

THE ARTISTIC VIEW OF THE WORLD AND HUMANS OF KHAI HUNG THROUGH UNIQUE ASSOCIATIONS

Le Thi Mai Lien

Cat Linh Secondary School, Dong Da, Hanoi.
mailienk19@gmail.com

Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy

MBA, Banking University HCMC, Ho Chi Minh
City Vietnam. International University of
Japan, Japan.
Dtnhuy2010@gmail.com

Abstract

The article analyzes Khai Hung's artistic view of the world and people through unique associations. From a romantic view with gentle, poetic associations rich in graphic and poetic qualities to a realistic view with close, everyday and vivid associations. Through this issue, we can see the unique and unique features of Khai Hung's artistic style. And Through his romantic view of the world and people, Khai Hung's fields of association about things, people, and nature are beautiful, poetic, gentle, full of expressive value and high visual value.

Keywords: khai hung, literature, artistic view, world and human, nhat linh.

To cite this article: Le Thi Mai Lien, and Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy: (2021) THE ARTISTIC VIEW OF THE WORLD AND HUMANS OF KHAI HUNG THROUGH UNIQUE ASSOCIATIONS (RIGEO), 11(10), XXXX-XXXX. doi: 10.48047/rigeo.11.10.XXXX

Submitted: 09-10-2020 • **Revised:** 11-12-2020 • **Accepted:** 13-02-2021

INTRODUCTION

In the existence and development of Tu Luc Van Doan, besides Nhat Linh, it is impossible not to mention the contribution of pillar writer Khai Hung. With his artistic talent and tireless creativity, he made important contributions to Vietnamese literature in the early twentieth century, contributing to honoring the name of Tu Luong Van Doan. As an old writer in art and abundant in creative ability, Khai Hung has left behind a rich and diverse literary career with dozens of novels, short stories and plays from *Souls of Butterflies and Dreams*, *Midway through spring*, *Tieu Son heroic*, *Drum roof... to Family*, *Escaping*, *Inheritance*, *Beauty*, *Confused...* He has explored new topics that are suitable to the contemporary public's psychology. Khai Hung is very successful in his ability to analyze and depict subtle psychology, delving into the inner character of the character with a soft, delicate writing style that is both modern and rich in national nuances. Therefore, Khai Hung's compositions have really created the admiration of the contemporary public, especially women and young people. He has built a distinct art style through unique artistic images and symbols that have been shown through an artistic view of the world and people through unique associations.

METHODOLOGY

Authors mainly use qualitative analysis, analytical, explanatory and synthesis methods. Author also use own experience to make analysis on literature.

MAIN FINDINGS

1. Artistic View of the World and People

Artistic view of the world and people is the core and key element to create a writer's personal style. It is the unique and unique look and feel of each literary author, it represents the cultural vision of each writer. When researching about the artistic view of the world and people, Prof. Tran Dang Xuyen summarized: "The unique view of the world and people, it is an aesthetic discovery... A writer with an artistic style is one who gives literature a unique and unique look., illuminating people and life in a certain way, from a certain perspective. It is a universal vision that has been transformed into artistic images and symbols that are concretized by artistic means and methods (associative fields) to create artistic and aesthetic values. Aesthetic for the writer's work" (Tram & Ngoc Huy, 2021).

2. An Artistic View of the World and People through Associative Fields

The artistic vision of each writer is expressed through unique images and symbols and is also clearly revealed through the association field. In the work "Ideology and style of writers", Prof. Tran Dang Xuyen affirmed: "In the works of talented writers, with artistic style, unique associations are their own creations that do not appear randomly, by chance, alone, but often. Constantly appearing, onward, back, systematically, creating a separate association field, i.e. tendency, activity range of association - imprinted with his creative personality. Such associations not only highlight the characteristics of the reflected object, but also rich in aesthetic nuances and function, contributing to clarifying the writer's artistic vision of the world and people" (Huy, Hanh, et al., 2021; La et al., 2020; Le, Huy, & Do Thu Huong, 2021; Tram & Ngoc Huy, 2021).

3. Khai Hung's Artistic View of the World and People through Unique Associations

The associative field in prose is often expressed by rhetorical measures such as comparison, metaphor, metonymy... In which, comparison is the most used rhetorical measure. Here, writer Khai Hung's view is often associated with associations and imaginations concretized by unique comparisons and metaphors.

