

Discourse Expression Strategies of Red Songs

—— Based on Semantic Network Analysis

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Introduction

Background

In the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping mentioned the word "culture" 78 times. He linked culture to the country's future. He put forward the critical conclusion that "without a high degree of cultural confidence, without the prosperity of culture, there will be no great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation¹." Under the guidance of the wind vane of the times, more and more researchers began to perceive red genes and draw cultural strength through red cultural resources. 2021 is the centennial of the founding of the CPC. The dust of history has been swept away. Commemorative activities have been held throughout the country. The relevant research on the ideological and political functions, aesthetic values, legal protection, and other issues of red works has also been carried out in full swing in universities and research institutions. Among them, the red songs rooted in the national art show a clearer value of the times because of their extensive radiation and political orientation.

Significance

In the basic spirit of music sociology, songs tend to break away from their ideographic meanings and point more to the power and ideology behind them². Red songs born in different historical periods bear different functions of the times, but their eternal value lies in transmitting patriotism and shaping political identity. Mapping the text symbols of the red songs of the

¹ 习近平. (2017-10-28). 决胜全面建成小康社会夺取新时代中国特色社会主义伟大胜利. 人民日报(001).

² 马克思·韦伯, 李彦频(译), & 刘经树(审校). (2015). 音乐社会学——音乐的理性基础与社会学基础. 音乐传播(1), 1.

centenary of the founding of the Party helps us to clarify the role of the red song text in building social beliefs and cohering the national centripetal force. It is helpful for us to understand the internal characteristics of red songs, understand the internal relationship between cultural transmission carriers and social value construction in the changing times, and rebuild the spiritual home of modern people. At the same time, exploring the discourse construction of red songs in different historical periods and the meaning generation logic behind them has certain reference value for promoting the Party's literary and artistic work in the new period.

Process

Sample

In our project, we will select *Faith - Collection of Songs Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the CPC* under the platform of *Learningpower* as our research sample. Supervised by the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee, *Learningpower* is a high-quality platform based on all party members and open to the whole society with *Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era* and the spirit of the 19th National Congress of the CPC as its main content.

The song collection we selected takes the centennial journey of the CPC as the main line and contains the 200 most representative classics and new works of the era since the centennial of the founding of the Party. From 1921 to 2021, the CPC led the Chinese people through a century of an arduous journey. The hundred years have been divided into four periods: the period of the New-Democratic Revolution (1921-1949), the period of Socialist Revolution and Construction (1949-1978), the period of reform, opening up and socialist modernization (1978- 2012) and Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Entered a New Era (2012 - present). There are 79, 42, 45 and 34 red songs in each period.

Research Questions

RQ1: What kind of discourse presentation method is adopted by the lyrics of Chinese Red Revolutionary Songs during the period of the New-democratic Revolution, and what characteristics of the times are reflected?

RQ2: What kind of discourse presentation method is adopted by the lyrics of Chinese Red Revolutionary Songs during the period of Socialist Revolution and Construction, and what characteristics of the times are reflected?

RQ3: What kind of discourse presentation method is adopted by the lyrics of Chinese Red Revolutionary Songs in the period of reform, opening up and socialist modernization after 1978, and what characteristics of the times are reflected?

RQ4: What kind of discourse presentation method is adopted by the lyrics of Chinese Red Revolutionary Songs in the new era, and what characteristics of the times are reflected?

RQ5: What is the relationship between the two core discourses of "state" and "political party"?

Method and Steps

The red songs in different periods have distinct marks of the times. We have conducted semantic network analysis on the songs created in these four periods. Semantic Network Analysis is an application of social network analysis in text analysis. The assumption behind it is that there are implied associations between words or concepts that frequently co-occur in texts, and these associations can be measured by statistical measures such as co-occurrence frequency. This method can help us identify the topic or framework contained in the text through the connections between the words.

This study conducted using Python and Gephi, a visual processing software. We loaded the jieba word segmentation package into Python, independently integrated and formed a stop-words list related to this study according to the HIT and Baidu stop-words list. Before analyzing, we carried out text pre-preprocessing for the lyrics of different times respectively first. Then, we imported the file into Gephi, by selecting the degree centrality characteristics of nodes, modularity and edge weights and other measurement indicators for keyword clustering and co-occurrence analysis, to explore how different discourse presentation modes of red song lyrics in the four historical periods of the Chinese Revolution reflect the characteristics of different times.

