SINGER: Write Masterpieces Like Su Shi, Alexandre Dumas père or Ernest Hemingway - LLM can Climb to the Peak of Literature and Art

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Abstract

With the rapid development of large pre-trained models, AIGC has made continuous progress in the field of literary creation, being capable of producing acceptable poems, paintings, music pieces, and so on. However, there's still a significant gap between these works and masterpieces, as the results of large pre-trained models primarily stem from the imitation and generalization of training samples, making it hard to produce literature innovation. Due to the scarcity of high-level literature works and the high difficulty in appreciating them, models cannot be trained sufficiently, and thus struggling to create works of the same level.

Accordingly, this paper proposes an integrated creation framework based on large pre-trained models to create high-level literature works, named SINGER. In SINGER, we believe that the essence of high-level literature creation lies in the combinatorial exploration of knowledge. By imposing constrained restrictions and taste control, the quality of generated works can be uplifted gradually. We validated SINGER in the field of Qilv (a genre of ancient Chinese poetry) creation. Results show that our work surpass current SOTA models significantly, such as GPT-4¹, Shisanbai², and Jiuge³.

1 Introduction

The role of artificial intelligence in literature creation has always been a subject of keen interest. In the 1960s, artist Frieder Nake used algorithms to produce graphic art⁴, which is one of the early explorations in computer art. In the 1980s, composer David Cope developed EMI (Experiments in Musical Intelligence) (Bohn, 1999), which works via pattern matching. By inputting a massive amount

Since the 21st century, with the emergence of deep learning (especially generative adversarial networks), AI has gradually been able to create more complex and innovative works. For example, MuseNet⁵ can generate music with a variety of styles and instruments. DeepDream⁶ can produce dream-like images. Sunsing⁷, a short film with a script written by AI, has shown admirable results. With respect to traditional Chinese poetry, Shisanbai and Jiuge (Guo et al., 2019) have achieved commendable outcomes.

In recent years, large pre-trained language models (LLMs) represented by ChatGPT have emerged. People can realize simple literary creation by prompts engineering. Moreover, since LLMs have seen a massive amount of samples during the training process, they have a rich knowledge reserve and strong generalization ability, making it more suitable for AI literary creation.

In the field of humanities and society, especially in literary creation, power-law distribution often plays a leading role (Willis and Yule, 1922; Simon, 1955). Referring to Landau genius scale⁸ (Fig. 1), as the difficulty of each level decreases exponentially, the number of people who can achieve it increases correspondingly, we divide the level of literary creation in Tab. 1 and list the authors or works we believes meet the standards for each level. After relevant research, we think the existing AI literary creation works only remain at L8-L7. The goal of this paper is high-level AI literary creation, which attempts to generate works that are L4 and above levels in various common text creations, and

of works into EMI, EMI can calculate the characteristics of this kind of music, then generating music of the similar style.

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https://openai.com/research/gpt-4

 $^{^2}$ https://www.aichpoem.net

³https://jiuge.thunlp.org

⁴Hommage à Paul Klee

⁵https://openai.com/research/musenet

⁶https://deepdreamgenerator.com

https://www.imdb.com/title/tt5794766

⁸https://www.eoht.info/page/Landau+genius+ scale

level	people	literary novel	entertainment novel	ancient Chinese poetry
	number			
L1	<1	Initiate innovative trends and bring profound social impact (e.g. <i>Macbeth</i> , <i>War and Peace</i> , <i>The Brothers Karamazov</i>)	The Count of Monte Cristo	Du Fu
L2	< 10	establishing a school of thought (e.g. Notre Dame de Paris, Meta- morphosis, One Hun- dred Years of Solitude, Ulysses, Remembrance of Things Past)	The Three Body Prob- lem, The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes, the major full-length nov- els of Jin Yong	Li Shangyin, Su Shi, Chen Sanli, Jiang Kui, Zhu Zumou
L3	< 100	famous for a while (e.g. La Dame aux camélias, Fortress Besieged, Jane Eyre, Snow Country)	Candle in the Tomb, Lord of the Mysteries, The Da Vinci Code	representative works of Zhang Xian, Lu You, Liu Ji, Chen Zilong, Huang Jingren
L4	< 1000	traditionally individu- als continuously con- tributing to nationally renowned publications	the master author on Qidian who can pro- duce masterpieces	representative works of Cao Tang, Chao Buzhi, Fan Dang- shi, Liu Yazi
L5	< 10k	traditionally individuals who can publish in nationally recognized, formal publications.	the authors who can sign a contract with Qidian (https://www. qidian.com)	
L6	< 100k	people who is good at professional writ- ing (summaries, re- ports, plans, etc.) in self-media articles	4	
L7	< 1 m	people with outstand- ing college entrance ex- amination essay writ- ing skills		
L8	< 10m			
L9	< 100m	people who can finish the essay in the college entrance examination		
L10	1b	all educated people		

Table 1: The levels of literary works. People number refs to the estimated number of people in China with corresponding abilities at the same time (Considering some people are limited by their environment or have not devoted themselves to this field, a person can produce multiple works).

Landau genius scale Isaac Newton 0.5 Albert Einstein Paul Dirac Erwin Schrodinger Richard Feynman [11] Niels Bohr Werner Heisenberg Louis de Broglie [11] Satvendra Bose Eugene Wigner, and a few others 1.5 Lev Landau (in later years) [8] Hans Bethe (2016) [12] Lev Landau (after 1962 Nobel Prize) Juan Maldacena (2008) [9] Lev Landau (before 1962 Nobel

- Edward Witten (2008) [9]

3.5

4

- 4.5 David Mermin (own estimate ±)
- Mundane or "pathologists"

Figure 1: In genius studies, Landau genius scale (LGS), Landau's ranking (LR), or "Landau physicist genius scale", is a personal ranking of physics geniuses, e.g. greatest physicists ever (of the 20th century predominately), maintained by Russian physicist Lev Landau (1908-1968), assembled in circa 1930s, and modified over the years, which he supposedly kept in his coat pocket; amid which he ranked himself, considering thinkers below him to be "fools", and those above him to be "superior intellects", and those comparable to him, e.g. Wolfgang Pauli, supposedly, to makehim angry if they were skeptical of his views and theories.

can help L3-L1 authors.

Achieving high-level AI literary creation is fraught with difficulties. One of the main reasons is that LLMs rely on a large number of samples during the training process, yet existing masterpieces are relatively rare. For example, the universally recognized masterpieces in the field of Chinese science fiction is The Three Body Problem, there are only fifteen novels by Jin Yong, and the number of Nobel laureate authors is only around a hundred, even considering "almost Nobel" level would not exceed several thousand.

Moreover, the generation process of LLMs is uncontrollable. To ensure the stability of generation quality, it is necessary to use the creative experience of high-level authors to constrain and control the generation process of LLMs, while high-level creative experience is often scarce.

Lastly, although people appreciate *The Three* Body Problem, they won't want to read an imitation of it. Despite their love for Jin Yong, they wouldn't want to read another rehash of The Demi-Gods and Semi-Devils or The Smiling Proud Wanderer. As Qi Baishi said, those who learn from me will survive, those who imitate me will die. What people want to see are novels and stories that are close to or comparable to The Three Body Problem or Jin Yong's novels in terms of complexity and taste, but have completely different plot imaginations. Only in this way can we talk about expanding the boundaries of literature and art and enriching human life.

