ephemeral essence is breathtaking, and Mount Shen Fu is palpable. At this point, Shen Fu speaks with sharp emotion and frankness that leaves the reader with a sense of being invaded by a diary designed only for his eyes. The Shen Fu Chronicle mysteriously ends with the completion of only four of the six recordings. The existence and whereabouts of the other two have been the subject of much speculation and controversy since its initial publication in the 1870s. In fact, two subsequent chapters entitled The Story of Life in Chunshan and Lifestyle were published in the 1930s by the World Book Company, but were later declared fraudulent by scientists. Although incomplete, six records of floating life stands on their own as one of the best works of literature. Of course, as in any translation, the awards belong to both the right translator and the author, and six entries Life was no exception. Given the wide range of English synonyms for any character in the Chinese alphabet, Leonard Pratt and Chang Su-hui recreated Shen Fu's autobiography with both artistry and poetry. While the beauty of Shen Fu's words really deserves the effort required to read in the original Chinese language without this ability, its English-speaking readers will surely experience the next best thing with this skilful translation. Six records of the floating life of Shen Fu, Translated by Leonard Pratt and Chang Su-hui (Penguin Books, London, 1983, 171 pages) Six records of floating life tells the story of Shen Fu's life in 18th century China. He records his memoirs in categories so they move around, each of which begins in his youth, and tells stories in that category, and then the next one starts again at the beginning to tell his stories. To, they had the Joys of the Wedding Chamber about his love for Yun, his wife; The pleasure of rest about his quieter hobbies of gardening, painting and home maintenance; Mourning the misfortune of his father and Yun, and the pleasures roaming Afar about his travels in China. In the first recording he tells the story of his first encounters with Yun, when two of them are children. The two have a shy engagement and get married when they are seventeen years old. They still love each other incredibly, spurred by a mutual love of poetry and united by an even more secure life that sends them from place to place, and often find them estranged from family. She is smart and unbridled by tradition, wants and strives to avoid the usual place of women left behind while men travel, and even disguises herself to be able to see things with Shen Fu. The chapter on the pleasures of relaxation focuses on activities that filled the days of Shen Fu. He writes about what makes a beautiful garden, and how to create these scenes and illusions with plants, rocks and their placement. He also holds long, detailed paragraphs describing the care and pruning of plants, and composes it as an instruction to maintain a beautiful home and garden. Shen Fu's Sorrows chapter when he talks about Yun's disease. Although it never defines it completely, we know bleeding is part of what it takes and that it happens when she is under emotional pressure. There are several instances of disapproval on the part of the Shen Fu family, something that is particularly hard for her. Shen Fu's irregular employment is also a challenge, as he is obliged to travel to work and money more than once. We also hear about their children in this chapter. Ching-Chung and Feng-sen. Shortly after Yun's death, Shen-Fu's father dies, too, before father and son always get a chance for reconciliation. His travel stories are filled with happy memories again, some with Yun some without, since childhood traveling with his father, he talks about business trips, concubines and walking trips with Yun and friends. The book also includes a comprehensive application for the definition of literary and historical references, chronology, list of measures, and an introduction and conclusion explaining the history of the book and the efforts to complete that came after it. Leonard Pratt is the bureau chief of NBC News in Hong Kong.Chiang Su-Hui was born and educated in Taiwan. She has a degree in Chinese law and has worked as a teacher, writer and broadcaster. Six Records of Floating Life 浮生六記 is an autobiography of Shen Fu (沈復, 1763-1825), living in Changzhou (now Suzhou) during the Tsing Dynasty. Four chapters - Bliss Married, Little Pleasures of Life, Sorrow and Joy of Travel. Two more chapters are missing (or may not have been completed): A life story in Chongshan and a way of life. Yang Yin, son-in-law of the outstanding writer Wang Tao, found an incomplete manuscript of the work in the stall from the second hand. He gave four parts to Wang, who was in charge of the Shanghai newspaper. Shen Bao. Wang published the manuscript in Letterpress in 1877 and it instantly became a bestseller. The fourth entry was written in 1808, so the book is believed to have been finished after that. Based on the index, we can say that the fifth entry is called The Life Story in Chunshan (experience in Taiwan), and the sixth is called the Way of Life. Later, the fifth and sixth parts, which were allegedly found in another book kiosk, were declared fraudulent by scientists. The phrase Floating Life