

Analysis of the Creation Intention of the Yuan Drama *Sorrow in the Han Palace* from the Tailoring of Zhaojun's Story

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Abstract:

The story of Wang Zhaojun's going out of the frontier experienced the flow from historical legends, poetry, notes to folk raps. Ma Zhiyuan created the drama *Sorrow in the Han Palace* after careful artistic tailoring. It unfolds the plot under the situation of strong Hu and weak Han, creates a rich atmosphere of tragedy, extolls the patriotic spirit and national integrity of Zhaojun, effectively castigates the officials of the Han Dynasty who were greedy for life and afraid of death and bereaved and humiliated the country, and gives sympathy to the victims of Emperor Han Yuan. It embodies the pain of the decline of the author's family and country as well as the perplexity and sad feeling of life arising from the loss of a good life in the troubled times.

Keywords: *Zhaojun, Going out of the frontier, Sorrow in the Han Palace, Historical legends, Poetry, Notes, Rap.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The historical facts about Zhaojun's going out of the frontier departure are recorded in the passages of the Chronicle of Yuan Emperor, the Story of the Xiongnu and the Later Han Dynasty. The Story of the Southern Xiongnu from the *Book of Han*. Ever since the Eastern Han Dynasty, there were works on Zhaojun. Representative examples include Song of Grievance Thinking written by Wang Yan of the Eastern Han Dynasty, namely Zhaojun Grievance, Shi Chong's Wang Mingjun's Resignation and Preface in the Western Jin Dynasty, Miscellaneous Records of The Western Jin Dynasty-Painting Workers Abandoning the City written by Liu Xin in Han Dynasty and Ge Hongji in Eastern Jin Dynasty, Wang Zhaojun Variations by anonym in Tang Dynasty, and Two Ming Concubine Songs by Wang Anshi in Song Dynasty. Zhaojun's story has been constantly embellished and evolved in the process of spreading from historical biography, poetry, notebook novels to folk raps. In the *Yuan Dynasty*, Ma Zhiyuan, through artistic tailoring, successfully created the drama *Breaking the Dream of Lonely Goose in the Autumn of Han Palace* (hereinafter referred to as *Sorrow in the Han Palace*), which embodies his profound and complicated creation intention expressing the pain of the decline of his family and country and the perplexity and sadness of life arising from the loss of a good life in the chaotic times.

II. EVOLUTION OF ZHAOJUN'S STORY

The *Book of Han*-Emperor Yuan first recorded Wang Qiang that: "Emperor Yuan of Han decided to change the era name to Jingning and to marry Wang Qiang to Chanyu (the cheif of Hun) as his wife." Ying Shao remarked: "Wang Zhaojun had never been called or visited by the emperor, and always stayed in the harem, so she was called 'waiting to be called'. Wang Qing, the daughter of the Wang, whose last name is Qing and alias is Zhaojun.". Wen Hao said: "Zhaojun is from Zigui County, Hubei Province." Su Lin said: "The sound of her is like that of the Queen of Han."^[1] It only records Wang Qiang's family name, last name, hometown and she married Chanyu at the command of the Emperor etc. The text is very simple. Volume 94 of the *Book of Han*-Biography of Xiongnu is contained more details:" In the first year of Jingning, Chan Yu entered the dynasty again, he would like to be son-in-law for Han. Emperor Yuan married Wang Zhaojun of the harem to Chan Yu who was rejoiced and willing to protect the west of the valley to Dunhuang generation by generation. Please countermand the border guards in order to rest the people of the emperor."^[2] It records that the Xiongnu called Huhanye Chanyu in the first year of Jingning (33 BC) came to the Han Dynasty to seek marriage, and Emperor Yuan married Wang Zhaojun of the harem to Chan Yu. Chanyu asked the Yuan Emperor to countermand the border guards and promised to protect the west of the valley to Dunhuang so as to rest the people of the emperor."