3.1. Khai Hung is a writer with a romantic view because he studied and absorbed the influences of Western studies, bringing a new wind to the country's literature in the 30-40s of the century. XX. Khai Hung has a rich imagination. And about painting, he himself is gifted (won the consolation prize for painting in 1924) (Vu, Huy, Trang, & Thach, 2021) so his associations are gentle, rich in images, rich in music and Poetry. This has greatly influenced his works. It was the romantic look that made his associations when describing nature, people, or moods all light, sparkling poetic. He also found poetry and painting in the very things and scenes of everyday life, even ordinary things, but under the romantic gaze, small and beautiful scenes appear beautifully and vividly and take on the appearance of a young man. A brilliant and shimmering painting of a Vietnamese village.

When describing the scene of water clouds in the work "Drum Roof", he skillfully promoted the sketch style: "The next day, when Hien Ta was at sea, the sun had just risen and hid behind a purple cloud that spread across the water enough. Color from dark blue, light blue, in the distance to pink, yellow near the shore. Against the brilliant Canadian sky, the dark red and black lines spread out like a fan blade made of garnet." Khai Hung describes the scene of dawn on the sea appearing brilliant and magnificent with a mixture of colors that have just evoked the passage of time.

When describing natural scenes, the sentences in Mid-Autumn Festival are rich in music, rich in images, soft and flexible. The scene has not only color but also space and time: "The sun rises, the sunlight points on the Tam Dao mountain range, like purple and blue. A small white cloud drifted across the mountainside like faint smoke. On a hill that reflects a faint golden light, the dark green pines spread out like canopies on the back of a turtle. The space in the picture seems to be tinged with the brilliant yellow of the sun, the landscape becomes shimmering and poetic as if it has a soul. Researcher Nguyen Van Chung has made a very valid comment about Khai Hung's use of colors when describing: "Just hanging around with those familiar colors, Khai Hung doesn't like to look for new colors but has an old aesthetic sense. His advice without being fussy made him know how to mix and arrange to create the aesthetic of freshness and rhythm (Böge et al., 2018; Chong, 2007; Hien, Huy, & Hoa, 2021).

It can be said that the strictness of the shapes and colors, though trivial but special, to highlight the separate atmosphere... has given Khai Hung's scenes a color of the country of Vietnam, of scenes of Vietnamese national life; thus a pure Vietnamese poetry" (Nguyen Van Chung. 1958). Agreeing with Nguyen Van Chung, researcher Bach Nang Thi also affirmed Khai Hung's art of words: "The lyrics have music, the influence of painting, focus on describing colors and shapes, different from the clichés, old conventions..." (Thi, Thu, Huy, & Thuy, 2021; Thu, Huy, & Thi, 2021; Thu, Thi, Thuy, & Huy, 2021).

While using descriptive language, Khai Hung was very careful to use a lot of loose words. The use of these words not only expresses the world with many different levels of love as well as the diverse colors of the inner life, but also shows the character's appearance vividly. The use of alliteration and alliteration not only increases the number of pure Vietnamese words in Khai Hung's sentences, but also makes his sentences smooth, rich in resonance and rich in visual qualities. Statistically, we find that the proportion of slang words appears quite densely in his compositions, Soul of the Butterfly Dreaming of a Fairy (522 times), Mid-Spring (1234 times) and Hanging Flower (1349 times) with all of them. All forms of the word consonant: rhyming, first consonant and complete (Tinh, Thuy, & Ngoc Huy, 2021; Tram & Ngoc Huy, 2021).

The word system makes the sentences in Khai Hung's work become rich in music, rich in images and things through description are displayed clearly, vividly and highly evocative. In the work "Half of Spring" Khai Hung was very subtle when using a series of words to describe the spring afternoon scene at West Lake full of poetic, gentle and gentle: "In the afternoon of spring rain, the raindrops are scattered., covering the immense West Lake. The bamboo boat of guests playing spring flutters on the water. The wind is blowing, the yellow leaves are scattered." In addition, the writer also rationally uses onomatopoeia to represent sounds of nature, sounds of diverse life and

