

The Development of Chinese Patriotic Songs and Their Social Effect

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Keywords: Social; Songs; Chinese

Abstract: Chinese patriotic songs, as a special communication carrier, are deeply loved by people from all walks of life because of their easily recognizable melody, vivid lyrics and charming emotions. In particular, the illustrated lyrics are often rich in profound social connotations, and clearly convey the patriotism contained in The Times.

1. Introduction

In Chinese history, Music Records once put forward the following points: "Music should complement policy, social atmosphere and ethical education to improve social phenomena^[1]". In fact, western scholars also have similar arguments. The French thinker Ali Adali also mentioned in *The Noise: The Political Economy of Music* that music is playing a fairly significant emotional boost. So, what is the interaction between Chinese patriotic vocal music works and their corresponding social effects?

2. From the 1950s to the 1970s

After 1949, with the founding of new China, composers had a deeper understanding of the powerful and inspiring role of music in the past. "March of the Volunteers" is a good example^[2]. This song restores the most true aspirations of the people. After artistic adaptation, the influence it brings directly penetrates the people, and the power of music is undoubtedly shown here.

On July 2, 1949, the first Congress of Chinese Literature and artists held in Peiping unanimously agreed with the new direction of literature and art. In order to praise the contribution of the leader MAO Zedong, the song "The East is Red" was born. The East is Red comes from the folk song Sesame Oil, and its catchy lyrics are as follows:

Sesame oil, cabbage heart, want to eat bean cramp tendon, three days do not want to die an individual, shout son hey yo, oh my three brother

With the theme Sesame Oil as the keynote, after experiencing the adaptation of Gongmu, Liu Chi, Wang Dahua and others, the lyrics are as follows:

The east is red, the sun rises, China has a Mao Zedong. He seeks happiness for the people (shout son hey yo) he is the great savior of the people.

Chairman MAO, love the people, he is our guide. In order to build a new China (hula son hey yo) to lead us forward.

The Communist Party, like the sun, shines wherever it shines. Where is the Communist Party (ho)

where the people are liberated.

This is a song praising MAO Zedong and communism, and with the spread of the song, the people's love for MAO Zedong has also become more and more high. Simple lyrics and familiar melody deeply captured the hearts of the people at that time. The special meaning brought by this song gradually became a symbol of an era, which can be seen that music can indeed bring subtle social effects.

In order to bring into play to the extreme this effect, MAO Zedong put forward the double hundred policy of "a hundred schools of thought contend and a hundred flowers bloom together in 1956". So "Sing a Folk Song to the Party" was written on a summer night in 1958 by a composer named Yao Xiaozhou (pseudonym: Jiao Ping)^[3]. Several of the lyrics: "sing a folk song to the party, I compare the party to the mother; the mother only gave birth to my body, the glory of the party shines on my heart", fully in line with the social trend of thought needed at that time. In 1965, "Singing a Folk Song to the Party" was awarded as the "National Excellent Mass Song" by the Ministry of Culture. In 1997, Yao sang the song with Zhu Jian and Caidan Zhuoma at the invitation of Shanghai Oriental TV. In June 2019, "Singing a Folk Song to the Party" was selected as one of the 100 outstanding songs of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Since 1958, "Singing a Folk Song to the Party" has been sung on various occasions, which shows the public's recognition of the song, and believes that the lyrics of the song truly reflect the public's spirit of supporting and supporting the Party.

It is worth mentioning that after this, many patriotic songs have sprung up. "My Motherland", "Unforgettable Tonight" and "Love My China" and other songs used to praise the great country and the people are all written by the musician Qiao Yu^[4]. In an interview, he said: "The development of Chinese lyrics is closely related to the historical revolution of the Chinese people. Every historical period represents the aspirations of the people, and we have to sing the strong voice of The Times." Qiao Yu was born in 1927, and he was a loyal CPC member. This prompted him to write heroic and magnificent words in his creation, and in his understanding, the country and the Party led themselves through the dark and rugged, he must have a strong desire to serve, and this passion serves and deep attachment is only projected on these patriotic songs.

During this period of time, the Chinese vocal music works, although maintaining the state of a hundred flowers bloom, but the songs are still maintained as a single nature, not a pure development of musical diversification^[5].

3. From the 1980s to the 2000s

CCTV Spring Festival Gala The CCTV Spring Festival Gala, usually referred to as CCTV Spring Festival Gala, or directly known as "Spring Festival Gala", is a large national variety show held by CCTV on the Lunar New Year's Eve to celebrate the Lunar New Year. The Spring Festival Gala is a program that every Chinese family must watch during the Spring Festival. So a new, idea came: adding patriotic elements to the songs and let the music genre spread quickly.

Why do you choose the Spring Festival Gala? This should be a question in the minds of the general public. It's not really hard to understand. With the change of times, the past war of resistance and predecessors to struggle for the country has become a history, strong fierce patriotic songs after years of baptism has begun to fade, the new generation has not experienced the impact of the war, not like the older generation of this type of song. This selected songs praising patriotism, and stars were invited to sing at the CCTV Spring Festival Gala^[6]. On the one hand, the new generation for the worship of stars is an unstoppable phenomenon, let their favorite stars sing songs praising the country can certainly set off a better patriotic effect; second, can be in the night of the reunion of these patriotic songs to the old, middle and young generations, to consolidate the

patriotism of the new generation.

