

# The Learning Chinese Poetry Art Songs and Creating Vocal Music Teaching Guidebook of Zibo Teachers College, China

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## Abstracts

Poetry Art Songs refers to the general term for songs produced with classic poems as lyrics. Chinese Poetry Art Songs should cover Chinese Classical and Modern Poetry Art Songs. Chinese Classical Poetry Art Songs are also called Chinese Ancient Poetry Art Songs—the general term for art songs produced by Chinese classical poetry as lyrics. The source of lyrics includes a vast number of classical poetry masterpieces produced in different historical periods since the pre-Qin period, such as "The Book of Songs," "Chu Ci," "Han Yuefu Folk Songs," "Tang Poetry," "Song Ci" and other excellent works. Chinese modern art songs mainly refer to the general term of poetic art songs created by using poems since the New Culture Movement, among which the works of the New Moon School poet Xu Zhimo are typical representatives.

This article aims to visit experts to conduct an in-depth study of Chinese poetry and art songs and create the vocal music teaching guidebook of Zibo Teachers College based on Chinese poetry and art songs. By using the vocal music teaching guidebook to carry out specific vocal music teaching experiments, obtaining corresponding experimental results during the experiment process, accepting the supervision and evaluation of relevant vocal music teaching experts at any time, listening to the opinions and suggestions of experts, obtain corresponding experimental data and conduct scientific research and analysis, and finally draw the experimental research conclusion and promote it.

**Keywords:** Learning Chinese Poetry Art Songs; Creating Vocal Music Teaching Guidebook; Zibo Teachers College; China

## Introduction

As the saying goes: The hope of a country lies in talents, and the hope of talents lies in education. It is undeniable that the quality of talent training in normal colleges is directly related to the country's development and society's progress. As a major in normal colleges and universities, a music education major undertakes the important task of cultivating qualified music teachers for the country and society. Music education majors must also carry out revolutionary innovation and reform in line with the national educational situation and improve talent training, quality, and efficiency. Scientific planning and construction of relevant professional courses are the keys to ensuring the quality of talent training. As the backbone and core courses of music education, Vocal music courses especially need scientific planning and construction.

In order to realize the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the prosperity of a nation's rejuvenated culture is its strong support. Strengthening cultural self-confidence is related to the prosperity and decline of the country's fortune and the independence of the national spirit. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: "Cultural self-confidence is the most basic, deepest, and most lasting force in the development of a country

or a nation." Culture is the spiritual lifeblood of a nation. The road ahead is steady and far-reaching. Cultural self-confidence is not just a slogan and a spirit, it should be better reflected in specific practices, and the concept of cultural self-confidence should also be integrated into the construction of majors and courses. A high degree of self-confidence requires cultivating talents rooted in the profound national cultural soil and nourishing and cultivating talents with rich national cultural nutrition.

Chinese Poetry Art Songs are the organic combination of Chinese Classical Poetry and music and the integration of Chinese literature and music art. They have high literary value, artistic value, and aesthetic value. Chinese classical poetry art song is the product of the perfect integration of Western highly artistic vocal music genre form and Chinese classical poetry. Its composition techniques not only have the color of western traditional and modern music techniques but also use Chinese traditional composition techniques, giving the classical poetry art song a strong national style and a unique charm of simplicity and elegance, Making Chinese classical poetry art songs become an important part of Chinese art songs. In the vocal music teaching of major conservatories and colleges in China, Chinese classical poetry and art songs have become a part of students' learning and singing. In professional vocal music competitions in China, Chinese Classical Poetry and art songs have also become one of the prescribed repertoires (Zhou, 2018: 107-108).

Using classic Chinese poetry and art songs as materials to create the vocal music teaching guidebook of Zibo Teachers College, let the vocal music teaching guidebook be based on the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation. Appreciate the artistic charm of Chinese culture, feel the great wisdom and unique aesthetic taste of the Chinese nation, cultivate students' imagination and creativity in the profound artistic conception of poetry, train students' articulation and pronunciation in the beautiful language of poetry, use the rich emotions of poetry inspire students to experience the emotions of singing, and let the vivid pictures of poetry and art songs train students' singing and expressive ability. With the help of such vocal music teaching guidebooks to standardize vocal music teaching and accumulate a certain amount of experimental experience in vocal music teaching, the distinctive characteristics of vocal music teaching in Zibo Teachers College can finally be formed (Yue, 2015: 106-108).

