



To the tune "Joys of Day and Night"—"I remember the day we first met in the bedroom"

晝夜樂 · 洞房記得初相遇

Text Information

Author | Liu Yong 柳永

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, 15.

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_remember_day_first_met/

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

Introduction to the Text

This song is written from a woman's perspective and evokes the regret and sadness that she has felt since her lover's unexpected departure. In the first stanza, the poet laments the coincidence of the end of spring and the end of her romantic happiness. The poignant brevity of the beauty of the spring season is a common trope in *ci* poetry, used to express the idea that "all good things must come to an **end**".

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 2. 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).

Egan, Ronald. *The Works of Li Qingzhao*. De Gruyter, 2019, pp. 94-198.

- A bilingual edition, with Chinese and English translations on facing pages.



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晝夜樂 · 洞房記得初相遇

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To the tune "Joys of Day and Night"

洞房記得初相遇。
便只合、長相聚。
何期小會幽歡，
變作離情別緒。
況值闌珊春色暮。
對滿目、亂花狂絮。
直恐好風光，
盡隨伊歸去。

I remember the day we first met in the **bedroom**¹.

It seemed that we would be together forever.

How could I have known that an encounter of secret joy
would end in the pain and sorrow of parting?

5 Not to mention that it happened when spring's beauty, declining, came to its end.

Facing a full sight of disarrayed flowers and whirling catkins,

I worried that the good times
would all go away with him.

一場寂寞憑誰訴。
算前言、總輕負。
早知恁的難拚，
悔不當時留住。
其奈風流端正外，
更別有、繫人心處。
一日不思量，
也攢眉千度。

A plight of loneliness—whom should I tell?

10 The words of the past are always easy to discard.

Had I only realized how hard (it would be to live without him)!

I regret that I did not make him stay.

What can I do, since he is not only charming and well-mannered
but also has many other good traits that tie one's heart?

15 Even when I am not thinking about him for one day,
my eyebrows frown² a thousand times.

Critical Notes

Translation

1 The term for bedroom specifically refers to a bedroom for newly-weds. It is unclear whether the couple are themselves newly-weds or if this term is being used symbolically. The mention of "secret joy" in the third line implies that they may be unmarried lovers.

2 A common idiom which means that one is worried.