

Study on Jin People's Yuefu View and New Title of Yuefu of *Yuan Haowen*

Yu Zhang

College of Literature, Capital Normal University, West Third Ring Road, Beijing, China

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Abstract: Yuefu in Jin Dynasty is an indispensable part in the history of literature, but the creation is rarely paid attention to by researcher. This article deeply restores the history of the Jin Dynasty through the historical documents. The article believes that, yuefu poetry is very popular in Jin Dynasty, Jin people have a clear concept of yuefu, influenced by it, *Yuan Haowen* expressed the idea that yuefu should attach importance to temperament, he named the poems new yuefu or new title yuefu, including two types: one is the new yuefu poetry, that is traditional yuefu poetry; one is the short and long sentence, both achieved high literary achievements, especially inherited Tang Dynasty tradition of new yuefu, including theme, style, communication mode, which was highly evaluated in the official history.

1. Introduction

The history of the Jin Dynasty was nearly 120 years, although short, the famous literary master *Yuan Haowen* (1190-1257), whose works such as "Yishan yuefu" which added bright color to the regime culture established by this minority, and his new yuefu is an important part in the development history of the new yuefu after the Tang Dynasty. However, the academic research of poetry in the Jin Dynasty only focuses on the general poetry research, and no special research on the creation of Jin Dynasty yuefu poetry has been carried out. For the overall history of Chinese yuefu poetry, it is obviously missing. So, it is particularly necessary to supplement the information of the representative writers of this section of yuefu poetry.

2. Yuefu view of the Jin people

In the eyes of the Jin people, yuefu has three meanings.

2.1 Yuefu generally refers to the imperial court music institutions

This is mostly documented in the official historical literature of the Jin Dynasty. The name of the music institution of the Jin Dynasty was similar to that of the Tang Dynasty. In the year of Emperor *Jin Xizong* (1143), the imperial court had Taichang Temple, with the Grand Music Department and the Advocate Department under its jurisdiction. For example, "Taichang Temple" in the *history of Jin* 55 volumes says: "Taichang Temple. Tai temple, ...suburban club, mausoleum, The Great Music Agency. And Guchui agency." It can be seen that the "Great Music Department, the Guchui Department" is the name of the imperial court music official office. However, when people mentioned music institutions, they still follow the traditional title of yuefu. Such as yuefu poem of *Yuan Haowen* "Hou Fang Hua Yuan" says: "yuefu first sing baby song", another yuefu "Zeng Ying" says: "the name is famous in yuefu." yuefu poem "Give Professor Zhang Zhong Wen" says: "how many yuefu is famous so far?" From the judgment of the content of the poem, it can see that yuefu generally refers to the music institutions of the imperial court. People rarely use the official names of "Great Department and Guchui Department" directly in literary works, people likes using the traditional yuefu.

2.2 Yuefu specifically refers exclusively to Yuefu poetry

Yuefu poetry was completely separated from the general poetry by Jin poet, and regarded yuefu as an independent literary genre. In *Zhongzhou Collection*, the coexistence of yuefu and poetry are

everywhere:

Zhao Nehan Ke..., poetry, yuefu are spread to the world.

Liu Longshan Zhong Yin... poetry, yuefu all contain.

Jing Qin... meritorious poetry, yuefu can also be passed on.

Zhang Wen... Poetry, yuefu are all famous.

Changshan Mr. Zhou Ang... as a poem xi Jane Dan, yuefu are pretty good.

As can be seen from the above, as a literary genre, the Jin people separate poetry from yuefu. What specifically does yuefu refer to? The following analysis combines the official historical literature of the Jin Dynasty and the poems of the Jin people.

According to *history of Jin*, *Yuan Haowen* wrote a poem:

Seven words yuefu need not ancient title, gives new ideas.....its long and short sentences, teasing the new voice, to write grudges, and creat hundreds of poems. ^[1]

From the *Yuan Haowen* "seven words yuefu need not ancient title", we know that the yuefu here refers to the traditional seven words yuefu poetry, *Yuan Haowen* also proudly said: "it is particularly good at in the ancient tune yuefu, not only can match the ancients, but also rare nowadays." The "ancient tune mansion" is also synonymous. *Yuan Haowen* has a volume of ancient yuefu, included in his "*Yishan collection*", check, are the traditional yuefu poems. It can be seen that whether *Yuan Haowen* created himself or compiled others' works, he pursues a basic standard, that is, yuefu refers to traditional yuefu poetry. In the Jin Dynasty, traditional yuefu poetry was still respected, so the second meaning of yuefu in the Jin Dynasty was yuefu poetry.