### **Learn Chinese classic poetry**

Chinese classical poetry is hailed as a classic of Chinese literature, has a long history and cultural tradition, and is a shining pearl in the treasure house of the excellent culture of the Chinese nation. As early as thousands of years ago, in the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, Chinese classical poetry produced many masterpieces, the most representative of which was the publication of the first collection of Chinese poetry, The Book of Songs. "The Book of Songs" is divided into three parts: "Feng," "Ya," and "Song." It contains more than 300 poems in total. Each poem can be sung with music, which truly reflects all aspects of people's life at that time. "Using the expression techniques of Fu, Bi, and Xing, the sentence structure is mainly four-character, using repeated chapters to make regular structures. It occupies an important position in the history of Chinese literature and has laid a solid humanistic and artistic foundation for later generations of literary creation. Heritage.

In the late Warring States period, a unique style of poetry—Chu Ci was formed in the land of Jingchu in southern China, and its founder and main author was Qu Yuan. He used this new style of poetry to create many immortal masterpieces, among which "Li Sao," "Nine Songs," and "Nine Chapters" are the representatives. Therefore, Qu Yuan deservedly became the first great poet in the history of Chinese literature. The emergence of Chu Ci has developed Chinese poetry from folk collective creation and performance to a new stage of independent creation by poets. Chu Ci has naturally become one of the important sources of creation in the history of Chinese poetry development (Hu, 2021: 200-204).

"Book of Songs" and "Songs of Chu" are both called "Feng Sao" in the history of Chinese literature. The two jointly created an excellent tradition of Chinese classical poetry that realism and romance go hand in hand and develop together and have a huge and far-reaching influence on the poetry creation of later generations.

Since the Han Dynasty, the emergence of "Yuefu" has led to national music institutions in China. The main function of Yuefu is to collect and edit poems that can be sung with music, usually called "Han Yuefu." Han Yuefu folk songs inherited the realistic tradition of the "Book of Songs," made poetry more popular, and further pushed the development of poetry to a new climax. Excellent works such as "Moshang Sang" and "Peacock Flying Southeast" were produced, which were mainly narrative and became representative works of Chinese classical narrative poetry. In particular, "The Peacock Flies to the Southeast" realizes the high degree of unity of thought and artistry in poetry creation, and "The Peacock Flies to the Southeast" has become a long narrative poem with the most research value in the history of Chinese literature.

Chinese classical poetry developed during the Song Dynasty, forming a new style of poetry with distinctive features called "Song Ci." Song Ci is a popular Chinese literary genre in the Song Dynasty, reflecting the highest literary achievements in that era. This is also the content that the author intends to introduce into the vocal music guidebook as a key point. Song Ci not only has a pivotal position in the history of Chinese literature but its profound influence on the development of later literary creation cannot be ignored. Each Song Ci has a corresponding tune that can be sung more conducive to the traditional cultural classics of Song Ci and vocal music teaching. The organic combination allows Song Ci to be well spread and carried forward in today's vocal music teaching. At the same time, it enables vocal music teaching to absorb the essence of Chinese classical culture and form distinctive national characteristics that complement each other (Zheng, 2013: 94-97).

Because it is difficult to define Chinese classical poetry and songs conceptually, and China is an ancient civilization with a long history, a vast territory, and many ethnic groups. Due to differences in economic and cultural development levels and cultural habits, the protection of excellent traditional culture in different regions There is also a clear gap with inheritance. There is a unshirkable obligation and responsibility for colleges and universities to inherit and promote excellent Chinese traditional culture. The author hopes to use this research to arouse the attention of scholars in colleges and universities worldwide to classical poetry and songs and effectively stimulate and mobilize young people. Students strong interest in learning classical poetry and songs can better promote the excellent traditional Chinese culture and simultaneously make Chinese vocal music teach more Chinese cultural characteristics.

Chinese classical poetry itself is extremely musical. Many poems and all words can be sung or recited with music, and classical poetry of different eras will be created and performed in conjunction with popular tunes in society at that time. This is an indisputable fact that Chinese cultural scholars have researched and verified. Given the inseparable special relationship between Chinese classical poetry and music, it is necessary and feasible to integrate Chinese classical poetry culture, especially in cultivating teachers' music education talents. In the long process of historical development, Chinese classical poetry culture has gradually formed its unique aesthetic style, showing an aesthetic view with a unique aesthetic taste completely different from Western aesthetic thought. This euphemistic and introverted aesthetic expression aligns more with Chinese people's personality traits and emotional expression habits (Fan, 2016: 59-60).

