

Study on the Integration of Ancient Poetry Teaching and Music

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Abstract: The development of Chinese classical poetry has always been accompanied by the development of music, everywhere reflects the fusion realm of "music in poetry" and "poetry in music". Therefore, the integration of music into the teaching of ancient poetry can mobilize students' enthusiasm to learn ancient poetry and maximize their imagination. Enhancing comprehension is conducive to the collision of teachers and students, students and poets' thoughts and thoughts, and the blending of emotions and emotions. It strengthens the inner emotional experience of ancient poetry writers in the sound of intense pleasure.

1. Introduction

Music is the second language of human beings and a more vivid way of communication. Chinese literature has been closely related to music since ancient times, especially ancient poetry and music. In the long-term teaching practice, I tried a lot to integrate music songs into the teaching of ancient poetry, which greatly changed the phenomenon of "high consumption and low efficiency" in classroom teaching.

2. Ancient Poetry and Music

From the artistic origin, poetry and song are one. "Shangshu Yao Dian" records: "Poetry expresses ambition, singing, voice according to rhyme, rhyme and harmony." It can be seen that poetry and song are coexisting artistic forms, chanting poetry will be singing, singing is poetry. Preface to Mao's Poems says, "Poets are the places where their aspirations lie." In the heart for ambition, speech for poetry, emotions in the form of words, inadequate words, so lament it; lament the inadequacy, so eternal song; the inadequacy of eternal song, not as good as hand dance, foot dance. "Book of Rites and Music" in the cloud: "Poetry, words and ambitions; songs, humming their voices; dancing, moving their own; three are in the heart, then the instrument is from it." These documents will be poetry, The songs and dances are discussed together to visually point out the inner connection between poetry and music.

The Book of Songs is the first collection of poems circulated among the people in written records. It was collected by Confucius from the poems of the princes at that time, because it was all works of recitation. All 305 articles can be sung into music, so the historical books say, "Confucius sings with strings." The formation of Chuci is closely related to the ballads of Chu in the first place. Now from Chuci, we can see many names of Chudi music. Such as "Wading the River", "Cailing", "Labor Merchants", "Nine Discrimination", "Nine Songs", "Yangchun", "White Snow" and so on. Qu Yuan's Lisao and Nine Songs are not only famous literary works, but also music and dance, sacrificial songs and Piano songs, which are enjoyed by literati of all dynasties. "Lefu Poetry Collection" mainly records the Yuefu songs from the Han Wei to the Tang and Five Dynasties and more than 5,000 songs from the Qin Dynasty to the end of the Tang Dynasty. It is another famous poetry collection after the "Book of Songs" that summarizes the ancient Chinese Yuefu songs. "Folk Song and Ballad" divides Yuefu poetry into suburban temple songs, Yan song songs, advocating songs, horizontal songs, lyrics, Qing dynasty songs, dance songs, lyrics, lyrics, modern songs. 12 major categories such as resignation, miscellaneous songs and new Yuefu resignation. "Mulan Ci" and "Peacock Flying Southeast" are collectively referred to as "Lefu Shuangyu", which has been sung for thousands of years.

The unprecedented prosperity of music in the Tang Dynasty made singing the main medium of poetry. Most poets' works have been "written in rhythm" or "by orchestra" by a musician singer [1]. The lyrics of the first farewell song "Yangguan Triassic" from ancient to modern times are Wang Wei's seven-character poem "Send Yuan and Ambassadors to Anxi". Li Bai's "Qingping Diao" (three pieces) belongs to the lyrics compiled according to the purpose. For Princess Yang; Wang Changling, the "Seven Great Saints' Hands", used reduplicated words to melodify the tone and melodify poetry; the poems of Cen Shen, Gao Shi and Wang Zhilian, the famous frontier poets, were widely sung by folk artists. Du Fu's Seven Great Gifts of Flowers and Qings is a masterpiece with a high degree of singing [2]. Gradually, the poems are separated from the music, which makes the relationship between the words and the music more and more close, and it reached the peak of the Song Dynasty. Each word has a musical name called a placard. The sentence of the word can be long or short. This long and short sentence is easy to sing and the literary style is elegant, making it more free to combine with music. Whether it is lyrics or lyrics, it shows the close integration of music and literature. "Where there is a well drinking place, you can sing a song." It is said that the singer Liu Yongzhi has become the fashion of the time. The song "Yangzhou Slow" is a vocal work created by Jiang Yan, a model that combines literature and music [3]. Li Qingzhao's words are also widely sung by people as popular songs [4].