Results

Discourse Presentation of Red Songs during the New-democratic Revolution Period

“A single spark can start a prairie fire ” (1921–1949)

Historical Context Analysis.

After the CPC was founded in 1921, the Party led people in going through the period of the National Revolution, the Agrarian Revolution War, the Red Army Long March, the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, and the War of Liberation to topple the three mountains of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism that were oppressing the Chinese people and establish a democratic regime. In this historical period from 1921 to 1949, “revolution” and “struggle” were the main themes of social change.

Semantic Network Analysis.

We used Python to crawl the lyrics of the red song during the New-democratic Revolution period, did text pre-processing, and then imported Gephi to obtain 135 nodes and 142 edges. In addition, *Fruchterman Reingold* layout was used to analyze the semantic network of the song text, and Figure 1 was obtained.

Table 1

Degree Centrality of Keyword Nodes in Red Song Texts During the Period of the New-Democratic Revolution

ID	Degree centrality
红军	11
人民	10
革命	7
战斗	7
毛主席	6
世界	6
民主	5
鲜花	5
斗争	5
工农	4
工人	4
同志	4
兄弟	4
建设	4
全世界	4
被压迫	4
同志	4
健儿	4
敌人	3
队伍	3

In the lyrics of this period, the degree centrality of "Red Army" is 11, which is the highest, indicating that "Red Army" is the most commonly used term with other words. These words were used in a specific historical stage. "Red Army" was once the people's affectionate name for the people's army under the leadership of the CPC in a specific historical period. They completed the feat of the 25,000 li Long March during the Agrarian Revolution, and the Long March spirit has also left spiritual wealth for future generations. In this period, the Communists recognized the great power of the masses of workers and peasants in the victory of the revolution and called on the "people" to resist the enemy and engage in "combat". Faced with the peasants who had a low level

of education at that time, the Communists had to make the masses realize the significance of supporting the revolution in an easy-to-understand way. Therefore, the Party needed to transform the ideological political discourse into a daily expression that is easy to be accepted by the common people, so as to make the dissemination of the Party's ideas get twice the result with half the effort. As a result, the status of "people" in the song has increased significantly.

It can be seen that "Red Army" and "people" are the main body of the narrative of this period, and "revolution" and "battle" are the main melody of the times.

Modularity.

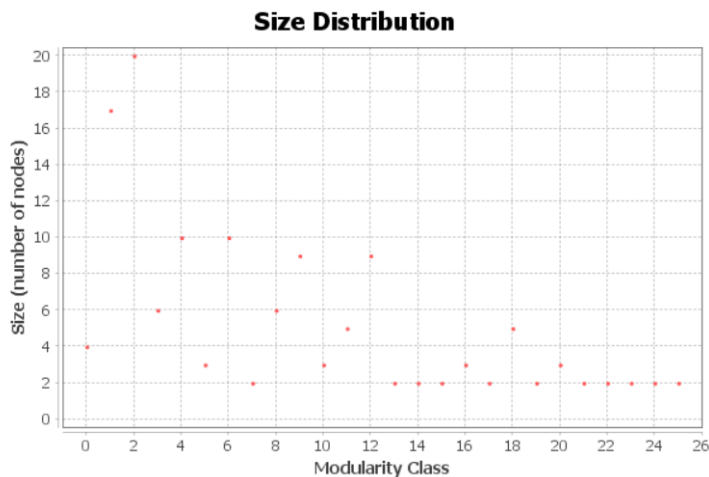
According to Figure 2, the modularity index of the semantic network in this period is 0.86, and 26 communities are detected according to Girvan-Newman.

