



## To the tune "Qingping Music"—"I could not make him stay" | 清平樂 · 留人不住

### Text Information

Author | Yan Jidao 晏幾道

Language | Chinese

Period | 11th Century

Genre | Songs

Source | Tang, Guizhang 唐圭璋 (ed.). *Quan Song Ci* 全宋詞. Vol 1. Beijing: Zhonghua shu ju, 1965, 231.

Collection | Songs of Love and Loss: Lyrics from the Chinese Song Dynasty, Love Songs of the Medieval World: Lyrics from Europe and Asia

URL | [sourcebook.stanford.edu/yan\\_jidao\\_could\\_not\\_make/](http://sourcebook.stanford.edu/yan_jidao_could_not_make/)

Translation by Qian Jia. Introduction and notes by Dante Zhu.

### Introduction to the Text

In this song, a farewell scene between a courtesan and her lover is depicted from the perspective of the courtesan. The lyrics convey both her sadness at his departure and her anger at the lack of commitment he has shown. Her complex emotions towards him reveal her deep love but also her powerlessness as a courtesan. An interesting image used here is the willow tree. This tree is a common symbol of farewell and separation in Chinese poetry, since in ancient China there was a tradition of giving a willow branch to a person about to depart. Another image worth mentioning is "cloud and rain" (雲雨), which is a euphemism for passionate sex, particularly within a relationship fated not to last. The expression comes from a writer, Song Yu 宋玉, who lived during the Warring States period (453–221 BCE). In his *Song of Gao Tang* (高唐賦), he narrates a brief love affair between the Huai King of Chu 楚懷王 and a mountain fairy which takes place in the king's dream; in this dream, the mountain fairy describes her residence after their lovemaking as "made from the cloud in the morning, but comprised of rain in the evening". "Cloud and rain" later became a common euphemism for sex in Chinese poetry.

The *ci* genre of Chinese poetry first emerged in the Sui dynasty (581-619), was further developed in the Tang dynasty (618-907) and matured in the Northern Song dynasty (960-1127). *Ci* is usually translated into English as "song lyrics". This is because *ci* were composed by poets to fit pre-existing tunes. The number of lines, the line lengths, and the tonal and rhythmic patterns of *ci* vary with the tunes, which number in the hundreds. One common occasion for composing *ci* would be a banquet: song lyrics would be scribbled down by guests and then sung by musical performers as entertainment. Other occasions for composing and enjoying *ci* would be more casual: the poet might sing the lyrics to himself at home or while travelling (many *ci* poets were civil servants of the Imperial Court and often had to travel great distances to carry out their work). Sometimes the lyrics would be sung by ordinary people in the same way as folk songs. This oral and musical quality sets it apart from other genres of poetry in China during the same period, which were largely written texts with more elevated objectives. There are two main types of *ci*: *wǎnyuē* (婉約, "graceful") and *háofàng* (豪放, "bold"). The *wǎnyuē* subgenre primarily focuses on emotion and many of its lyrics are about courtship and love, while the *háofàng* subgenre often deals with themes that were considered more profound by contemporary audiences, such as ageing and mortality, or the rewards and disappointments of public service.

Yan Jidao 晏幾道 was the son of the eminent *ci* poet Yan Shu 晏殊. Together, Yan Jidao and Yan Shu are often referred to as "double Yan", with Yan Jidao being the "Little Yan 小晏" and Yan Shu being the "Big Yan 大晏", reflecting the fact that during their lifetimes they were both the iconic poets of the *wǎnyuē* (婉約, "graceful") subgenre of *ci*. Unlike his father, who held a prestigious state position alongside a blooming poetry career, Yan Jidao led a far more arduous life. As the seventh son of Yan Shu, he was born into a noble and wealthy family, and had little interest in officialdom at a young age. His lifestyle was extravagant, filled with luxurious banquets, joyous travels with friends, and beautiful courtesans.



