



## To the tune "Still Wind and Waves"—"Since the spring came" | 定風波 · 自春來

### Text Information

Author | Liu Yong 柳永

Language | Chinese

Period | 11th Century

Genre | Song lyric (*ci*)

Source | Tang, Guizhang 唐圭璋, editor. *Quan Song Ci* 全宋詞, vol 1. Beijing: Zhonghua shu ju, 1965. 29.

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/liu\\_yong\\_since\\_spring\\_came/](http://sourcebook.stanford.edu/liu_yong_since_spring_came/)

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

### Introduction to the Text

This *ci* is written from the perspective of a woman whose faraway lover has not been in contact. The first stanza depicts her current state of mind and her reluctance to leave her bed, while the second focuses on her regrets over how she acted in the relationship.

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.

Liu Yong was possibly the most widely-read *ci* writer in the Northern Song period, with fans ranging from courtesans to officials and critics. He excelled in writing love songs, portraying the emotions of lovelorn individuals in unprecedented detail and depth. Despite being born into a family of officials, he did not lead a successful professional life. After he failed *keju*, the Imperial Chinese civil service examination, he wrote the song "To the tune 'Crane Soaring in the Sky'", in which he claimed that *ci* poets are as important as prime ministers. This led the Ren Emperor of Song 宋仁宗 to personally deem him unfit for imperial service. The emperor suggested that if he really thought that way, he should just be a *ci* poet instead of pursuing the career of an official. The emperor went so far as to deliberately fail Liu Yong in his following attempt at the exams.

Liu Yong's continued output of poetry, deemed frivolous, trivial and vulgar by court officials, had a lasting impact on his professional life. He did not pass the civil service exam until he was 48 years old; before that, he spent much of his time with singers and courtesans, writing *ci* and living a hedonistic existence. After he finally passed *keju*, he worked as a low rank official in several areas and sought to advance his career through the assistance of the prime minister of that time, Yan Shu, who was also a famous *ci* poet (and is featured in this collection). Yan Shu mocked the frivolity of Liu Yong's lyrics and refused to assist him, and the emperor, upon learning of his attempt, commented that Liu Yong, as a *ci* composer, should stick to composing *ci*. In response to the emperor's comment, Liu Yong, in typically rebellious fashion, began signing his *ci* "composer of *ci* by imperial decree". He made a final attempt to salvage his career by writing a complimentary *ci* to the emperor, but this was regarded as offensive and the emperor stripped him of his official titles



and stated that he would never be accepted back at court. From then on, he returned to his previous lifestyle, indulging in the company of singers and courtesans.

Because of his unique life experience, the sentiments expressed in Liu Yong's *ci* are often very different from the views typically expressed in Chinese society at that time, with an especially cynical attitude towards serving the empire and a pronounced defense of hedonism. Nevertheless, Liu Yong's *ci* were extremely popular throughout the empire, giving rise to the frequently repeated observation that "if you can see a well in a place, you can hear Liu Yong's *ci* being sung there". As every tiny town had a well, this indicates the wide reach of Liu's lyrics.

Liu Yong is also notable for his many formal innovations to *ci* poetry. Before Liu, most *ci* were written to accompany short tunes, but he initiated a trend of writing lyrics for longer tunes, which allowed for more complex portrayals of human psychology. He was also less restrained by the tune, and often modified the traditional rhyme as well as the line breaks. For example, even when he wrote two *ci* to the same tune, they might sound very different from one another, with different rhymes, line lengths or numbers of lines. The tunes that Liu Yong used were also more diverse than those of his contemporaries: some were folk songs, and some he composed himself. Many of Liu Yong's *ci* have a stronger narrative element, probably due to the influence of storytellers whose street performances he would have watched. Liu received considerable criticism for his focus on love and for his use of commonplace language rather than a refined poetic vocabulary, but this did little to curtail his popularity or his influence on the development of the *ci* genre.

### 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).



**To the tune "Still Wind and Waves"—"Since the spring came" | 定風波 · 自春來**

定風波

自春來、  
慘綠愁紅，  
芳心是事可可。  
日上花梢，  
鶯穿柳帶，  
猶壓香衾臥。  
暖酥消，  
膩雲蟬。  
終日厭厭倦梳裹。  
無那。  
恨薄情一去，  
音書無個。

早知恁麼。  
悔當初、  
不把雕鞍鎖。  
向雞窗、  
只與蠻箋象管，  
拘束教吟課。  
鎮相隨，  
莫拋躲。  
針線閒拈伴伊坐。  
和我。  
免使年少，  
光陰虛過。

To the tune "Still Wind and Waves"

Since the spring came,  
I am saddened by the green and worried by the red.<sup>1</sup>  
My girlish heart cares about nothing.  
The sun ascends the flowery branch,  
5 the orioles fly through the branches of the willows,  
I am still lying under the fragrant quilt.  
My warm and soft skin<sup>2</sup> wastes away,  
my shiny, cloud-like hair<sup>3</sup> droops down.  
Listless all day, I am tired of putting on makeup.  
10 What can I do?  
I resent<sup>4</sup> that, ever since the fickle one left,  
there is not a single message from him.  
  
If only I knew (it would be like this).  
I regret that, back then,  
15 I did not lock away his carved saddle.  
I should have made him face the chicken window,<sup>5</sup>  
giving him only colorful paper<sup>6</sup> and an ivory brush,  
restraining him, and asking him to simply chant and recite (poems).  
I should have been with him all day,  
20 not letting him avoid me.  
With needles and threads, sitting beside him.  
Promise me  
that we won't let our youth  
pass away in vain.



## Critical Notes

- 1 Green refers to leaves and red to flowers. The speaker is suggesting that the new spring foliage is disturbing her.
- 2 The literal translation for “暖酥” is warm and soft, but from the context it clearly refers to the speaker’s skin.
- 3 The literal translation for “膩雲” is shiny cloud, but from the context it clearly refers to the speaker’s hair. Comparing women’s hair to clouds is common in Chinese poetic language.
- 4 “恨” means both “resent” and “regret” in Chinese. Here, the character is probably intended to encapsulate both meanings.
- 5 This image draws on a legend from the Jin Dynasty, according to which a man called Song Chuzong repeatedly saw a chicken standing outside of his study window. After many days of the chicken observing him while he composed lyrics, the chicken learned to recite songs. “The chicken window” therefore refers to the window of a study or home office.
- 6 The literal translation of “蠻箋” is “barbarian paper”. The “barbarian” refers to Sichuan province, which was the main area where colorful paper for writing poetry was produced.