pictographic words that make his sentences rich in description and figurative. prominent in his works. Thereby, we see the ability to observe and listen to the sounds of nature and it also proves that the reality of life is reproduced in the work in a realistic, vivid, attractive, colorful, effective way strongly affect associations, imaginations that are unexpected and interesting for readers. His romantic vision is also expressed through the association field with inversion structure that puts verbs and adjectives as predicate in front of the subject (structure: Predicate (verb, adjective) + Subject) to emphasizing the movement of the process acting on the object. Not only using a structure of inversion of the whole predicate, the writer also uses the structure of inverting a part of the predicate before the subject (structure: Adverb, predicate 1, predicate 2, subject, predicate 3, predicate 4...). Thanks to this form of inversion, long sentences are not boring, monotonous, rambling but become more vivid and specific. In Khai Hung's work, we can easily see sentences with such structure: "The young girl is overjoyed, hastily ran to the place the gatekeeper pointed at" (Halfway of spring). Through the art of inversion, the house of Lien and her husband in Ganh Hoa appears very small and dim, "Blind, the US lamp flickers". Under Minh's eyes, the old familiar house now appears somber, dreary and sad when he leaves his wife who suffers and works hard to run after fleeting emotions with the gypsy girl. Thereby, readers can imagine Minh's regret and sorrow when he longs to return to the small house with his gentle wife, rich in self-sacrifice(Thu, Huy, et al., 2021; Thu, Thi, et al., 2021; Tien et al., 2021).

Khai Hung also uses comparison and anthropomorphism as a bridge to delve into the world of the human soul. That world is abstract and invisible, but through comparison, it exists concretely and vividly as if it could be seen, felt and grasped. His comparison is quite interesting and unique, it must be affirmed that he has the subtlety of the artist's soul because when people compare to clarify the abstract, he compares the concrete with the concrete abstract. Things and phenomena with different emotional nuances seem to be incompatible, but through the look and association of Khai Hung, they seem to have an intimate relationship with each other. Specifically, in the work Ganh Hang Hoa, he compared: "Watching the bright golden rays of sunlight, vibrating through the crevices of the windy leaves as if jubilantly dancing in the yard. I see clear knowledge, open mind as if there is a sun shining in the heart." It must be someone who has a sensitive heart to scenes and people, so that the author can see through and feel the subtle changes of the external environment and people's hearts.

Khai Hung's comparisons often evoke different associations in each reader, because his comparison is evocative, sexy, and every image is beautiful no matter what angle it is compared. This is possible because the author skillfully captures the vivid beauty of the surrounding life. In order to capture the soul of the scene, the external scene is always changing, and to capture the soul of the scene, it is necessary to have a keen and observant soul to capture the soul of the natural scene at fleeting moments.

His comparisons do not simply place two sides A and B, between the thing being compared and the thing being compared, but it also forces the reader to move, think, sometimes think more to read and understand. can feel. The reader's association through comparison can be maximized. The scene is real but must be seen, felt with the imagination. Mai is sketched as a portrait of a loving and gentle young woman with gentle and delicate strokes: "Her skin is white and blue, and her deep black eye circles enhance the brilliance and glitter of the two of them bright pupils" (Half of spring). The author used a comparative measure to describe Mai's eyes "...seems to function differently like two twinkling stars behind thin clouds". Through those eyes, we can see the gentle, pure but energetic personality so that Mai can wake up to the temptations of life (T.-T. Nguyen et al., 2020; T. H. Nguyen, Nguyen, & Huy, 2021; Thi et al., 2021).

Besides the usual comparative structure, Khai Hung is also very creative when using the structural model to reverse the positions of the elements in the comparison model to make a strong impression on readers: "Like a madman, Mai laughs loudly, sobbing like crying" (Half of spring). He also extended the structure of the comparison (A like B1, B2,...) to create identical sentences,

layers of consecutive clauses to form a complete information about the object: "The spring breeze blows passing, the shadow of the leaves seems to run, like to dance, and the soft and gentle shadow of the curtain" (Half of spring). Long, rhythmic sentences when using comparative methods combined with structural messages to emphasize the emotions flowing in Mai's heart when she decided to end her love affair with Loc in Mid-Spring: "Looking at you tomorrow, I looked at you, then looked at the rolling hills, the message surrounded the green rice valleys, felt in my heart as gentle and calm as the lake surface calms after a strong wind: Happiness hovers like floating around me, like wandering in the sky under the bright yellow sun on a fine winter day (La et al., 2020; Le et al., 2021; Ngu, Huy, Thanh, & Döngül, 2021)."

Through his romantic view of the world and people, Khai Hung's fields of association about things, people, and nature are beautiful, poetic, gentle, full of expressive value and high visual value.

