



文化的脉络

Ci-poems of the  
Song Dynasty

# 宋词

「浅吟低唱，词以言情」

李威威◎编著

全国百佳图书出版单位  
时代出版传媒股份有限公司  
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## 宋词概说

### General Introduction on *Ci*-poems of the Song Dynasty

与诗从一开始就作为高雅文化的代表不同，词最早源于民间，内容通俗浅显，专供娱乐消遣之用。因此词在最开始被普遍认为是低俗文化，自古就有“淫词艳曲”之说。不过到了宋朝，词的创作者发生了巨大的变化。随着王公贵族、文人雅士等受过良好教育的上流阶层开始成为词的主要创作群体，词在各个方面都发生了质的变化。经过宋朝词人们的不懈努力，宋词在三百年的锤炼和发展中，彻底转变成成为文人墨客创作的一种文学样式，最终确立了与诗平起平坐的地位。

Different from the poetry which was considered as the symbol of elegance in the first place, *Ci*-poem was originated among the folks. With plain and simple content, it was mostly used for recreation. Therefore, *Ci*-poem was widely described as a kind of vulgar culture. However, by the Song Dynasty (960–1279), the writer of *Ci*-poem went through a great change: those well-educated people from the upper stratum, such as nobilities, literati, etc., started to take the dominant position among the poets, so *Ci*-poem also made some changes in many aspects. Through the poets' unremitting endeavor in the Song Dynasty, *Ci*-poem was completely developed into a literary form and finally confirmed its comparable value with the Tang Poetry in three hundred years' tempering and development.





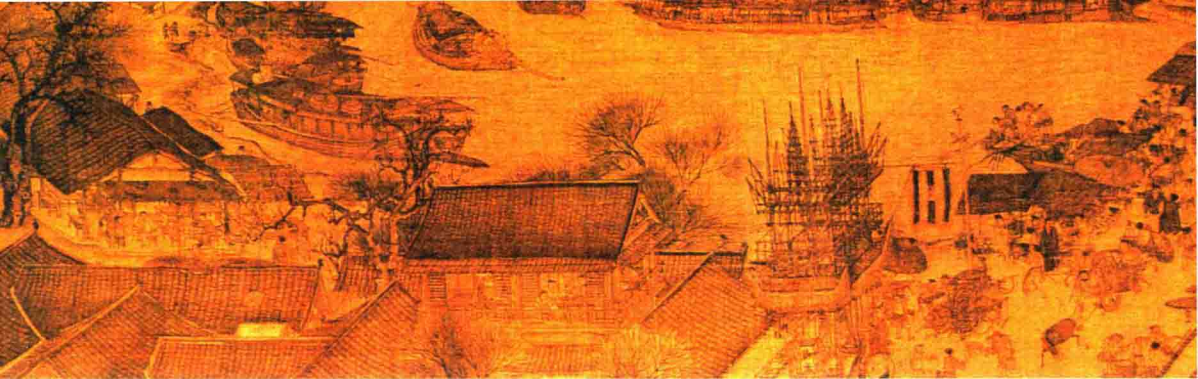
## > 北宋与南宋

宋朝（960—1279）是中国三千多年封建王朝历史中，经济财富积累与文化教育繁荣并重的时代。唐朝大量的先进生产技术在宋朝得到了广泛的应用，大大地促进了民生经济的发展。宋朝的皇帝们吸取唐朝武将权责过大的经验教训，提倡文官治国，大力推动文化教育事业的发展。经济实力的雄厚和文化教育事业的发达，使宋朝人民的精神和物质生活都得到了充分的实现和满足。

尽管如此，与在世界上闻名的汉朝、唐朝相比，宋朝的国运则要坎坷许多。与唐朝常年将重兵驻扎边境相反，宋朝皇帝将兵权牢牢掌握在自己的手中。唐朝时，各藩

## > Northern Song Dynasty and Southern Song Dynasty

Song Dynasty (960-1279) is the most flourishing period when economy and cultural education were both valued in the more than three thousand years' history of feudal regime. Numerous advanced technologies in the Tang Dynasty (618-907) were widely applied in the Song Dynasty, which greatly promoted the development of people's livelihood. The emperors of the Song Dynasty learnt from the mistakes and experiences of Tang Dynasty's over-granted rights and liabilities of the military officials. They stuck to the theory of appointing civil officials to administrate the national affairs and vigorously propelling the development of cultural education. So with the abundant financial resource and well-developed education system, people



• 《清明上河图》[局部] 张择端(北宋)

此画描绘了北宋时期汴梁热闹的街市、繁华的商业和川流不息的人群。

*Riverside Scene at Clear and Bright Festival*, by Zhang Zeduan (Northern Song Dynasty, 960-1127) [Partial]

It depicts the hilarious streets and markets, prosperous business as well as the hustle and bustle people in the city Bianliang (present Kaifeng, Henan Province) in the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127).