Figure 2

Modular Community Exploration of Red Song Text in the Period of the New-Democratic Revolution

Results:

Modularity: 0.860
Modularity with resolution: 0.860
Number of Communities: 26



Modularity is represented in the network as nodes belonging to the same community are represented by the same color. Through the word-clustering processing of modularity, we can find

different word group combinations, analyze the co-occurrence communities of words, and cluster different themes in the text. All of the above can help us understand the lyrics better. According to Figure 2, Class1 and Class2 are the two communities with the most words, which contain 17 and 20 keywords, respectively. The specific results are shown in Table 2, which can reflect the two main themes of red songs in this period to a certain extent.

Table 2

Keyword Clustering Results of Red Song Texts during the Period of the New-Democratic Revolution

ID	
Modularity Class1	人民；民主；建设；胜利；政权；全国；生活；国家；家庭；家乡；救星；工农兵；地方；敌后；老百姓；工农兵学商；亲郎
Modularity Class2	红军；革命；鲜花；工农；队伍；介支（红军的方言）；亲人；刀枪；威风；米酒；中央；精神；民族；血肉；恩情；力量；鲜血；原野；模范；铁锤

The words in Class1 are abstract and have a strong political emotion. It can be seen that patriotic songs, as a tool for ideological mobilization, are also endowed with a strong revolutionary emotion. Influenced by the concept of "the same structure of family and country" for a long time, the macro level words such as "national", "state" and "political power" are combined with micro-level words such as "family", "hometown", "life" and "common people" to convey the traditional value concept of "the integration of family and country" and "the feelings of family and country". The words in Class2 are more concrete, with optimistic and positive emotions, reflecting the unity of the Red Army and the people in the revolutionary base and the deep feeling of unity between the army and the people as one.

Weight of Edges.

In the semantic network, nodes represent keywords, and edges between nodes represent their relationship of co-occurrence. The number of two co-occurring keywords is positively correlated with the closeness of them. The level of co-occurrence is shown in the figure by the thickness of the edge between the two keywords. We arranged the edges in descending order by weight. The top 20 edges are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

The Weight of Edges in the Text Network of Red Songs during the Period of the New-Democratic Revolution

Source	Target	Weight
工人	农民	8
工人	先锋队	8
农人	先锋队	8
敌人	炮火	6
战士	责任	5
方向	古田会议	5
方向	决议	5
古田会议	决议	5
中华民族	集体	5
人民	胜利	4
人民	救星	4
毛主席	万众	4
红军	工农	4
路线	航程	4
健儿	游击	4
健儿	英豪	4
游击	英豪	4
土枪	洋枪	4

雄师	刀坝	4
雄师	大捷	4

Among them, "worker", "farmer" and "vanguard" are the three words with the highest frequency. As can be seen in the picture, they form a triangle. A common occurrence of the three is usually shown in the description of the "Worker-peasant alliance". The "Worker-peasant alliance" refers to the revolutionary alliance formed by the working class and the working peasants under the leadership of the CPC in the course of the proletarian revolution and socialist construction. In the revolution, the working class can only win by relying on the support of the peasants, and the peasants can only be liberated by the leadership of the working class, both of which have the same revolutionary requirements and fundamental interests. The CPC, made up of workers and peasants, was the vanguard of the working class. In addition, from the common occurrence of "soldiers" and "responsibility", "people" and "victory", "Chinese nation" and "collective", we can see the revolutionary morale of the masses of workers and peasants for the development of the cause of national revolution and liberation, as well as the heroic spirit and passionate struggle of the people in the base areas. However, it should be noted that maybe the high co-occurrence frequency of keyword nodes is due to the repeated occurrence of lyrics in the same song.

Discourse Presentation of Red Songs during the Socialist Revolution and Construction

Period

“Take on a New Look” (1949–1978)

Historical Context Analysis.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the CPC led the people in surmounting many tough challenges to consolidate the newly-established state power, completing

the process of socialist transformation, establishing the socialist system, launching large-scale socialist construction on all fronts, and breaking new ground in foreign affairs. During this period, China initially established a relatively complete industrial system and national economic system, which laid a solid material foundation and mass support for exploring the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Semantic Network Analysis.

We used Python to crawl the lyrics of the red song during the period of socialist revolution and construction, did text pre-processing, and then imported Gephi to obtain 136 nodes and 131 edges. In addition, *Fruchterman Reingold* layout was used to analyze the semantic network of the song text, and Figure 3 was obtained.

