Teaching Application of Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army Songs in Mudanjiang River Basin During the Anti-Japanese War Based on Computer Music Production Technology

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Abstract. After the September 18th Incident, anti-Japanese War and national salvation songs became the theme in song creation, where the Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs were among the most outstanding. In this paper, the style of Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs in Mudanjiang River Basin during the Anti-Japanese War was analyzed and summarized.

Keywords: Mudanjiang River Basin, Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army Songs, Anti-Japanese War Songs, Music Art Style

1. Introduction
The 1930s is a period of vigorous development of professional music education and music creation in China\cite{1-2}. The creation of mass songs in China has developed to a mature stage by the 1930s after the brewing and starting of the “school songs” period and the “May 4th” movement period. After the September 18th Incident in 1931\cite{3-4}, China was facing the crisis of full-scale Japanese invasion, and the full-scale Anti-Japanese War became the voice of all Chinese. In this context, Chinese patriotic musicians created a large number of Anti-Japanese War and national salvation songs with the theme of “saving the national crisis”\cite{5-6}, which formed an unprecedented peak in the history of Chinese modern music creation. The Anti-Japanese Alliance in Mudanjiang River Basin is one of them. The Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs of Mudanjiang River Basin is unique in China for its many vocal music repertoires and rich theme forms created in the 1930s and 1940s. The Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs of Mudanjiang River Basin is an essential representative of the development period of the Chinese Anti-Japanese War and national salvation songs.

The Anti-Japanese War and national salvation songs created by the Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs in Mudanjiang River Basin, on the one hand, use the western traditional creation
techniques, on the other hand, pay attention to the national style of the songs and the ability of the people to accept them, break through the boundaries of the eastern and Western Music, make the eastern and western music culture ingeniously combine, and create a new music style. The author sums up the music art style of songs in the period of the Anti-Japanese War and national salvation in the Mudanjiang River Basin so that we can have a general understanding of the songs of Anti-Japanese War and national salvation in Mudanjiang River Basin.

2. Anti-japanese amalgamated army song teaching based on computer music production technology

The Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs in Mudanjiang River Basin reflected deep feelings for folk music and attached great importance to the study of folk music. The composer was born into a peasant family in a mountain village. Since childhood, he loved to hear Qiyang opera sung by his father, folk songs sung by shepherds, elegies for the dead at night sung by villagers when they were watching the dead at night, and Huagu opera performed by the “Caotai team” in the market town. The simple and fresh folk music has influenced Mudanjiang Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs imperceptibly for a long time so that the national style has become a conscious pursuit in the creation of Mudanjiang Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs in the future. The Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs of Mudanjiang River Basin was also very fond of collecting wind. During the southern Anhui period (1942), it occasionally heard the old man's flurry of driving, and immediately collected on the spot. “No foreign folk song has ever moved me as deeply as our own,” said the Mudanjiang Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs. The composer believed that folk music was “the most abundant musical treasure that all great realist composers can never get.” “⑤ Hence, the song melody of the Anti-Japanese Alliance in Mudanjiang River Basin is built based on folk music, and it also absorbs new tones, new rhythms, new tonal relations, and harmony combinations, showing a national style reflecting the spirit of the times, with profound aesthetic connotation of national tone, and sending out a strong earthy flavor.

Given song data set,

\[ D = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\}, \quad x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, i = 1, \ldots, n. \]

Assuming that the first \( l \) samples are labeled \( \mathcal{E} = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_l) \), corresponding to the label \( \eta = \{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_l\} \).

Given the question of classification by noting the following:

The significance of each feature dimension in the classification problem is different, and the teaching data of the anti-Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army song can overcome the shortcoming of the teaching data of the anti-Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army song to a certain extent, which is defined as:

The teaching data for anti-association songs between sample \( x_i \) and \( x_j \) are defined as follows

\[ d_s(x_i, x_j) = \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^T A (x_i - x_j)}, \]

\[ (1) \]
\( x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, \ A \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d} \) is a symmetric semi-positive definite matrix.

According to the properties of the semi-positive definite matrix, \( A \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d} \) can be decomposed into \( A = L^T L \), which is written as follows:

\[
d_A(x_i, x_j) = \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^T A (x_i - x_j)} = \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^T L^T L (x_i - x_j)} \\
= \sqrt{(Lx_i - Lx_j)^T (Lx_i - Lx_j)}. \tag{2}
\]

It is equivalent to matrix \( L \) as a mapping, mapping the data of the original anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army song to the new anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army song, and the teaching data of the anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army song of the original anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army song into the anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army song teaching data of the new anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army song.

3. Theme and style of anti-japanese amalgamated army songs in mudanjiang river basin during the anti-japanese war

There are two kinds of songs about the war of resistance against Japan: one is about dialect and life language. During the Anti-Japanese War, the urgency of publicizing, educating, mobilizing, and organizing the masses to participate in the war significantly promoted the formation of the Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army song writing team. There are not only professional musicians, but also many amateur musicians and folk song lovers. These writers are generally the actual participants in the Anti-Japanese War. The Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs in Mudanjiang River Basin experienced, heard, witnessed and sucked the life and era of the war. This kind of songs are simple, bright, easy to understand, and unforgettable once or twice. They are more suitable for the tense wartime environment and the Anti-Japanese army and civilian cultural level, and genuinely reflect the true life and people's thoughts and feelings at that time. Another kind of Anti-Japanese War and national salvation songs take poetry as the theme. This kind of works is different from the oral mass songs. The lyrics are not only more literary, but also more delicate, with more emphasis on emotional expression. At the same time, they can give the performance of music a wide range of Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs and exhibition room. As such works keep up with the pace of the times and incorporate revolutionary, militant and patriotic factors, they also play an essential role in inspiring people's hearts in the actual struggle. Such songs have a strong appeal and have an immediate effect. For example, when people sing “when they fight in Dongyang, they will take up swords, guns and unite our strength to defeat the Dongyang devils”. From the above songs, we can feel the pragmatic style of Mudanjiang River Basin Anti-Japanese Alliance, which goes deep into the front line of the war, closely connects with the masses, and closely serves the Anti-Japanese War. We can also feel the pure patriotism and optimistic personality of Mudanjiang River Basin Anti-Japanese Alliance.