In response to the above challenges, this paper proposes an integrated creation framework based on LLMs, named SINGER⁹, which mainly includes the following components:

- 1. High-level knowledge collection: According to the hierarchical concept, we collect and organize the required materials. These materials will be used to consolidate and deepen LLM's understanding of the knowledge in this field. The core difference from the conventional data collection concept lies in the collection of knowledge according to the taste of high-level authors and the construction of structural taxonomy.
- 2. High-level sample annotation: According to the stratification theory, diversity requirements and controllability requirements for specific genres, we establish stable and expandable grading and attribute division for relevant samples, and let highlevel authors annotate relevant samples.
- 3. High-level creative control: Referring to the creative experience of high-level authors, according to the stratification theory, diversity requirements and controllability requirements, we intervene in the generation process of LLMs. Intervention methods include but are not limited to rule control, model constraints, diversity assurance, etc.

To verify the advancement of SINGER, we validated it in the genre of Qilv, a typical form of ancient Chinese poetry. After manual inspection, we believe that the works produced by SINGER can consistently achieve L5, with many reaching L4, and the sentence construction, imagination, or emotion of some certain works can even reach L4 or higher. We were also pleasantly surprised to discover that SINGER can produce fancy expressions beyond the training samples. Compared with the results generated by the other frameworks (GPT-4, Shisanbai, Jiuge), it has a great superiority. Detailed comparison results of relevant works can be

⁹SINGER is inspired by *The Three Body Problem*, symbolizing the superiority of this framework over existing models.

found in the appendix.

2 Related Work

In recent years, there has been a significant amount of works related to AI literary creation. CoPoet (Chakrabarty et al., 2022) proposed a poetry writing mode based on instruction tuning and human-computer interaction mode, which can write poems in reference to the author's intentions. CLH3G (Liu et al., 2022) creates headlines in a specific style using contrastive learning and distillation learning. CARE (Li et al., 2022) proposed a sparse attention mechanism that can help LLMs enhance writing diversity. Re3 (Yang et al., 2022) designed a complete system for novel creation based on GPT3-175B. RELIST (Vijjini et al., 2022) proposed a story generation method driven by story characters and plot. FRIDE (Zhong et al., 2023) designed a human-computer collaborative mode, which can effectively enhance the efficiency of literary creation.

3 Methodology

Qilv is an important genre in ancient Chinese poetry. It became popular during the Tang and Song dynasties, and the number of works surged in the Ming and Qing dynasties. Each Qilv consists of eight lines, each with seven characters, totaling fifty-six characters. Qilv has a rigorous structure and a brisk rhythm, creating a strong sense of rhythmic beauty. In this section, we will take the high-level creation of Qilv as our goal to introduce the design concept and implementation details of SINGER.

Our framework is not restricted to a particular LLM, allowing the selection of any LLM that exhibits satisfactory performance. We choose MOSS¹⁰, an open-source project from Fudan University, as our base LLM. MOSS is a 16-billion-parameters autoregressive pre-training language model with good Chinese generation capabilities. To ensure the universality of SINGER, all of our experiments were conducted with the parameters of MOSS fixed.

3.1 Advanced Knowledge Collection

To write high-level Qilv, it is necessary to collect multi-level knowledge materials according to the knowledge system of high-level authors, mainly including the following parts:

10https://github.com/OpenLMLab/MOSS

- Poetic Rhythm: The basic premise for judging whether a Qilv is up to standard is to check if it complies with the rhythm. The poetic rhythm refers to a rule for the creation of poetry handed down from ancient China, including the setting of the rhyme foot and the distribution of the tones. The judgment of rhythm is often based on rhyme books (such as Ping Shui Rhymes, Ci Lin Zheng Yun, Zhonghua Tong Yun, etc.), which specify the classification of rhyme feet and can assist MOSS in creation.
- Works from Past Dynasties: We crawled all Qilv works from the Tang Dynasty crawled from Sou Yun¹¹ (about 200,000 samples). After proofreading and data cleaning, these samples are used for unsupervised training.
- Ancient Classics: To write masterpieces, a rich knowledge base is indispensable. Since currently open-sourced LLMs on the market do not disclose their pre-training data, and it is unclear whether they contain ancient classics, we need to collect corresponding knowledge materials to deepen the LLM's understanding. The common classics mainly include: Jing (Confucian classics, such as Book of Songs, Book of Documents, etc.), Shi (Histories, such as Records of the Grand Historian, Book of Han, etc.), Zi (Domain works, such as Mencius, Compendium of Materia Medica, etc.), and Ji (Collections of literary works, such as Literary Selections, Music Bureau Collection, etc.), along with various anecdotes, dictionary definitions, etc. Above all books together constitute the common knowledge base for the creation of ancient Chinese poetry.

With the above high-level knowledge materials, we performed parameter efficient fine-tuning on MOSS using LoRA (Hu et al., 2022).. Under the premise of fixed base model parameters, we added a small amount of trainable parameters (about 200 million) for unsupervised training. The trained-model can produce works that basically conform to the rhythm, with an overall level of L7.5 (by contrast, the output of MOSS without high-level knowledge training has a human-rated level of about L8).

¹¹https://sou-yun.cn

3.2 Advanced Sample Annotation

Due to the high difficulty of high-level annotation, it cannot be completed merely by personnel with a general level of education, but requires experts in the corresponding field, making it impossible to obtain a large amount of such data. Therefore, we intend to use a small number of (thousands) high-level annotated samples to activate the high-level knowledge in MOSS. Correspondingly, we selected more than a thousand Qilv works by authors from past dynasties, and conducted multi-dimensional annotations for each work based on the expandable stratification theory.

For these high-level annotated samples, we designed a training mechanism that can enhance the quality of the generated works from multiple aspects, and performed LoRA fine-tuning based on the model obtained in the previous step. The results show that the "freshness" and "novelty" of the words in the generated Qilv (the so-called "freshness" and "novelty" refer to expressions that differ from common cliches in poetry, making the expression of the work new and more "tense") are significantly improved, and the overall level can reach L7 and above.

3.3 High-Level Writing Instruction

We believe that the essence of high-level creation is the exploration of knowledge combinations (knowledge comes from the multi-level data collection mentioned above). After the model is trained with high-level annotated samples, it can improve the ability of word and phrase combinations, but there are still many flaws, such as repetitive word usage, contradictions, and monotonous rhythm.

Accordingly, we drew on the creative ideas of excellent works from past dynasties to constrain and control the generation process of the model. People repeatedly scrutinize their works during the creation process. Drawing on this, we added rule constraints (such as rhythm, repeated words, etc.) and model taste control to the generation process of MOSS. By continuously adjusting the output distribution of MOSS, we make the final generated works align with high-level works. In the end, we can consistently obtain Qilv at L5 and above. The sentence making, imagination, or emotional expression of some Qilv can even reach L4 and above. See the appendix for details.

Surprisingly, some works have shown imagination and word usage that have not appeared in the training data. For example,《阙题》坐对杯盘明水映,独看城阙怒尘呼。《春夜观儿童纸灯》柳罅波痕银蜡火,桥边云影纸窗船。《走马灯》一奁纱幌溶晴朗,万炬花屏泼影忙。《苦雨》谁遣天吴下海壖,鼋鼍窟宅傍人烟。《苦雨》空阶洒酒听泥声,兀坐如痴泪迸罂。these sentences are novel and powerful in their expression.