社会主义	7
祖国	7
毛主席	7
胜利	6
歌唱	5
歌声	5
共产主义	5
建设	4
鲜花	4
油井	4
思想	4
高楼	4
战士	3
领导	3
国家	3
社会	3
森林	3
牧场	3

The word "Red Army" is the product of a specific historical period, and it disappears in the lyrics of this period. However, "Revolution" and "People", which ranked second and third in terms of degree centrality in the last period, gained the highest degree centrality in this period. People are the creators of history and the fundamental force that determines the future and destiny of the Party and the country. Therefore, in every historical period, "people" has been one of the important themes sung in songs.

After the completion of the Socialist Revolution in 1956, China established the basic system of socialism and entered the primary stage of socialism. Therefore, "socialism" and "revolution" in this period have extraordinary significance and unique explanatory value.

Thereafter, the upsurge of building socialism was initiated in our country. During this period, China completed the transition from new democracy to socialism and initially established

an independent and complete industrial system and national economic system, which laid the fundamental political premise and economic foundation for the modernization development of contemporary China. Therefore, nodes with a high degree centrality are generally positive, which contains the emotional color of high optimism.

Modularity.

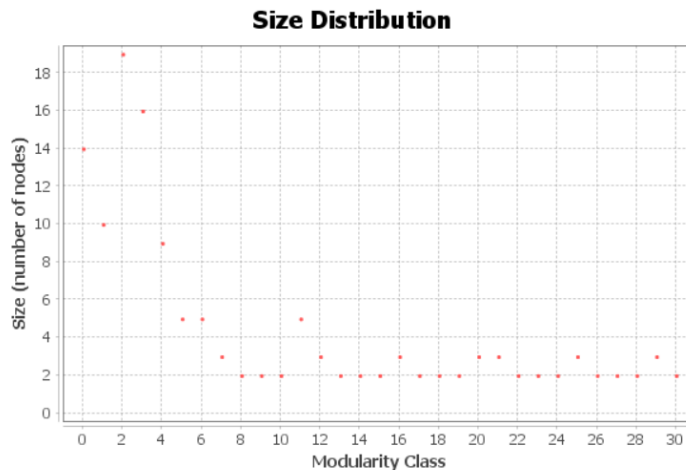
As can be seen from Figure 4, the modularity index of semantic network in this period is 0.866.

Figure 4

Modular Community Exploration of Red Song Text in the Period of Socialist Revolution and Construction

Results:

Modularity: 0.866
Modularity with resolution: 0.866
Number of Communities: 31



30 communities are detected, according to Girvan-Newman. According to Figure 4, Class0 and Class1 are the two communities with the most words, which contain 14 and 19 keywords, respectively. The specific results are shown in Table 5, which can reflect the two main themes of red songs in this period to a certain extent.

Table 5

Keyword Clustering Results of Red Song Texts during the Period of Socialist Revolution and Construction

ID	
Modularity Class0	祖国；歌唱；石油；边卡；大地；和平；新面貌；亲人；农奴；生活；金杯；工人；光彩；边防军
Modularity Class1	人民；社会主义；土地；侵略者；领导；大团结；功劳；生根；开花；乐团；全国；国家；总理；建设；时代；道路；伟大祖国；现代化；时刻

Compared to Class1, the words in Class0 are more concrete. Keywords such as "border guard", "oil" and "motherland" show the strong national consciousness and country concept in the lyrics of this period. They combine with words like "new look" and "peace", which depict the social life scene of national unity and prosperity, and the people live and work in peace and contentment. The words in Class1 tend to have a grand narrative, showing that the CPC led the Chinese people in gaining great achievements of socialist construction.

Weight of Edges.