After Yan Shu passed away in Yan Jidao's late teens, the young man realized the imminent financial difficulties which would befall him and abandoned his previously extravagant lifestyle, devoting himself to a political career. However, he struggled to replicate his father's success and was framed for his involvement in the movement against Wang Anshi's New Policies (a series of government reforms), which led to him being jailed. Even though he was quickly released, this incident did huge damage to both his political career and his finances. In his later years, he returned to writing *ci*, and started compiling a collection of his own works, called *Little Mountain Ci* (小山詞). In the prologue to this collection, he wrote: "I now think of the ones who once drank with me. Some of them have passed away; others fell prey to illness. I read through my collection as if reliving my past sadnesses, joys, separations and gatherings, which now are like fantasies, or a sudden lighting strike, or a faded dream. Thus I could only cover my pages and mourn, for time slips away too fast, and past joys are illusory and unreal."

As a poet of the *wányuē* subgenre, Yan Jidao's lyrics pay great attention to romantic affairs with courtesans. Compared to his contemporaries, Yan Jidao focuses more on the existential and emotional aspect rather than the physical aspect of these affairs, and incorporates more introspection into his poems. Because of the occurrence of specific names and locations in his *ci*, some of his *ci* invite a biographical reading. However, as *ci* are song lyrics intended for multiple performances by different singers on different occasions, there is also a universal character to the sentiments evoked in Yan Jidao's *ci* which transcends the poet's personal experiences.

### About this Edition

The original text of this *ci* is based on the edition by Tang Guizhang 唐圭璋 (*Quan Song Ci* 全宋詞. Vol 1. Beijing: Zhonghua shu ju, 1965). Punctuation follows the edition. Since *ci* poetry rarely includes personal pronouns, and gender-differentiated pronouns did not exist in Classical Chinese of this period, the gender of the speaker as well as their perspective (e.g. first, second or third person) must often be deduced by the translator from context.

### Further Reading

Chang, Kang-i Sun. *The Evolution of Tz'u Poetry: from Late Tang to Northern Sung*. Princeton UP, 1980.

- *A standard survey of the early history of Chinese song lyrics (romanized as both ci and tz'u).*

Egan, Ronald. "The Song Lyric." *The Cambridge History of Chinese Literature*, vol. 1, edited by Stephen Owen, Cambridge UP, 2010, pp. 434-452.

- *An overview of the genre.*

Owen, Stephen. *Just a Song: Chinese Lyrics from the Eleventh and Early Twelfth Centuries*. Asia Center, Harvard UP, 2019.

- *A recent new history of the genre.*

Tang, Guizhang 唐圭璋, editor. *Quan Song Ci* 全宋詞. Zhonghua shu ju, 1965. 5 vols.

- *A comprehensive edition of ci from the Song dynasty and the source text for the ci in this collection (introductions and annotations are in Chinese).*



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留人不住。  
醉解蘭舟去。  
一棹碧濤春水路。  
過盡曉鶯啼處。

I could not make him stay.  
In drunkenness, he unmoored the magnolia boat and left.  
Pushing the green waves with a paddle,  
he passed all the spots where the dawn orioles cried.

渡頭楊柳青青。  
枝枝葉葉離情。  
此後錦書休寄，  
畫樓雲雨無憑。

5 At the port, the willows<sup>1</sup> are green;  
the twigs and leaves are full of parting sorrow.  
After your departure, do not send me any letters.  
In the painted building<sup>2</sup>, cloud and rain<sup>3</sup> does not mean commitment.

### Critical Notes

#### Translation

- 1 See Introduction for a discussion of the image of willow trees.
- 2 The "painted building" (畫樓) refers to a highly ornate building. It implies a place of entertainment or a brothel, as it was a well-known trope that such establishments were so profitable that their buildings were often the most expensively and lavishly decorated in the town or city.
- 3 See Introduction for a discussion of the term "cloud and rain" (雲雨).