Vol.5 Iss.2 2024
https://doi.org/10.37420/j.adr.2024.028

On the Positive Impact of China's Ancient Poetry and Art Songs on Vocal Music Education

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Abstract:
Since introducing China's ancient poetry and art songs into vocal music classes these years, the author has increasingly perceived their positive impact on vocal music education. The author is willing to record these feelings and share them with fellow educators. It is hoped that China's ancient poetry and art songs will positively influence various fields and, on a broader scale, play an even more profound, positive and far-reaching role.

Keywords:
China's ancient poetry and art songs, vocal music education, positive impact

1. Introduction

The art of China's ancient poetry, with Tang poetry and Song lyrics as prime examples, is a treasure of Chinese culture. These poems, imbued with the wisdom and emotions of the Chinese people, shine with the brilliance of thousands of years of cultural heritage. They have quietly nurtured countless hearts and cultivated the virtues of millions of descendants of the Yellow Emperor. They continue to glow brightly, becoming an integral part of every Chinese's identity.

2. The Positive Impact of China's Ancient Poetry and Art Songs on Vocal Music Education

The positive influence of Chinese ancient poetry art songs in vocal music teaching will be discussed in detail in the following six perspectives.

2.1 Stimulating Students' Interest in Learning

Throughout history, composers have crafted art songs by pairing China's ancient poetry with unique melodies. These compositions are often referred to as China's ancient poetry and art songs. The integration of these timeless poems elevates these songs, making them immensely popular among singers, vocal music teachers and learners, and enthusiasts. The reasons for their popularity are self-evident. These widely beloved songs not only embody the rich cultural traditions of the Chinese nation and reflect the moral integrity of its people but also highlight the unique aesthetic sensibilities of the Chinese.

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In many years of vocal music teaching, the author has observed a tendency among students to prioritize technical skills over cultural knowledge. They often become deeply engrossed in honing their professional skills, neglecting the development and improvement of their cultural literacy. While they tirelessly and enthusiastically pursue technical excellence, they tend to be passively engaged in learning cultural basics. However, in the teaching process, the author has pleasantly discovered that the presence of China's ancient poetry and art songs in vocal lessons sparks students' extraordinary interest in literature and history.

Firstly, teaching vocal music through China's ancient poetry and art songs can ignite students' strong interest in Chinese history. It encourages them to explore and understand historical contexts, enhancing their enthusiasm and motivation for learning. Masterpieces from different historical periods can captivate students with the historical narratives those poems contain, inspiring them to delve deeper into historical studies.

As the saying goes, "Interest is the best teacher." From the perspective of students, their interest in learning is the dominant factor that drives their self-motivation and intrinsic motivation to learn. Without interest, the possibilities for critical thinking and innovation are lost, let alone any improvement in learning efficiency. By incorporating the profound meanings and beautiful imagery of China's ancient poetry and art songs into vocal lessons, each class can foster a harmonious and engaging learning atmosphere. It effectively stimulates greater student interest and encourages them to tap into their artistic imagination and creativity, allowing them to showcase their artistic talents in vocal practice activities. China's ancient poetry and art songs not only make vocal classes more engaging and less monotonous, but they also better stimulate and guide students to fully unleash their rich artistic imagination and their ability to reinterpret vocal works. It means that students' latent creativity is developed and utilized to the fullest extent possible, which is immensely significant for each student.

For example, when performing Qing Zhu's art song, The Great River Goes East, students are captivated by the grand momentum of the poem, meticulous scene descriptions, intertwined historical references, and the song's dramatic melody. As a result, they become eager to delve into the history deeper than the surface meaning of the poem, feeling compelled to review that historical period. It is as if they wish to personally witness how the charismatic commander Zhou Yu won the heart of the beautiful Southern belle Xiao Qiao or to stand on the ancient battlefield of Red Cliffs and search for traces of the epic battle. They want to immerse themselves in the thrilling scene where "chaotic rocks pierce the sky, and crashing waves hit the shore". After such an immersive process, their voices are imbued with greater vivacity and depth when they return to performing the song. The superficiality and shallowness are gone, replaced by a profound emotional resonance. Their singing often demonstrates a newfound confidence and engagement in their performance.