4 Future Work

SINGER has made phased progress in the field of Qilv, which demonstrates the feasibility of AIGC in creating high-level works. In future work, we will continue to explore from the following aspects, striving to make SINGER capable of creating higher-level works.

- The current model's training and generation control require a deeper understanding of all dimensions of high-level works. We will continue to improve LLM's evaluation effectiveness on all dimensions in high-level annotated data, thereby enhancing the effect of generated works in a more refined mode.
- Control the quality of generated works from more dimensions, such as writing works in various specified styles, integrating styles, considering the life experiences of authors, and reflecting complex emotions.
- Explore stronger constrained creative modes, such as writing high-quality acrostic poems, sub-rhyme poems, palindrome poems, etc.
- Generalize in more literature categories and between them, such as making progress in modern poetry, novels, etc. after completing high-quality creation of poetry and couplets.
- Improve performance issues in high-level creation, so that the generation work in the above literature fields can be applied on a large scale.

5 Conclusion

Creating high-level literature works intelligently has always been a challenge in the field of AI. This paper proposes SINGER, an integrated creation framework based on LLM, which is the first AIGC framework so far that can produce L4 literature works, giving us extraordinary surprises in the creation of Qilv. We will continue to explore in this

direction, try to promote this framework to various literature fields, and enhance the prosperity of all kinds of arts. Furthermore, combining the intelligent high-level creation methods of personality and action purpose can construct richer virtual worlds and promote people's understanding of the complex world.

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A SINGER Good Examples

《岁除一首》

残生百刻等寒饿,一念酸心万恨平。 日誓穹苍申臆见,夜筹肸蚃效灵声。 不文不武年方戊,无听无闻俗谓庚。 跼蹐天光容窃祝,故山薇蕨及成城。

《除夕四首》

《拟甲午除夜三首》

《春夜观儿童纸灯》

溶溶夜气接新年,小极犹思共一廛。 柳罅波痕银蜡火,桥边云影纸窗船。 魂先醉后诗仍健,燈自宵来月不圆。 坐听喧阗妨说梦,归来寒犬吠檐前。

《梅二首》

梦入江南数寄来, 玉容天鉴在尘埃。 非关积压愁中气, 故使横斜病后才。 隔岁流波惊似昨, 一枝疏影最怜开。 冬郎消息今何世, 肠断溪桥缟袂回。 早知摇落等儿曹, 可觉春容入眼高。 已擘冻云分片破, 尚馀寒谷一花豪。 横窗婀娜身何福, 隔海氤氲思所劳。 欲寄江南吹笛手, 半山亭畔角巾逃。

《不寐》

春明遗恨尚难平,坐阅枰棋劫火生。 上界仙凡原隔海,中朝忠佞故争名。 归来破冢松阴扫,独对残更雪气横。 月地风天供罔两,可能瞑目祝庚庚。

《春雪三首》

香雪端来付海涯,江南消息若为悲。一街人立海泥坂,万树花飞白水湄。别我兰桡回泖馆,劳君画舸过吴祠。车辕恨不迎时出,夹道歌呼视此儿。如此风光可洞房,天公不嫁感红妆。琼田冻裂蜂窠苦,画阁潜藏麝气香。坐啸五侯苍兕吼,出门万木绿衣裳。边陲夜警疲人望,愁见冰车铁轴忙。

夜壑沈沈煖梦痕,檐牙弄影小梅村。 一篙波外摇吟笔,万籁风前抱醉魂。 岂为愁心妨浩气,可因诗债欠温存。 春宵欲白痴聋客,起看青瑶九顶尊。

《春日》

春雪犹馀地脉香,隔年人忆故山梁。 白鸥惊散青林影,黄犊眠高绿野霜。 坐觉天民横涕唾,翻怜吏牍乱行藏。 朝衫一涴巡池水,梦入重溟百尺茫。

《偶题》

谁遣先生策足迟,溪山收摄故宜诗。 閒来鸥鸟忘机甚,醉里须眉入画奇。 辽鹤归巢悲社栎,蛰龙出见警时师。 悬知后会送神笔,一纸蛮笺墨湿垂。

《喜晴》

喜晴端底为丰年,开瓮能无似我贤? 小圃青乾初溜水,东邻绿暗忽摇天。 槎浮星宿追梁甫,雪化吴歈说洞仙。 元白不图偿夙诺,夜深歌哭一川田。

《惊蛰日雷》

惊蛰春逾却暑天,雷威时一破愁眠。 听车响谷聊为祟,挂屋荒檐竟不坚。 百怪已闻餐药鼎,万声如浪枕书筵。 朝衫拭泪知何向,忽忆寻花索笑年。

《北山道中二首》

斗落跳波带血痕,間携雪杖破春温。 出关不见集为易,入塞空思楚俗存垣。 岭上松风欺客帽,道旁蔬水映郊垣。 北山猿鹤应谁在,独对荒碑摩至尊。 满眼飞花故故新,愁人何计破天真。 青山断处羊肠路,白水喧来犬吠春。 已觉心灰消斧锧,那知舌本烂精神。 函关猿抱千般恨,难答当年击壤民。

《村居》

数椽茶榻接花堤,坐看春波碧四齐。 斜日楼台鱼影乱,深雷鼓角雁声低。 能生世局终孤进,未破边愁仗小妻。 收拾田园供涕泪,悬知铜柱待提携。

《白燕二首》

准遣双镮唤水涯,仙姿天女散烟霞。 摇身城郭三山近,蔽日旌旄万骑斜。 玉塵风前依佛座,白翎雪后抱江花。 破窠老凤将雏失,衔石何年返塞沙。 楼馆春晴昼漏迟,衔泥乳燕影参差。 十年不见穿杨叶,一夜惊看擘茧丝。 梁苑风烟欺鬓发,玉河舟楫想须眉。 江鸥莫怪机心早,犹占宫袍立位时。

《喜雨三首》

《喜晴复雨》

喜晴复雨定何心?醒醉还参一念深。 残岁可堪供涕笑?孤怀如昨费浮沉。 天阊露电回光录,人力风埃蔽听寻。 己分白鸥盟黑水,忘机终许对青衿。

《咏木棉花》

蛮花狼藉木棉村,有佛诸天见未昏。 火宅可能容舍利?天香犹及对朝暾。 雷音震地猊声裂,海色排空蜃气繁。 塔外红云春冉冉,袈裟衣上刺痕存。

《拜大忠祠回咏木棉花》

独夜寒涛撼大忠,孤祠残梦落南东。 十年岭峤棠阴在,百战功勋草莽空。 血洒精蓝春气杳,旗飘鼓角庙廊风。 遥怜电火开天手,坐看林花似雪红。

《落花》

微雨斜街一舣舟,归来残泪枕痕收。 当垆故态人应笑,入彀明珠命易愁。 断梦边声心语口,暖风歌管鬓惊眸。 前生枉杀青蚨翼,零落桥西第几楼。

《偶成二首》

谁遣先生汗漫思,归来城郭更堪悲。 天留片石孤云外,人在三春二址时。 小聚可能忘世难,微吟犹自爱花知。 故山垂白休文瘦,心逐江鸥识旧姿。 麋鹿山中恣所嬉,残杯冷炙及今时。 英雄遗恨田横客,造化乘除鲁望诗。 万里天南萦梦寐,廿年人海幻须眉。 江声入夜潮音急,依旧西台白鹤知。

