

The Integration of Chinese Music Culture and Wine Culture

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Abstract:

The book *Wine and Music* explores the ways and effects of the combination of wine and music. Throughout thousands of years of Chinese music history, there is an indissoluble bond between wine and music. Wine is the origin of bass singing, wine is the important content of singing, and music and wine are the important contents of ancient "rites". Wine culture has been widely spread in music and sublimated in art, and a large number of lyrics and songs about wine with music as the carrier have been created. At the same time, the combination of traditional wine culture and music has practical value and contemporary scientific truth.

Keywords: *Wine culture, Music, Integration*

I. INTRODUCTION

For thousands of years, music and dining table have naturally formed a pair of partners, and the combination of the two can satisfy several kinds of sensory enjoyment at the same time, bringing endless happiness to people ^[1]. After drinking, people's desire to talk becomes strong, communication becomes more carefree, and when drinking is strong, they will dance and sing loudly. The author refers to the book *Wine and Music* to explore the ways and effects of combining wine and music. The book narrates the importance of wine and music to the French people in a concise and humorous language style. No matter festivals or ceremonies, ancient and modern times, wine and music blend and complement each other. The book shows people's love for wine and music in different periods and classes, and the position of wine and music in people's lives, which is of great research significance for the author to explore the integration of music and Chinese wine culture ^[2].

Beethoven said, "Music is a higher revelation than all wisdom and all philosophy." Since ancient times, music has been a wonderful thing, which can make you relaxed when you are nervous and make you happy when you are upset. Aesthetically speaking, Chinese music embodies the Confucian aesthetic ideal, the unity of beauty and kindness, and the thought of rites and music, that is, the combination of rites and music, and the combination of moral norms, art and culture. Chinese traditional music embodies an artistic conception of "attaching importance to emotion", "center of gravity" and "emptiness". If you are familiar with Chinese classical music, whether it is Pipa, Guzheng, Sanxian, Liuqin, Ruan, etc., you will find that there is a distance and space between sounds, which allows you to imagine and experience, and you need to feel and fill in the gap of real sound with your heart ^[3].

China is the hometown of wine, and wine has appeared since the advent of human beings. The history of wine and the history of mankind can be said to co-exist. Wine is a kind of drink, but wine culture not only includes food culture, but also contains too much connotation and deep accumulation. Xiao Jiacheng later believed that wine culture was the superposition of material, technology, spirit, customs, psychology and behavior, etc., which was formed with wine as the core. When we hear good music, we are imaginative and often accompanied by the adjective "intoxicated", which is the best evidence of the subtle relationship between "wine and song". Throughout thousands of years of Chinese music history, there is an indissoluble bond between wine and music ^[4].

II. THE INDISSOLUBLE BOND BETWEEN WINE AND MUSIC

2.1. Wine is the Beginning of Bass Singing.

Bass singing, from the perspective of feeling, should keep the channel as transparent when singing bass. For example, Cao Cao's Short Songs, whose song "Be a song to wine, for life is short", expresses the deep feeling that time has passed without success through wine. Another example is "toast song" written by Han Wei and composed by Shi Guangnan. Its song "The wine is fragrant and the song flies, the friend invites you to drink, the victorious October will never be forgotten, and the cup is filled with tears of happiness".

Write the mental state of drinkers with music, and express their thoughts and feelings.

2.2. Take Wine as an Important Part of Singing.

Ming Dynasty folk songs "Scold Du Kang" and "Wine Wind"; Qing Dynasty folk songs "This Cup of Wine" and "Shangyang Fine Wines"; Folk songs "Eight Immortals Drinking" and "Ten Cups of Wine" in the Republic of China; After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Song of Praise for Wine and Harvest Wine for Chairman Mao were another example. The instrumental music Guangdong music Three Drunks and pipa music "Pour a Cup" were widely sung after the publication of Su Dongpo's Niannujiao Chibi Nostalgia. Its theme is all in the last sentence, "Life is like a dream, and a statue is returned to the Moon in the Cheese River", so people at that time took the Moon in the Cheese River as another name for Niannujiao ^[5]. For example, in modern songs, Chen Shaohua sang Wine on September 9th, Daughter Red on September 9th, Tian Zhen's Cheers, Friends, Su Yin's Do You Have Any Bottles for Sale, Zheng Jun's Wine Made by Love, etc.

2.3. Music and Wine are the Important Contents of Ancient "Rites"

"The Book of Rites and Music Records" said: etiquette and people's hearts, music and people's voices, propriety and righteousness, then the dignity is identical with humbleness; The function of music is to harmonize. In ancient times, it was also a kind of etiquette for the monarch to entertain guests. On this occasion, it was natural to play music, such as Xiaoya Luming Literature in Zhou Dynasty, Qingyue in Qing Dynasty and so on. The mutual use of ceremony and music, the match of wine and music, can stimulate the loyalty of the guests and officials at the same time ^[6].

In the development history of China for thousands of years, music and wine have become indissoluble bonds. At the banquet, people use music to drink for fun; A lot of music also contains content about wine.