2.2 Inspiring Students' Curiosity and Spirit of Exploration

China's ancient poetry has a long history, wide dissemination, numerous masterpieces, and profound influence. From the earliest collections like The Book of Songs and The Songs of Chu in the pre-Qin period, through the poetry and songs collected by the official Hanyuefu and the poetry of the Wei and Jin Dynasties, and the poetry developed to its peak during the Tang Dynasty. Many renowned poets and their famous works have been passed down, becoming treasured gems in the garden of Chinese literature. China's ancient poetry encompasses various forms, including ancient-style poetry, modern-style poetry, pastoral poetry, frontier po-

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etry, and lyrics. Among these, the unique charm of Tang poetry and Song lyrics holds an indisputable place of significance in the history of Chinese literature.

China's ancient poetry is profound in meaning and far-reaching in its artistic conception, a quality inseparably linked to its concise and vivid language. The widespread admiration and love for art songs based on China's ancient poetry today can be attributed to the poetry's inherent musicality and lyrical nature. With its simple, clear, and refined language, China's ancient poetry naturally conveys unique, deeply meaningful imagery and rich emotions. The inherent musical characteristics of China's ancient poetry allow art songs to inherit and enhance these traits fully, maximizing the beauty of the poetry's rhythm and cadence. Based on this, it brings people endless artistic enjoyment, making it easy to understand why they are so captivated and unwilling to let go.

China's ancient poetry often employs literary techniques such as metaphor and personification, making it more vivid and creating more lively artistic images. Art songs based on China's ancient poetry retain these typical characteristics while incorporating modern songwriting techniques and artistic expressions. These songs can transcend time and space constraints, allowing history and the present to blend and permeate naturally. It has enabled the better inheritance and promotion of China's ancient poetry, a traditional cultural treasure. These outstanding art songs bridge ancient and contemporary civilizations, playing a significant and indispensable role.

China's ancient poetry boasts numerous representative works and encompasses a wide range of content. Esteemed poets such as Qu Yuan, Li Bai, Du Fu, Su Shi, and Li Qingzhao have created timeless masterpieces like Li Sao, A Tranquil Night, The Hard Road Toward Shu, Prelude to Water Melody, and Ru Meng Ling. Additionally, famous lines such as "A bed, I see a silver light, I wonder if it is frost around", "The sunlit censer peak exhales incense-like cloud; Like an upended stream the cataract sounds loud", "You can enjoy a great sight; By climbing to a greater height", and "Who knows the rice that feeds is the fruit of hard toil" are widely admired for their profound meanings, beautiful language, and enduring popularity. These poems and lines, despite their varied styles, not only vividly reflect the social life and customs of their times, articulate the values of the Chinese people, and showcase the unique aesthetic preferences of the descendants of the Yellow Emperor but also have a profound influence on subsequent generations and contemporary literary creation. Their significant position in Chinese culture is evident, and they are also an integral part of world culture.

Given the endless charm, cultural value, and influence of China's ancient poetry, China's poetry and art songs also inspire students' desire for knowledge and the spirit of exploring Chinese culture. In this way, these art songs effectively promote and disseminate classical Chinese culture. China's ancient poetry and art songs not only broaden students' knowledge horizons and enhance their literary literacy but also better develop and cultivate their thinking abilities.

2.3 Effectively Permeating Moral and Political Education

China's ancient poetry and art songs are incorporated into vocal teaching practices. With the introduction of China's ancient poetry and art songs, the profound humanistic thoughts, moral concepts, and patriotic sentiments inherent in China's ancient poetry silently influence students. Through immersive experiences with China's ancient poetry and art songs, moral and political education can be conducted, avoiding the simplistic

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preaching of the past. Each specific Chinese ancient poetry and art song can fully inspire students' patriotic sentiments, enabling them to authentically and effectively absorb necessary moral traditional education. Students' noble ideological and moral sentiments are naturally cultivated through the practice of China's ancient poetry and art songs.

Yue Fei's song, The River Is All Red, never fails to stir the heart, evoking a profound sense of patriotism and determination. Whenever students sing it, they are inevitably deeply touched by the poet's noble and selfless patriotic sentiments. The poet's love for the motherland and pursuit of national spirit are sublimated in lines like "Driving our chariots of war, we would go to break through our relentless foe", showcasing his fearless determination to face challenges and enemies. Lines such as "Wrath sets on end my hair, I lean on railings where I see the drizzling rain has ceased" and "Raising my eyes towards the skies, I heave long sighs, my wrath not yet appeased" both reflect the poet's deep hatred and urgent desire for revenge against the enemy when he saw the reality of the country: the mountains and rivers were shattered; the wars were turbulent; and the Jin people ruled the Central Plains with tyranny and recklessness. Gazing into the distance, the poet is moved by the scenery, sighing deeply and singing fervently, strengthening his loyalty and determination. The narrative is passionate, and the language is sharp and impactful, still exuding a vivid vitality. Through learning to sing this impassioned patriotic song, students voluntarily receive a profound education in patriotism, which is significant in today's society.