2.3 Yuefu Refers to a Long and Short Sentence

Volume 7 of "*Zhongzhou Collection*" records *Wei Wenzhong* in JinDynasty: "recite the *Dongpo Chibi yuefu*, and sing the following two sentences like a dream, the song passed down." "*Dongpo Chibi yuefu*" undoubtedly refers to *Su Shi*'s long and short sentence "*Nian Nu Jiao*". Jin people accepted and followed the tradition that the Song people called the words as yuefu, and continued to call the long and short sentences they write as yuefu. According to "*Zhongzhou yuefu*". In addition, "*Yishan yuefu*" of *Yuan Haowen* handed down to generation, he named "new yuefu". At the same time, *Yuan Haowen* compiled a collection of long and short sentences of Jin people "*Zhongzhou yuefu*" handed down to generation.

To sum up, yuefu had three meanings in Jin Dynasty. First, yuefu generally refers to the music institutions of the imperial court; second, yuefu refers to the traditional yuefu poetry; third, yuefu refers to the long and short sentence.

3. The Yuefu view of Yuan Haowen

3.1 Era atmosphere of loving Yuefu poetry

Yuan Haowen, also named *Yuzhi*, *Yi Shan*, came from the *Xianbei Tuoba*. He is the best person in the poetry circle of the Jin Dynasty, once he said: "Some day of my death, I do not want to have a monument also. Put three feet in stone on the tomb, write 'the tomb of the poet *Yuan YiShan*', enough." we can see he loves poetry and he is good at poetry. If the long and short sentences of *Yuan Haowen* are obvious classics from generation to all, then his new yuefu poetry is another kind of works ignored by the world, and scholars lack attention and study. In a matter of fact, *Yuan Haowen* has unique insights on yuefu poetry, which is closely related to the atmosphere of the times. One of his article recorded a literary occasion:

To this hall, guests choose from the world. Wine half, i am asked to write for the hall, I also heard to the south of the autumn hall, to birds again in China, poets mostly for yuefu, poetry, in order to rememberits differences. Famous sentences and language spread in the sea. ^[2]

At that time, it was said at that time, "most of the poets were yuefu poems", which meant that everyone would use yuefu songs and poems, sing and describe current affairs, express emotions, thus". Famous sentences and language spread in the sea". This provides a basis for later generations to understand the background of literary creation in the Jin Dynasty. It can be seen that in the Jin

Dynasty, the creation of yuefu songs and poems was particularly popular, poets' lyrics and music, and readers like to read it, forming the trend of The Times. *Yuan Haowen* appreciated this, the attitude is self-evident. He subsequently published a series of yuefu poems, and in the sixth volume of his "last mountain collection, he recorded a complete volume of traditional yuefu poems, and from this point of view, this is inseparable from the creative atmosphere of The Times. *Xu Shilong* (1206-1285) evaluated *Yuan Haowen's* literary achievements in the preface of *Mr. Yishan Collection*:

Write poetry, song, fu, praise, biography, inscription, for miscellaneous words.....is only Mr. Yi Shan. ^[3]

Xu Shilong especially pointed out the achievement of *Yuan Haowen* and created it separately, so it can be seen that it is completely independent of other poetry and song genres. From this view, *Yuan Haowen* said in the above article, "poets are mostly yuefu, song poetry", not generally refers to the general poetry, but specifically refers to yuefu poetry.

3.2 The Yuefu view of temperament and innovation

The creation of his yuefu is a deliberate creative practice. He wrote to his friend *Zhang Shengyu* "Xin Xuan yuefu preface" and "Yishan yuefu Introduction" two articles, which show his understanding of yuefu. "Xin Xuan yuefu preface":

Since *Dongpo*, people do not know there are words, but emotion..... Nearly the *Xin Xuan* *Zhang Shengyu* also inspired by *Dongpo*, i feel same as new Xuan.

Yishan yuefu introduction:

There are many yuefu,I recorded "Yishan new yuefu".

According to the above two quotations, first, *Yuan Haowen* believes that excellent yuefu works handed down are to express true temperament. In short, "temperament" is the key to an excellent yuefu poetry. *Yuan Haowen* about the lyrics of yuefu creation unique temperament, the internal root is his common true rate capricious cultural character as a nomadic nation, rough and heroic ethnic character. Xianbei and other northern nomadic lifestyles are different from the Han people in the Central Plains. They are not bound by feudal ethics and gentle and honest orthodox view of literature and art, so literary works love, literature presents real feelings, reflects the national culture of frank tolerance. Second, according to the "Xin Xuan yuefu preface" *Yuan Haowen* appreciation of the *Zhang Shengyu* made the yuefu lyrics, think deep in the essence of Sushi temperament. According to "Yishan yuefu" "to recorded" Yishan new yuefu, *Yuan Haowen* once recorded yuefu lyrics and collated into a volume, called "new yuefu". In short, *Yuan Haowen* attaches special importance to yuefu, which not only summed up the excellent standards of yuefu, but also made practical creation. *Yuan Haowen* add a "new" word, it can be seen that from the concept to the content, these yuefu have a certain innovation. The yuefu mentioned here refers to long and short sentences, and yuefu poetry can also be viewed equally.