comes from the preface to the poem by the poet Tang Li Bai: ... Floating life, but like a dream; How long can we enjoy our happiness? the style book is written on what translator Graham Sanders calls the literary language of poetry, essays and official stories, rather than the more verbose folk language used for popular long-running novels and dramas of the Ming and Tsing dynasties. This choice allowed Shen Fu, Sanders continues, to easily roll into a poetic lyrical mode, though he is also able to vividly characterize such diverse topics as gardening, finance, women's social roles, tourism, literary criticism, prostitution, cool relationships and family dynamics. Note four chapters: The Wedded Bliss author mostly focuses on his wife Chen Yun. Chen Yun is not so beautiful, but she pursues beauty by nature. She takes painting and embroidery as needed to compose poetry and sees simple life as Situation. Shen Fu treats her as a close friend who can share his hobbies and feelings, but the idea is not recognized by the Orthodox society. The small pleasures of life gives a vivid description of shen Fu's leisure activities: his childhood joys, his adult life growing flowers, and the experience of composing poems with other scholars. He is usually close to nature as a child and admires nature. In adulthood, he has very little time to focus on nature, and is often chained to the world. Many episodes involve discussing an aesthetic experience that is actually worthy of careful thinking. In Sorrow, Shen Fu points out that much of his life is frustrated by his directness and his commitment to words. Although this chapter begins with the author's own grief, in fact its content concerns the bumpy life of Chen Yun, who is also growing out of her character. The content is full of the author's endless love for his wife and resentment at an unfair fate. Joys of travel not only depict beautiful picturesque places visited by the author, but also replaced by anecdotes, local customs and historical allusions. Shen Fu's view is different. He believes that it is important to gain experience rather than have a common opinion and follow what others have said. There are no sources in this section. Please help improve this section by adding links to reliable sources. Non-sources of materials can be challenged and removed. (July 2019) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) Six recordings of floating life has also been performed on stage as the Experiment East Meets West Mime. This performance is an experiment in mixing elements of mime, dance, pop and theater. Ballerina Lindzai Chan plays the character Chen Yun, wife of Shen Fu, and Philip Fok plays Shen Fu. Versions in different english Six chapters of floating life. Translated by Lin Yutang, (Shanghai, 1936, rpr.in Yutang Lin. Wisdom of China and India. (New York: The Random House, 1942) and other places. Chapters from Floating Life: The Autobiography of a Chinese Artist. Translated by Shirley M. Black, Oxford University Publishing House, 1960. Six records of floating life. Translated by Leonard Pratt and Su-Hui Chang, New York: Viking Press, 1983. ISBN 0140444297. Penguin Classics has also been reissued. Six records of life adrift. Translation by Graham Sanders, Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing, 2011. ISBN 1603841989. German Shen Fu: Sechs Aufzeichnungen sber ein unsetes leben. Muller and Kipenhoyer, 1989 ISBN 3-7833-8046-4 Shen Fu: Sechs Aufzeichnungen sber ein unsetes Leben. Translation by Rainer Schwartz, Frankfurt-on-Main, Ven. Bechergilde Gutenberg, 1990 ISBN 3-7632-3666-X French Shen Fu: Six Secrets au fil inconstant des F. Larsier, Traduit du chinois par Pierre Ryckmans. 1966 Danish Kapitel af et flygtigt liv. SHEN FU. Omstg, 1986 Italian Sei racconti di vita irreal, 1955 Korean 부생 육기:심 복 자서전, 1979 Spanish Relatos de una vida sin rumbo, 1985 Seis estampas de una vida a la deriva, 2012 ISBN 978-84-15577-48-5 Dutch Verslagen van een vlietend leven : biografie van een liefde, 1989 Hebrew מרחימים מרחימים Swedish Pliblad istr'mmen. En kinesisk consners shulwographic. Shen Fu,1961. Japanese 《浮生六記:うき世さか》沈復作,佐藤春夫,松枝茂夫譯:東京 岩波書店,1938年9月 Malaysian Hikup Bagaikan Mimpy. (Fu Sheng Liu Chi). Rinayat Hidup Sa-orang Pelukis Dan Sesteravan Tiongoa. SHEN FU; DRS LI CHUAN SIU. Czech Sest Historic of the People's Republic of ChinaHavejo Syvota, 1944 Russian zurab M. Per. With a whale., presed. And a comment. K.I. Golygina. M., Main Edition of Eastern Literature Publishing House Science, 1979. (Golygin K.I., Moscow, 1979) Vietnamese The Singh Lưc Ke Thâm Phục; The translation of Shau Hải Đường. He Nôi, Tao An - Publishing House of the Writers Association 2018. ISBN 978-604-972-416-9. Wikiquote Links has quotes related to: Six Records of Floating Life - Shen Fu. Six Records of Life adrift (Indianapolis: Hackett 2011), p. viii - Archive on December 31, 2012 in a Wayback car recovered from a six records of a floating life pdf. six records of a floating life free pdf. six records of a floating life summary. six records of a floating life by shen fu. six records of a floating life ebook. six records of a floating life quotes. six records of a floating life characters. six records of a floating life goodreads

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