"Be a man of men while you are alive, be the soul of souls e'en if you're dead! Think of Xiang Yu who'd not survive his men whose blood for him was shed!" These lines from Li Qingzhao's poem, The Black River, express the poet's indignation towards those in power who lack ambition and engage in shameless behavior to survive. They also reflect the poet's broad-mindedness towards her country and the world. These few words convey profound essence, embodying courage and a fearless attitude towards life, proposing a direction for one's values. Students learn to cherish their country and embrace their responsibilities through similar classical poetry and art songs.

The famous lines "How stainless it rises from its slimy bed! How modestly it reposes on the clear pool" from Zhou Dunyi's poem, The Language of Flowers, still hold high practical value in today's society. In our contemporary lives, we often face various temptations from social interactions, personal desires, and the pursuit of material wealth. These lines remind us that we must maintain integrity and self-discipline regardless of our position, especially as leaders. Despite any difficulties or challenges, we should strive to remain untainted by corruption, always vigilant, unaffected by our surroundings, and steadfast in upholding our principles and integrity. Only in this way can we become stronger, more confident, and more upright individuals.

Based on Han Yu's poetry during the Tang Dynasty, China's ancient poetry and art song, You Lan Cao, the poem, "The orchid is flourishing, its fragrance spreads. If no one plucks one to wear it, how could that harm the orchid! …he keeps proper conduct" depicts the essence of a gentleman who maintains his virtue and integrity even in adverse circumstances. Throughout history, the orchid has been revered as a symbol of purity, elegance, patriotism, and unwavering loyalty, embodying noble qualities. Its simple and elegant appearance, dignified demeanor, and gentle fragrance have symbolized noble character traits. Furthermore, the orchid represents a literati's temperament and a nation's reserved elegance. In this classical poetry and art song, students can comprehend the importance of self-discipline and integrity, learning to withstand loneliness in academic

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pursuits and research, and striving for higher aspirations beyond immediate benefits. It positively influences students' worldviews, values, and life philosophy.

The examples provided demonstrate the significant role that China's ancient poetry or the art songs based on them can play in moral and political education, with subtle yet tangible effects that nurture personal development.

2.4 Cultivating Students' Innovative Consciousness and Creative Abilities

China's ancient poetry typically possesses beautiful prospects, vivid images, novel ideas, genuine emotions, natural associations, concise concentration, harmonious rhythm, and the interplay of reality and illusion. The same poem can evoke different interpretations and insights based on individuals' understanding, knowledge, and life experiences, which is reasonable and understandable. The unique artistic charm of China's ancient poetry and art songs lies in their fusion of classical Chinese poetry and modern music. By blending these two distinct art forms, this artistic expression enhances the interpretation of classical Chinese poetry through modern aesthetic forms, allowing traditional Chinese literary arts to be better presented and disseminated in contemporary society. Through music, the profound emotions and deep sentiments embedded in China's ancient poetry become more expressive and emotionally resonant, thus evoking deeper spiritual connections within people's hearts.

Another important reason why China's ancient poetry and art songs exhibit artistic charm is their positive contribution to the inheritance and innovation of Chinese traditional culture. By integrating classic Chinese poetry with modern music styles, these art songs create a unique and appealing new art form, injecting new vitality into traditional culture. This innovative approach, combining the ancient and the modern, allows outstanding classical Chinese poetry to reach a wider audience, effectively promoting the inheritance and dissemination of China's excellent traditional culture.

Students often need to conduct thorough research and deliberation to perform a comprehensive interpretation of China's ancient poetry and art songs. It includes a meticulous understanding of the song's ancient poetry itself. By consulting a wealth of relevant literature and resources, students can prepare to understand classical poetry thoroughly, which is key to successfully interpreting the art song. Due to variations in the depth of each student's desk work, their interpretations of the poetry may differ. Nevertheless, if students invest the necessary effort in understanding the poetry before interpreting the art song, they will gain insights and develop a certain inner understanding. This process is most conducive to stimulating and triggering each student's innovative consciousness and capabilities. The same classical poetry and art song may exhibit different flavors and evoke distinct aesthetic perceptions due to variations in students' individuality, levels of understanding, and perspectives. While the forms and methods of expressing beauty in life may vary, aesthetic standards are relatively consistent. Any logically coherent expression can give people a concrete and practical aesthetic experience.

