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Edit Lock Discussion Download Video ISBN:7532719782 Canterbury History Collection Pages: 125 Pages: 1 Packaging: Paper Opening: 32 Opening: 4.25 Words: 7700 0 Printed: 2 Printed Time: 2 Printed Time: 2000/05/02 Paper: Paper Chaucer Canterbury Collection History Not First Collection of Short Stories, and even a form of letting one person tell a story is not a new idea. Ten people in Bogachu ten days of talk fled to the estate on the outskirts of the city to escape the plague that raged in Florence in 1348. They kill time by telling stories. There's also a group of people in the Canterbury history collection, each of whom tells a story. According to the subject, there are love and knight adventure legends, religious and moral exhortations stories, witty funny stories, animal fables and other categories, content all-energy like, elegant and vulgar, some very interesting. We are interested not only in the story itself, but also in the people who tell it. Each of them is real. In his opening case, Chaucer presented them one by one. Through the mouths of pilgrims, he collected the main types of medieval literature in Europe. Introduction to the Canterbury collection of chaucer history (approximately 1343-1400) English poet. The son of a London wine merchant. The entrance to the court as a teenager was poor. In 1359, together with Edward III's troops, they were captured by the French and soon redeemed. Chaucer had close contact with the court and tried to be a court, customs inspector, judge in Kent and a member of the county Commons. He made many countries and regions because of foreign affairs, to Belgium, France, Italy and other countries, the opportunity to meet Bogach and Petrak, who had a great influence on his literary work. Chaucer was stripped of his official position and annuity during the fall of the asylum seeker from grace, and was in financial difficulty. He once wrote an oil poem, The Empty Bag, to Henry IV, who had just entered the summit, complaining of his poverty. Chaucer died in 1400 and was buried in the Poet's Corner at Westminster Abbey in London. The writing experience of the Canterbury poetry collection Chaucer is divided into three periods: (1) the period of French influence (1359-1372): the main translation and imitation of the works of the French poet, the creation of the Duchess of London, the translation into The London dialect of the French medieval narrative poem The Legend of the Rose and so on. (2) Period of Italian influence (1372-1386): The poet was subjected to the progressive thought of bourgeois humanism. The creations of this period, such as the Conference of a Hundred Birds, Trois and Klessid and The Story of a Kind Woman, reflect the author's creative attitude to the reality of life and humanistic view. (3) Mature Period (1386-1400): Chaucer has created the Canterbury Story Collection over the past 15 years. He reached the top of his both in content and skill. His first heroic double rhyme was widely used by future English poets and was known as the father of English poetry. One day in April, a group of pilgrims made a pilgrimage to Canterbury and stayed at the Teba Inn. The next day the owner, champions and author of the stay went together. The shop owner offered to tell two stories to the man on the way to Canterbury, and when he returned, he said two more. Two. The family thinks the best storyteller can have dinner when he gets back. According to the plan in general introduction, the book should have 120 stories, but Chaucer only completed the introduction of the book and 20 full stories before his death, with four more story remains. Of these, 22 are poetic and two are prose. Each story is before the opening statement, and the book has a common sequence. Thus, the author connects disparate stories. Among them, knights, women, bath women and other stories told the most famous. First, it shows a broad social picture. Champions come from all walks of life in Canterbury Cathedral: knights, monks, scientists, lawyers, merchants, artisans, farmers, millers, etc. Thirdly, the general sequence and opening statement of the characters and the story itself is interesting, full of humor. Fourth, language brings with it the characteristics of the narrator himself, each person tells a story that reflects the narrator's personality, interests, hobbies, career and life experience. The story of the story of the zui canterbury, Nikki, a rooster who lives with seven chickens in the yard of the widow in The Sheep. Early in the morning the rooster woke up from a nightmare. He dreamed of a wild animal lurking in the grass, waiting for the opportunity to bite him. His favorite chicken, Patrette, mocked his timidity, arguing that a courageous husband should dare to despise everything and have the courage to convince him not to put his dreams on his mind. But the gives many examples of how people were in their dreams before they were unlucky. For example: two people because they can not find a hotel, one person had to sleep in a barn. At night, another man twice dreamed of a friend in a barn asking for help. He ignored it. On his third dream, a friend told him he had been killed by money looking for Mav and begged him to stop the manure truck early the next morning and his body was hidden on the lower floor of a manure truck. It turned out to be a dream scene. The killer was later found and hanged. Another example: there are two people to take a boat trip, because the wind is wrong, forced to postpone the day. That night, one of them was warned in your sleep: don't go out to sea the next day, or you'll drown. His companion, after listening, did not think so and insisted on starting. He was later killed. The rooster said these horrible things and comforted himself. By dawn, he was feeding for a meal with chickens as usual, and put the fear last night behind him. Suddenly he found that the fox was hiding in the grass, and he could not help losing his color. Just about to pull out his leg and run away, the fox stopped him and said he was specially designed to enjoy the rooster song. Flattery made the heart of the rooster He had just put on a pose to sing, and the fox rushed forward to bite him by the neck and rushed to the nest. The panic cries of the chickens attracted the