《送春二首》

送尽莺花不恋春,深杯小语说迷津。 风光已是孩儿面,心境犹馀故我人。 冰下鼋鼍违造化,天边魃崇肆祆神。 青郊绿柳清明候,准拟吟鞭蹴海尘。 送却韶光春去回,琼楼玉宇可曾开。 天阍凤诺迟三祝,地轴鳌权衡一槐。 挟弹囊知谁李广,射花弓自世文台。 昨非今是身将灭,泪在残红劫后灰。

《读史》

谁解愁天问水滨,开襟聊复接秦人。 寒花疏影经行地,古寺苍烟覆处春。 阅世精光看虎尾,杀民奸宄数蝉新。 长怀博浪椎车痛,坐听鼍更枕上尘。

《春残归思》

春残归思剧堪嗟,飘飏江湖寸锦沙。 食蓼人犹矜劲气,无花客自怨高葩。 天留大地孤怀抱,劫换中朝百感遮。 沉郁平津金鉴在,悬知揽辔策强巴。

《走马灯》

一奁纱幌溶晴朗,万炬花屏泼影忙。 匝地东风欺小劫,满城春梦属初凉。 无家泪水痕边柳,隔座杯觥梦里霜。 看雁归来思旧客,背人疏雨手生芒。

《暮春》

柳罅晴丝袅水波,荡胸风叶送春禾。 天南物候鱼乡信,道院晨昏驴背歌。 末俗要闻浇块垒,深居恐就嫁桑那。 日华烟景东亭在,且看溪云捲钓蓑。

《牡丹四首》

维摩病榻能清净,那得边尘染客星。 早知芳树隔城阴,难遣看花意已深。 紫艳元供仙佛气,姚黄合斗女媭心。 高寒蜂蝶年年在,起灭川原影影沈。 摇落可禁边塞泪,六街风日待哀吟。

《初夏》

楼馆高寒夏亦宜,阑干徙倚遍残棋。 閒呼鸥鸟听人语,望破鼋鼍卧水湄。 绿暗轩窗蚕茧纸,红长院落杏花枝。 烟波一棹夷亭去,忽写青溪白石诗。

《湖上值雨三首》

《观雨》

空阶泄派吼鼙鼓,坐看风帘捲雨来。 但觉大音掀海立,不知高枕听天回。 神奸电烛先忧在,毒手雷车后命灾。 谁向痴儿誇破涕,水边零乱少陵台。

《登岳阳楼三首》

《苦雨二首》

谁遣天吴下海壖,鼋鼍窟宅傍人烟。 愁霖苦似匡庐瀑,恶水冤如泪渚田。 师友衣冠存槁柳,江湖齿舌落枯莲。 倚楼看雨芜城月,白首边头句未圆。 空阶洒酒听泥声,兀坐如痴泪迸罂。 断梦江湖鱼市夜,苦吟灯火茧丝晴。 井栏蚯蚓喧书室,篱落藤花照雨棚。 往事盖棺犹未定,可堪沉郁对浮荣。

《夏午槐阴》

槐树长阴夏午天,绳床冰簟共萧然。 眼前何止三迁宅,人境真成第一禅。 坐对蟏蛸悬户隙,吟看螀蚓落窗边。 痴儿谬托怀沙赋,那更穷愁泣血篇。

《记梦》

梦落边关雁叫时,西台残月怆离思。连空杀气迷鸡犬,遍地衣冠葬木枝。 不道祖生能死士,翻怜楚客解悲辞。 倚楼看水终无赖,白日青天祇自知。

《楚汉战处》

楚汉当年战此津,行人莫唱绕朝春。 河流不返黄牛浦,山势犹传白马新。 大鸟何曾书瑞应,小臣终古托空尘。 苍茫自洒看花眼,万里江南是酒邻。

《金山》

九逝江流一鬓星,金山残梦雨冥冥。 生天佛立青螺顶,涌塔僧归白社亭。 晚日帆樯吞浩淼,断霞楼堞泬苍冥。 骑鲸人去蛮花远,万里看潮眼送青。

《自笑二首》

自笑寻山屐几穿,篮舆仍及雪中眠。 苍空白日浑闲事,老树空阶海气悬。 僧饭分羹肤寸缕,佛书窥字泪双钱。 蒲团纸被今生忏,先代应惭未了缘。 自笑边韶七字诗,十年重见似儿嬉。 茫茫宇宙杯蛇大,莽莽江天齿马迟。 末俗嚣凌鱼鸟乐,中宵歌哭鼠虫知。 苍凉一霎风雷梦,泪迸深红旧日棋。

《七夕二首》

微云弄影散秋阴,二点气横流送客襟。 边地星河供怅望,独眠灯火最萧森心。 剩有哀吟泉底石,白鸥苍雁不成, 迢迢银汉坐生愁,乌鹊填桥梦可能。 月下高楼成远恨,人间小劫例雨秋。 依然海市谈龙夜,忍见江声作雨好? 极目苍凉天样水,微吟敲火记归舟。

《西湖》

一庵飞雪点湖波,有客高吟拥舵过。 佛火人天回梦呓,春衣裘马起蹉跎。 青冥雁鹜边心折,缥渺鼋鼍窟意多。 祇为升沈思后劫,西泠桥下水如罗。

《观海潮》

海门高压日西斜,夹径苍苔没断槎。 石乱猿衔犹满涧,地崩龙斗不成沙。 神山缥缈留残泪,江月凄迷认故家。 独抱青编看佛火,当年初誓见滂哇。

《夜思》

楼馆西头夕漏稀,疏灯残鬓影双辉。 乍惊前度看鱼钥,却厌微官听鼠几。 云气远连瓯越北,涛声夜过浙江归。 沧波拍岸生秋兴,难答边臣乞米肥。

《自咏》

少时愁海与相连,晚景诗魔杂酒禅。入地寸心依破壁,看云孤眼对枯莲。茫茫世局终难定,莽莽儒冠未是仙。已分生天犹涕泪,不关下界有雷渊。

《凤凰台》

绝岛孤悬夕照边,凤凰城郭莽苍烟。 河流不返双龙影,劫火犹残一雁天。 故国衣冠生鬼录,中原桴鼓尚铙然。 痴儿岂是还山计,已作毗卢指顾禅。

《秋思》

秋来不共酒全醒,起傍西堂挂月星。 万里边声流夜鹊,一天霜气下寒汀。 心伤看石疑文豹,目断回潮认水灵。 白社苍凉欺鬓发,独将愁泪洒林坰。

《送人归隐》

横流满地客无家,归卧沧江白雁斜。口腹累人诗律在,关山劳我战声哗。青牛道远仙书字,黄鹄天高韵问风沙。多难吾侪看涕泪,千秋猿鹤问风沙。龙钟人老鬓如丝,犹抱三朝涕泪思。岂有白砂堪种玉,真成青史可编诗。天阊落日猿声急,精魂时见一归旗。

《潼关》

鼙鼓轰天驿骑过,尉佗台畔客愁多。 六军风动鱼肠剑,一夜秋高瓠子河。 残劫火中收宝玉,深冬冰上行维摩。 心灰鬓雪潼关吏,笑指秦人问若何。

《游士四首》

《约山中友》

早岁交亲有齿论,眼中无复故山存。 十年揽辔追时好,一夜推窗看海痕。 沉郁高歌悲子建,迂疏强聒愧荀魂。 松风阁上闻鼯鼠,飞尽秋阴万里轩。

《山行二首》

山行喜共碧岩隈,岚气晴光绚眼来。夹径苍蒤含冻裂,悬泉雪沫溅春开。高峰残月当僧定,断壁寒声入劫鹰回 祖郭聊为看水行,流传佳话是山名。望洋谁不叹庄舄,玩世人犹笑鲁生。衔石白鸥盟尚在,抱关苍狗气难叱。倚阑我欲忘机去,极目东南剩此城。

《中秋二首》

不记青钱是汝师,流传灯火盛文辞。 少年心事山溪水,古壁秋痕桂树枝。 露气暗通江海梦,天孙孤抱女媭思。 人间剩作边愁客,鸿鹄高飞出旧歧。 吾辈登高赖此辰,不关无月定谁人? 閒愁历劫终难灭,孤影横窗忽一尘。 坐对苍凉欺鬓发,行看皎洁在须唇。 天花弹指开诗社,可记麻姑爪稻春?

