

The Evolution of Chinese Orchestra: The Role of Li Delun's Conducting Art in the History of Chinese Orchestra Conduction

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Abstract: This study takes the historical evolution of Chinese orchestral music as the research background, elaborates on the main instruments of orchestral music and their roles in early Chinese orchestral music, and vividly interprets Mr. Li Delun's good creative and directing skills. In addition, the creative connotation of orchestral conductor proposed by Mr. Li Delun and its important contribution to the exchange and integration of Chinese and Western orchestral art were introduced. Finally, this study introduces the future development path of orchestral music from the perspective of the era's challenges and market orientation in the development of symphony. The research results indicate that the creative style of a music conductor, as an art form shaped by their unique personality, is the result of the fusion of their inner emotional experience and the simulation of their creative source. Symphony orchestras can continue to conduct research and practice in fields such as online music and concerts. As an outstanding artist, Master Li Delun not only possesses rich creative knowledge and skills, but also emphasizes that conductors should master the music theory and practical experience of the band, including music history, stage design, theatrical performance, literary research, and philosophy. For the government and cities, the continuous progress of symphonies and their bands is a long-term social welfare activity that helps to shape a good social atmosphere and improve the cultural and educational level of the public. Therefore, the government should provide necessary financial assistance and policy support for symphony orchestras.

Keywords: Chinese Symphony; Conducting Art; Music Mode; Art Inheritance; Art Development.

1. INTRODUCTION

The term 'conductor' in modern music originates from Western music

art, and it seems there is no conductor in traditional Chinese music. The supervisor of a band is usually the music conductor, who not only ensures the performance of the entire band but also reasonably plans the entire performance process (Boshuizen et al., 2020). Therefore, the conductor plays a vital role in the band. In the entire orchestra, the music conductor is the creative guide. Practical creative guidance can achieve the best performance in rehearsal, form performance, performer positioning, harmony, and choir. At the same time, the conductor's musical guidance enhances the tacit understanding among the many performers in the orchestra (Schiewer et al., 2022). It has a significant coordinating effect on the orchestra members. As a music conductor, they have rich personal and life experiences before performing at the front desk. Some conductor families are generations of individuals engaged in music work, which has had a profound impact on their children from a young age and shaped their musical understanding based on their parents' musical beliefs (Dygert & Jarosz, 2020; Jansson et al., 2021). The origin of naming orchestral music can be traced back to ancient Greek times, originating from the word "Symphony", which originated from Greek and was translated into Chinese as "Harmony Sound". It represents the sounds that can be coordinated and integrated, symbolizing the beauty of orchestral music (Ding et al., 2021; Elimimian et al., 2020). With the development of the European Renaissance, polyphonic music gradually evolved from a single note to multiple notes. Therefore, all multi-part and multi-sound effects instrumental works with harmonic characteristics are classified as orchestral music. When the history of Western music entered the Baroque period, the emergence of forms such as operas, mythological plays, and oratorios gave orchestral music a more expensive space for use, such as preludes or insertions for these performances. Until the early 18th century, with the Industrial Revolution and the French Revolution, classical music began to be popularized to the public, becoming closer to populism and socialization to meet the needs of ordinary people (Hallam et al., 2020; Langford et al., 2020). The spread of Western classical orchestral music to China was during the late Qing Dynasty and early Republic of China. As early as 1843, the first batch of the "Shanghai Public Band" consisting of about 20 members was established. By 1907, it had expanded into a complete orchestra and was named "Shanghai Bureau of Works Orchestra" the following year until its name was finally determined in 1922 (Ericsson, 2020; Köhler et al., 2020). However, when the time was ripe, there was an opportunity to carry out a comprehensive professional reform (Chen et al.,