The Book of the Later Han Dynasty- Biography of Southern Xiongnu, recorded that Zhaojun voluntarily married Chanyu:"Wang Zhaojun entered the palace for several years but had never been called by the emperor. She was sad and grieved. So she applied to go. Huhanye come to visit the emperor, who summoned five women to show him. Zhaojun was so beautiful and glamorous that surprised everyone. Emperor was shocked and intended to let her stay, but it's difficult to break the faith, then married her to Chanyu. Zhaojun gave birth to two sons of Chanyu. After Huhanye's death, the son of his ex-wife became the chief of Xiongnu and he wanted to marry Zhaojun. Zhao Jun wrote the letter asking for return. But Cheng emperor ordered her to obey the customs of the ethnic minorities, and she eventually became the wife of the next Chanyu there. It can be seen that Wang Zhaojun made this choice because she had entered the palace for several years and was unable to see the emperor accumulating sorrow and resentment.^[3] When the Zhaojun who was beautiful and glamorous appeared in front of Yuan Emperor, Yuan Emperor was amazed at the beauty of her and suddenly repented, but he was afraid of losing faith, so he married her to Xiongnu. Zhaojun far married Chanyu and gave birth to two sons. After the death of Huhanye, Zhaojun asked for return to the Han. However, Emperor Cheng of the Han Dynasty ordered her to remarry to the son of his former wife."

The above is the story of Zhaojun in the history book. The story of chanting Zhaojun in literary works was first seen in Song of Grievances and Thoughts by Wang Qiang, namely Zhaojun Grievances.^[4] It used the combination of rhyme and prose. The prose part described Zhaojun as the daughter of Wang Rang, King of Qi. At the age of 17, Zhaojun was siltm and graceful like a peony. So her father presented her to the Yuan Emperor. Because she came from the distant state of Qi (now Linzi District, Zibo City, Shandong Province), she was not accepted in the harem by the Yuan Emperor. The latter is the same as *The Book of the Later Han Dynasty*. Then after Zhaojun married the Xiongnu, "she hated that she never saw the emperor.

She felt unhappy and missed her hometown", so she wrote the Song of Grievances and Thoughts. It is different from that Zhaojun remarried the son of Huhanye's ex-wife after Hu Hanxie's death in *The Book of the Later Han Dynasty*. The story of this song is that after the death of Huhanye, his own son wanted to marry his mother, and Zhaojun cannot accept this nonsense, so she swallowed medicine and committed suicide. The lyrics use romantic techniques, singing after Zhaojun's death, her grave was flourishing and there were birds perched here, flying. Even with the mountains and rivers in the way, her heart was still tied to parents. However, it is hard for the soul to return to her hometown. It was obvious that this bird was the soul of Zhaojun. According to Wang Mingjun's Resignation and Preface^[5], Zhaojun changed her name to Mingjun because of avoiding the taboo of Emperor Wen of Han Dynasty. And the Han Dynasty sent off Zhaojun to marry the Xiongnu, and specially created a new song. From the perspective of Zhaojun's first person, Yunwen describes the experience of marrying the Xiongnu and his inner grievances, which is sad and touching.

The second volume of *Miscellaneous Records of the West Jing* said, "The emperor had many concubines but few of them could see the emperor. So the emperor asked the painters to paint them. According to the portrait, the emperor chose the concubines he wanted to see. So the concubines bribed the painters, spending 50000 yuan to 100000yuan Only Wang Qiang refused, so she was never be called by emperor. When Xiongnu came, seeking for a beauty to be wife, so the emperor asked Zhaojun to go. After seeing Wang Zhaojun, the emperor suddenly found she was so glamorous. Emperor regreted, but the decision was made, and emperor was heavily trusted in foreign countries, so there was no more choice. After investigating the bribery of the painters, the painters were all beheaded in the city, and the family property of them was confiscated. There were hundreds of millions of yuan. Mao Yanshou, one of the painters, painted portraits. No matter the ugly or the beauty or the old or the young, he can paint the same as the real^[6]. *Xijing Miscellaneous Notes* is a note-taking novel, which invented Mao Yanshou, a court painter. He pictured the shape of the maids, and decided the fate of the maids that whether they can be called by the emperor, so the maids paid bribes to him. Only Wang Qiang refused, so she had never been called. The plot of the later Xiongnu's marriage proposal is the same as in *The Book of the Later Han Dynasty*. After that, the Yuan emperor investigated the matter, the painters were gathered in the crowds of the city beheading the public. And millions of yuan was founded in Mao Yanshou's and other painters' homes."