Yuan Haowen has made outstanding achievements from theory to creation practice, and won praise from people. *Wang E* (1190-1273) "Preface": "He is particularly good at the ancient yuefu," *Xu Shilong* "Preface": "yuefu is clear, idle, graceful and bright, the system is the most prepared, and can use vulgar for elegant, changes for new, the predecessors do not pass the wonderful." *Xu Shilong* commented that *Yuan Haowen* has "the most prepared system" and praised yuefu's creation genre of *Yuan Haowen*, while *Wang E* said that *Yuan Haowen* was best at making the ancient yuefu, which is the traditional yuefu song. *Xu Shilong* further said that *Yuan Haowen* yuefu can change in the content topic and other aspects of innovation, not conformist, they were bosom friend of *Yuan Haowen*.

It can be seen from the above analysis that the core of the yuefu philosophy of *Yuan Haowen* is "temperament", and the creation focuses on innovation. The new yuefu handed down to generation should include two parts: New yuefu Poetry and the long and short sentences. He has five volumes of long and short sentences handed down to the world as "Yishan yuefu". This part of the new yuefu sentence is different from the traditional new yuefu poetry. Given the relatively sufficient academic research, it will not be repeated.

4. The new Yuefu creation by Yuan Haowen

4.1 The critically acclaimed new title of Yuefu poem

The new yuefu of *Yuan Haowen* attracted great attention in the Yuan Dynasty, and *Hao Jing* (1223-1275) was deeply influenced by *Yuan Haowen*, and his grandfather *Hao Tianning* (1161-1217) was the teacher of *Yuan Haowen*. In his epitaph written for *Yuan Haowen*, *Hao Jing* spoke highly of *Yuan Haowen's* literary creation achievements, including his yuefu poetry achievements. The aph of Mr. *Yishan*:

Since three hundred poems, *Li Du* was the best,then lost its right.....But when *Yuan Haowen* came out.....he wrote the ancient yuefu, without ancient title, gavel new ideas.....He worked with new title of yuefu, ridicule the new voices, and hundreds of pieces. None has been seen in nearly ancient times. ^[4]

As mentioned above, *Hao Jing* thinks that *Yuan Haowen* wrote poems to undertake *Li Bai* and *Du Fu*, especially the traditional yuefu poems "no ancient title for the ancient yuefu, special new ideas". Not only *Hao Jing* attached so much importance to the new title yuefu of *Yuan Haowen*, but also no lack of records in the official history. "*Jin history-Literature and Art Biography*" recorded the creation of *Yuan Haowen*:

Seven words yuefu need not ancient title, give new ideas. ^[1]

In "*Jin History*", "Seven words yuefu need not ancient title, give new ideas" and the aforementioned by *Hao Jing* "no ancient title, special new ideas... with this title of yuefu" can confirm each other.

4.2 Re-evaluation of the new title of Yuefu

This kind of new title yuefu of *Yuan Haowen*, in the "*Yishan collection*" is separate volume, a total of 30 titles. In addition to "the song of sai shang" is the new theme of the Tang people, the rest are innovation work by *Yuan Haowen*. These new titles poems have been studied from content to artistic techniques today. However, there are still important problems to be addressed. For example, it is rare for poets to create traditional yuefu poems on a large scale in the Jin Dynasty circle. *Yuan Haowen* created 50 yuefu poems, with a large number and self-innovative titles, which is a very important phenomenon. What is the purpose of these vast yuefu poems, people don't know so far. This article believes that *Yuan Haowen* 50 yuefu poems should be re-evaluated from the following aspects.

4.2.1 The title of Yuefu poems

Most of the 30 titles are new yuefu titles. Among them, in addition to "Ge" is the new yuefu title pioneered by *Li Bai*, the rest are *Yuan Haowen* new yuefu titles. most of them are traditional three-word, using the traditional yuefu title. Fifty poems are not only the genre of yuefu poetry, but also the new title of yuefu, which is a famous new title of yuefu poetry.