### **Learning Music Literature - Song Ci**

In the history of Chinese literature, "Ci" generally refers to a genre of musical literature whose emergence, development, creation, and spread are directly related to music.

Song Ci is a popular ancient Chinese literary genre. It began in the Liang Dynasty in the Southern Dynasties, took shape in the Tang Dynasty, and peaked in the Song Dynasty. Song Ci is known as a treasure in the history of Chinese literature. It is comparable to Tang poetry, as famous as Yuan opera, and is generally called Tang poetry and Song Ci together with Tang poetry. It is representative of a generation in the history of Chinese literature. Song Ci can be divided into bold, unconstrained, and graceful categories. The bold and unconstrained are represented by Su Shi and Xin Qiji, while Liu Yong and Li Qingzhaoh represent the graceful and restrained (Shi, 1985: 17-19).

As a kind of music literature in China, the historical process of its emergence, development, and prosperity focuses on the relationship between ci and music and advocates to examine Song ci from a dialectical point of view. It should not be artificially labeled and classified. Starting from the value and significance of Song Ci literature, it advocates objectively studying the specific facts of Song Ci music, the relationship between Ci and music and its development and changes, and the achievements and abuses of Tang and Song Ci music. It clarifies that paying attention to rhythm, form beauty, and music beauty is the common law of Song Ci and the development of Chinese poetry (Shi, 1985: 17-19).

The reason why Song Ci can be popular, sung, and enduring is inseparable from its typical popularity, literariness, and musicality. It has inspired the creation of art songs in China, especially the creation of lyrics. Among them, being able to reflect the lives of the public truly is an important factor in song creation. The rich connotation and philosophical life thinking in Song Ci are the fundamental reason why Song Ci is widely accepted and loved. Lyrics are music literature; their essence is literature and a new poetry category. Therefore, its literariness must have an image, artistic conception, and charm so that singing can have a sense of image, imagination, and appeal. Its lyricism should be enhanced by its aesthetics.

From the perspective of cultivating the aesthetic ability of college students, Song Ci, as the essence of ancient Chinese literature, is an important resource for cultivating college students' aesthetic ability. The appreciation of Song Ci can develop the aesthetic perception ability of contemporary college students, cultivate aesthetic emotion, and improve the aesthetic experience. As the national level pays more attention to school aesthetic education,

aesthetic education has become an objective requirement for the all-round development of students. It is also a necessary content of quality education and innovative education. Song Ci is superior to classical poetry because of its rich and varied form of beauty. In the process of Song Ci appreciation, the formal beauty of Song Ci can be fully tapped to achieve the important purpose of developing college students' aesthetic perception. In addition, the phonological beauty of Song Ci is also an important factor that keeps its charm undiminished. Appreciate the beauty of the rhyme and rhyme of Song Ci in the rhythm and rhythm changes, perceive the beauty of the form of Song Ci, and then cultivate students' conscious aesthetic awareness and ability to perceive beauty (Tian, 2018: 114-116).

Song Ci is the pinnacle of Chinese classical literature. Song Ci was a popular Song at that time, and everyone could sing it, which is well-known to every household. Art songs from the West are organically combined with Chinese classical poetry. Using Chinese classical poetry as lyrics to create art songs not only complies with the original creation rules but also realizes the nationalization of art songs in China. Chinese classical poetry, including Song Ci, has provided an important choice for creating art songs. Classical poetry is a typical representative of China's excellent classical culture, collectively embodying the Chinese nation's social life and spiritual world, and has naturally become an art song in China—the best material for nationalization. Chinese classical poetry and art songs, especially Song Ci art songs, have finally achieved full inheritance and integration of Chinese folk music based on learning from Western composition techniques and, more importantly, the use and innovation of piano accompaniment, respecting the unique aesthetic pursuit of China -- "artistic conception" (Zhang, 2016: 90-92).