镇的将领都手握重兵，割据一方。在唐王朝被推翻后，他们各自成立了小王国并互相攻占、吞并，史称“五代十国”。宋朝皇帝在消灭了这些小国、统一中原之后，为了避免割据局面的再次出现，逐渐收回将领们的军权，以文官为统帅。这虽然加强了皇帝对国内和中央的控制权，却给宋朝的边境埋下了隐患。

到了宋朝，源于东北的游牧民族开始发展壮大，学习和实行了汉文化的先进管理制度，统一各个部落，并逐渐占据了整个北方大片地区，先后建立了辽国、金国，对宋朝构成了严重的威胁。最终，金国在灭掉辽国之后，攻入宋朝

of the Song Dynasty achieved a great satisfactory on their mental and material lives.

However, even so, comparing with the worldly renowned Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) and Tang Dynasty (618-907), the destiny of the Song Dynasty is full of hardship and frustrations. Rather than stationing massive forces at the frontiers like the Tang Dynasty, emperors of the Song Dynasty seized the military leadership in their own hands firmly. In the Tang Dynasty, generals of local military authorities could command a large number of troops and set up their own separate regimes. After the Tang authority being overturned by peasant insurgence, those military governors built several kingdoms on their own and





• 宋代青白玉孔雀纹饰件

Bluish White Jade Ornament with Design of Peacock (Song Dynasty, 960-1279)

都城，掳走了两个皇帝及大部分皇族成员和机要大臣。唯一侥幸逃脱的九王子赵构南下，在临安（今浙江杭州）重新建立政权，史称“南宋”，而之前的宋朝被称为“北宋”。

南宋偏居一隅，南宋皇帝懦弱无能，对金称臣，依靠每年向金国进贡大量金银珠宝、丝绸瓷器等以求得短暂的平安。南宋朝廷重文轻武的风气丝毫未改，导致军事实力薄弱，边境地区依然时常受到金国、大理国的骚扰，王朝命运动荡不安。经过南宋朝中“主战派”和

kept fighting among each other. This period of time is called Five Dynasties and Ten States (907-960) in history. Emperor Taizu of the Song Dynasty eradicated those kingdoms and unified the Central Plains. In order to avoid the reproduction of this situation, the emperor gradually retrieved generals' military leaderships and appointed civil officials as the commander in chief. Although the measure strengthened the centralization of authority, it buried a hidden danger on Song's frontier.

By the Song Dynasty, the nomadic ethnic groups originated from the northeast area of China started to expand. They learnt and accepted the advanced management system of Han people, unified each separated tribes and gradually occupied the whole massive land in the north. They successively established the Liao Dynasty (Khitan) (907-1125) and Jin Dynasty (Kin) (1115-1234), becoming a severe threat to the Song Dynasty. At last, the Kins overturned the Liao Dynasty and occupied the capital city of the Song Dynasty, captured two emperors as well as most royal members and crucial officials. The only remaining royal lineage, the ninth prince Zhao Gou fortunately escaped to the south and



“议和派”多年的拉锯战，最终“主战派”在政治斗争中全面溃败。爱国志士们无力回天，南宋在苟且偷安一百多年后终被在金国腹地崛起的蒙古国所灭。宋朝历史上最惨烈的悲剧发生在宋元两军最后

rebuilt the authority at Lin'an (present Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province), called the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279). And the precedent one is called the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127).

Emperors of the Southern Song Dynasty were satisfied huddling up in the south and bowed to the violence of the Kins. They pled for a temporary peace by paying a great amount of tributes including gold, silver, jewelry, silk and porcelains, etc. And the principle of valuing the civil officials while despising the military officials was still emphasized in the courtyard, which directly led to the vulnerability on the military. And people living in the border areas were often harassed by the Kins and Dali State (in present Yunnan Province). The political situation was still in turmoil. After years' tug-of-debate between War Hawks and Doves, the Hawks were completely defeated in the political struggle. Patriots could not do anything to reverse the crisis. In hundred years, the weak Southern Song Dynasty was overturned by Mongolian who rose in the backyard of the Kins. And the most tragic fight was the last Yamen Sea Battle. Famous patriotic general, Wen Tianxiang depicted the scene in his *Ci*-poem: hundred thousand soldiers had no



• 南宋广元窑黑釉玳瑁斑兔毫盏

Black Hare-hair Glazed Cup with Hawkbill Flecks from Guangyuan Kiln (Southern Song Dynasty, 1127-1279)