Yuanqu is a literary and artistic form that can keep pace with Tang poetry and Song Ci, and it is also a kind of solfeggio form that uses musical music to express feelings, depict scenery and narrate [5]. In terms of language, spoken language is widely used and tends to be popular, so it has a distinct folk style and local color, and maintains the simple and natural characteristics of folk songs. The "popular songs" of the Ming and Qing Dynasties are also considered to be an art form comparable to Tang poetry, Song poetry, and Yuan Qu, also known as "Xiao Ling" and "Miscellaneous". Accompanied by musical instruments, they are actually artistic. Folk songs.

It can be seen that the development of Chinese classical poetry has always been accompanied by the development of music, and has not left the form of singing, which is a kind of accompanying relationship. Everywhere reflects the fusion realm of "there is music in poetry" and "there is poetry in music".

3. The Role of Music in the Teaching of Ancient Poetry

3.1 The most effective way to arouse students' enthusiasm in learning ancient poems and lyrics

Interest can arouse people's vitality and make people enthusiastic about their career. As Confucius said, "Those who know are inferior to those who are good, and those who are good are inferior to those who are happy." For many years, young students' love for song music has been intoxicated. If you can connect ancient poetry and lyrics with music songs, it will undoubtedly make the ancient poetry teaching a fast and successful car. The students' love of song music will inevitably make them have a strong interest in the relevant ancient poetry, thus maintaining positive learning emotions and improving the effectiveness of learning.

3.2 It can give full play to students' imagination, strengthen the function of consciousness and improve their comprehension.

Through music-assisted teaching, students' imagination can be exercised, which is incomparable with other teaching methods. Educational psychology tells us that imagination is a process in which the human brain processes and transforms stored images into new images. It is a unique psychological phenomenon of human beings and plays an important role in students' learning activities. In the relevant song and music sound, students can combine the content of poetry, carry out unlimited reverie and bold imagination, not limited by time and space. Under the guidance of the teacher, from the ancient battlefield of knife and sword, the Golden Horse, to the beautiful and meaningful pavilions and pavilions. From the north of the ice and snow, the desert of "solitary smoke straight" and "falling sun" to the south of the "sunrise river flower red wins fire". From the ups and downs of the heart to the true, good, beautiful and ugly of the world... These can be

imagined, reproduced, and understood in the sound of music, and the students drive the wings of imagination. In front of the scene, there is a moving picture, a vivid figure, which makes it difficult to convey the emotions expressed in words in music. Greatly improve students' perception ability, so that students can get a more accurate grasp and experience of the rich and subtle thoughts and emotions contained in ancient poetry.

3.3 It is conducive to the collision of ideas and thoughts between teachers and students, students and poets, and the blending of emotions and emotions.

"Gentle and honest, poetry is also taught." Teaching classical poetry should not be mechanical and rigid, but let students know what to learn and how to learn. Teachers should respect students' principal position in learning and let students develop their appreciation ability in independent learning. This basic ability should be developed through active learning and understanding. The entry of classical poetry into popular songs is a special landscape on the contemporary music scene, and it also provides a good entry point for the teaching of ancient poetry. The classical poetry that enters the popular music scene has the commonality of ancient and modern emotions, and it combines the expressions of classical and modern elements. This form of expression can effectively achieve the collision of teachers and students, students and poets' thoughts and thoughts, and the blending of emotions and emotions.