widow and her two daughters. The crowd came along with sticks to catch up. Saw the form, played a trick on the fox, struggled from the mouth, and ran with luck. Luck. This fable comes from the mouth of a priest who worships the priesthood. The story tells the story of people close to the introduction, in a short period of time, to quote all kinds of ancient books, bibles and legendary allusions to more than 20 places, stroking natural, fascinating. In addition to the story according to the traditional structural method at the end of the meaning, but also in the process of storytelling stitches without losing the opportunity to join the proposal. For example, retelling the story of the murder of a rooster, the priest could not help but say: My God is like a saint and just you / Murder, although no one knows you will expose it / ... Although he is hiding for a year, two years or three years / Murder will eventually be exposed ... This calmness is at the spoon in the text and becomes an indispensable component of the story, producing a unique artistic effect. Enjoying the history, the reader is clearly aware of the status of the preacher in a preaching tone. This personalized language is exactly one of the keys to the cute charm of the Canterbury Story Collection. In addition to the personality of the narrator, the story also shows the author's ability to master the language of the British Academy in Cambridge, England. Rooster cavity de Klee proud adeid, empty-eyed all, suddenly in one direction the posture of gentlemen, but raw timidity, doubt. He likes to be flattered by others and easily deceived. From time to time he speaks broadly and seems to have an idea of everything; Hen Patrett also has a personality. Her speech was as if she were a much-loved wife. The words are sharp and sharp, very painful, but they are also deeply affection for their husbands. Through the language of personality, the author presents the figure of this pair of chickens with very different personalities, but interesting. It also vividly captures the humorous and sarcastic features of the Canterbury Story collection. The priest speaks in the tone of the scientist, or moves the rhetoric, or a well-spoken book that tells only an animal story about, chicken, fox, and conveys only the minutiae of the streets. This gap between impulse and content produces a humorous and funny artistic effect. For example, the high-spiritual look of a rooster swept away in front of a fox, a fox from all over its side induced to be deceived, and a chicken chicken in a speech showed a couple of noble son, an expensive lady's look, and in action inevitably to show the nature of the bird. It is through this kind of thing that nature and appearance, content and form between the issue, cleverly created a full-length humorous comedy atmosphere. This newly secular, re-emerging humanist thought also adds meaning to this magnificent and interesting fable of animals. Introduction to the history of the Knights Tybard Inn Paramount and Assett Story Lady Gracida Bass What is the greatest desire of a woman? The story of the pardoned Monk Three Stories of The Search for Death from the Free Farmer Three Promises Story of a Poor Church Monk Service and the story of the Priest Of the Devil's Story Of the Rooster and fox Canterbury History Collection novel by British writer Chaucer. It shows a group of pilgrims gathering in a small London hotel for a pilgrimage to Canterbury. The owner invited the pilgrims to tell two stories on the way back and forth to find out who said the best. The collection consists of 24 stories, the best of which are: the love story of the knight, the chivalrous story of the woman Bass, the convincing fable of the seller of the voucher redemption, the fable of the animal priest, the story of a family dispute, told by a merchant, the story of the touching love of the farmer and a generous act of righteousness. The works broadly reflect British social life in the early days of capitalism, expose the corruption of the church, the greed and hypocrisy of priests, condemn the insignificance that stifles human nature, and confirms the worldly love life. The Canterbury Collection of History has achieved great artistic achievements, much more than the English literature of its contemporaries, and is the first model of realism in the history of English literature. The work combines humor and satire, and the comedy is intense, most of which are written in double rhymes that have influenced more English literature. The characters are vivid and the language is alive. Chaucer's creation in the vibrant London dialect also laid the groundwork for the English literary language. His first heroic double rhyme was widely used by later English poets, so Chaucer was known as the father of English poetry. In mid-April 1387, in a small hotel on the south bank of the Thames in London, 29 pilgrims gathered by chance, all of whom were about to head to the sanctuary of Thomas A. Beckett, St. Canterbury, 70 miles from London. After lunch, the host, Harry Bailey, invited the champions to tell two stories each on their way back and forth to Canterbury, and that he would guide and refer to see who tells the best stories and can eat good food in vain. They were joined by writer Chaucer. Bailey is smart, elegant and warm, and offers to take turns telling stories as a pastime along the way. Each person speaks two on the road, and two on the way back, the order is determined by the draw of lots. These stories are palace anecdotes, chivalrous legends, church saints, sermons, animal fables, fables of narrative poems, and so on. Twenty-nine pilgrims and hoteliers, as well as the poet Chaucer, had 31 pilgrims. Represents all the layers British society. Society. A doctor who is wrong and is good at astrology can speculate on the development of any disease. Bath, who made a fortune running a weaving business, introduces a new woman and five husbands. In addition, there is a carpenter, a textile worker, a dye worker, a tapestry worker and five other masters from London, belonging to the same well-known mutual aid association, are good citizens. They also brought along a cook who was deft as a sailor who survived the storm. The Oxford University student, who will become a church monk after graduation, is filled with