Jin Se is a widely circulated Chinese classical poetry and art song that embodies profound emotions and artistic depth. It primarily reflects deep philosophical insights and rich, genuine emotions. The song employs a unique musical structure and delicate emotional expression style. Its interpretation requires singers to possess certain vocal techniques and foundations. The song delves into profound reflections on life and offers

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poignant insights, using beautiful and lyrical melodies combined with meaningful lyrics to vividly express sentiments of contemplation on life and the passage of time. This art song seamlessly integrates the profound emotions of Chinese classical poetry with beautiful music, featuring graceful, flowing melodies, deeply emotional, yet dignified. The layered musical structure maximizes the song's emotional impact, deeply moving listeners and performers alike. Students may vary in emotional expression and depth due to differences in understanding and technical ability, but their interpretations generally evoke the appropriate emotions and artistic enjoyment. The teaching value and significance of vocal instruction in this song lie in its effective cultivation of students' innovative consciousness and abilities.

2.5 Cultivating Students' Comprehensive Practical Abilities

To perform a Chinese ancient poetry and art song perfectly, a singer must possess various abilities, directly impacting the quality of vocal learning.

Firstly, a good sense of music is essential.

Musical sense, commonly called "musicality", encompasses pitch, rhythm, tempo, dynamics, mode, tonality, and harmony. However, in this context, musical sense not only refers to the aspects related to music, such as pitch, rhythm, tempo, dynamics, and tone color, but also includes a singer's ability to perceive and express music effectively. While some students may have innate musical abilities, others need persistent effort to develop these skills. China's ancient poetry and art songs play a significant role in cultivating this musical perception and expression ability. It is because these songs not only have beautiful melodies but also exude elegance and sophistication, possessing a musical charm that surpasses ordinary songs. They seamlessly integrate the beauty of rhythm, imagery, and structure of Chinese classical poetry into musical beauty, enhancing each other's appeal and creating an exceptional artistic influence. It may be the root of the widespread love for China's ancient poetry and art songs.

Secondly, to better interpret an art song, one must possess the ability to understand the lyrics.

The ability to comprehend lyrics and the depth of understanding determine the level and quality of expression in interpreting an art song. To accurately interpret and express an art song, having a superficial understanding of the lyrics is not enough. Instead, one should delve deep into the underlying meanings behind the lyrics. The deeper and more thorough the exploration of the deeper layers of meaning behind the lyrics, the more precise and accurate the expression of the song may be. However, if one's understanding of the lyrics is vague or incomplete, it is impossible to express the art song thoroughly and accurately.

The ability to understand lyrics depends on a person's literary cultivation, also known as literary literacy, which refers to one's proficiency in literary creation, communication, dissemination, and language and thought. Literary cultivation is not a simple task that can be achieved overnight; it often requires a long-term and continuous pursuit. Throughout this lengthy process, it is essential to actively absorb literary knowledge, engage in extensive reading, and conduct in-depth analysis and understanding of society. Reading books, understanding history, appreciating philosophy, and learning to observe and analyze society are essential to enhancing literary cultivation. The learning process of China's ancient poetry and art songs can effectively increase students' reading volume and improve their analytical abilities towards life, society, and reality. With

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perseverance, students can fundamentally enhance their literary cultivation and their understanding and expression abilities of songs.

Thirdly, one must possess a certain performance ability to interpret an art song better.

Simply understanding the lyrics' connotations and grasping the musical characteristics of the song's melody is insufficient for successfully interpreting an art song. Singers also need to possess appropriate performance abilities. Performance ability can generally be understood and grasped from two aspects. Firstly, it involves the expressive ability to convey the emotions and content of the song through music. Secondly, it requires accurately representing the musical structure of the song itself. Through the teaching practice of China's ancient poetry and art songs, we can guide students to develop an understanding of the overall musical image of vocal works and respond emotionally to it. They can also be guided to recognize various key expressive techniques used in vocal works and understand the close relationship between them and the musical imagery and emotions. Over time, students' ability to perceive and express music will gradually improve. The development trend of performance ability is progressing from general, vague, monotonous, and superficial expressions to more detailed, clear, rich, and profound ones.