《赠山翁二首》

万壑千岩剩此翁,百年身世酒杯空。 眼中夕照归何许,槛外江声去不穷。 坐觉神光生贝叶,忽看鱼影散菰篷。 海涛捲尽残僧梦,独倚苍茫夜月风。 谁遣先生汗漫思,孤云飞鸟共危楼。 松高偃盖龙千尺,月堕澄江鲤一钩。 大地阴晴槐国梦,空岩涕泪虎场秋。 玄谈似听鼍更尽,起看青荧北斗不。

《秋夜》

虫响西堂坐夜阑,一灯容鬓影汍澜。 周人歌黍谁还听,楚客招魂痛不欢。 旧事井栏衔尾雁,残宵河汉抱秋寒。 知君倚剑看牛女,心白天黄世所难。

《九日无酒》

无酒犹堪赋小园,天花著地为香繁。 山容水态供搔首,林影岩光互一痕。 坐看游鱼穿石罅,閒随倦鸟立池根。 劳生何计参僧饭,极目苍苍帝阙魂。

《灯花三首》

楼馆深沉夜漏迟,寒喧小语说机宜。 閒拈虾菜横窗看,暗送兰膏隔座吹。 欲曙星辰犹宛转,无风灯火自参差。 壁蛩庭鼠平生剧, 合向阶前待曙曦。

谁遣花光属幻师?清宵影与火齐移。 坐看玉井生龙气,不记银河倒酒卮。 小乱可能撩客鬓?孤怀犹自警儿痴。 倚窗忽见青鸾舞,泪迸寒涛万叠吹。 归来小极溷妻孥,已是寒宵百感无。 瞑目可禁霜气入,围炉犹作火光呼。

瞑目可禁霜气入,围炉犹作火光呼。 诗心灰尽痴儿业,世路槎枒老吏儒。 遥夜一街争月影,白头端藉烛床俱。

《夜雨》

惊雷竟夕撼柴荆,坐听寒江挟雨声。 破碎楼台天半角,凄迷人鬼一灯檠。 消磨国论看章甫,变幻文心见孔明。 最是抱冰思火政,独吟残夜哭先生。

《自山中归二首》

《间雁》

漠漠衡阳雁不飞,望来心绪乱初衣。 江喧夜急无仙棹,雪暗秋高见客矶。 莽荡乾坤馀剑胆,凄迷兄弟尚金徽。 何年大翼抟风起,看蹴千岩万壑归。

《阙题》

白鸥欲下尚鸣吾,雪霁遥知海气无。 坐对杯盘明水映,独看城阙怒尘呼。 等身书册鲸鲵横,中夜弦歌鼠雀孤。 人境落梅啼破臙,可堪缩手抱纯儒。

《漫兴三首》

寒宵兀坐听潮声,起视横窗吐月呈。 气医四、大沙鼠病不是,是视横窗吐月呈。 天间地转生何赖,醉尉诗魔圣之成。 漫兴传来似楚狂,一声寂荡鬼强, 漫兴年来似楚狂,一声寂荡鬼强, 一声寂历鸡声里,大事苍凉泪看强, 一声寂历鸡声里,上寿官衔供小黠,早晚陪君 九祇有思归棹,早晚陪君。 愁绝归来六曲,早晚陪君。 愁绝归来六幽籁,中宵铃语流。 半世杯羹填海泪,独立残阳意未宣。 云龙郊禩知难复,独立残阳意未宣。

《归故居二首》

归来聊复抱吾庐,月地风轩一欠居。 小落杯盘防客闹,斜飞螀蚓入帘疏。 棋残绿鬓看仍好,秋老青枫著故初。 不记骑驴探茧室,夜阑鱼钥为谁除。 一麾出守幸忘归,坐啸曾闻似子威。 兵火馀生依母弟,风云前事感徵騑。 故山松桂寒仍恋,隔巷冠裳迹已晞。 独上高斋看大鸟,海天相背晚乌飞。

《幽居》

谁云孔雀爱笼中,天女花前意不穷。 欲遣丁年观止颂,故留甲帐为思风。 笔枯水剩沾衣润,琴碎人归拨壁空。 似我生涯巢许下,焚香扫地漫西东。

《登楼晚眺》

登高何处眼犹青,夕照边云欲染亭。 万壑松涛吹梦醒,半空帆影送秋溟。 天留大地孤怀抱,潮打西山晚阵形。 终古沧波鸥自去,倚楼人语恨飘零。

《遣兴二首》

天风捲雨过西东,独夜沈冥意亦空。 白日玄思非好色,青灯续写尚馀红。 神龟自困心难死,精卫谁干恨未失。 上界仙班看尹喜,不从臣梦哭庚公。 汉南又见落花时,江上孤帆别梦思。 剩水残山供返照,凄风苦雨警斜败。 严夫子去诗名罪,杜拾遗伤赋谶疑。 满眼民穷兵未答,倚楼看剑向谁辞。

《雪后小园》

压檐饥雀苦无枝,补屋寒蜂守旧帷。 掠眼年光欺短晷,破愁诗律效回棋。 墙隅残泪收边草,天外孤帆送水时。 牢落半生供后死,未须更乞醉乡师。

B SINGER Examples Imitating Su Shi

《新葺小园二首 其一》

谁遣先生汗漫游,归来新葺更沧洲。 一椽高蹑云梯月,万竹深藏画版丘。 水落鱼梁争送食,花开蛙市自歌愁。 卜居近有城南杜,倒载狂夫双颊浮。

《留题仙游潭中兴寺,寺东有玉女洞,洞南有马融读书 石室,过潭而南,山石益奇,潭上有桥,畏其险,不敢 渡》

碧落千岩洞府深,马融高卧此何心? 蜀僧已见青猿下,秦地谁闻白鹤音? 潭上危梁犹照影,闺中初月漫流阴。 桥南更有游山屐,恐乱松杉万壑吟。

《楼观》

廿年踪迹莽西东,古庙残碑藓晕中。 事岂人能关运会,士如我为应时风。 长知玉玺归田录,未信金瓯作史终。 欲吊武乡寻白社,擘麟馀食及衰翁。

《九月二十日微雪,怀子由弟二首 其一》 高歌击筑气横秋,雪霁西台剑骑游。 边地羽林收白草,军中幕府擘朱裘。 传书江客神逾健,揽辔秦人策亦优。 谁借渭滨归钓伴,相从溟渤问沧洲。