• 宋代牡丹纹铜镜

Copper Mirror With Peony Pattern (Song Dynasty, 960-1279)

的崖门海战。爱国将领文天祥用词描述了当时的场面：十万宋军无力战斗，全线溃败，尸体布满海面，人血染红了整个海滩。南宋最后的皇帝赵昰及皇族大臣八百余人在崖山集体跳海自尽，宣告了宋朝彻底灭亡。

heart for further fighting, and was routed completely. Dead bodies were floating in the sea and the blood stained the whole seashore into red color. The last emperor of the Southern Song Dynasty, Zhao Bing, as well as nobles and officials, totally more than eight hundred people, jumped over the cliff, which declared the collapse of the Song Dynasty (960-1279).

### 靖康之耻

靖康之耻又称“靖康之变”，是金朝灭亡北宋的历史事件。北宋靖康元年（1127），金军攻破东京（今河南开封市）。次年四月，金军掳走了当时北宋的皇帝宋钦宗、太上皇宋徽宗；数以万计的平民在这次劫难中伤亡。此次事件也标志着北宋的灭亡。

### Humiliation of Jingkang

Humiliation of Jingkang, also Jingkang Incident, is a historic event happened in the Period Jingkang (1126-1127) of the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127). In 1127, a northern minority ethnic group occupied the capital of the Northern Song Dynasty, Dongjing (present Kaifeng City, Henan Province) and captured Emperor Qinzong and his father former Emperor Huizong, as well as imperial concubines. Tens of thousands of civilians were killed in this catastrophe which also indicates the doom of the Northern Song Dynasty.



• 宋钦宗像

Portrait of Emperor Qinzong of the Song Dynasty



## > 宋词的出现

中国文坛凡国家社会大盛大乱之时，必有文人巨星诞生，盛世或乱世给文人们提供了创作的激情和丰富的题材。盛唐的强大成就了唐



• 宋徽宗像

Portrait of Emperor Huizong of the Song Dynasty

## > Birth of *Ci*-poems of the Song Dynasty

During the social prosperity or turmoil, great literati or masters would arise who were exactly inspired by people's happiness or hardship and endowed with creative enthusiasm and abundant themes. The Golden Age of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) contributed to the bold and generous feature of the Tang Poetry; however the tough time experienced in the Song Dynasty made the *Ci*-poem graceful and restrained.

In the early Northern Song Dynasty, the society was flourishing and the population even exceeded the one of the Tang Dynasty. The financial and commercial businesses were in full flush; the education business was blooming; and the cultural quality of the entire citizens was in a relatively high level; the material



• 《腊梅山禽图》赵佶（北宋）

*Wintersweets and Mountain Birds*, by Zhao ji  
(Northern Song Dynasty, 960-1127)

诗的豪迈旷达，而宋朝的磨难沧桑则成就了婉转忧患的宋词。

北宋前期国力强盛，人口规模超过唐朝，金融商业盛极一时，教育事业繁荣发达，国民素质整体较高，物质生活丰富多彩。北宋的皇帝很多都爱好文学艺术，倡导文治之风。宋太宗赵光义热衷风雅，喜好诗赋；宋英宗赵曙重视书籍的整理；宋徽宗赵佶则颇有艺术天分，在书法、绘画上的造诣很深，是著

life was rich and colorful. Many emperors in the Northern Song Dynasty were fond of literature and art; they promoted the principle of civil-official administration. Emperor Taizong, Zhao Guangyi was fevered in elegant literature and *Ci*-poem; Emperor Yingzong, Zhao Shu valued the classification and collection of books and records; Emperor Huizong, Zhao Ji, as a prestigious calligrapher, painter and connoisseur of historical objects, was talented in art and also had great attainments in calligraphy and painting. Even his son, Emperor Gaozong, Zhao Gou, was influenced by him and became a distinguished calligrapher as well. Unfortunately, Zhao Ji knew nothing about the national governance and his cowardice and incompetence directly led the doom of the Northern Song Dynasty. He himself was also captured by the Kins and died in the wilds. On the other hand, the literati in the Northern Song Dynasty, represented by Yan Shu and Ouyang Xiu, etc., raised those popular songs of



名的书法家、画家和文物鉴定家。就连其子宋高宗赵构也受到熏陶，成为杰出的书法家。不过悲剧的是，宋徽宗在政治上毫无建树，他的懦弱无能导致了北宋的灭亡，自己也被金人掳走，客死异乡。而以晏殊、欧阳修等为首的北宋文人创作群体，经过不懈努力，将曾经流行于坊间的通俗艳曲歌词提升为一种高雅的文学艺术，并转变成为宋朝主流的文学创作形式。最后又由大文学家、大书法家、大绘画家苏轼亲手完成了宋词的华丽转身，最

romance into an elegant literary art and made it become a main literary form at that time through their constant endeavor, which later was elevated into an unprecedented level by Su Shi, a master in literature, calligraphy and Chinese painting. It finally could represent the literature of the Song Dynasty and rival the precious value of Tang Poetry in the Chinese literary history.