2020; Dietz et al., 2023). However, at this moment, older people were already in their twilight years and could not undertake this task. They could only watch this happen and felt extremely sad (Bagby et al., 2020; Miller et al., 2020). At the same time, they also knew that only by moving our national orchestral group towards true modernization could we achieve this goal His lifelong wish. Through the brilliant visions of the previous generation of masters, we can once again examine the various large-scale concerts and performance activities that are currently rapidly developing in our country. From this, we can see the unparalleled role played by an outstanding leader in his era or the entire country (Culbertson et al., 2020; Lehtinen et al., 2020). This study takes the historical evolution of Chinese orchestral music as the research background, elaborates on the main instrument and its conducting role in early Chinese orchestral music, and then extends to the evolution process of modern orchestral orchestras in which humans are the conductors. Afterwards, Mr Li's good sense of rhythm, excellent music skills, and excellent team leadership skills vividly demonstrate Mr Li's good creative conducting literacy. Furthermore, it introduces the creative connotation of orchestral command proposed by Mr Li Delun and his significant contribution to the exchange and integration of Chinese and Western orchestral art. Finally, this study introduces the future development path of orchestral music from the perspective of the era's difficulties and market guidance in developing the symphony.

2. THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONDUCTING TOOLS IN CHINESE ORCHESTRA

2.1 The Command and Guidance of Early Leading Tools

2.1.1 The Guiding Method of the Main Instrument in Orchestra

Traditional Chinese bands are often composed of multiple instrument combinations, and there are significant differences in instrument combinations and several bars in different historical periods and areas (Dietz et al., 2021; Pei, 2023). Although these bands have shown diverse characteristics in different historical periods and areas, they also have one thing in common, which is that there must be a dominant instrument in the band's performance (Dietz et al., 2022; Tao, 2022). This instrument is different from the solo tools in Western orchestras and also from the conductors in orchestras. The early orchestras performed and the main instrument is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Early Orchestra Performance and Main Instrument

2.1.2 Guidance of the Main Instrument in a Folk Ensemble

In traditional Chinese folk music, there is usually a slow and melodic opening song before entering the suite and finally reaching the end. This kind of opening song usually does not have the help of accompanying tools, so when multiple performers play this type of slow-tempo kanban, the main accompanying tools are needed to guide them. The most important tool among the main tools is the drumbeat command (Cwik et al., 2021; Yang et al., 2022). By tapping with a drumstick, one can freely master the rhythm of the drum, which is rich and diverse. This feature allows the drum to highlight its personality and master the ensemble with other tools (Deng & Liu, 2022; Khlaif et al., 2021). Before the Tang Dynasty, using leather drums as a conductor was already widespread in large-scale instrumental ensembles. During the Song Dynasty, the drumbeat rhythm conductor method was widely used (Boucher et al., 2021; Gill et al., 2023). In the current Xi'an drum music, the drum is responsible for leading the performance, and the drumming is the core of the entire band's performance. In Xi'an drum music, there are various types of drums, including sitting drums, war drums, and solo drums. The version of Xi'an drum music is divided into sitting music and walking music (Akbari et al., 2021; Ning, 2021). During the version of a sitting band, a highly respected person serves as the drummer. Other performers sit around and use a variety of musical tools, ranging from a few to tens of people. The typical Chinese ancient orchestra and the tools used are shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Typical Orchestra Performances and Tools Used in Ancient China

During the performance, the drummer can guide the entire band in adjusting the beat, rhythm, and intensity by changing the rhythm of the drums, and even control the performer's expression (Dahill et al., 2020; Gill et al., 2022). The percussion tools used in ancient Chinese orchestras are shown in Figure 3. In a theatrical music team, the role of drummers is not limited to leading the rhythm of the band (AlAfnan et al., 2023; Hammill et al., 2022). Still, they can also shape the actors' behaviour, body posture, and singing style, and make integrated adjustments to all the tools within them. In theatre performances, the role of drummers often exceeds their playing ability. When there is a conflict between the two, priority must be given to the drummer's leadership role. Although drummers are not guided by body language, they can use their playing posture to convey information to other members and provide visual guidance during the performance process.



Figure 3: Percussion Tools in the Performance of Ancient Chinese Orchestras

The long-standing drumming command method exhibits rich and diverse characteristics, requiring team members to closely monitor changes in rhythm to achieve the goal of collaborative performance. At the same time, drummers are also given the status of conductors, and their dual responsibility in the theatrical performance process is to lead music creation and guide actors to complete performance tasks.