The weight of edge shows how close the two words are. The edges between keyword nodes are arranged in descending order by weight, and the top 20 edges are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

The Weight of Edges in the Text Network of Red Songs during the Period of Socialist Revolution and Construction

Source	Target	Weight
祖国	歌唱	8
祖国	边卡	8
战士	毛主席	6

毛主席	伟大领袖	6
社会主义	时代	5
革命	大旗	5
共产主义	接班人	5
胜利	歌声	4
胜利	方向	4
祖国	石油	4
革命	气势	4
人民	生根	3
人民	开花	3
生根	开花	3
歌唱	翻身农奴	3
革命	熔炉	3
地方	生长	3
种子	共产党人	3
鲜花	生命	3
手鼓	纵情	3

During this period, the concept of "motherland" expanded to a new scope, which is based on the emotional level, emphasizing the importance of each ethnic group to the integrity of the motherland. Through observation, it is found that different from the fighting styles of the previous period, the co-occurrence words such as "victory" and "singing", "revolution" and "momentum", "serfs turning over" and "singing" are full of positive emotions and optimistic appeal, reflecting the full enthusiasm of the whole nation to put into the construction of homeland. In addition, word combinations with nice symbolic significance like "seed", "flower", "root" and "bloom" also appeared in this period. They were associated with specific narrative subjects, making songs vivid and narrowing people's psychological distance.

Discourse Presentation of Red Songs during the Reform, Opening up and Socialist Modernization Period

“New Chapter for the Century” (1978–2012)

Historical Context Analysis.

At the end of 1978, the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC marked that China had entered a new era of reform, opening up, and socialist modernization. Since then, the CPC has led the Chinese people in vigorously advancing the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, winning one hard battle after another on the "smokeless battlefield." The implementation of the socialist market economy, the establishment of special economic zones and coastal open cities, the return of Hong Kong and Macao, and other historic feats have all proved that the great strategy of reform and opening up has not only brought great changes to China but also profoundly affected the world. Since the beginning of the new century, peace and development have become the main themes of the times. China has actively adapted to the process of globalization and gradually established itself as a peaceful, cooperative, and responsible major country. Besides, China successfully joined the World Trade Organization, defeated SARS, realized the dream of Shenzhou V flying, and successfully hosted the Olympic Games and World Expo. In an ever more challenging historical process, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, have stuck together, weathered trials and tribulations, and written an even more fascinating story of China.

Semantic Network Analysis.

We used Python to preprocess the text of red songs in the period of reform, opening up and socialist modernization and then imported Gephi to get 119 nodes and 102 edges. We also used

Table 7

Degree Centrality of Keyword Nodes in Red Song Texts during the Period of Reform, Opening up and Socialist Modernization

ID	Degree Centrality
生活	6
祖国	5
人们	5
老百姓	4
时代	4
生命	4
劳动	4
汗水	4
花儿	4
力量	3
人民	3
奇迹	3
血脉	3
命题	3
变样	3
滋润	3
科学	3
歌唱	3
小伙儿	3
弹琴	3

In the period of reform, opening up and socialist modernization, the discourse construction of red songs mainly included writing the vitality of the new society and singing the dedication of ordinary people. No matter the choice of images full of love and vitality such as "flowers", "mother", "smiling face" and "green pine", or the transformation of related narrative subjects from "Red Army", "soldier" to "ordinary people", the red songs of this period showed the rapid rise of China to the world in a new way, presenting the era of the Chinese nation's high spirits.

Modularity.

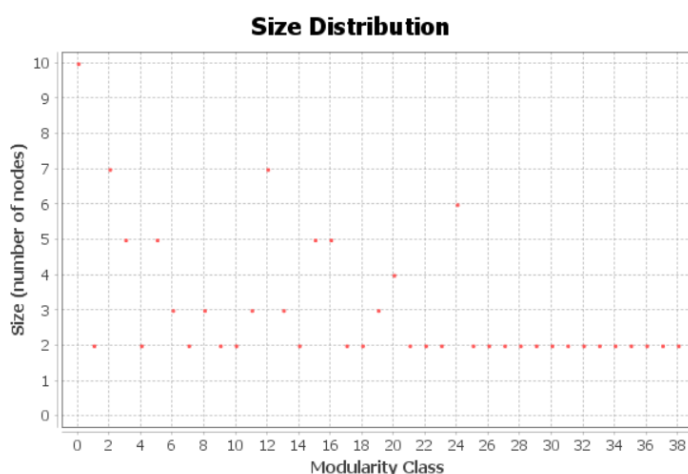
According to Figure 6, the modularity index of the semantic network of red songs in this period is 0.933.