Wang Zhaojun Bianwen^[7], mainly written through the form of rhyme alternation, Wang Zhaojun married to Xiongnu, a far away place, what she saw was the sight of the north of the Central Plains and the life customs of the nomadic people, which made her depressed, she was simply granted as the imperial concubine of the Ming Dynasty, worshipped as the empress, and all tribes were asked to come to celebrate, singing and dancing. Zhaojun said, "Hearing this music, the minister Qie was worried about coming home. Cattail may not be better than spring wine, and how can the carpet make the curtain"? Shanyu saw her still not happy, he then spread an order, tell the Tibetan to go out of hunting around the Yan Zhi mountain, with Zhaojun as the heart, and troops were gathering from thousands of miles, chasing after animals. Zhaojun ascended the mountain, and was suddenly worried. Complained that "the painter makes a good painting, I come here late." Later, Zhaojun was seriously ill, but he failed to save Zhaojun's life simply by

offering sacrifices to mountains and rivers, seeking the sun and moon, seeking prescriptions in every way and seeking skills in a thousand ways. Only according to the folk custom, thick burial was given to Zhaojun. Still later, Emperor Ai sent Han envoys to mourn Zhaojun. "Dissertation of Emperor Ai's order is a statement of sacrifice": "Piao Yao is afraid of Xian Yun, Wei Huo is afraid of Qianghu; if he doesn't marry Zhaojun, Zisai is unable to make a plan for the operation". It is not difficult to see that *Wang Zhaojun Bianwen* inherits the above-mentioned literary works, but the content is more detailed. It is worth noting two points: first, even if the courtesy of Shan Yu to Zhaojun is high, it cannot stop her love for her native land and the feeling of return; secondly, the high evaluation of Zhaojun's marriage is unprecedented. In the great Han Empire, "Piao Yao is afraid of Xian Yun, Wei Huo is afraid of Qianghu", they had to reconcile with a weak woman, in order to turn the enemy into a friend."

Wang Anshi is used to writing cases-overtaken poems. One of his Two Songs of Concubine of Ming Dynasty: "When the imperial concubine of Ming Dynasty first came out of the Han Palace, her tears were wet with spring breeze. There's no color on her face when she looked down on her face, but the king cannot hide his love for her. But when he came back, he was surprised to see that he had never seen one in his life and blamed the painter. ^[8] It was not possible to paint the original state of mind. At that time, Mao Yanshou was killed because of this. Since then, once he left, he will never be able to return, still not to say to wear all the palace clothes of the imperial city of the Han Dynasty. A go to know more not to return, poor Han palace clothes. Send a voice to ask the south, only year after year seeing them come and go. The family spread the news for thousands of miles. Exhorting that I should stay at ease in Zhan city. You don't see A Jiao behind a long door closed, life is frustrated and you cannot explain whether it comes from north or south". "It was said that Wang Zhaojun's appearance was that even Mao Yanshou could not paint who died without justice", . Talking about how does Zhaojun looks like, even a good painter like Mao Yanshou couldn't paint her beauty right. So it was a great injustice to kill Mao Yanshou. The deep implication here was that the emperor had no wisdom eyes and caused the tragedy of Zhaojun. At last, the author uses the ancient wine glasses to pour a block in his breast: If Zhaojun is disappointed to marry the Xiongnu in the north, what is the fate of the Empress Chen in the Han Palace to the south of the Northern Northern Region? Isn't she also unable to escape the fate of being cast into the cold palace? So here came to the conclusion: "life is frustrated and you cannot explain whether it comes from north or south". It is said that life frustration is not caused by region, it is a universal phenomenon. In fact, he attributed his strike to the emperor's confusion. The second is mainly to express Zhaojun's loneliness and homesickness by flicking the lute on her way to marry Shan Yu. She hates Han's lack of grace as much as Hun. Now Zhaojun's graves have been buried in desert, but her sad music of the lute has been handed down for thousands of years."

From the change of the story of Zhaojun's going out of the forces in historical books, poems, notes and folk raps, we can see that Han Shu and Xijing Zaji focus on the story of Zhaojun before her departure, *Wang Zhaojun Bianwen* focuses on the story of Zhaojun after she left the forces, *The Book of the Later Han Dynasty* and other literary works comprehensively narrate the situation before and after Zhaojun's departure. Among them, Zhaojun Resentment said that Zhaojun swallowed medicine to commit suicide; *Wang Zhaojun Bianwen* called Zhaojun's died of some illness. The former is from fiction, while the latter

belongs to realism.