2.2 Music Conductors in Modern Orchestras

2.2.1 Music Conductor in an Orchestra

The form of modern large-scale ensemble performance gradually formed in the early 19th century. To better coordinate the use and operation of different tools by performers during the performance process, standardize the playing voice, and make the performance works more exciting and reasonable, music conductors emerged. Most of us know that in orchestras, the music conductor holds a baton, and the performer masters the playing speed of the instrument by observing the swing speed of the wand.

Therefore, the conductor plays a vital role in the orchestra. A typical orchestral performance and audience layout are shown in Figure 4.

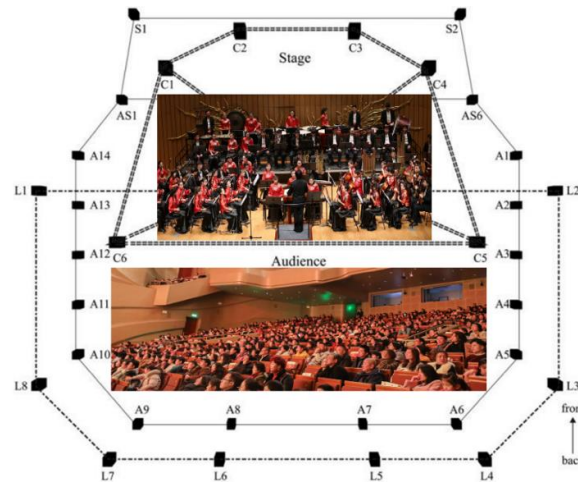


Figure 4 :Typical Orchestra Performance Live Performance and Audience Layout

As the leader of a symphony band, the music conductor plays an creative guiding role, and its effectiveness is reflected in maximizing rehearsal efficiency, precise note interpretation, transparent role allocation for each part, harmonious harmony, and overall band quality in singing. In addition, he can also strengthen the level of tacit understanding among team members, playing an important synergistic effect. A deep understanding of music creation is an indispensable key factor in the daily practice and performance process of commanders. To achieve high-quality performance, it is necessary to interpret the composer's emotions and ideas deeper. Only in this way can commanders lead works filled with the soul of creators and showcase their unique creative style. For example, different orchestral command methods are shown in Figure 5. After continuous training and performance, the commander integrated his creative complex into the composer's unique creative style and gradually formed a unique music-conducting art style through constant experimentation and improvement.



Figure 5: Orchestral conductor in different musical rhythms

2.2.2 Creative Style of Music Conductor

Due to the existence of personal traits, there are differences in the interpretation methods of the same song. Therefore, when multiple conductors perform the same musical work, they exhibit vastly different unique styles. Appreciation of music mainly relies on auditory perception and imagination. As a conductor, he must harmoniously match the timbre of various tools and create a work that can meet the aesthetic needs of the audience based on elements such as melody and rhythm. Next, based on his understanding of the music theme, he will design a series of instructions to achieve this goal. Over time, this personalized interpretation will gradually develop into a unique creative style, as shown in Figure 6, which reflects the diverse types of various conductors in the orchestra. Before joining the orchestra, each conductor will have their educational background and life experience, which have influenced their humanistic concepts and shaped their values and worldview. In addition, their diverse lifestyle habits and personalities will also create different creative characteristics in their practical operations.



Figure 6: Different Music Conducting Styles in Orchestra Performance

After the music conductor becomes familiar with the track, they execute and guide the performance through personal interpretation of the track, and use their body language to convey melody and rhythm to the public. This allowed them to demonstrate a unique creative personality during the team performance process. All the music conductors participating in the band's performances have rich experiences and life backgrounds, some of whom even come from musical families. In this situation, children are easily influenced by their parents' musical beliefs, thus forming their way of understanding and understanding music. In addition, various life experiences and educational levels can also affect the perception and performance of music by music conductors. Sometimes, music conductors

add personal emotions, life experiences, patriotism, or anger towards historical events to their music, which gradually accumulate to form their unique creative characteristics.