Figure 6

Modular Community Exploration of Red Song Text in the Period of Reform, Opening up and Socialist Modernization

Results:

Modularity: 0.933
Modularity with resolution: 0.933
Number of Communities: 39



A total of 39 communities were detected, according to Girvan-Newman. Class0 and Class2 contain the most words (the largest community), with 10 and 7 words, respectively. The specific results show in Table 8. The results could reflect the two main themes of red songs in this period to some extent.

Table 8

Keyword Clustering Results of Red Song Texts during the Period of Reform, Opening up and Socialist Modernization

ID

Modularity Class0	祖国；力量；母亲；大地；建设；贡献；目光；脉搏；全部；尘烟
Modularity Class2	人民；心田；情系；万事兴；国家；幼小；老百姓

Class0 includes keywords such as "motherland", "earth", "construction", "contribution" and "all", which contains the profound constructive emotion of the Chinese people towards the motherland. Class2 includes keyword nodes such as "people", "everything prospers" and "country". In addition to words related to the motherland such as "country", the theme also contains words related to common people's families, such as "people" and "everything prospers", further conveying the value concept of "the same structure of family and country".

Weight of Edges.

The edges between keyword nodes were arranged in descending order of weight. The top 20 edges are shown in Table 9.

Table 9

The Weight of Edges in the Text Network of Red Songs during the Period of Reform, Opening up and Socialist Modernization

Source	Target	Weight
奇迹	血脉	4
森林	大树	4
后人	光焰	4
公仆	民族魂	4
祖国	母亲	3
战友	乡亲	3
兄弟姐妹	流泪	3
世纪	春雨	3
科学	发展	3
科学	方向	3

发展	方向	3
内心	灵魂	3
母亲	脉搏	2
大地	尘烟	2
老百姓	万事兴	2
人民	情系	2
人民	国家	2
时代	号角	2
时代	吹响	2
号角	吹响	2

According to Figure 5 and Table 9, "science", "development" and "direction" form a triangle, and the important position of scientific development is shown in the song for the first time, which is consistent with *Scientific Outlook on Development* of "adhering to people-oriented, establishing a comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development concept, and promoting the comprehensive development of economic society and people". In addition, "motherland" and "mother" appeared together many times in the song, which was the use of comparison technique. Comparing "motherland" to "mother" is because the family system associated with the small-scale peasant economy, a mode of production, has been deeply embedded in the social structure, and the concept of "the same structure of family and country" derived from it has also become the root of the survival of Confucian culture. Under the influence of this concept, the image of "mother" has a special meaning and important cultural status. At the same time, reform and opening up was the clarion call of the times, a great revolution led by the CPC under the new conditions of the times, and a historical choice that determined China's destiny. Therefore, "blowing", "time" and "horn" appeared in the red songs of this period many times.

Discourse Presentation of Red Songs during Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

Entered a New Era

“The Road to Revival” (2012–present)

Historical Context Analysis.

Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the CPC has put forward new concepts, new thinking, and new strategies, which have brought about historical changes in the cause of the Party and the country. In 2017, the 19th National Congress of the CPC was held smoothly, and *Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era* became the ideological banner. Under the guidance of this philosophy, historic achievements have been made in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, the battle against poverty has been won in all respects, and major strategic achievements have been made in the fight against COVID-19. On the international stage, China has not only actively assisted developing countries and made great contributions to the cause of global poverty reduction but also offered a Chinese solution to global development and governance with the concept of "community with a shared future for mankind" put forward by China. Since its founding, the CPC has led the Chinese people in achieving a great leap from standing up, becoming rich, and then becoming strong, creating a "Chinese miracle" that has attracted worldwide attention.

Semantic Network Analysis.

We used Python to do text preprocessing on the red song text of socialism with Chinese characteristics entering a new era and then imported it into Gephi to get 132 nodes and 125 edges. We also used the *Fruchterman Reingold* layout method to analyze the semantic network of the song text in this period and got Figure 7.