III. TAILORING OF ZHAOJUN'S STORY

Based on his understanding of historical events, Ma Zhiyuan cut the story of Zhaojun artfully and created the famous drama "Han Palace Autumn" [9]. The plot can be summarized as follows: "The king was supported by the tribes as Huhan Yedanyu. With the help of "one hundred thousand soldiers, he moved southward to the front, where is called the Han Dynasty", he wanted to invite a princess from the Emperor of Han Dynasty. In order to invite favor, Mao Yanshou, a senior official in the Han Palace, encouraged the Yuan Emperor to choose the room-girls who were more than fifteen and less than twenty and had a good appearance to serve as the imperial back palace. Yuan emperor then added him as the envoy of choice, "finding selections throughout the world. The selected figures must be painted as paintings, which should be sent to him. And the Yuan Emperor would visit these girls' palace according to their drawings ". After Mao Yanshou selected ninety-nine women, he came to Zi Gui county in Chengdu to select Wang Qiang, who was "brilliant, very beautiful and truly unique in the world". Because Wang Qiang refused to pay bribes to Mao Yanshou, "the beauty was plotted some flaws on the face in her drawing ", she was naturally unselected. Zhaojun retreated to Yong Lane, not seeing the king for nearly ten years. Deep in the night, lonely, flicking the lute. It coincided with the Yuan Emperor's patrol, and heard the pipa music of melancholy and sorrow, and sent an order to the player to see him. Yuan emperor saw Zhaojun "excellent appearance", extremely amazed. He asked the details, Zhaojun told him that how she refused to pay bribes Mao. Emperor Yuan immediately decreed to take Mao Yan line beheaded to report, and named Zhaojun as concubine Ming. The second part shows Mao Yanshou fleeing to the Xiongnu in fear of sin. He offered the beauty of Zhaojun to Shan Yu, and he was happy. Again, the Han Palace Zhaojun was favored, Shang Shu, Chang Shi came to report the North Fan called Han Ye Shan Yuyi envoy to request Zhaojun and Fan, otherwise, he would go southward aggressively. In the face of all the civil and military officials of the Manchu Dynasty, the Yuan Emperor had no choice but to make up his mind. At this moment, Zhaojun asked his permission to go to Xiongnu "I'd rather be reconciled with the Tibetan people, and the swords will be saved". In the third episode, Emperor Yuan went to the Baling Bridge to bid farewell to Zhaojun, and they were attached to each other. The Yuan emperor repeatedly said that "the civil and military officials, the plan is that Zensheng retreated from the army, or Ming concubine and Fan." Under the constant urging of Shang Shu, the Yuan emperor was very self-reproachable. When Zhaojun line to the Han Fan Han junction, borrow Fan Wang cup of wine south pour, then plunge into the river suicide. Fan Wang less than rescued, will Zhaojun buried in the river, numbered green graves. In order not to be in vain with the Han Dynasty to form a feud, the king will Mao Yanshou Jie sent to the Han Dynasty to punish. The fourth fold since the imperial concubine and Fan, a hundred days did not set the Yuan emperor, feel the night scene sad cable, very desolate, then hang Zhaojun portraits, temporarily sleepy, dream Zhaojun fled from the north, but was captured by Fan. After waking up, he only heard the sound of birds cry, more lonely. This fashion book to newspaper, there is a mission bound to send Mao Yanshou, that Zhaojun is dead, would like to peace between the two countries. Emperor Yuan ordered Mao Yanshou to behead and offer sacrifices to Princess Ming.