3. LI DELUN'S CONDUCTING ART AND ITS CONTRIBUTION

3.1 Good Creative Command Skills

3.1.1 Sensitive Hearing and a Good Sense of Rhythm

Conducting is the soul of a band, and Mr Li Delun is an extraordinary role model. He showed his love for music and exceptional musical talent from an early age. When he was young, he learned to sing from his mother. In 1938, he was admitted to Fu Jen University and studied various musical tools with his teacher. In his spare time, he participated in a choir in the church and held a Messiah concert. I also attended in string quartets and band performances, and due to my keen hearing and versatility, I eventually embarked on the path of learning how to conduct. He will make music more humanized and three-dimensional, and Li Delun's piece performing style and creative literacy are shown in Figure 7. His music feels full of spiritual charm. People can feel the excellent blooming of musical power from his colourful rhythm. As a critical element of the command, a sense of rhythm is crucial. The inner rhythmic flow is seen as a precious gift from God to us. There is a massive difference between those with exceptional talents and the sense of rhythm gained through later cultivation. The most significant is that the rhythm is fixed and unchanging, but the rhythm is full of vitality. Compared to other fields, music has the most emotional depth and transcends nature, so the reasons for genius are often inexplicable.

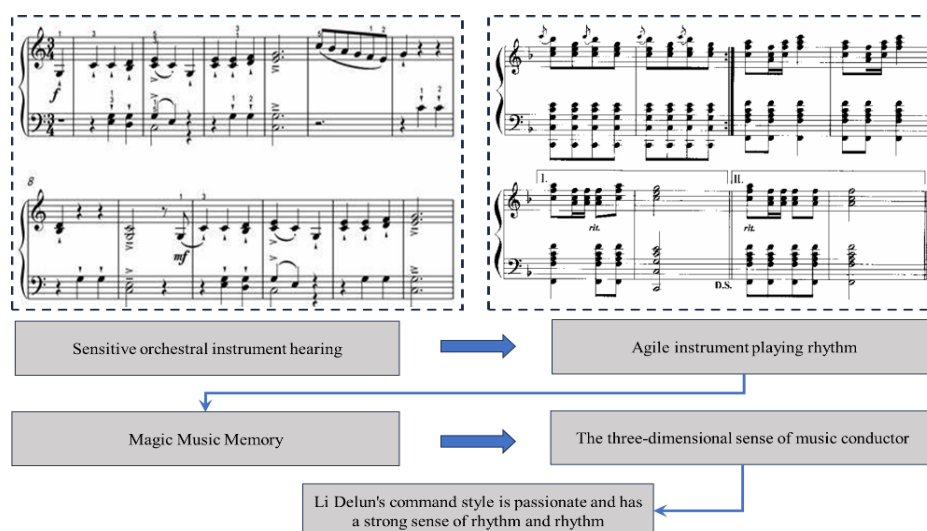


Figure 7: Li Delun's Music Conducting Style and Creative Accomplishment

3.1.2 Excellent Professional Music Skills

For music learning, sight singing and listening training are essential parts, mainly when serving as a band conductor. These skills need to be uncommonly exquisite. This can help the conductor clarify the melody direction in the hustle and bustle of a large orchestra, and be able to handle various unexpected issues during the performance. Mr Li Delun, a famous conductor, has studied multiple tools such as the flute and violin at Fu Ren University. I originally planned to enter the Shanghai National Conservatory of Music through the violin exam, but due to fierce competition, I chose to sign up for the cello instead. As a result, he was successfully admitted to the Shanghai National Conservatory of Music with a major in cello and later continued his studies in conducting courses. Diversified talents will undoubtedly make the art of working more diverse and colorful.

At the same time, Mr Li Delun has been passionate about singing since childhood and actively participated in choir activities during his university years. Songs originate from the "musical tools" carried by humans themselves. If we want the performance of the tools to be perfect, we cannot ignore the influence and infectivity of people's voices. As shown in Figure 8, Li Delun's outstanding music professional abilities demonstrate his passion and persistence in music. Although the score is static, it is precisely people's singing that gives it vivid expression.