There are many patriotic songs in the spring evening. The following two songs both reflect the self-improvement, self-esteem and pride of the Chinese nation. The first song is "My Motherland", sung by Peng Liyuan in the spring evening of 1986. These are some particularly interesting lyrics:

*If only the jackal had come
It was greeted by a shotgun
This is a strong motherland
It was where I grew up
On this warm land
There is a peaceful sunshine everywhere*

"My Motherland" fully shows the advocacy of patriotism^[7], in that sentence "if the jackal comes, to meet it with a shotgun" sing the soldiers for the country and hometown guardian dedication of the fearless spirit. The sincere and simple emotion in the lyrics is fascinating, but it also contains the consistent passionate style of patriotic songs, which is indeed a good work that can sing into the heart.

The second memorable patriotic song-"Greater China", singing China in the spring evening of the millennium (2000)."Great China" is written by Gao Feng, with the lyrics full of heroic patriotism:

*We all have a home
The name is China
There are so many brothers and sisters
The scenery is also good
There are two dragons sitting at home
It is the Yangtze River and the Yellow rivers
And Mount Everest
It's the highest hillside*

"Greater China" sings out of the Chinese people's colorful pride in the mountains and rivers of the motherland, and also sings out of the common national pride of the Chinese people. It is worth mentioning that the lyrics of this song include almost all the characteristics of China, which is enough to prove the composer's strong pride and patriotism of the motherland^[8]. That patriotic feeling is very likely to be a feeling of finding the support point again after reflection. The true feelings in the words of this song makes people feel passionate and moved again, and makes people bravely express their sense of belonging to the country.

4. From the 2000's, to the present

The CCTV Spring Festival Gala opened in 1983 has gone through 39 spring and autumn, without exception, each Spring Festival Gala will have these songs -"Unforgettable Tonight", "I love you China", "With the Motherland", "Together to Build the Chinese Dream" and "Sing a folk song to the Party". These songs are all in praise of the country and the nation, belong to the atmospheric and catchy a type of songs, can create a magnificent patriotic atmosphere^[9]. In order to let the "home" and "country" together, reflect the unique "a country is a home" thought, the songs of the Spring Festival Gala are more to the people as the theme of the creation of songs.

The song "The Song of Migrant Workers" of the 2008 Spring Festival Gala revolves around Chinese migrant workers, bringing out the relationship between Beijing men and migrant workers. Migrant workers contribute to urban development, while urban people repay them accordingly, showing a harmonious society with mutual help and full of human touch^[10]. The 2009 Spring Festival gala to "China's most" as the theme, show China's major achievements and contributions in

various aspects and to solidarity, a song "China's most" about the Chinese people through industrious brave to create the world-class records (such as shenzhou one, chang e one, etc.), sing the Chinese sense of sense of pride and mission. Of course, in addition to the above two examples, there have been many songs similar to the people's life, which makes us see the change of Chinese songs in patriotism- -to the songs close to life lyrics to create a sense of cohesion, publicize the country and home. Therefore, we can enjoy the songs close to people's lives and deeply praise the feelings of patriotism in the following spring evening.

The most eye-catching spring evening of 2021 is "China in the Lights". The original song of tribute to the motherland, sung by Zhang Ye and Zhou Shen, expresses the hope and best wishes for the Chinese public's future^[1]. A few words of the lyrics are striking enough:

The Chinese youth in the lights is graceful
China in the lights has a vast mind
The brightly lit Chinese dream
The lights are rippling with the song in my heart

"China in the Lights" is different from the usual hard-school patriotic songs, not with passionate ambition to arouse the people's sense of cohesion, but with a gentle and euphemistic lyrics to slowly speak the aspirations of the modern Chinese people. Yes, in this new era of the epidemic and the global economy, the people need a voice that can comfort themselves and guide them to move forward bravely. In all the lyrics of the song, to "lights" for hope, street lights up lights as if to each other tells their ordinary but touching story, we can see the lyrics for the future, strive to keep brilliant promise, even in again difficult dilemma also don't forget to adhere to the Chinese dream, the emotion of nature into not deliberate way into the heart, truly achieved with music moved and resonance.

5. Conclusions

Music can witness the growth and transformation of a society across the race and out of The Times. Music must obtain the response of the society, and the music songs must be created in the society to take into account the audience's understanding and feelings. China's excellent patriotic songs conform to The Times, have made changes and well integrate people's lives, reflect the unique temperament and style of China, thus being deeply loved by the people and well sung for generations.

Acknowledgements

This research is in partnership with the 2022 Henan Province Teacher Education Curriculum Reform Key Research Project Innovation and Practice Research on the Localisation Path of Finnish Higher Normal Music Education Curriculum in Chinese Universities (Project No.2022-JSJYZD-046).

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