Through the artistic tailoring of Zhaojun's story, the innovations of the drama *Sorrow in the Han Palace* are as follows:

First, the evolution of Zhaojun's story does not mention the strong or weak force of Xiongnu and the Han Dynasty. Han Palace Autumn is clearly written Hu Qiang as the strong side and Han the weak one. Wang Yun". I have a hundred thousand soldiers, moved to the south near the fort, called the Han Dynasty." In the second half, Wang Yun said, "Now I've sent some officers and troops to write a book with the Emperor of the Han Dynasty and ask Wang Zhaojun to have a marriage for peace. If not, do not invade the south, it is difficult to protect our land. Fan sent to see Emperor Yuan" Han Yedan came to the south to play the Great Han Emperor: The Northern Kingdom and the Southern Dynasty came to marry and reconcile; twice they sent people to ask the princess not to go along with him. The minister came to take the name of Emperor Suo Zhao as their surname, so as to benefit the swordsmen of the two countries. His Majesty if not from, I have a million soldiers, carved day south invasion, to decide defeat. In the face of the threat of force added by the Han's swordsmen, one of the weaknesses of the Han family said through the words of Shang Shu: "Your Majesty, our soldiers here are not good, and no fierce will stand against him. What can we do? "Second, the Yuan Emperor himself said, "You have all the civil and military forces to discuss and offer you some advice. You can withdraw your troops and spare Zhaojun. Most of it is to bully a woman's kindness. Thinking about when Lv is still in this world, who dares to disobey her? If so, after a long time do not use civil and military, just rely on the beauty and the world will be". The Han Dynasty in history can be regarded as a great empire, especially during the period of Emperor Wu. It was absolutely an empire with great military power, and all other minority nationalities were states. Even during the period of Yuan emperao, there was no interruption in the tribute service of the tribes of the Western Regions. The Han Palace Autumn has changed the power contrast between Hu and Han, writing the Han Dynasty to be in a weak position, and it can't help but rest on the author's national indignation and sadness. In the middle of the 13th century, the Mongolian iron horse under the command of Genghis Khan swept across Asia and Europe. After that, Wo Kuotai destroyed Jin Dynasty and Kublai destroyed Song Dynasty, and established a unified regime dominated by Mongolian aristocrats. The occupation and rule of Mongolian iron horse to the vast Han nationality area is through the barbarous and crazy plunder and blood awakening suppression. It is reported that the Yuan army went south to attack the Song Dynasty. The officers and soldiers were murderous and plundered wildly. "Children, the goods and wealth will go to the officers, and the giant warriors will be wiped out by the sharp swords; a county will become ashes when a county rebels, and a state will become ashes" ^[10]. According to the Record of Foodstuffs in Yuan History, the capital city is known as "the richness of a hundred government departments, and the guardians who compile the masses of the people, all relying on the south of the Yangtze River" ^[11].

The *Sorrow in the Han Palace* has changed the historical situation, writing the strong and prosperous Han Dynasty so weak, and the Huns so strong, in order to highlight the crisis of foreign invasion of the Han Dynasty. As for domestic turmoil, the second fold of the "Sorrow in the Han Palace" arranges Shangshuling Wulu Chongzong and Neichangshi Shi Xian to play. Shi Xian, an eunuch in the Western Han Dynasty, was favored by emperor Yuan. Wulu Chongzong is his confederate. It is stated in the Book of the Han Dynasty· Ningxing Biography: "Xian and Puye of the official Zhong, the Lao Liang, and the Shaofu

Wulu Chongzong confederated with each other, others who attached themselves to this group would be favored by emperor.” In the play, when the chief of Hun sent an envoy to ask for Zhaojun to marry him in order to make peace in border, they threatened to force the Yuan Emperor to agree, saying “if we don’t, he will invade from north, and we will lose our territory”. In the face of the chief’s threat, they lost their bearings but only to blame each other. The emperor Yuan rebuked, “I have raised the army for a thousand days all for one day’s battle. All the civilian and military officers at court, and who can help me repel the enemy! All of you are fear of the sword and arrows, you do not give strength, how can you make peace by marriage with them so weakly? (Singing) [Sheep Shepherd Pass] “... How could all of you draw the royal salary without sharing the emperor's worries? Those who “Suoshu” were afraid of bending their hands, and that who “Panlan” was afraid of breaking his head. With “Suoshu” and “Panlan” two things to mock ministers have cold feet and are mortally afraid of death. However, they threatened the Emperor Yuan with King Zhou's favor and death: “Other countries said that Your Majesty spoiled Wang Qiang, and that abolished our imperial law to ruin the country. If we do not give to him, it will going to start war. I thought King Zhou wanted only to pet Su Daji, so that the country was broken dead, it is ought to draw lessons from it.” The Emperor Yuan was blatantly compared to debauched and brutal King Zhou. Emperor Yuan proposed to bid farewell to Zhaojun at Baling Bridge, and they intimidated Yuan Emperor: “It is not the courtiers who forced the marriage, but envoy asked for her by naming name. Moreover, since ancient times, there were many women who harmed the country.” It can be seen that, Ma Zhiyuan's creation intention is to display the Han Dynasty during the period of Emperor Yuan in a crisis situation of internal and external invasion. In the poetic drama “Sorrow in the Han Palace”, the civil and military officials of the Han Dynasty are a group of wastes that who “draw the royal salary” but can't “tranquelize the state and halt the war.” Even more abominable, the Crafty sycophants in the Han Dynasty were in charge, they arbitrarily interfered and manipulated the emperor Yuan. In Ma Zhiyuan's view, this was the fatal curse that led to the Han Dynasty's regime's collapse ^[12].”