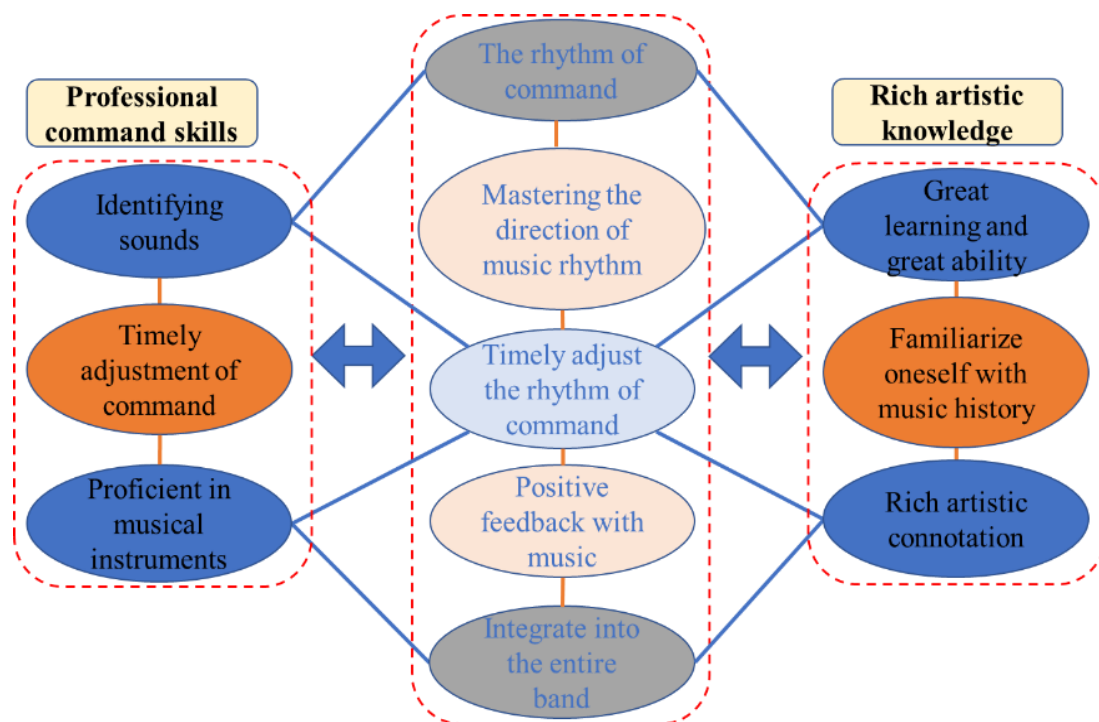


Figure 8: Li Delun's Outstanding Professional Music Skills

For large symphony orchestras, how to showcase rich sound power and dynamic changes under a slender baton, while achieving unique transitions in various colors and linearity, requires deep compositional skills, especially a deep understanding of orchestral orchestration methods, and familiarity with the performance characteristics of each instrument. In an ideal situation, an excellent conductor should be able to play a specific instrument alone, especially the violin. Because they can personally demonstrate some special needs regarding bow pulling or timbre, this direct expression is often more effective than words. As an outstanding artist, Master Li Delun not only possesses extensive creative knowledge and skills, but also emphasizes that conductors should master music theory and practical experience in bands, including music history, stage design, theatrical performance, literary research, and philosophy. Therefore, the higher the creative literacy of the conductor, the better their interpretation ability and secondary creativity towards the work.

3.1.3 Excellent Team Leadership Skills and Cultivation

For the conductor of a band, mental sensitivity, strong understanding, and quick reflection are essential abilities. They need to be able to quickly and effectively convey their guiding ideas, especially in the first violin part, while also ensuring that all other voice part conductors can receive this information and further transmit it to each member.

The dissemination of this information should be orderly and with clear responsibilities. The commander should be able to interpret the meaning he wants to express from his gaze and actions before fully explaining his ideas. As the CEO, in addition to mastering the necessary music theory, it is also essential to deeply learn orchestration skills, as demonstrated by Li Delun's outstanding music conducting ability and management style (see Figure 9). In addition, it is also necessary to familiarize oneself with the characteristics of various tools, such as the flute being able to produce sound directly. At the same time, the clarinet may appear slightly sluggish due to factors such as its large gas column. This belongs to the basic knowledge of band music, so we should focus on many details during the performance process to control them. Only when we establish excellent and coordinated performance habits in the band can our entire team truly become active, thereby maximizing the effect of "symphony" or "harmony"?