4.2.2 The contents of the Yuefu poems

Poetry is mostly related to the court. Studies have noted that *Yuan Haowen* fifty yuefu poems involve a wide range of content, but one thing seems not to attract attention, that is, these yuefu poems are obviously more related to the court. Try an example:

The king of Qin was not close enough, in ancient times for the virtual name old, see no room clean as sweep.

The poem sings historical figures. Through the historical traces of the palace, he expresses the poet's perception of life as "mostly old" and warns others to be self-alarm. Another example is "Youth Complimentment":

Baby eighteen delicate and poor, pavilion curling before the spring breeze. Fairy jade in the sky is the bone, the human painter can not draw. Small carriage with oil wall, rolled out of *Donghua*.....A cloud can not rain, the wind blows away.....Advisest you to drink with *Jin Zhi*, tomorrow there is no flowers.

On the background of this poem, according to the "genealogy of the *Yuan Yishan*": "the last

emperor called a woman servant into the palace, and released soon. Yuan wrote yuefu "Golden Valley resentment" for this." That is this poem. When *Yuan Haowen* 36 years old, he was the editor of the state in the palace, he experienced the historical facts. Therefore, he wrote the boudoir resentment poem "Youth Complainmentment", also known as "Golden Valley Complainmentment" for the beauty. The poem is a court matter. Many years later, *Yuan Haowen* wrote "Later Youth Complainmentment". When this is about *Yuan Haowen* 44 years old. "Later Youth Complainmentment" poem "yuefu first sing baby song", the first sentence is "baby 18 delicate and poor", therefore, no doubt yuefu sing "baby song" is "Youth Complainmentment". The "Youth Complainmentment" was later selected to sing in yuefu in palace.

Another example is the poem "Changchun Palace", "King", "Thirty-sixth Palace" and "Treasure" and other images all clearly show that this is a yuefu poem with the description of palace life.

Another yuefu named "Liang Yuan spring", *Yuan Haowen* explained background: "I wrote this poem when carriage moved to *Bianjing*". It is known in the second year (1214), *Yuan Haowen* was 25 years old, the Mongol army surrounded capital *Yanjing*. In May, moved the capital from *Yanjing* to *Bianjing*". Five poems depict the beautiful scenery in the Jin court and the strong spring scenery in the royal garden. Singing and praise are the theme of poetry, only in the last two sentences faintly reveal the memory of the past. It can be found that when the poet created this kind of yuefu poems related to the court, especially "Liang Yuan spring", he was in a happy mood, and full of hope for the country and life.

4.2.3 The dissemination of Yuefu poetry

As is known to all, the vast majority of the new yuefu resignation in the Tang Dynasty was closely related to things inside and outside the court. The purpose of the poet was to find opportunities to spread his works with the help of the imperial court yuefu, which was a remarkable feature of the new yuefu in the Tang Dynasty. From this point of view, the fifty new yuefu poems wrote by *Yuan Haowen* have inherited the tradition of the new yuefu in the Tang Dynasty. It is manifested in a high degree of consistency in subject matter, poetry topic and creative style, including hope yuefu being sung and spread. Facts have proved that before the death of Jin, *Yuan Haowen* had always been an official in the court. He had more and more convenient opportunities for creation and practice. From the previous poem, it can be seen that *Yuan Haowen* was always concerned about whether yuefu poetry was sung by music institutions.

5. Conclusion

To sum up, the Jin people regarded yuefu as an independent poetry genre. The yuefu poetry creation was popular in the literary world of the Jin Dynasty, which is clearly recorded in the *Zhongzhou Collection* and other documents. Under the influence of such an environment or the trend of the times, *Yuan Haowen* has formed a distinct concept of yuefu. In his articles, he put forward the excellent yuefu standard: yuefu should focus on "temperament". The poems and words he created according to this standard are clearly named new yuefu or new title yuefu, which has been spread to this day. Among them, fifty new yuefu poems from the new innovative theme, showing the palace, in the poem revealed the original intention of the hope of yuefu poems to be sung by the music institutions; the long and short sentences of the new yuefu focus on recording historical facts. In short, *Yuan Haowen* wrote current affairs with the new title yuefu poetry, and wrote history with the long and short sentences of the new yuefu. *Hao Jing* said that he actually has a high sense of historical responsibility that "the funeral of the national history is my duty". Yuefu inherited the creation tradition of the Tang Dynasty, including three-character "Ge" title, content is mostly related to the court and so on. It is because he absorbed the inner spirit of the creation of the previous new yuefu, applied the writing techniques of predecessors, and cherished the conscience of literati to pay attention to the sufferings of people's livelihood. His traditional yuefu poetry, especially the new title yuefu poetry, expressed his true temperament while singing current affairs, and was highly praised as "special ideas" in "Jin History".

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