4. Music art style of anti-japanese amalgamated army songs in mudanjiang river basin during the anti-japanese war

The number of Anti-Japanese War and national salvation songs written by the Anti-Japanese
Amalgamated Army songs in the Mudanjiang River Basin is large, and the range of themes and genres can be said to be unique. With the change of revolutionary form, the deepening of national struggle, the change of times, and the development of individual temperament, the music styles of the Anti-Japanese Alliance in Mudanjiang River Basin are also changing constantly. It can be divided into two stages: the first stage (1931-1937) is mainly to create film music. From the “He Mei agreement” to the “July 7th” incident through the U. The second stage (1937-1945). After the all-round Anti-Japanese War in 1937, the Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs of Mudanjiang River Basin took part in the first team of the national salvation drama and went to an extended life of struggle, and contacted more workers, farmers, students, and soldiers. The creation of the Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs of the Mudanjiang River Basin also entered a mature and prosperous period, presenting a vigorous, masculine and bold style and temperament. The overall musical and artistic style of the Anti-Japanese War and national salvation songs of the Anti-Japanese Alliance in the Mudanjiang River Basin is as follows:

Artistic creation is based on the sincerity and simplicity of feelings. The Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs of Mudanjiang River Basin has repeatedly stressed that “music is the direct expression of people's thoughts and feelings. The reason why good music can move people is that it has real feelings. “The Anti-Japanese Alliance of Mudanjiang River Basin said,” to write, and we should invest the whole soul in it. It is exactly what the Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs of Mudanjiang River Basin did. The melody of the work is very beautiful, the emotion of the music is sincere and moving. The artistic flavor of the work can take into account the aesthetic interest of most citizens, and truly achieve the collective appreciation of the refined and the common, which was relatively rare among the composers trained from the college at that time. Mudanjiang Anti-Japanese Alliance is a person with deep feelings and thoughts, who is also familiar with the life and emotions of different people in different social strata. Its excellent melody can arouse people's passion and has a strong appeal.

The survey found that music teachers' evaluation of the overall application of computer music technology was 4.36% excellent, 26% good, 43.28% medium and 26.36% poor. From the results of the survey, the overall situation of computer music teaching is not very good. (See table1)

**Table 1.** How to evaluate the application of network teaching in ideological and political courses at your school?

| Option     | Subtotal | Proportion |
|------------|----------|------------|
| Excellent  | 24       | 4.36%      |
| Good       | 143      | 26%        |
| Secondary  | 238      | 43.28%     |
| Poor       | 145      | 26.36%     |

Overall, the application of computer music teaching in the Mudanjiang River Basin is still not very high. Some colleges and universities have excellent courses of computer music teaching, but the assessment standard is relatively low, which has little binding force on students. Most of the classes use ppt display teaching, but most of the teachers only use ppt as a brief version of the “textbook”, listing the knowledge points, lack of case analysis and interaction, and students' participation is not high. Some schools are equipped with classrooms and media for computer music teaching, but teachers seldom organize the development of network courses. The traditional classroom teaching is
the main way for computer music teaching.

**Table 2.** If you do not use the Internet for ideological and political education often, what are the main reasons (multiple choices)?

| Option | Subtotal | Proportion |
|--------|----------|------------|
| Not required in teaching assessment index | 76 | 13.82% |
| Network teaching is troublesome and energy consuming | 240 | 43.64% |
| Without the help of network teaching, we can have a good class | 139 | 25.27% |
| Teaching content and course nature are not suitable for use | 120 | 21.82% |
| Inadequate mastery of network information technology | 170 | 30.91% |
| School network teaching equipment and conditions are not perfect | 261 | 47.46% |
| Teaching objects, students’ classroom performance and other factors | 150 | 27.27% |
| Uninterested | 38 | 6.91% |
| Other | 55 | 10% |

The Anti-Japanese War association of Mudanjiang River Basin has always believed that a good composer should first have a reliable and excellent theoretical foundation of harmony. The composer believes that “the work is not about its size, but whether it is concise or not”. It is also an exemplary work of composing concentrated and concise musical images with limited materials. Among the four sentences in the preceding paragraph, one or three are the same, two or four are slightly different, and the beginning of each sentence is still the material in front. The whole song can be said to be composed of only one element, simple but not monotonous, pure but not plain.

**5. Conclusions**

The author of the Mudanjiang Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army songs is proficient in using image thinking to create distinctive musical images. “Every inch of the land is ours”, where the political concept of justice in the Anti-Japanese War is replaced with visualized language; “No gun, no cannon, they are made by the enemy”, which points out the strengths of guerrilla warfare; the lyrics such as “in the dense woods”, “high hills”, “sharpshooter”, “flying army”, etc. represent optimistic, positive tunes. The lively rhythm of little drumbeats is a vivid portrayal of the combat style of the guerrillas, who were brave, good at fighting, act swiftly and wittingly, witty, flexible, and vigorous. Through a typical exile character who lost his hometown, the Chinese people's determination to win the Anti-Japanese War was expressed. The rapid, restless and tumbling melody is like the river sobbing, which is also the vivid description of the turmoil in the character’s mind. The song has a kind, sincere and vivid style.

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