3.2. Besides the romantic look, writer Khai Hung also has a realistic view when recreating the features of activities and life. He was born into a family of mandarins, had a prosperous life of the bourgeoisie, so he had rich capital to go deep and successfully exploit the life of the bourgeoisie. His writings when recreating the lives of mandarin families, the problems of bourgeois life are full of realism. His associative fields are oriented to real life, with everyday colloquial words, colloquial words, or descriptive adjectives... making his pages full of everyday life and breath. breathe close to life. That has been confirmed by researcher Ha Minh Duc: "Khai Hung depicts a close-knit scene, creating an authentic atmosphere of life with simple and touching language" (Hien et al., 2021; Hoang & Huy, 2021; Huy, Hang, Trang, & Ngu, 2021; Huy, Hanh, et al., 2021; Huy, Le, Thang, Hoa, & Hue, 2021; Huy, Van, & Ha, 2021).

Daily language, onomatopoeia, and pictograms have made his associations close, profound, and deeply exploited to exploit the personality and inner world of people. The scenes of activities in his writings appear as vivid as everyday life: "The boatman goes back to the village roaring, laughing and having fun" or "The loud voice of the landlady next door, charging wages and paying well. beside the kerosene lamp, the light glinting through the gap in the dry fence..." in the work Halfway through Spring. Also in this work, Khai Hung used the comparison of superiority and inferiority with the comparative word "equal to twenty" which contributed to clarifying Mai's hardships in the countryside with the evil tycoons such as Hà Nội. Thanh: "Is it easy to be alone in the village? Being oppressed by powerful men is worse than being lost in the city for decades."

Through a realistic look, the writer's ways of association and comparison when describing the daily life or psychology of people are close, bringing the words of everyday life, close and easy to imagine: as beautiful as flowers, laughing like a baby, crying like a baby... not abstract and rich in images, rich in music and poetic like those associated with romantic visions. In the work Family, the writer also flexibly applied comparative art to describe the jealousy and envy of Phung (Viet's wife) when An (brother-in-law) passed the valedictorian, she said to her husband: "That's it., you see, when he didn't go to school, his mother didn't take him seriously. However, since he applied to enter the university, his mother, especially his mother, loved him like a pearl in his hand" or when describing the mood of Bao's mother-in-law - Mrs. with husband and wife, son and daughter-in-law, "the affection of a child with his daughter-in-law is like a thorn in her eye".

By the field of comparative association, in Midway through Spring, Khai Hung helped readers easily imagine the conflicting relationship that could not be reconciled between two generations: "Old woman (grandmother) means expression, ie. a representative of the old morality. But our minds have been infected with new ideas. It's very difficult to understand each other, old man, you and us are like two rivers from the same source, flowing into the lake, but each side flows along a slope on the mountainside, how can they meet each other?"

Therefore, through the realistic view of the world and people of Khai Hung's inter-schools about things, people appear to be both close, lively and rich in visual qualities.

CONCLUSION

Hence, the writer Khai Hung has a harmonious combination between a romantic view and a realistic view of the world and people. Two realistic views are skillfully combined with romantic look

such as two light and dark colors in a picture, like two bass and high tones in a harmony to contribute to the formation of their own style. by writer Khai Hung. It was that look that dominated his associative fields, making his writings both light, mellow, full of music, poetry, and painting, as well as real, close and vivid to children's lives. people. This is a unique and creative style of writer Khai Hung when contributing to the country's literature.

Acknowledgement

Thank you editors and friends to support this publishing.