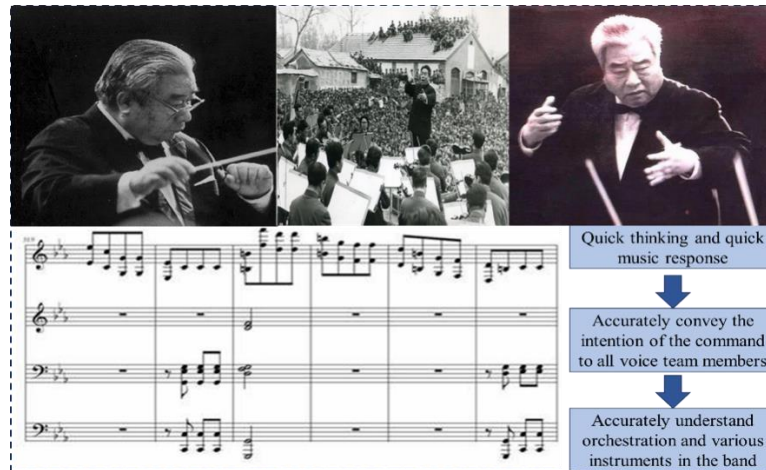


Figure 9: Li Delun's Excellent Music Conduction and Leadership Style

The voice manager in the band is to assist the chief in performing well. The bowing technique for the loud part of string music should be based on the principle of the band leader, and corresponding adjustments should be made according to the different presentation of specific vocal parts of the music. All ways of expressing music in a unified voice, from the first stage to the last step, must be neat and standardized. Led the entire vocal team to solve technical difficulties in the music before rehearsal. The mutual relationship between the three is an essential guarantee for the success of the performance. Music performance also requires imagination. Composers must have rich musical language, and nonmusical notation can be fully expressed. Performers should "see" more musical guidance and spirit hidden behind the score through a fixed score, to better integrate internal and external individuality into the performance, making the expression of music richer and more intellectual.

3.2 Exchange and Integration of Chinese and Western Orchestra Art

3.2.1 The Creative Connotation of "Qugao and Zhongzhong" in Music

Although China has comprehensively deepened reforms and expanded its foreign exchange policies to promote the development of domestic cultural undertakings and enhance its international status, this has also brought a series of new problems and tests to our national orchestral music: we not only need to make adjustments and improvement measures but also need to obtain public solid support to truly move towards the path of popularization and popularization; Of course, we also need to acknowledge the fact that China, with its vast territory and thriving population, has the largest audience in the world. At the same time, we should also recognize that their enthusiasm for appreciating such high-level performance activities has not yet reached the highest level in the world. Therefore, to

push this high-end performance form to a higher level, we must obtain more recognition and support from people. Give strong support. Otherwise even works with exceptional expressiveness will lose their original brilliance due to a lack of necessary followers to participate. In the 1980 New Year celebration, the Central Orchestra held a quiet concert, which made Professor Li Delun deeply reflect and understand a crucial point: only by making the public enjoy classical symphony can this performance be precious. This idea gave him the grand vision of "Qugao must be with others", determined to enable people to understand and accept symphony and integrate it into daily life. So, he created an educational project specifically aimed at promoting symphony knowledge, first launched in Beijing, mainly targeting workers, educators, and student groups, with an enthusiastic and widely acclaimed response. Subsequently, this event expanded to include Shanghai, Tianjin, Nanjing, Guangzhou, and other cities, with over 20 cities participating, requiring approximately 50 speeches per year. He also regularly goes to universities, government agencies, enterprises, and clubs to conduct such courses, which last for a long time. Through these lectures, Professor Li Delun demonstrated to the public how to use music to alleviate inner pain and disappointment, and find a direction in life. At the same time, he also emphasized the infinite joy and satisfaction that music can bring. This enthusiasm for music education has sparked a warm response from the public, thus promoting symphony to gradually enter people's inner world. His nationwide promotion of symphony has successfully brought a vibrant spring to Chinese symphony, as shown in Figure 10, showcasing his rich creative content in conducting symphonies.