From the perspective of Song Ci art songs singing, we can use three different "Shui Tiao Ge Tou Bingchen Mid-Autumn Festival" songs as examples to analyze their artistry. It can be seen that Song Ci can express the artistic conception of objective things more emotionally. It often uses scenery and imagination to express thoughts and feelings, and its aesthetic elements attract modern composers so that the artistic conception of classical poetry is infinitely magnified in music so that classical poetry can be better today. Disseminate and promote. Different understandings of the same song lyrics show three art songs with different melodies and tunes. Some composers fully express heroism, open-mindedness, and free and ease of the lyrics. Some express the grandeur and gracefulness, delicate and elegant feel of the lyrics vividly and appropriately. Some composers express the optimism and positivity of the lyrics, the yearning for beautiful things and life, wishes and longings vividly, and these contents need to be understood and expressed in place before singing (Mao, 2017: 75-77.).

From the above scholars, the researchers concluded that the relationship between Chinese Ci and music, as a kind of musical literature, the historical context of its emergence, development, and maturity, Song Ci should be viewed objectively and should not be artificially labeled. It should be studied from the literary value and significance of Song Ci itself, focusing on its rhythm, form beauty, and musical beauty. This is not only the common law of Song Ci but also the development of Chinese poetry. The reason why Song Ci can be popular and sung enduringly is that Song Ci itself has the characteristics of literariness, popularity, and music. Song Ci truly reflects the life of people in that era.

Song Ci developed and reached the pinnacle of Chinese classical literature. At that time, Song Ci was sung by everyone and was well-known to everyone. In particular, the combination of Song Ci and Western art songs followed the original creation rules of art songs and realized the art songs. Classical poetry is the essence of Chinese excellent classical

culture in China's nationalization. Because it embodies the Chinese nation's social life and spiritual world, it naturally becomes the best material for art song creation. Song Ci art songs need to give full play to the high artistry of Song Ci itself when singing, pay attention to the experience and expression of artistic conception when singing, feel the characteristics of expressing emotions through borrowing things, and actively experience the specific traditional aesthetics of the Chinese nation. It can be infinitely magnified in music, so the beauty of the artistic conception of poetry can be fully expressed.

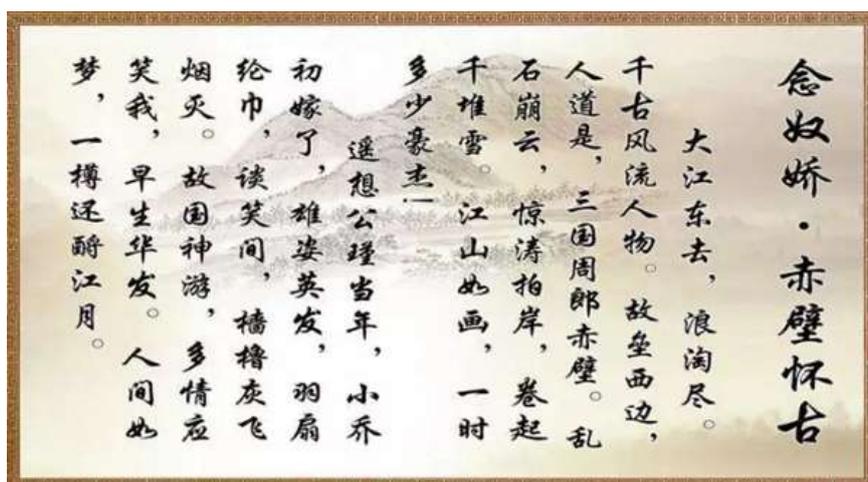


Figure 1, "Niannujiao Chibi Nostalgia" by Su Shi, a classic song poem

### Chinese Poetry Art Songs

Art song is a Western musical genre, specifically a vocal genre, which belongs to the chamber music category. It is also the general name of lyric songs popular in Europe from the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 19th century. Its characteristic is that the lyrics mostly use famous poems, and the tunes have a strong expressive force, focusing on the performance of the characters' inner world. As an indispensable element of the song, piano accompaniment occupies an important position. Piano accompaniment and singing together constitute the same musical melody texture, which often reflects the elegant and upward artistic realm, artistic interests, and artistic aspirations of poets and composers.

Unlike folk and pop songs, art songs are designed for indoor concerts. The lyrics come from famous poems, so they are highly literary. Composers also create the accompaniment of art songs. Different improvisational accompaniment forms are closely related to the emotional content of songs and can better serve the expression of songs. In Europe, the typical representatives of art songs are German and Austrian art songs, French art songs, and Italian art songs.