2.3.1 Wine and Music in Han Dynasty

In the Han Dynasty, the court specially set up Yuefu, an institution that was in charge of the music used by the court and also collected folk songs and music. At that time, in Yuefu, there were many people who filled in lyrics according to folk tunes. After Wei and Jin Dynasties, people collectively referred to the poems collected, created and sung by Yuefu in Han Dynasty as "Yuefu". Many of these Yuefu songs are related to wine. For example, Yuefu advocates the song "Request a toast", which is dedicated to writing feasts and poems and feasting on heroes. The tune "Going to Longxi" written by Sese is also about booze and banquet, and its words are: Please go to the North Hall and sit on the felt. All kinds of wine are served, and the wine is poured to foam. Pour the wine and hand it to the guest, and the host will pour it. Salute again and deliver another glass of wine.

2.3.2 Wine and Music in Wei and Jin Dynasties

The poems written by Cao Cao in the Three Kingdoms period are all Yuefu lyrics. The first few sentences of his "Short Songs" are related to wine: sing for wine, how short life is ...just as morning dew, yesterday was full of misery. When you are generous, you can't forget your worries. How can you relieve your worries? There is Du Kang. At the end of Wei Dynasty and the beginning of Jin Dynasty, Ruan Jishan, a scholar, composed a very famous guqin song "Drunkenness" in concert poems.

There are also many folk songs written about wine in the Southern and Northern Dynasties, such as Reading Quge, the music of Qing Dynasty. At that time, folk music was called Qingshang Music in both the north and the south. "Reading Quge" is a Wu Sheng song (the general name of songs produced in Wu, containing many tunes). "Reading music" is also called "solo music", that is, singing without the accompaniment of musical instruments. In the song, it is said: Miss hard to bear, carrying the pot, all pour out his heart.

2.3.3 Wine industry and music in Tang and Song Dynasties

In the Tang Dynasty, Wang Wei's poem Yangguan Qu: Weicheng is facing the rain and light dust, and the guest houses are green and willow-colored. Sincerely advise my friend to dry a cup of wine, west out of the yang Guan, it is difficult to meet relatives. Has been widely sung. This song was originally a piano song. Because the piano song repeated this poem three times, it was named Guan Sandie. In the process of spreading, this Qin song gradually became a Guqin solo. During the reign of Zhenguan and Kaiyuan in Tang Dynasty, there was once a "Jingzhou Song" related to wine: The willow branches in the palace of Han family are slender, abundant peach blossoms connected with green pool. The holy life has passed on the chitose wine, and the emperor is more versed in the poems. The word board of Song Ci is music, and there are many things related to wine, such as: drunken thinking, drunken truth, drunken Penglai, frequent drinking, drunken dream fans, drunken flowers, drunken springs, drinking a cup of music, drunken Taoyuan, drunken fragrant flowers, drunken plum blossoms, Wine is down and out and so on.

There are many works that reflect or describe wine in Song Ci, such as "When is the bright moon available? Ask the blue sky about wine" in Su Shi's Water Tune Song Tou, and "The newcomer is thin, not dry and sick wine, not sad autumn" in Li Qingzhao's "Memories of playing flute on Phoenix Platform", etc. In the Southern Song Dynasty, music was also used as a way to promote wine. At that time, the government department "gambled on the military liquor store". Every year before and after the Tomb-Sweeping Day and Mid-Autumn Festival, bands and geisha were used to play music with musical instruments, and they were listed as teams to parade in the streets to promote new liquor.

2.3.4 Wine and music in Ming and Qing Dynasties

And the music of Ming and Qing Dynasties, the most representative ones are folk songs and ditties, among which there are numerous examples related to wine. In the court music of Ming and Qing dynasties, feasting played an important role. For example, the feasts in the Qing Dynasty included Zhonghe Music, Danlong Music, Qingle and so on. The royal banquets are usually held on New Year's Day, Longevity Festival and Winter Solstice, and there are strict regulations on when to play any kind of music: "The emperor enters and exits to play Zhonghe Music, and the minister salutes to play (Dan Longle, wine patrol plays Qinglong Music and Dance." The princes and rich families also use music to cheer up when they hold banquets. The musical instruments are zither, Se zither, pipa, Three string, clappers, etc. The singers only use a small board, or replace it with fans, sometimes accompanied by drums ^[7].

Throughout the development of music for thousands of years, a large part of it takes wine as the important content of singing, the other part is that wine and music match the ceremony of the monarch and minister or entertain for the banquet, and the other part is that music is used to write about the mental state of people who drink wine and express their thoughts and feelings.

III. THE REALISTIC VALUE OF THE COMBINATION OF TRADITIONAL WINE CULTURE AND MUSIC

In the process of China's 5,000-year history and civilization, the wine culture with profound inside information and rich connotation has been derived. Prosperous music and wine culture are inextricably linked. Wine culture has been widely spread in music and sublimated in art, and there are a large number of lyrics and songs about wine with music as the carrier. Under the combined action of such dynamic and static communication, wine culture has developed in an all-round way. The spread and development of music can not be separated from the wine culture, and the space and types of music activities determine that the occurrence of music activities can not be separated from people's drinking activities.