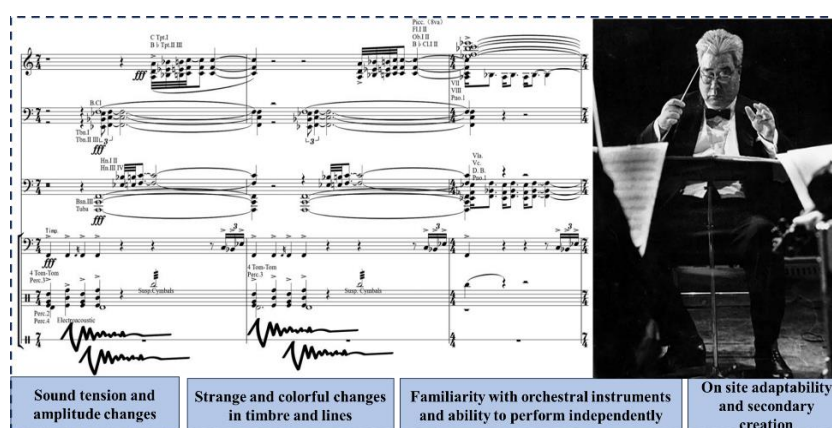


Figure 10: Creative Connotation of Symphony Conduction by Li Delun

In the face of the challenge of continuously increasing the public's awareness of classical orchestral works, despite numerous difficulties, Professor Li Delun still bravely advanced and unwaveringly continued to

promote a series of promotional and educational activities he pioneered in China. First, he created an academic course on basic knowledge of melody; Next, we will launch the first nationwide campaign to promote classic songs in a commentary led format for the general public. This novel approach includes a live interactive session before the performance, which attracts audience interest by elaborating on the characteristics of various tools and the historical stories they represent. Its vivid, engaging, and easy-to-understand content deeply captivates and enthusiastically pursues people. In addition, he also proposed the goal of "advertising" not only to focus on whether anyone is willing to hear these beautiful voices but more importantly, to encourage more people to love this elegant and elegant art and achieve the goal of universal participation. This is an important issue involving the construction of spiritual civilization among a wide range of people, and it also relates to the development direction of national pride and identity. The core meaning behind this goal is to reflect the innovative spirit of our great mentor's unwavering pursuit of combining traditional Chinese culture with modern Western advanced technology. The initial plan was to invite eleven conductors from different cities and the Central Orchestra to participate in the performance together. However, after a rehearsal review, it was finally determined that Professor Li Delun would be the sole director of the entire music festival. He led 800 musicians to perform 'Spring of Symphony' together, demonstrating strong power and inspiring spirit. Throughout, Professor Li Delun devoted himself wholeheartedly to the significant event of the "symphony" and devoted himself to it with all his might.

3.2.2 Promoting the Popularization and Development of Orchestral Music

Joint performance is one of the ways of cooperation between groups, which brings strong unity and social effects to the community. This performance of teamwork has also attracted a new audience and gradually expanded its scope. However, achieving such collaborative work is not an easy task, as it is constrained by various practical issues such as time and location constraints, which require support from the public sector and society to successfully organize such activities. Guided by the concept of "enhancing public participation" proposed by renowned conductor Mr Li Delun, In October 2017, a large-scale and innovative "Symphony Marathon" project was launched. The goal of this project is to build a cultural exchange platform by collaborating with all parties to enhance the bonds of relationships between various orchestras. At the same time, it also maximizes the spiritual connotation of "coordination and integration",

enabling people to have a deeper understanding of the importance of art in promoting friendly coexistence among people worldwide. In addition, There are significant differences between classical symphonies from ancient Europe and Eastern countries regarding historical process, language expression, daily behaviour, and life philosophy. These differences indicate that the existence of global opposition is reasonable. However, despite this, we can still see the spread and connection of symphonies between different cultures, which proves that music can eliminate all forms of spatial barriers. The Chinese Symphony Orchestra needs to continuously showcase the core values of its symphonic works, as shown in Figure 11, where orchestral music is widely accepted and further promoted.