Table 10

Degree Centrality of Keyword Nodes in Red Song Texts during Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Entered a New Era

ID	Degree Centrality
大地	12
梦想	10
汗水	9
风雨	8
人民	5
时代	5
民族	5
初心	4
力量	4
条路	4
笑脸	3
方向	3
中华	3
号角	3
歌声	3
征程	3
芬芳	3
神话	3
亲吻	3
海面	3

As a reflection of the social reality, red songs are developing with The Times. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, Xi Jinping has repeatedly stressed the importance of strengthening cultural confidence and put forward the important strategic thought of "to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation" at the 19th National Congress of the CPC. As can be seen from Figure 7, "dream", "initial aspiration", "dream fulfillment" and other words with new era significance are important words in the semantic network of this period. The phenomenon echoes

the latest expressions of the Communist Party's value goals: "the dream of national rejuvenation" and "the people's dream of happiness".

Modularity.

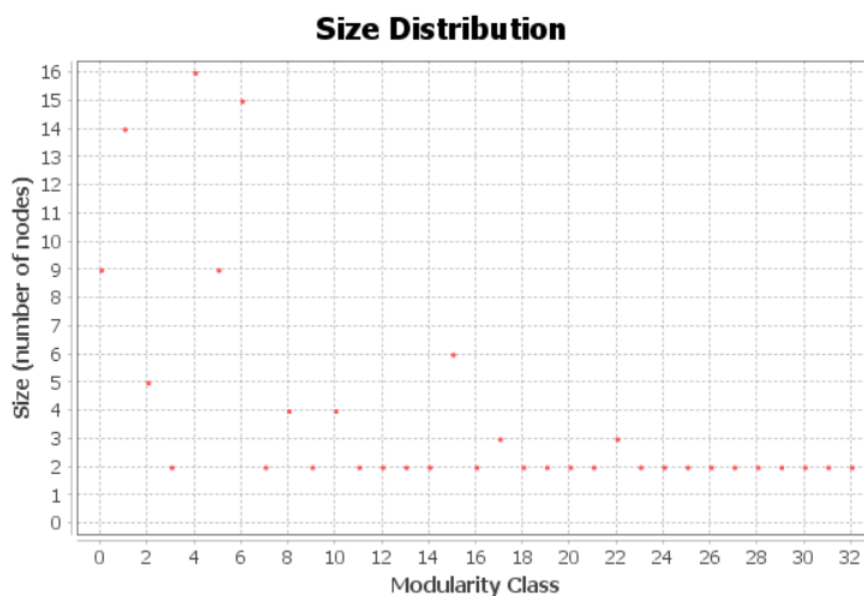
According to Figure 8, the modularity index of the semantic network of red songs in this period is 0.849.

Figure 8

Modular Community Exploration of Red Song Text in Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Entered a New Era

Results:

Modularity: 0.849
Modularity with resolution: 0.849
Number of Communities: 33



A total of 33 communities were detected, according to Girvan-Newman. Class4 and Class6 contain the most words (the largest community), with 16 and 15 words, respectively. The specific results show in Table 11. The results could reflect the two main themes of red songs in this period to some extent.

Table 11

Keyword Clustering Results of Red Song Texts during Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Entered a New Era

ID	
Modularity Class4	大地；芬芳；神话；亲吻；海面；风帆；春风；生长；万物；长空；重生；星际；月儿；心田；火热；雄鹰
Modularity Class6	汗水；风雨；条路；真情；担一；鲜血；洗礼；原野；共园；劳动；晴天；彩虹；开花；春潮；灵魂

Most of the keywords in Class4 are warm image words, showing the beautiful scene of the new era of the motherland with spring flowers blooming and everything recovering. The red songs in Class6, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, recall the century-old journey of the Party to face hardships and hardships and compose a series of youth hymns to praise the party, the people, and the new era. Red songs become the artistic representation of Chinese spirit and Chinese style.

Weight of Edges.

The edges between keyword nodes were arranged in descending order of weight. The top 20 edges are shown in Table 12.