Although The Sorrow in the Han Palace is sympathetic to the tragedy of the victim Yuan emperor, it is also critical. The most direct purpose for Chief Huhanye sent envoys to pay tribute is “to ask for a princess”. The above story of Zhaojun sent out of the border is not mentioned. That is to say that the person should marry with the Shan-y should be a princess, but far married is the maid Zhaojun, although Zhaojun in the play is the initiative to ask for it. It may be the author wants to tell us the royal secret: after all, the princess is the king's flesh and blood, a few emperors in the history were willing to marry their own blood line far from the other race! In second fold, the envoy informed: “The Northern Kingdom and the Southern Dynasties have always been married for peace, and our lord has sent message twice to ask the princess but you did not agree.” There were three thousand ladies in the imperial palace of the inner palace, from which a few randomly given to the alien without sparing. The third fold Zhaojun said, “From ancient times, ‘Beautiful women suffer unhappy fate.’ ” It is the true portraiture of the tragic fate of the palace maids in all dynasties. Mao Yanshou went on the stage and said, “I was under the leadership of the Han Dynasty, and was in the position of Zhongdafu. Because I am all kinds of crafty, flattery, coax the old emperor is very happy, listening to the what I said.” Mao Yanshou was favored by Emperor Yuan because he cast emperor’s good. Therefore, when he proposed to travel all over the world, choose room maids, to serve as harem, he immediately get the grace of the Emperor. The second fold, emperor Yuan went on the

stage to say, "Since I have seen Wang Zhaojun down the West Palace, I was so intoxicated that I had not been in the imperial court for a long time. It is the same as Bai Juyi's "The Everlasting Regret" in "She slept till sun rose high, for the blessed night was short, From then on the monarch held no longer morning court"--the criticism of Tang Minghuang's obsession with women. He also took advantage of Shi Xian's party feathers, Five Deer Chongzong's mouth: "It is said in foreign countries that Your Majesty favors Wang Qiang, and that the imperial guidelines have been abandoned, thus ruining the country." The Emperor Yuan was directly compared to King Zhou of Shang Dynasty who had been spoiled by Su Daji and the country was broken and died. Of course, this does not fully represent the view of the playwright, as mentioned earlier, it is only a gang of traitors such as the Han family to "do nothing, bad state responsibility to a weak imperial concubine."