naive fantasies about life in the future and is experiencing a fierce struggle for the abstinence of the church and the joy of peace. Miller, who owns his own small mill, is a rich rural farmer with dirty words. The grain buyer, though extremely vulgar, has many eyes and can get a bargain from 30 lawyers. Field agent, deftly proud to have to do a lot. A rural priest under his position, only he is a true devout believer who rules by example in everything. There are also church court poor people, church selling redemption vouchers, they are both liars, using the ignorance of ordinary people to defraud money and so on. Therefore, pilgrims began to tell stories, thus unfolding a bright, optimistic and cheerful picture of life. The following stories are generally considered the best in canterbury history collection: Knight's Story---- The Tragic Love Story of Paramount and Assati fall in love with Amelia. The story told by redemption, ---- of death befell the rich. The priest of the monastery ---- a fable about a cunning fox and in vain. This is Chaucer's masterpiece, he turned an old fable into a realistic comedy, rich and colorful content, lively language, elegant and general appreciation. The story, the story of ---- tells the story of a family dispute between an old husband and a young wife. Stories told by ---- tell stories of true love and generosity. In 1381, the English poet Chaucer was hired by King Richard II. On May 3, The King and St. Anne announced their engagement. Chaucer later wrote poems dedicated to the first wedding anniversary of the king and queen. Chaucer is trying to link this anniversary to Saints Day. In the 4th century of our life on May 3, the relic of Christ's horde was found. But the connection seems a little heavy, not so Romantik. Uniquely, during a trip to Italy, Chaucer discovered that May 3 was the birthday of Valentine, the first bishop of Genoa in the 4th century. February 14 is the most popular Valentine's Day of Chaucer's time, as it is one of the many festivals of Valentine of the Saints. Chaucer wrote 28 stories to a group of pilgrims from London to Canterbury, taking turns telling stories along the way to learn things. Before the works there is a general sequence, a sound and colorful introduction of people's social status, external characteristics and their manners, personalities. Through knights, servants, landowners, farmers, poor farmers, monks, nuns, merchants, sailors, university students, artisans and other figures to portray and portray, the true picture of British society of the 14th century. The Canterbury History Collection, which describes and exposes the ugly deeds of seemingly sacred monks, affirms and celebrates the freedom of love and happiness of marriage, not only promotes humanism, but also fully demonstrates the author's hatred and reaction to the Church. The book is full of chatter in the north of Tinarhai, very popular, but also with the real atmosphere of the city at that time very harmonious, full of secular live atmosphere. The Canterbury History Collection includes legends (including stories of love, magic, knighthood adventures, etc.); stories such as knights, women baths, apprentice knights and free farmers. Pious and moral histories of education: such as stories told by lawyers, Oxford University students, monasteries chiefs, doctors and village priests. Comedy or funny stories: such as stories told by millers, field agents, cooks and monks. Animal Fables: Stories told by priests and food buyers. From these many types of stories, we can see Chaucer's excellent writing skills, he is familiar with all kinds of medieval European literature, can use every type of literary skill to write excellent works. Chaucer's Canterbury story collection is unique in the collections of stories of the Western Middle Ages and Renaissance, because the Chaucer History Collection is not only a collection of stories, but also an entire art. We can think of it as crystallizing realistic art. In fact, every story in the Canterbury history collection has its own uniqueness, and readers can get what they need. In addition to these interesting and profound stories, the connecting passages between the stories are commendable. In these passages Chaucer shows his theatrical talents, the characters are bright, noticeable, the dialogue is funny and interesting. In particular, the foreword to the story told by the Atonement voucher seller are the most wonderfully written. Although Chaucer is a court poet, his life experience is multi-million. During his time as a business officer, he knew figures from all walks of life in 14th-century British society, and through his experience abroad, he also learned about European society at the time. He can use the language of people from different backgrounds in England. He a wide range of subjects, different approaches to different subjects, writing skills and methods are also varied. Thanks to his broad vision, deep observation, true nature, fidelity to life Chaucer well wrote universal, common features of man, today it seems that the book of all beings and people around us has a divine similarity. He was a pioneer of the tradition of realism in English literature, and Shakespeare and Dickens were influenced by him to varying degrees. Degree. Chaucer improved the East Central dialect (London dialect) belonging to the middle English language, into English literary language, and he was proficient in French and Italian, well inherit and absorb the poetic skills of French and Italian poets, and using these techniques to enrich and improve the expression of English poetry. In the history of English literature, he was the first poet to use ten syllables of double rhyme which was later recorded in his debut and turned into a heroic double rhyme, many of which were written in the collection of Canterbury history. The hero of the double rhyme was widely accepted by future English poets. He is also known as the father of English poetry. Married people are always concerned and sad, everyone who tries will know. Any other way of life is not worth mentioning, but married life is natural and pure, it is the paradise of the world. Link 1. Van Shuren. English Literature Choice: Higher Education Press, September 2001 by Wang Shouren. 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