Table 12

The Weight of Edges in the Text Network of Red Songs during Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Entered a New Era

Source	Target	Weight
大地	芬芳	8
母亲	华夏儿女	7
微笑	手拉手	6

人民	笑脸	5
号角	吹响	5
万水千山	道路	5
祖国	疆场	4
风雨	晴天	4
味道	真理	4
人民	初心	3
人民	家家	3
时代	号角	3
时代	歌声	3
初心	奇迹	3
笑脸	风景	3
笑脸	色彩	3
梦想	距离	3
民族	国家	3
民族	高歌	3
中华	九天揽月	3

Entering a new era, the realization of the Chinese Dream must adhere to the dominant position of the people. The co-occurrence of "people" and "smiling face", "smiling face" and "hand in hand", "smiling face" and "landscape", "color", etc., reflected that the CPC not only regards the needs of the people for a better life as its goal but also emphasized that "development achievements must be shared by the people". The frequent co-occurrence of "mother" and "Chinese people" also reflected the closer relationship between the motherland and the people.

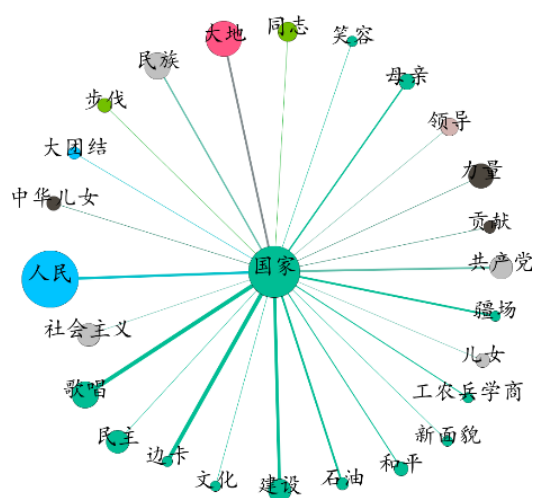
The Dual Balance between "State" and "Political Party" in Red Songs

After merging the synonyms of "country", "China", "motherland", "party" and "Communist Party", a semantic co-occurrence network with "country" and "party" as the core words has been formed. It can be seen from Figure 9 that positive words such as "democracy",

"peace", "strength", "great unity" and "new look" frequently appear in the semantic network with the "country" as the core, conveying the strong constructive feelings of the Chinese people towards the motherland.

Figure 9

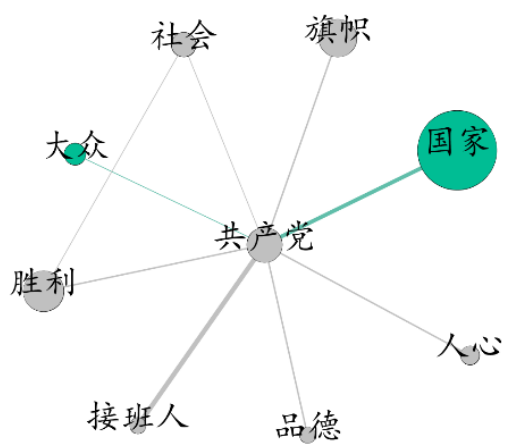
Semantic Cooccurrence Network with Country as the Core Word



It can be seen from Figure 10 that in the semantic network with "political party" as the core, there are many words overlapping with the semantic network with "country" as the core, such as "socialism", "the masses", etc. At the same time, the word group also contains words with distinctive characteristics such as "flag", "successor", "victory", which proves that the CPC is the core of leadership in the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Only by adhering to the leadership of the Party can we promote the prosperity and development of the country, realize the people's well-being, and make China stand in the forest of the world. At the same time, in the co-occurrence network, the state and the political party are two closely related key concepts, achieving a balanced state of "you have me, I have you".

Figure 10

Semantic Cooccurrence Network with Political Party as the Core Word



Limitations and Future Work

For the sake of operability, this study selected *Faith - A Collection of Songs Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the CPC* under *Learningpower* as our research sample. In fact, more red songs are not covered, which is the inadequacy of this study.

With the development of the times, we can bring more classic red songs into the scope of research in future research so as to help people around the world better understand the development history of the CPC and clarify the internal relationship between the carrier of Chinese culture and the construction of social values in the changing times.

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