To cultivate students' musical sensitivity and performance ability, we can address various aspects such as rhythm, melody, structure, tone color, speed, and dynamics. Utilizing different approaches for understanding, listening and practical music activities are the primary ones. Other methods should be based on listening activities, closely linked to them, and strive to integrate into perceiving complete musical imagery. China's ancient poetry and art songs provide comprehensive avenues for students to develop their understanding. Through studying and practicing China's ancient poetry and art songs, students repeatedly encounter elements such as rhythm, melody, structure, tone color, speed, and dynamics. Students can enhance their sensitivity and musical expression by utilizing various effective methods such as listening, appreciation, sharing, and practical application.

In summary, vocal singing is a performance process encompassing auditory and visual elements. As a form of stage performance art, vocal performance requires performers to possess exquisite vocal singing skills, beautiful and captivating voices, precise musical rhythm, moving artistic expression, and a deep understanding of the works. Additionally, performers should exhibit graceful and dignified stage manners. These artistic expression abilities need to be acquired and improved through extensive practical experience. The learning and practice process of China's ancient poetry and art songs provides an excellent foundation for acquiring and improving various performance abilities.

2.6 Fostering Students' Cultural Confidence

Cultural confidence reflects a nation's and a people's clear understanding, full affirmation, and active practice of their history and cultural values. It is a crucial issue concerning a country's prosperity, cultural security, and the independence of the national spirit. Without cultural confidence, a nation or people lose their internal cohesion, external influence, and a vital driving force for national development and social progress. Today, China's cultural confidence directly determines the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, underscoring its undeniable importance. The profound heritage of Chinese traditional culture, the revolutionary Red culture genes, and the innovative development of socialist advanced culture are the main sources of China's cultural

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confidence. Chinese traditional culture embodies the wisdom and essence of Chinese civilization, serving as the "roots" and "soul" of the Chinese nation and providing the foundation for Chinese culture to thrive within the global cultural landscape.

Classical Chinese poetry is an essential component of traditional Chinese culture and a crucial vehicle for nurturing and demonstrating cultural confidence. "Yao Qu" in The Books of History states, "Poetry expresses ideals, songs extend the language of poetry, emphasizing its significance. The tones of music complement the poetry, harmonizing the singing voice." Overall, this phrase expresses that poetry is a musical piece that conveys the author's ambitions and needs to be sung for a long time. The five tones are attached to the poetry sung, and the use of the twelve tunes and five tones corresponds to the rhythm.

Art songs based on Chinese classical poetry, as an integral part of traditional Chinese culture, possess unique artistic charm. It depends not only on the integration of the essence of Chinese traditional culture and modern musical expressions but also because they adeptly showcase the emotions and artistic conception of Chinese classical poetry. These art songs preserve the beauty of Chinese classical poetry and leverage the convenient dissemination advantages of musical forms, enabling more people to encounter, understand, and appreciate classical Chinese culture through songs.

Chinese national leader Xi Jinping once stated, "Without a high degree of cultural confidence and prosperity and flourishing, there is no great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." Enhancing cultural confidence among university students is an inherent requirement for promoting their comprehensive development, a focal point of ideological and political education in the new era, and a necessary endeavor for advancing China's modernization with Chinese characteristics. Higher education in China is responsible for guiding contemporary university students to seek important ideological sources of socialist core values from the outstanding traditional Chinese culture. It strives to creatively transform these values into a culturally cohesive spirit compatible with modern society.

How can university students establish cultural confidence in practice? Only by deeply embedding the powerful spiritual strength that outstanding traditional Chinese culture can inspire and generate into the spiritual world of contemporary university students can they gain solid confidence to lead in China's modernization drive. It is crucial to fully leverage the profound educational effectiveness of outstanding traditional Chinese culture to guide the younger generation in China to establish correct values. The values formed during youth determine the future societal values of China, making it imperative for universities to undertake the mission of nurturing students' values. Scientifically utilizing the achievements of Chinese civilization to promote the integration of Chinese traditional culture into classrooms, textbooks, and minds, universities play a vital role in cultivating cultured individuals and educating through culture.

3. Conclusion

Therefore, China's ancient poetry and art songs play a substantial and undeniable positive role in Chinese higher education, in the cultivation of music professionals, in the construction and planning of music courses, and in the training of talents for social development. Its significant importance deserves increasing attention and should be promoted on a broader scale and in various fields.

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Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge the generous support of Sun Yuying (MTI candidate) and Dr. Sun Jicheng at School of Foreign Languages, Shandong University of Technology, for their wonderful English translation of this essay and special thanks for their invaluable feedback and insights during the development of this essay.

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