

Reach on Natural Beauty on Aesthetic Education in Teaching Chinese as a Second Language

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Abstract

This dissertation demonstrates the vitality of nature. Natural beauty can enrich students' life and emotions. It naturally edifies students' temperament, inspires students' revolutionary enthusiasm and cultivates their patriotic thoughts and feelings. Nature can be shown with grandeur, magnificence, and masculine beauty in articles using in teaching Chinese as a second language. The beauty of freshness and softness means that the forms of many strange scenes in nature can deviate from the general rules of balanced, symmetrical and harmonious forms into pure beauty. Nature contains a lot of strange scenery, which brings a profound sense of beauty. So it is important to demonstrate the importance of natural beauty in teaching Chinese..

Keywords

Natural Beauty, Aesthetic Education, Second Language Teaching.

1. The definition of natural beauty and the topic around it in aesthetic education

The definition of natural beauty is usually deemed as the product of human society. Natural objects such as man-made gardens, land reclamation projects, fruit orchards, sparkling ponds, as well as unprocessed and transformed nature, for example, the sun, moon, stars, mountains and rivers, birds, flowers, stone forest, clouds are basic form of natural beauty, so that they can arouse people's aesthetic pleasure. In praise of the West Lake, which has changed from the Wulin water during the Qin Dynasty to the world-famous tourist resort, it contains the hard work and wisdom of the working people. People shed tears of blood and sweat on it, which formed the beauty of the West Lake and created memories by human life. Hence, nature makes man, man makes nature. People from the vast world draw out a small world, and made the small world attached to his own image. When people change the appearance of natural things, they stamped the mark of labor practice on the natural things, which shows the power of people to conquer nature and the glorious image of human themselves. People can get aesthetic pleasure directly from themselves. In teaching lessons, we must carry on this aspect to the student. "We have so many fruit trees. It's autumn and the apples are ripe. We have an orchard." has been the principle since ancient times. Considering the environment around us, from a garden in spring to an orchard in autumn, natural beauty lets students know that the concept of natural beauty is a holistic result of human social practice. The beautified life adorns the creation of life and labor. In the scene of grape harvesting, highlighting the beauty of human labor has been a more beautiful topic in aesthetic education. Man is the creator of this beauty. Through the beauty of nature processed by man and labor, these selections enable students to care directly for the strength, wisdom and creation of man, that is, man and labor itself.^[1]

2. The aesthetic value of natural beauty in teaching a second language

The second form of natural beauty is the unprocessed and unmodified natural beauty, which means that nature, as the living environment of human beings, contains the meaning of humanization and obtains the aesthetic value. Men, as a natural being, is bound to have their own care and understanding of the natural world. This was impossible in ancient times. However, in the early years of the Republic of China, with the great progress of productive forces as well as the impact of western learning on science and technology, ideology and culture, and the innovation of the society itself, impacted the knowledge of natural objects also acquired the humanized attribute as a whole, and finally, natural beauty has become people's inorganic body. This shows the aesthetic value of the following points.

2.1. Natural beauty shows the environment of human beings in aesthetic ways.

First of all, nature is seen as the living environment of people with cultural values, thus it gets aesthetic value. Nature is not shrouded in mystery for people. The nature described in the text "Spring Is Coming" demonstrates the living environment and living conditions of people. They become a part of people's real life. These nature events can make a person feel amiable and produce beauty thereby, arouse people thick aesthetic appeal. The spring water is written to highlight the verdant spring, and then, the morning mist and sunshine, the wild flowers in the dormitory, and the lush summer, then the grapes, agaric and medicinal materials. They are used to highlight the yellow, red and green of autumn, and finally the black bear and the squirrel are written to highlight the winter snows. The author grasps the specific characteristics of different seasons and colors of Lin Hai, describes the beautiful and moving scenery, and shows the interaction between people and the environment. The article describes the beautiful scenery of Shuiyang Mountain town, mountain and water, and describes the artistic conception of "Spring stone bosoms natural beauty and love" as Ye Shengtao said.

2.2. Natural beauty shows the relationship between nature and human beings in aesthetic ways.

Nature is often shown in its natural perceptual form, which directly cause people's aesthetic feelings and forms a strong impression. In *The Bright Red Sun*, we can see that the bright moon, the twinkling stars, the swift lightning, the lofty blue sky, the boundless prairie, the babbling brook are all described in order to please people by their unique beauty. The light of the sun is beautiful because it revives the whole earth. All things bright and shining are always reminding people of the sun. In *Sunrise over The Sea*, the author firstly paints a blue sky with a series of phrasal verbs and adverbs, then he expands it to the line of a new horizon, and finally, with more inks on beauty nature, he paints the magnificent scene after sunrise, highlights the sun's bright and eye-catching shine. "In the end, even I myself become bright". Looking from the text, this article really writes the pure feeling vividly. The beauty of the sun and the blazing heat of its rays is immeasurably beautiful and full of admiration, which shows the magnificent masculine beauty of the sunrise over the sea, as well as the spirit of the author, who yearns for the bright future, to inspire people to actively go up to the revolution of life, and then to create and strive for the brilliant future of all mankind. Although the article only writes about natural phenomena, but the content of the article is deep and profound. Sunrise on the sea such a magnificent scenery, to give unlimited beauty of enjoyment, beauty inspiration, which can purify the feelings of students and edify the soul beautify.

2.3. Natural beauty evokes the profound emotions by natural beauty in aesthetic ways.

Because of its bright colors and its great beauty, the Yellow River is the symbol of the Chinese nation, which is endowed with a sense that people, through imaginary factors, regard the Yellow River as the cradle of Chinese civilization. There are also some natural objects, which have no obvious characteristics in terms of their natural forms, but have aesthetic value because they involve historical events or myths and legends, and also have the form of personification. So they play an important role in evoking the profound emotions by natural beauty. In the West Han Dynasty, Dong Zhongshu eulogized the water by using the ideas of The Confucius, a wise man who enjoys the value water, he who was named as a benevolent man. This text gives nature a symbolic meaning, but it shows the broad beauty of the nature, in order to praise the people's sense of pride as a man and freedom, as well as the revolutionary will to pursue a better life. The author writes about the living condition of people and scenery of plants in order to let the students understand the inner meaning of culture. The author connected the nature of wind, rain, thunder and lightning with people's life at that time, endowed the nature with symbolic meanings and made it have special aesthetic values. These essays are deeply symbolic. Through the description of the natural landscape, the students understand the symbolic nature. As for natural objects and the relationship between them as symbols of man and human life, Hegel once pointed out that everything as a symbol must have two levels of meaning: firstly, the basic meaning, and secondly, the expression of that meaning, by which shows the existence of an idea and an object. When we explore the aesthetic education factors of the Chinese textbooks in the People's Republic of China, we find that the relationship between expression and meaning is very tight and important. In the process of understanding the text in language teach.

References

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