《题宝鸡县斯飞阁》

飞阁嵯峨俯九衢, 凭阑魂断客愁孤。 天边雁翅排残雪, 木上虫丝织杂繻。 阴洞白龙衔烛暗, 寒岩苍狗抱云枯。 祗今版籍仍蛮徼, 应有珠厓泬澻涂。

《二十六日五更起行,至磻溪,天未明》 磻溪残梦客星分,跂石苍凉病鹤闻。 月出岭头微有影,波喧枕上忽无云。 怀人函海生秋气,入世江天警曙曛。 自写辋川图卷在,可忘雪夜坐孤军。

《十二月十四日,夜,微雪,明日早,往南溪小酌,至 晚》

微觉南溪履迹陈,柳阴水曲见精神。 竹炉旋拨花边雪,纸阁长翻墨外春。 已抱疮痍思上相,合招涕泪看遗民。 骑鱼鸿雁吾衰甚,诗债年年在凤驯。

《赠蔡茂先》

名高江左更谁伦,独映天门白日轮。 邺令雅闻簪履气,茂先遥接蕊珠春。 牙签早定侯鲭富,龙颔徐吟茧栗新。 却恐金銮濡翰笔,碧山犹待寄书人。

《送张轩民寺丞赴省试》

钟阜龙蟠占福地,石城虎踞枕名都。 南州人物归诗礼,北斗文星聚郡图。 豹变岩前春到早,雁飞海上讯来无。 定知揽辔临闽峤,共看兜鍪夹弩符。

《祥符寺九曲观灯》

九陌红尘白日忙,回瞻钟阜最西乡。 仙槎远逐三花水,海市孤悬一线光。 金粟馀生依佛火,摩尼前度戒潮坊。 夜阑月堕诸天影,犹送青猿万壑霜。

《钱安道席上令歌者道服》

朝衣已作浣花色,雪洞还分沆瀣清。白石尚能欺客面,青天元不为吾晴。得归里闰全初服,剩有文辞警晚兵。从此江关淹槚社,麻姑须使笑先生。

《元日过丹阳,明日立春,寄鲁元翰》 元日都无燕市人,闭门齑瓮为谁新。 忽思庾岭梅花候,共看淮西米粥春。 竹马儿曹犹带戏,土龙村落未忘神。 遥知拥鼻低檐处,冻雨斜窗一洒尘。

《刁同年草堂》

先生高枕瓮头春,北郭南都眼暂新。 一径松云忘岁月,半床书卷傲风尘。 悬知豹变东轩客,谁复牛歌醉里人。 独把长竿寻钓线,江鸥沙鸟认吾身。

《与毛令方尉游西菩寺二首 其二》 杖策寻春及盛时,松关竹磴面云窥。 满山红柿垂垂架,夹道苍筤袅袅枝。 坐觉西来参法喜,独怜北望入悲思。 白毫丈室青猿夜,便欲追随泪作池。

《寄题刁景纯藏春坞》

十年不踏城阴路, 花事殊牵客思归。 谁遣松高孤鹤立, 可堪坞小百虫飞。 游蜂抱子忘机惯, 啼鴂呼春送老违。 问著庞公书未答, 巢由吾己戒言非。

《乔将行,烹鹅鹿出刀剑以饮客,以诗戏之》 剑履高悬亦此才,鹓行俨在凤城隈。 谁言白社围三径,却与青灯对一杯。 破匣苍凉惊断梦,烹鱼圆熟记衔哀。 归来欲助荒亭竹,看汝犹能操两回。

《雪夜独宿柏仙庵》

遥夜沈沈祇独吟,柏庵残月定何心。 穿针小响花黏膝,挂角孤音风抱琴。 笔冻可书神女泪,手香犹识佛前襟。 地炉灰暖蒲团稳,絮乱寒啼梦亦深。

《丁公默送蝤蛑》

江乡佳味是丁鲋,多上贫家送米书。 半壳软红初点酿,一奁纤縠已无鱼。 蛮珍自昔矜文豹,海错何年识子虚。 欲寄个中黄面者,先生高袜坐胡庐。

《予以事系御史台狱,狱吏稍见侵,自度不能堪,死狱中,不得一别子由,故作二诗授狱卒梁成,以遗子由,

二首 其一》

天光云影散岩扉,坐看秋山雨送微。 竟死终应完性命,独吟如觉负君机。 牢愁下上生何赖,劫火东西失所依。 剩记十年相晤语,梦中泉石尚青衣。

《予以事系御史台狱,狱吏稍见侵,自度不能堪,死狱中,不得一别子由,故作二诗授狱卒梁成,以遗子由, 二首 其二》

儿生何待死重寻,梦里家山涕共深。 狱卒可忘供茗火,朝衫犹著见花心。 柏台霜气冬凄绝,凤阙天光日近阴。 子厚文章门下士,白须如雪早相侵。

《初到黄州》

无补丝毫祗自伤,移官仍作逐臣郎。 黄州白饭供鱼菜,幕府清宵听雁霜。 水水绿来天又远,山山青到鬓都苍。 平生孔北海高咏,惭愧公田及我荒。

《送牛尾狸与徐使君》

使君厌乱卧江湄, 牛尾空嗟失佩之。 带甲未妨为侍从, 中黄犹足见蕃夷。

披绵不惮烦纤手,通印何劳问茧丝。 珍重五陵裘马客,夜来应梦钓船嬉。

《谢人惠云巾方舄二首 其一》 云巾方舄信辉光,不藉青囊太乙章。 覆顶玄阴生紫气,随身白汗湿黄裳。 鹿门幸托舒长啸,龙阙遥知接混茫。 珍重双珠明月夜,瑶阶跂脚礼空王。

《正月八日招王子高饮》

屋雪号风苦战贫,纸窗迎日稍知春。若耶溪水桥边客,无数岩花月下人。 昨想玉堂空冷彻,谁分银榼送清醇。 天南剩有归鸿念,小语犹能恼凤鳞。

《王郑州挽词》

谁信熊罴占梦吉,悬知耕钓乐桐乡。 长身玉尺书犹昨,中岁金昆谶已昌。 五夜霓旌回鲁殿,九秋落叶警吴阊。 海天凄绝瞻衣日,忍奠清狂白苧裳?

《送吕昌朝知嘉州》

八桂林边首占春,嘉州太守旧通津。 想携笔阵三千客,更挟珠胎十二神。 雪霁江天开郡阁,秋高剑水落军尘。 眼中飞尽潜夫论,谁为移情起屈伸。

《寄馏合刷瓶与子由》

万事人间祇一场, 齑盐总在舌端忙。 故山梨枣虽堪饱, 旅食杯盘敢自臧。 坐觉白鸥窥水静, 行看苍狗变风凉。 周南郑北知何许, 但乞封姨好护方。

《正月二十六日,偶与数客野步嘉祐僧舍东南野人家,杂花盛开,扣门求观。主人林氏媪出应,白发青裙,少

寡,独居三十年矣。感叹之馀,作诗记之》晚题落笔意犹雄,想见青鞋布袜中。 一屋杂花摇缥蒂,十年孤客在缃丛。 知君惜鬓看蒲柳,要我悲秋对雪鸿。 最是他乡存问字,白山黑水手书翁。