During the years of fights between the Song authority and Khitans or Kins, many scholars were taken captive to the cold and wild northern grasslands. At the



• 《归帆图》远浦（南宋）

*Homing*, by Yuan Pu (Southern Song Dynasty, 1127-1279)

终促使宋词成为宋代文学的代表，与唐诗并列成为中国古典文学艺术的瑰宝。

在辽国、金国与宋朝连年交战中，许多文人被金人俘虏到苍茫寒冷的北方草原。同时，还有一批中原的文人墨客逃至江南避难，兵荒马乱的时事对他们的思想造成了强烈的冲击，催生出一大批“南渡词人”。“靖康之耻”成了宋朝人心心中永远的痛，许多爱国词人将悲愤之情化为文字，倾注于宋词之中，极大地丰富了宋词的内容，提高了宋词的品味和思想高度，为宋词的阴柔婉转增添了沉重的忧患意识和慷慨的爱国热情。

南宋皇帝大都消极避世，只顾享受不思进取，王朝统治更加昏庸无能，以致奸臣当道，党派纷争，

same time, there were another group of literati escaped towards the south from continuous battles. The turbid situation and erratic life made a great impact on their mind and therefore delivered a large bunch of South Crossing Poets. The Humiliation of Jingkang was the everlasting pain deep down people's hearts in the Song Dynasty. Many patriotic poets expressed their agony in the *Ci*-poems, which greatly enriched the contents, raised the taste and philosophy height, and infused a heavy anxious awareness and patriotic enthusiasm into the soft *Ci*-poem.

Most rulers in the Southern Song Dynasty were passive and reclusive. They only focused on the enjoyment instead of the national governance. Their incompetence directly led to the arrogation of traitors, fights between political parties and the decline of the national power. A passive and extravagant tide flooded the entire society. At this time, the *Ci*-poem was divided into two parties: one still held the



• 宋代三彩瓷枕

Three-color Porcelain Pillow (Song Dynasty, 960-1279)



国力日衰，整个社会弥漫着及时行乐、颓靡消极的气氛。此时宋词词坛分成两派，一派依然抱有爱国情怀，不忘国耻、奋发图强，坚持收复失地、力主抗金。如以辛弃疾为首的豪放派词人，还有陆游、岳飞等在爱国将领和文官中涌现出来的爱国词人。他们用文字和行动鼓舞了人们的士气，给南宋人民带来了一线希望。另一派则是以姜夔为代表的婉约派词人，对现实失望，消极避世，只顾专心创作。

patriotic feelings, kept the pain in mind, strived hard to retrieve the lost territory, and actively fight against the Kins, like the heroic and bold poets represented by Xin Qiji, as well as the patriotic generals and scholars, Lu You and Yue Fei, who gave people encouragement and hope by their *Ci*-poems and actions; another one was the graceful poets represented by Jiang Kui, who was disappointed with the reality and passively detached from the world, only concentrated on their writings.



## > 宋词的文学地位

中国古典文学界普遍认同“唐诗、宋词、元曲、明清小说”的讲法，即每一个朝代都有自己独具特色、杰出繁盛的代表文学——唐朝的诗、宋朝的词、明朝和清朝的小说，这几种文学共同构成了中国古典文学的主体。其中数唐诗、宋词的艺术水平较高，影响力较大，在民间的普及较广。尤其在体裁方面，只有唐诗和宋词属于中国特有的艺术形式，成为中国文化的重要代表。宋词反映了中国历史上文化最为繁荣的宋朝的兴衰荣辱，是中国古代文人品性的真实表达，由此奠定了宋词在中国文坛不可替代、至关重要的地位。

## > Literary Position of *Ci*-poems of the Song Dynasty

It is well accepted in Chinese classical literature circle that Tang Poetry, Song *Ci*-poem, Yuan lyrics, and the novel of the Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty are having their own features and can represent the corresponding prosperity in each period of time respectively. They collectively contribute to the main part of Chinese classical literature, among which the Tang Poetry and Song *Ci*-poem possess the highest artistic value and enjoy the most influence and popularity among the people. Especially regarding to the literary type, only the two of them are one of a kind artistic forms exclusively in China and so to speak the literature that can represent Chinese culture. *Ci*-poem of the Song Dynasty reflects the rise and decline of the most