Poetry Art Song refers to the general term for songs produced with classic poems as lyrics. Chinese Poetry Art Songs should cover Chinese Classical and Modern Poetry Art Songs. Chinese Classical Poetry Art Songs are also called Chinese Ancient Poetry Art Songs. The general term for art songs produced by Chinese classical poetry is lyrics. The source of lyrics includes a vast number of classical poetry masterpieces produced in different historical periods since the pre-Qin period, such as "The Book of Songs," "Chu Ci," "Han Yuefu Folk

Songs," "Tang Poetry," "Song Ci" and other excellent works. Chinese modern art songs mainly refer to the general term of poetic art songs created by using poems since the New Culture Movement, among which the works of the New Moon School poet Xu Zhimo are typical representatives.

Chinese Poetry Art Songs refer to songs sung with corresponding tunes based on excellent Chinese classical poetry (such as Tang poetry and Song lyrics). Song tunes are often generated in two ways. One is to use the traditional tunes that have been handed down in Chinese history, and the creators of such tunes are often unknown; the other is to create new tunes by contemporary composers according to the artistic conception and aesthetic requirements of poetry, strictly speaking, the Chinese Poetry Art Songs studied by the author should be "Chinese Classical Poetry Art Songs." This study mainly takes the Chinese Poetry Art Songs created by composers with "Song Ci" as the lyrics, which should be called "Chinese Song Ci Art Songs," and they are often collectively referred to as "Chinese Art Songs." In this study, the author only selects the twelve most classic Song lyrics songs as representatives of Chinese Classical Poetry Art Songs for research. They are:

Boldness and unconstrained style

- 1) Jiangchengzi·Yimao Night Records Dream on the 20th Day of the First Moon
- 2) Sapphire Case·Yuanxi
- 3) Nanxiangzi·Dengjinkou Beiguting Youhuai
- 4) Niannujiao· Chibi Nostalgia
- 5) Manjianghong · Writing Huai
- 6) Chai Tou Feng ·Red Crisp Hand Graceful and restrained style
- 7) One Cut Plum·Moon Man Xilou
- 8) Butterfly Love Flower·Chrysanthemum Sorrow Yanlan Weeping Dew
- 9) Water Tune Getou ·When Will the Moon Come
- 10) Like a Dream Order·Chang Ji Xi Ting Sunset
- 11) Poppy When is the Spring Blossom and Autumn Moon
- 12) Bu Suanzi·I live at the head of the Yangtze River

## Vocal Music Teaching Guidebook

A vocal music instruction book is the objective basis and teaching aid to guide the practice of vocal music teaching. Using the vocal music teaching instruction book, the teaching ideas of the vocal music teaching process can be unified, the teaching objectives can be clarified, and the teaching content and basic teaching requirements can be determined. This study is mainly aimed at the teaching of Chinese classical poetry and art songs so that students can use the vocal music teaching instruction book in the process of vocal music teaching, accept the nourishment of Chinese excellent traditional culture, lay a solid cultural foundation, and systematically master vocal music singing and teaching skills. Form a distinctive vocal music teaching feature.

This article is written after the author has conducted long-term expert interviews with Chinese poetry and art songs, deeply understood, studied, and studied the singing characteristics of Chinese poetry and art songs, teaching emphases and difficulties, and key issues that should be paid attention to during teaching and learning. Under the guidance and advice of several Chinese poetry art song singing and teaching experts, this vocal music teaching guidebook was created. By using this teaching guidebook, the researcher performed vocal music in the vocal music class of some students in the second grade of the music

education major of the Music Department of Zibo Teachers College Teaching experiments by comparing and analyzing the differences in vocal music learning effects of students who participated in the vocal music teaching experiment and those who did not participate in the vocal music teaching experiment, using the objective data of the practice process and the evaluation of experts to test the feasibility of using the vocal music teaching guide book for vocal music teaching And teaching advantages, draw a more positive experimental conclusion.