《客俎经旬无肉,又子由劝不读书,萧然清坐,乃无一 事》

客俎经旬无鲜鱼,先生食素定何如。 不材老去空山顾,积闷灯前浊酒余。 子壮尚誇腰脚健,我衰已废面颜初。 焚香扫地听朝语,心白宫红梦里书。 《十二月十七日夜松达晓 客子中》

《十二月十七日夜坐达晓,寄子由》 万事人间死样难,不将花甲负杯盘。 馀光冉冉初冬夜,晓气亭亭众象寒。 坐阅舆图争地险,行收鱼钥避天宽。 孤怀起灭潮音外,梦落金鳌海上看。

《咏槟榔》

苞箨参差倚树身,蒹葭离乱抱沙垠。初疑青琐排三馆,忽映黄封拜七闽。 异味谁栽临海曲,孤根自吐上林春。 夜来嚼蔗能消渴,坐对蒌花雪点尘。

C SINGER Examples Imitating Chen Sanli

《移居》

客枕江涛撼屋梁,喧腾祇合数同忙。 移情水石能忘我,避俗禽鱼渐狎郎。 入世心灰煨芋火,寻春梦断看花浪。 祗今问寝青绫被,饱饭端居白日长。

《园夜听骤雨》

独夜衡门耿不眠, 微闻儿女擘莲筵。 高谈忽露藏兵气, 强聒翻成习静禅。 胸有万言艰一字, 眼空东海接青天。 肯堂退笔犹能世, 吾党何庸议士先。

《登楼望西山二首 其二》

万壑千岩睥睨前,未妨吾与结忘年。

松高独受轩窗气,石大能容指顾天。 往圣馀踪泉脉在,孤臣残泪瘴云绵。 倚楼不见诸峰顶,魂断沧溟水墨仙。

《偕孟乐访次申观察新居》

莽荡川原卜筑新,飘摇吾道此途陈。 看云容有匡时念,食菜甘无斗米人。 苍狗衣冠供涕泪,白鸥沙水护须巾。 精禽高翮劳相语,肯放边愁入塞尘?

《园中蜀葵谚名龙船花杂开甚盛偶赋》 谁遣飞花傍鬓毛,故教狼藉点龙涛。 墙根砌罅犹三径,天外杯盘俨百劳。 宛委山灵呼小玉,扶桑日近避初高。 明年更对横窗影,莫作空梁落月遭。

《黄公度京卿由海南人境庐寄书并附近诗感赋》

谁遣天南一寓人?寄书铜鼓泪痕新。 花残山冢啼鹃后,月白泉亭舞鹤邻。 独梦鱼蛮歌夜壑,孤吟虫篆泣雷春。 悬知凿空酬心迹,万派中泠漱齿津。

《于乱书堆中忽得吾友廖荪垓广文重刊诗卷不省何时投寄末附近岁之作所未经见惊喜诵之系以小诗》

书在乱堆吾欲死,身如僵蚓赖支床。 笺麻草奏臣才短,墨竹天留帝所伤。 劫火前尘霾似海,江关人日泪成行。 重刊断简嗟何及,破屋残宵耿不将。

《百花洲湖亭眺雨》

百花洲外看湖亭,瘦石寒漪接远汀。 坐对浴凫新涨碧,行馀碍马旧堤青。 乱云遮眼谈何易,独夜回肠记昨听。 压帽尖风吹未己,归来残月柳梢星。

《连夕诗会戏呈抱冰宫保》

抱冰高谊在连宵,妙悟清秋忆早潮。 摩腹居然存大智,尖叉巧斗作双骄。 鲰生艰奏才何算,象罔环窥夜不遥。 看取祇园春宴地,百年心迹付冥寥。

《戏柬小鲁》

不向边庭借寇兵,深山大泽莽纵横。 棕鞋布裤追坡老,芦荻崩沙笑景行。 扪腹诗书天所忌,吹毛羽猎谶其成。 盖亭鸿鹄真吾友,未遂移文吊孔生。

《酒集琴台作》

兰膏爇后燕钗分,月地风轩感旧闻。 水石楼台围醉客,菰落歌吹变尧君。 徜徉物外孤怀在,沉郁边愁一泪纷。 数点閒鸥知我意,忘机波上立朝曛。

《哭季廉》

如此人堪托死生,千秋道学定何成? 孤踪已作天涯泪,遗响犹馀海浪声。 万鬼狰狞开笑口,一棺横竖剩虚名。 悬知瞑目东溟日,应有潮头捲雪惊。

《恪士新居茅亭》

茅亭结搆接岩扃,雪夜书声杂寤听。 问法不空龙颔角,忘机那受鹊巢灵。 世情鼠齧终能立,客话藜光与自青。 剩欲携筇分泛海,看鱼放火共冥冥。

《挽皮麓门同年》

垂暮行吟托小诗,壁门残月忽相离。 抱关气促寒钟急,失路心灰浊酒悲。 钩党姓名闻乙夜,今文家法正丁仪。 重寻旧梦迷溪阁,何日桥西问竹枝。

《喜雨赋呈陶斋樊山两公》

不待仙槎使海涯,喜晴人醉习家池。 天心悔祸初无日,民病祈年未易诗。 大木千章生净社,短筇一局赌文思。 倚楼看水终馀味,付与閒鸥识指师。

《题尧生万松深处图》

尧夫非是爱潜踪,种得松涛万壑钟。 入世皮毛都剥落,忘机麋鹿忽相逢。 烟云窟里存孤露,岁月人间剩此容。 坐对枯梢听海涌,起看绝岛没鸿濛。

《沈友卿吴仲言邀饮秦淮画舫》 沈郎高枕落花天,诗酒秦淮付惘然。 己向吴娘开泪眼,漫因楚些诉华年。 鱼虾蟹罶供吟履,雁鹜鹰鹯警睡筵。 谁遣中泠分一舸,归来残月乱江烟。

《麦孺博挽词》

瀛海归来剩此身,松高阳下见遗民。 垂垂白日沈冥漠,浩浩苍生意未伸。 入洛士龙甘自晦,望洋精卫与何亲? 重看断简披衣坐,默泣残花梦里春。

《晓暾公约相过》

老去何心入瘴乡,空岩结宇对斜阳。 闭门趺坐头陀相,破壁残经贝叶章。 久客诗吟藤笠下,厌兵人立豆棚旁。 忽看新月临书幌,起就胡床语混茫。

《开岁二日地震后晨起楼望》 屋壁轰豗震五更,喧檐枕石耿难平。 地维折裂仙山梦,天象苍凉塞上兵。 坐对鼋鼍浮海气,閒听鸡犬隔城声。 榑桑祇有沧波泪,一夜孤帆万叶倾。