4. The Teaching of Ancient Poetry Teaching and Music

4.1 The Teaching of Ancient Poetry in Direct Use of Songs

From ancient times to the present, many songs directly use the original words of the original poem, such as "farewell", "Yumei" (when is the spring flowers and autumn moon), "I wish people will last" (when is the next month), "Man Jiang Hong", "Farewell Is Difficult" (Li Shangyin's "Titleless and Difficult to Farewell When Meet"), and "Moon Full West Tower" (Li Qingzhao's "A Cut of Plum, Red Lotus Fragrance and Residual Jade Autumn"), The Interludes of "Hung Ning Mei", "Funeral Flowers Yin" (Interlude of TV drama "Dream of Red Mansions", Cao Xueqin's original words), and "Rolling Yangtze River East Passing Water" (TV drama "Romance of the Three Kingdoms". Yang Shen "Lin Jiang Xian" words, etc., are good songs that everyone likes to listen to and sing. Such songs, composers are not limited to ancient songs, but re-create according to the aesthetic taste of today's people, looking for a combination between classical and modern. For the teaching of such ancient poetry, it is wonderful to use the same songs to blend teaching.

First of all, we should clarify the starting point of teaching, that is, to interpret poetry with pleasure and to understand the meaning of songs with poetry.

The emotions contained in ancient poems and lyrics are sometimes difficult to understand and grasp, while the use of songs is easy to understand. The so-called "songs like weeping" and "long songs like crying" of the ancients refer to the powerful "expression" function of songs. For example, when learning Su Shi's "Water Melody" (when there is a few months in the moon), it is easier to make the students feel the infinite nostalgia for the loved ones in the poem, which is more difficult than the teacher's repeated explanations. How many times better!

At the same time, we should use the content of ancient poetry to understand the meaning of the song, which includes the writing background of the poetry, the author's experience, the focus of the content of the poetry and so on, from their point of view to see the same meaning of the song. It can reflect the meaning expressed by ancient poetry. This is a two-way reinforcement and multiple loopback comprehension method, which enables students to correctly understand poetry in comparison and experimentation. Comprehend to understand poetry, the so-called "shifting flowers and easy to spring", thus better understanding the meaning of ancient poetry.

4.2 Teaching of Ancient Poems Borrowed from Songs

Many lyrics are inextricably linked with ancient poems, especially those borrowed from ancient poems. For example, "Tao Sheng Still" borrowed Zhang Ji's poem "Moon falls, crows and frosts fill

the sky" in "Fengqiao Night berth", and "Plum Blossom Three Lanes" borrowed many sentences from Yuan Haowen's "Touching Fish". "New Mandarin Duck and Butterfly Dream" is based on Li Bai's poem "Xuanzhou Xie Fang Lou Bie Shu Shu Shu Yun", and borrows the poem "Drawing a knife, breaking water, flowing more, raising a glass to sell sorrow more sad". These songs. Although the ancient poetry was borrowed or used, the theme of the two has changed. For example, the lyrics of "The Sound of the Waves Still", the artistic conception of classical poetry and the emotions of modern people have been successfully docked, and there is still a picture of "Maple Bridge Night Park". But more is the modern people's love and hate. Although "Xinyi Butterfly Dream" is basically the inheritance and transformation of Li Bai's poetry, the theme of the haircut is different: Li Baizheng is the depression and depression of the ancient intellectuals. The lyricist Huang An's performance is that modern people do not seek for a long time and only want to have a view of love in the present, and the connotation is much thinner than the original poem.

For this kind of ancient poems, we need to use songs to create an atmosphere in teaching, in order to stimulate students' interest in learning, so that students can imagine in music and feel the charm of works.

Studying Su Shi's "Niannujiao Chibi Nostalgia", we can use multimedia courseware to broadcast and display the song and lyrics of the TV drama "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" episode "Rolling Yangtze River East Passing Water" (Yang Shen's "Linjiang Xian". With the help of music experience and feeling, this word is similar to Su Shi's Ci. Learning Su Shi's "Bu operator, lack of moon hanging Lutong" can use multimedia courseware to play and show Taiwan's Zhou Chuanxiong's "Lonely Sandbar Cold". Comparing different artistic conceptions, Su Shi's words are to convey the sorrow and sorrow of Huangzhou after the Wutai poetry. The expression of the sentence in Zhou Chuan's lyrics expresses the sorrow of the joys and sorrows of the world and the pain between love and jealousy.

Psychologists believe that teaching effect is closely related to students' psychological state. Among the many factors that students master knowledge, the most important are initiative, direct perception, positive thinking, memory and imagination. The associated songs can attract students with their beautiful music, stimulate students' interest, and maximize the students' sense of hearing. Therefore, the inner emotional experience of the ancient poetry writer is strengthened in the sound of strong pleasure.

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