3.1 Wine Tasting Pleasure and Commercial Music

Large-scale banquets, without music and dance partners, are neither grand nor atmosphere. Therefore, wine and music have reached the integration of material culture and spiritual culture, and people can enjoy their physical relaxation and spiritual pleasure when drinking and enjoying music.

3.2 Drinking for Delight and Music Creation

These music arts come from people's life practice, and at the same time add fun and emotional appeal to ordinary people's lives. The expansion of city scale and the enhancement of commodity awareness provide a platform for the development of music professionalism. Chinese folk music art has entered an unprecedented stage of development, and the "wine and music culture" has a strong atmosphere in the rapid development of music, which provides a useful reference for the prosperity of modern popular music art.

3.3 Festival Celebrations and Music Performances

The Chinese nation has a long history of 5,000 years, with rich cultural accumulation, and various traditional folk festivals have been formed in labor practice. Major festivals mainly include Yuanxi, Cold Food and Winter Solstice, and many such as beginning of spring, Shangyuan, Qingming, Mid-Autumn Festival, Chongyang and Laba, which were also popular traditional festivals at that time. Every year, on the occasion of traditional festivals, the whole country will hold grand celebrations or sacrifices. Among many festival celebrations, singing and dancing music and drinking wine are the most important activities [8].

IV. CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF WINE AS A SONG

Music has many functions, it can make people relax, relieve tension and pressure, make people cultivate themselves, and even use music for prenatal education and so on. However, music, including background music, has far more effects on each of us than that. It can also affect our taste of food and alcohol, and these effects are subtle, which you may not realize.

4.1. Affect Your Purchasing Power

Scholars at the University of Leicester say that different kinds and genres of music have different influences on people's purchasing power. Classical music is most likely to cost people money, because it can make people feel elegant, rich and fashionable. If you drink in a pub at this time, you will probably spend more money and order high-end wine.

4.2. Soft Music Encourages Healthy Eating.

Dr Dishpan Biswas of the University of South Florida thinks that if the music is turned down in the coffee shop, it will have a certain influence on the diners' choice of food. According to Dr. Biswas's research, if the volume of music is lower than 55 decibels, people will be more cautious when choosing food, and it is easier to choose healthier meals. On the contrary, if the music volume is higher than 70 decibels, people are more likely to choose sweet food and greasy food. Biswas said that if the music volume is too high, people will feel nervous and uneasy. People are more likely to choose foods with polysaccharide, salt and fat.

4.3. Music Helps to Cheer up Wine.

Charles Spence, a professor of experimental psychology at Oxford University, found that music can change the taste of wine. If you choose the right music, you can improve the acidity, sweetness, fruit taste, astringency and length of wine. For example, high-pitched music can enhance sweetness, while low-pitched music can highlight bitter taste.

4.4. Music makes Airplane Meals Delicious.

Many people complain that airplane meals are terrible, which may be related to the high-pitched noise of airplane engines. Studies have shown that when the noise reaches 89 decibels or above, it will make people lose some taste. But if you wear a pair of good headphones and listen to good music when flying, your airplane meal may become more delicious.

4.5. Music Can Brew Fine Wine.

A grape grower from Brunillo Montaccino, with the help of researchers from the University of Florence, tested the influence of music on grape growth. In winter, the music of Haydn, Han Deer and Mozart will be played. In June and July, concertos and symphonies will be played, and Pyotr Il'yich Tchaikovsky's works will be played before picking. The observation shows that these vines listening to music are less infected with parasites and fungal diseases^[9].

The French biophysicist Zael Stoneheimer believes that this phenomenon may be explained by the effect of electromagnetic waves on the metabolism of plants, especially the synthesis of protein. Australian scholar Birgit Wassermann found that grape leaves exposed to classical music for a long time contained more beneficial bacteria, such as methyl bacteria, sphingomonas, Bacillus and Rospore fungus, which were helpful to produce volatile organic compounds that were beneficial to wine sensory characteristics.

Studies have also proved that grapes ripe in the music environment not only improve the sweetness by about 2 degrees, but also make the color brighter and the meat more tender. Wine merchants in Barahonda vineyard in Spain believe that music will have an impact on the wine-making process. Therefore, they play music for 60 hours for some red wines during the brewing process.

V. CONCLUSION

From the time of brewing and drinking wine by human beings, wine has really existed and influenced all aspects of our lives. Wine is intertwined with music, whether it is the singing and dancing of rulers of all previous dynasties, the impromptu lyrics and songs of literati and nobles when entertaining guests or the indulging singing and dancing with wine by geisha in wine shops, wine has become an important artistic symbol and cultural spirit in music activities. At the same time, there are many contemporary scientific reasons for being a song about wine.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Fund project: 2021 "Action Plan for Aesthetic Education immersion in Rural Schools" of Hubei Education Department (Project No.: BXLBX0925); 2020 University-level Scientific Research Project (Project No.: ZD202002)

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