Secondly, the most successful part of the drama "Sorrow in the Han Palace" is to create Wang Zhaojun, a shining patriotic image. In the Book of Han, it was recorded that, "Emperor Yuan gave the gentlewoman Wang Qiang, whose name is Zhaojun, from imperial harem, to Shan-y." In the Preface of Wang Mingjun's Ci and Preface: "Hun was powerful, asked the Han Dynasty for marriage. The Emperor Yuan betrothed the gentlewoman to Hun." According to Volume 2 of Notes of Chang'an, The Painter Abandons the Market: "Hun entered the court and asked emperor for beauty, so the emperor found a beauty, Zhaojun, to marry, according the painting." All three said Emperor Yuan betrothed Zhaojun to Shan-y. But in the Books of the Later Han, Zhaojun took initiative to marry for peace, because: "she was in the palace for a few years, but unable to see the emperor, that accumulating sorrows and resentments". She resented the Emperor's blindness and unkindness. So as the Zhao Jun Yuan. The reason why Zhaojun sincerely wishes to marry away from Han is also the hatred of Emperor to drive her into the cold palace. Sorrow in the Han Palace shows the emperor's request for peace, saying, "If your concubine has been greatly favored by Your Majesty, I shall die to repay Your Majesty. I would rather to marry for peace, not only to put an end to the war, but also to left a name in history." Ma Zhiyuan does not take that Zhaojun was willing to marry for peace because of resentment, in order to make up the loophole that Zhaojun asked to carry out peace rather than complain, the drama arranged the plot of Zhaojun retreating into Yongxiang Lane, playing pipa and meeting the Emperor at night, and being granted the title of concubine of Ming. Although he received a brief love, when Zhaojun asked to marry for peace to repay His Majesty's grace by her death, was willing to "put an end to the war" and "left her name in history". There are two expressions in the play: one is from the positive performance, when emperor sent her off at the Baling Bridge, Zhaojun says, "Although I am serving my country this time, I am really reluctant to part with your Majesty!" On the other hand, Zhaojun is not only a national plan but also a reward for the emperor's kindness, which makes Zhaojun's image full of flesh and blood. When Zhaojun first met the Emperor, she said, "Your Majesty, my parents are in Chengdu. I hope your Majesty's grace will be relieved, and you will give them some benefits." These lines are very close to the tone of the children of the family who came from the "farming for their lives" family, which focuses on the expression of Zhaojun's "filial piety". In order to make Zhaojun into the artistic image of both color and art, the scene of Zhaojun playing the pipa in his poems was cut out in Sorrow in the Han Palace, such as Du Fu's Five Poems on the Ancient Sites, the third of which was "Hu Yu for thousands of years, distinguishing between resentment and resentment" and the second of "The Concubine of Ming", "There is no place for the expression of passion and desire, which is passed on to

know the pipa's heart.” After the adaptation, Zhaojun added Zhao Jun's "a lot of silk and bamboo at home, playing several pipas ". When the night is so lonely, I try to entertain me, which is not only helpful to enhance the cultural taste and cultivation connotation of Zhaojun's image, but also become an important point to promote the development of the drama. In the Preface to Wang Mingjun's *Ci* and Preface, "Let the Pipa make music immediately “means that when Princess Jieyou marries the State of Wusun, the musicians of Wusun State play the lute. He made new songs, and there was a lot of lamentation.” It means that the Han Dynasty specially created new songs for Zhaojun's departure. Autumn in the Han Palace changes the playing of the lute to depicting Zhaojun. This creative adaptation is quite successful.

With regard to Zhaojun's death, Zhao Jun Yuan complained that Zhaojun swallowed medicine to commit suicide; *Wang Zhaojun Bianwen* said Zhaojun was dead of illness. In *Sorrow in the Han Palace*, Zhao Jun did not want to marry foreign and jumped into the river at the border of the Han Dynasty. Although this change has no basis in history, it shows Zhaojun's loyalty to Han Dynasty and national integrity. It can be seen that the intention of “Sorrow in the Han Palace” is to build Zhaojun into a historical figure with national integrity. Because Ma Zhiyuan handled this way, he cut Zhaojun's story theme artistically, he didn't take the plot after Zhaojun came out, but he referred to some of the text materials, such as "*Wang Zhaojun Bianwen*" in "*Wang Zhaojun Bianwen*", "Yiaoyao (whoring Yao) is afraid of Yi, Wei Huo is timid than Qianghu; if not Jia (married) Zhaojun (jun), Ziser is difficult to decide for the operation. In the Book of the Han Dynasty, after the Yuan Emperor Gong Liangjiazi, Wang Wang, the word Zhaojun gave it to him. Shan-y was happy, wrote to say he is willing to protect from the west of the Saishang valley to Dunhuang, dismiss the army in border, in order to make peace with the people and the emperor.” It was taken by the *Sorrow in the Han Palace*. Once the author's artistic tailoring, it highlights the political and historical significance of Wang Zhaojun's harmony in promoting national harmony. "