REFERENCES

- Böge, K., Hahn, E., Cao, T. D., Fuchs, L. M., Martensen, L. K., Schomerus, G., . . . Ta, T. M. T. (2018). Treatment recommendation differences for schizophrenia and major depression: a population-based study in a Vietnamese cohort. *International journal of mental health systems*, 12(1), 1-11. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13033-018-0247-6>
- Chong, A. (2007). Southeast Asia: theory between modernization and tradition. *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, 7(3), 391-425. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1093/irap/lcm016>
- Hien, D. T., Huy, D. T. N., & Hoa, N. T. (2021). Ho Chi Minh Viewpoints about Marxism Moral Human Resource for State Management Level in Vietnam. *Psychology and Education Journal*, 58(5), 2908-2914.
- Hoang, N. T., & Huy, D. T. N. (2021). Determining factors for educating students for choosing to work for foreign units: Absence of self-efficacy. *JETT*, 12(2), 11-19. doi:<https://doi.org/10.47750/jett.2021.12.02.002>
- Huy, D. T. N., Hang, N. T., Trang, P. T. H., & Ngu, D. T. (2021). Discussion on Case Teaching Method in a Risk Management Case Study with Econometric Model at Vietnam Listed Banks– Issues Of Economic Education for Students. *Review of International Geographical Education Online*, 11(5), 2957-2966.
- Huy, D. T. N., Hanh, N. T. T., Hang, N. T., Nhung, P. T. H., Thao, N. T. P., Han, L. T., & Sang, D. T. (2021). General Solutions for Enhancing Quality of Teachers During Globalization in Emerging Markets Including Vietnam-and Some Pedagogy Psychological Issues. *Psychology and Education Journal*, 58(4), 2343-2349.
- Huy, D. T. N., Le, T.-H., Thang, T. D., Hoa, N. T., & Hue, L. T. (2021). Discussion on E-Learning Solutions for Students–and Issues of Technology Application in Classroom. *Design Engineering*, 11432-11443.
- Huy, D. T. N., Van, P. N., & Ha, N. T. T. (2021). Education and computer skill enhancing for Vietnam laborers under industry 4.0 and evfta agreement. *Ilkogretim Online*, 20(4).
- La, V.-P., Pham, T.-H., Ho, M.-T., Nguyen, M.-H., P Nguyen, K.-L., Vuong, T.-T., . . . Vuong, Q.-H. (2020). Policy response, social media and science journalism for the sustainability of the public health system amid the COVID-19 outbreak: the Vietnam lessons. *Sustainability*, 12(7), 2931. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3390/su12072931>
- Le, T.-H., Huy, D. T. N., & Do Thu Huong, V. X. T. (2021). Solutions To Enhance Students' Awareness In E-Learning Training-And Technical Application For Education Quality Enhancement At Colleges And Universities. *Design Engineering*, 7648-7659.
- Ngu, D. T., Huy, D. T. N., Thanh, P. T., & Döngül, E. S. (2021). Language Teaching Application to English Students at Master's Grade Levels on History and Macroeconomic-Banking Management Courses in Universities and Colleges. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 17(3). doi:<https://doi.org/10.52462/jlls.105>
- Nguyen, T.-T., Trinh, T. P. T., Ngo, H. T. V., Hoang, N.-A., Tran, T., Pham, H.-H., & Bui, V.-N. (2020). Realistic Mathematics Education in Vietnam: Recent Policies and Practices. *International Journal of Education and Practice*, 8(1), 57-71. doi:<https://doi.org/10.47059/revistageintec.v11i3.1944>
- Nguyen, T. H., Nguyen, V. H., & Huy, D. T. N. (2021). Transforming the University Management Model in the Concept of Digital Transformation. *Revista Geintec-Gestao Inovacao E Tecnologias*, 11(3), 380-387. doi:<https://doi.org/10.18488/journal.61.2020.81.57.71>
- Thi, T. D. V., Thu, T. N. M., Huy, D. T. N., & Thuy, N. T. (2021). Effects of western culture and ho chi minh ideology on vietnam education. *Ilkogretim Online*, 20(4).

- Thu, T. N. M., Huy, D. T. N., & Thi, T. D. V. (2021). Effects of western and chinese culture and ideology on vietnam society. *Ilkogretim Online*, 20(4).
- Thu, T. N. M., Thi, T. D. V., Thuy, N. T., & Huy, D. T. N. (2021). Confucianism Theories and Its Influence on Vietnam Society. *Ilkogretim Online*, 20(4).
- Tien, N. H., Anh, D. B. H., Dung, H. T., On, P. V., Anh, V. T., & Dat, N. V. (2021). Factors impacting customer satisfaction at Vietcombank in Vietnam. *Himalayan journal of economics business and management*, 2(4), 98-107.
- Tinh, D. T., Thuy, N. T., & Ngoc Huy, D. T. (2021). Doing Business Research and Teaching Methodology for Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctoral Students-Case in Various Markets Including Vietnam. *Ilkogretim Online*, 20(1).
- Tram, P. N., & Ngoc Huy, D. T. (2021). Educational, Political and Socio-Economic Development of Vietnam Based on Ho Chi Minh's Ideology. *Ilkogretim Online*, 20(1). doi:<https://doi.org/10.17051/ilkonline.2021.01.125>
- Vu, T. D. T., Huy, D. T. N., Trang, N. T. H., & Thach, N. N. (2021). Human Education And Educational Issues For Society And Economy-Case In Emerging Markets Including Vietnam. *Ilkogretim Online*, 20(2). doi:<https://doi.org/10.17051/ilkonline.2021.02.27>