This vocal music teaching guidebook based on classic Chinese poetry and art songs makes vocal music teaching based on the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation. In the art songs, the author fully appreciates the artistic charm of Chinese culture, feels the great wisdom of the Chinese nation, and appreciates the unique aesthetic taste of the Chinese nation. The profound artistic conception of these poems has cultivated the imagination of students and inspired them. Creativity. In the beautiful language of poetry, students are trained in articulation, enunciation, and vocalization in vocal music learning. The rich and deep emotions of poetry are used to inspire students to understand better and express their emotions when singing. The images of poetry and art songs are lifelike. The pictures are used to train the students' spatial imagination ability, thereby improving the students' singing expression ability. The students' singing gradually changes from empty to full of poetic and picturesque pictures. With the help of such a vocal music teaching guidebook, the purpose of standardizing vocal music teaching has been realized (Mao, 2017: 292).

The enthusiasm for teaching and learning has been greatly mobilized, especially in students' vocal music learning, because the vocal music teaching guidebook and its poems have been used. Art songs have made students' interest in vocal music learning more intense. Students learning initiative has been significantly enhanced. These traditional Chinese poetry cultures play an unexpected objective role, fundamentally improving teachers' and students' cultural pride and self-confidence. The enthusiasm for teaching and learning has reached an unprecedented climax, and the communication between the two sides of the teaching has become more in-depth and closer, providing an inevitable premise for improving the quality of vocal music teaching. Through the interviews and questionnaires of teachers and students, relevant real data were collected, providing an objective basis for the vocal music teaching experiment. The effect of using the vocal music teaching guidebook on vocal music teaching is obvious. Everyone welcomes and accepts the vocal music teaching guidebook and hopes to expand the scope of the vocal music teaching experiment so that more students can benefit from the vocal music teaching experiment. At the same time, the author believes that by using the vocal music teaching experiment using the vocal music teaching guidebook to accumulate a certain amount of vocal music teaching experiment experience, the vocal music teaching of Zibo Teachers College can finally be realized with distinctive characteristics.

## Conclusion

With the increasing diversification of world culture and the increasing frequency of cultural exchanges, China's excellent national culture has become more and more favored by Chinese culture lovers worldwide. They have learned Chinese traditional culture through different channels, and Chinese poetry and art songs have also been favored. More and more vocal music lovers love them. They actively learn the Chinese language and learn to sing Chinese art songs, especially Chinese poetry art songs. They have become messengers of cultural communication. They also convey love while spreading culture. Let people from different countries, nationalities, skin colors, and languages love each other through the wonderful artistic conception of art songs, adding a small quantity of peace to the world.



**Figure 2,** The picture above shows the schedule of the 3rd China Art Song International Competition in 2022

The "International Vocal Music Competition of Chinese Art Songs," initiated and sponsored by the Shanghai Conservatory of Music in China, has been held for three sessions. The 2022 competition came to a successful conclusion on December 5. "A total of more than 1,300 vocal contestants registered on the official website of the competition. More than 600 contestants from 10 countries and regions successfully signed up for the competition, 67 contestants entered the semi-finals, and 21 contestants entered the finals, attacking for the highest honor. After fierce competition, the jury finally decided that the first prize was vacant; Xiao Xinyi and Hu Sihao won the second prize; Feng Haoran, Chen Zimo, and John Matthew Myers (USA) won the third prize; Lin Shu, Luo Yudan, Jin Xuejun, Ren Sen won the Excellence Award; Khalifu Ekbeer won the Huang Zi Award; Liu Zhiyun won the Shenzhen Special Award."



**Figure 3**, the scene of the 2022 China Art Song International Vocal Competition

All contestants from 10 countries and regions successfully signed up for this competition. Among them, 8 foreign contestants entered the semi-finals, and John Matthew Myers (USA), Myung Seo Young (Korea), and Ouyang Norin (Australia) entered the finals. In the end, John Matthew Myers, a tenor from the United States, won the third prize with his excellent performance of two works, "Red Bean Ci" and "Bridge," becoming the best foreign player since the establishment of the competition three times. Compared with the previous two competitions, the participation of international players in this year's competition is higher, and their average level and performance are also better.

The Chinese Art Songs International Vocal Music Competition also objectively shows that Chinese art songs are increasingly popular with people worldwide. These Chinese art songs include many Chinese poetry art songs, which fully prove the art of Chinese poetry art songs. In the final analysis, the charm is determined by the excellence and classics of Chinese poetry culture. The author believes that the teaching guide for Chinese poetry, art, songs, and vocal music created with Chinese poetry as the material will be more widely welcomed and loved and will also It has been applied and popularized in a broader range so that more people can benefit from it, and look forward to this moment coming soon.

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