《宗武见过时方执役通志局》

摇落江乡见客稀,蒹葭寥泫雁初飞。 风尘暗洒铜驼泪,鼓角孤鸣铁骑围。 失路鹿麋安所问,射天魍魉奈之非。 花前鹳鹤兼人立,犹作当年听履挥。

《寿汪憬吾六十》

起蛰龙蛇恣陆梁,行吟鸿鹄在苍茫。 天留一老司风雅,春向千红破艸荒。 著述精灵钟士季,江山指画谢公乡。 横流满眼真何世,聊傍梅花作道场。

《雪晴登四照阁同闲止杜园》

四山残雪留吟榭,数叶危檐受晚凉。 小立不知天向水,幽居如对鬓初霜。 湖光弄影摇歌扇,石气衔虹护醉乡。 谁似青蚨收翅早,閒呼黄鹄试飞翔。

《寿陈止存翁七十》

自诧逃名或未迟,孤怀浩浩不能知。 归来结习耽书册,流转閒情入酒卮。 小极毫端容鬓古,强颜匕箸看花时。 鹿卢纵是争仙籍,那免孙登漫祝辞。

《答龙榆生雪后寄怀》

花候皇荂逗早妍,苦吟坐啸剧当年。神羊挟角谁能触?老骥磨蹄悔不穿。 兵气接天昏白昼,愁心入劫剩苍烟。 城南试手春泥滑,破梦风铃语杳然。

《开岁三日步循涧水晴望》

曲磴盘盘竹杖通,篮舆兀兀草堂东。 天光罨霭晴虹外,人语琅玕晓雨中。 坐觉神原宜鸟瞰,忽看阳谷化龙宫。 悬厓万仞书千帙,未省乘槎触石雄。

《武昌提刑官廨除夕》

夙兴夜寐精勤治,窃比陶朱戒缓追。 高馆沈吟明烛后,短檠澹虑早霜时。 依然江汉鱼龙市,终古湖山雁鹜祠。 垂老痴儿仍坐啸,蒐罗遗事付谁司。

《雪夜检长沙九十三老人熊光禄寄诗感念存亡悽然赋 此》

天怜诗老客中魂, 犹照残冬剩酒痕。 九十三回追往迹, 百无一是感初温。 槐柯梦后身何寄, 葭室吟边世果存。 白鹤青乌相背日, 可曾缱绻对重门。 《余太守酒集两湖书院眺游甚美赋》 两鸟归来一客过,相看鬓发亦嵯峨。 袖中东海无多地,槛外南溟有万坡。 云气日华生睥睨,江流石磴抱堤隔。 维摩丈室青灯在,笑指瞿昙肘后魔。 《七月十四夜携诸子十七柳亭看月》 蝉吟柳暗水西亭,人语蛙喧石北河。 秋老藕花兼茗碗,宵深星月转林啊。 似汝垂髫还共隐,抱书吾欲哭湖灵。

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《金山》

万里烽烟起四方,金山依旧梦中藏。 夜闻战鼓惊龙蛇,曙望旌旗拂海疆。 七煌火炬照云腾,八岳虞舜共忧忙。 仙人不语传封禅,天书长留寄此乡。

《观雨》

倾盖无端似破阵,徒留悲秋入寸草。哪堪润物却消魂,又见江南渐远道。 泪滴千行愁万点,共伴风云作浮浪。 青瓦绿窗书未尽,黄金砂泥化泡沫。

《咏木棉花》

春雷唤百花相齐,木棉傲立独繁华。 丹枫渐落时光匆,恍若仙子舞轻纱。 烈日蒸发朝露微,枝头依旧艳阳催。 但愿芳华长留驻,岁月蹉跎亦无碍。

《走马灯》

影随马蹄游九州,春风抚照行龙舟。 夜半星辰舞蹁跹,旧梦重临梦笔头。 秋水长天启幽思,宛如颖水抱新楼。 抚琴凭楼两相望,落日悠悠愁更愁。

《牡丹》

春风轻抚碧桃红,繁英落地与谁同。 悠悠绿地皆朵朵,宛若仙子舞红空。 飘逸姿容君子品,争艳锦绣夺芳容。 富贵荣华何足贵,芳华终是一世风。

《阙题》

风卷孤舟夜似幻,寒星点点映苍穹。 千里寻觅知音少,几回书信泪成洪。 荒凉山水悲笳发,岁月无声催白发。 朝暮烟波浩渺处,相思犹在断肠中。

《题陶斋雪夜评碑图图后有天发神谶拓本》 雪夜陶斋静未央,碑图神谶掩幽篁。 天发凭寒知古意,拓本寻根付岁桑。 罗列琼台今昔事,镌刻金石耐磨忙。 世事如梦知多少,唯有诗书终不忘。

E Shisanbai Examples

《金山》

江心孤岛屹中流,万顷烟波一望收。 天地有情容我老,乾坤无处著吾愁。 风云变化龙蛇走,日月光华草木秋。 欲访蓬莱寻旧约,碧桃花下醉扶头。

《观雨》

雨声滴碎梦魂惊,起坐空阶听未平。 万壑松风吹欲断,一溪花气湿还生。 山深草木皆成润,地僻烟云自有情。 却忆故园春事晚,绿杨芳树乱啼莺。

《咏木棉花》

木棉花发满天空,万树千枝锦绣中。 春色已随流水去,夕阳犹照远山红。 人生聚首真如梦,世事浮沉总似风。 莫向尊前重感慨,古来豪杰几英雄。

《走马灯》

马灯如月照长安,万户千门夜色寒。 玉漏声中人未寝,银河影里客初看。 风生宝帐香犹暖,露滴金盘酒正阑。 莫向楼头吹铁笛,恐教明日又春残。

《牡丹》

洛城花木竞春华,独爱姚黄第一家。 金谷园林三月暮,玉川池馆五更赊。 风流自古称天下,富贵由来属帝车。 莫向尊前重感慨,人间何处有烟霞。

《阙题》

山色湖光入画图,水亭风榭晚相娱。烟波浩荡浮天阔,云树微茫接海孤。 渔艇归来惊宿鸟,牧歌声断隔平芜。 扁舟载酒寻芳去,醉卧芦花月影扶。

《题陶斋雪夜评碑图图后有天发神谶拓本》 雪夜评碑兴未忘,陶家风致自吾乡。 千年古木寒鸦集,万里长江白雁翔。 笔底烟云生翰墨,胸中丘壑富文章。 何时得遂归田去,共醉梅花月满堂。

F Jiuge Examples

《金山》

江南十月九天风,万里寒烟锁翠宫。 白日蛟龙蟠碧水,晴云楼阁出青枫。 长林远岫三峰外,叠石层崖一线通。 何处望乡堪骋目,不烦王事动途穷。

《观雨》

南山爽气入高秋,天地何人不暂休。 半夜骤风声似海,三春佳景意添愁。 平沙远树烟初合,缺岸残霞水尽浮。 独倚阑边思往事,故园松菊满汀洲。

《咏木棉花》

红楼绛节簇仙英,百岁年来一度荣。 色映碧池冰鉴洁,香飘朱槛露丛明。 不争风雨三春晚,最好天涯二月情。 多少名园旧物地,何人种树有芳蘅。

《走马灯》

红墙翠柳照金鞍, 玉勒香尘紫锦团。 春去无心辞故国, 梦来回首怯微官。 银河耿耀三千里, 碧落明连十万竿。 何日天街归踏遍, 夜凉重向广平餐。

《牡丹》

天工作意逞妍容,一段风流魏玉钟。 艳曲乍迷烟露里,妖情先堕月明逢。 春归洛浦千般态,人倚胡床百媚浓。 独有花神怜惜后,更无颜色笑东醴。

《阙题》

万里江山此路遥,故人相隔渺云霄。 风波满地孤蓬鬓,尘土平生一蒯貂。 别后几时归客舍,愁来无力情谁招。 春游若许闲消息,莫怪登楼日易销。

《题陶斋雪夜评碑图图后有天发神谶拓本》 江山清气逼诗人,风雨梅边一个新。 不尽青天连白水,无端紫塞动飞尘。 冰轮自照长安市,明月能来庾岭津。 此景画前谁似我,相携还约玉壶春。