Thirdly, the poetic drama “Sorrow in the Han Palace” is a Mo edition, the Zheng Mo plays the role of Emperor Yuan. As mentioned above, Han was weaker than Xiongnu, the most respectable Emperor of Han Dynasty, could not protect his beloved concubine, Zhaojun committed suicide because of her unwillingness to marry for peace, which determined the tragic nature of the play. Ma Zhiyuan is very good at creating a tragic atmosphere, such as the poem of emperor Yuan in the wedge: “The heirs pass on ten leaves and follow the Yan Liu, alone in the hands of the heaven and earth 400 states. Border fortress long alliances and proposals, from now on high sleep has no worries. From the time I reported to my family, he said," Since my throne, all the worlds have been in a state of peace and tranquility. If I have not been virtuous, they all depend on the support of all the civil and military forces. First, Emperor Yuan met Zhaojun and granted her the title of Princess Ming. The second turn, through Zhaojun and Yuandi's words, supplemented their love "unknowingly and ten-day moon", and then the plot turns sharply, and there is a state envoy to Suo Wang Hefan, otherwise, he invaded the south, Jiangshan is not safe. However, the civil and military powers of the Manchu Dynasty were fearful of swords and arrows. At this time, the peace scene of "the long-term alliance and proposal of frontier fortress, now that there is no worry" of "all over the world and tranquility in all directions" was instantly lost; the love and sweetness just tasted by the imperial concubines turned to ruin; the so-called "relying on civil and military support" became a

wonderful satire. The huge drop in the plot produced a shocking tragic impact. Next, the Yuan emperor sings full of sadness, sorrowful implication: in a dream just met Zhaojun was awakened by the call of the goose. In the late-night autumn wind, we heard the sound of lonely wild geese in Changmen and painted Martin Ding on the cornices, which made the Yuan emperor's heart cut, toss and turns, and slept hard all night. The rich tragic atmosphere pushed the tragic plot of the play to a climax. As mentioned above, Ma Zhiyuan criticized Yuan Emperor Xingzhaojun for a long time, but on the whole, the author put more sympathy into this character. The Emperor Han and Yuan, who was honored by the emperor, could not control his own destiny, much less common people? It obviously embodies the author's personal realistic feeling.

Fourthly, it is different from the story of Mao Yanshou asking for gold and silver in Naiqiong case of Emperor Yuan, Wang Qiang refusing to be persecuted by her plot, and all the painters were abandoned in Notes of Chang'an. The drama "Sorrow in the Han Palace" changed to Mao Yanshou brush palace maids because she asked for gold and silver. After breaking down Zhaojun's painting and causing her to break into the cold palace for ten years, she fled to the country, and dedicated Zhaojun's painting to the king of Shan-y, and made up a lie that "when the former king sent envoy for the princess, Zhao Jun was willing to ask for it; if the Han lord refused to let go, I had repeatedly admonished,... The Han lord would kill me." Therefore, Mao Yanshou, a traitor who betrayed the imperial court, colluded with other country, provoked the national contradictions, made the emperors and ministers panic and the whole country was in trouble, was depicted and harshly criticized. In addition to inheriting Mao Yanshou's status as a painter in Notes of Chang'an, the drama "Sorrow in the Han Palace" also adds Mao Yanshou "under the drive of the Han Dynasty, as the position of Zhongdafu". This double identity, not only enrich the artistic image of Mao Yanshou, but also make it a typical official of the Han Dynasty, who cheated the emperor, can be said to kill two birds with one stone. After Zhaojun committed suicide by jumping into a river, Shan-y. said, "The person was dead, it is Mao Yanshou who has made such feud between me and the Han Dynasty. Baduer, take Mao Yanshou down, sent to the Han Dynasty treatment. I am still peace with the Han Dynasty, our relation will be forever nephew and uncle." The line actually expresses the author Ma Zhiyuan's good wish: hope that the peoples are polite, no conflict and confrontation, and that the covenant of harmony will be established forever. "

IV. CONCLUSION

In a word, Ma Zhiyuan successfully created the poetic drama "Sorrow in the Han Palace" by carefully tailoring Zhaojun's story. Zang Jinshu of Ming Dynasty put it to the top of "Yuan Song-Poem Selections". It can be seen that the high artistic achievement of the drama "Sorrow in the Han Palace", and it still received the attention of the musicians after the Yuan Dynasty, its influence is self-evident.

FUND PROGRAM

This paper is the result of the major project of The National Social Science Found of China "Sorting and Research of the Research Data of Chinese Rap Literature and Art in History" (17ZDA246).

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