Figure 11: Popularization and Promotion of Orchestra among the Masses

4. THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGY OF CHINESE ORCHESTRAL CONDUCTION

4.1 Government Support in the Development of Symphony

4.1.1 The Era Dilemma of Symphony Development

After deepening the reform of the cultural system in China, many state-owned theatrical troupes have transformed into performative performance groups guided by socialist marketization. With the continuous expansion of the music market, although symphonies are gradually becoming popular, the development of China's symphony industry still faces some difficulties in the future. This will enable the music works created by our symphony orchestra to sell well, but it won't be easy to sell for a long time. In addition, creating small-scale and templated works does not meet the requirements of China's cultural confidence, making it challenging to reflect China's great country style. To explore and establish China's unique music creation ability, we must seek creative forms and innovative ways to reflect national

characteristics. In summary, urban residents constitute the leading consumer group of domestic symphony orchestras. This phenomenon also determines the path choice for symphony orchestras to mainly focus on developing metropolises, which hinders their subsequent growth and promotion of symphony. Therefore, in the process of reforming the symphony orchestra system, policymakers should flexibly adjust according to the actual situation, which can not only promote the significant progress of large city symphony orchestras but also enable small city symphony orchestras to survive and improve, ultimately achieving the goal of transformation.

4.1.2 The Role of Government and Market Guidance in the Development of Symphony

As one of the leading indicators of urban development, in recent years, more and more urban planning projects have begun to include the development of symphony orchestras. Not only that, but symphony orchestras have also become an essential component of urban creative environment construction, and they can also attract many outstanding artists such as soloists, chamber musicians, and opera performers to participate. For the government and cities, the continuous progress of symphonies and their bands is a social welfare activity with long-term benefits, which helps to shape an excellent social atmosphere and enhance the cultural and educational level of the public. Therefore, the government should provide necessary financial assistance and policy support for symphony orchestras. Currently, China's top professional symphony teams mainly rely on government support, and their roles have both public and commercial elements. When both parties collaborate well, the government and the city symphony orchestra usually achieve a win-win situation. For example, the Philharmonic Orchestra in Hangzhou, as a pride of the city and a model of serving society, has benefited from its reputation and public image in Hangzhou, allowing them to carry out more performance activities, thereby creating a more comprehensive range of alliance groups, affiliated branches of the leading team, and a primary team for cultivating young talents. In addition, symphony is also an essential means to improve the image of cities and the musical quality of residents. The urban symphony orchestra can be seen as a symbol of the city and promotes local music culture and consumption growth. Still, it takes some time to cultivate, so building a healthy and sustainable market environment is particularly crucial. In China, the reason why the symphony industry has good commercial potential is because it is inclusive and highly open,

making its characteristics not only include elements of ethnic cultural exchange but also demonstrate a diverse style. Therefore, it can be regarded as a globally universal "dialogue tool". However, we must realize that to more effectively enhance the influence of the Chinese Symphony Orchestra, they urgently need to promote their business development and play more cultural and community service functions in geographical areas, while cultivating public understanding of music. Only by creating a high-quality and unique symphony band image to guide and shape the market, can symphony orchestras achieve sustainable development in a good situation.

4.2 Advanced Experience Reference and Digital Development Model

Most world-renowned symphony orchestras are so-called "professional symphony orchestras", which are developed and operated according to marketization. The government does not participate in them but will provide them with policy and economic support. The "Professional Symphony Orchestra" has three prominent characteristics: product marketization, management board, and government support. Product marketization refers to professional symphony orchestras maintaining their daily expenses through organizing concerts in the form of ticket revenue, online viewing fees, and record sales. If the creative appreciation form of the symphony can be transformed into online and digital music forms, it can not only broaden the way of creative appreciation of symphony but may also lower the creative threshold and make symphony more popular. The development of orchestral music can promote the cultural level of residents' lives, as shown in Figure 12.

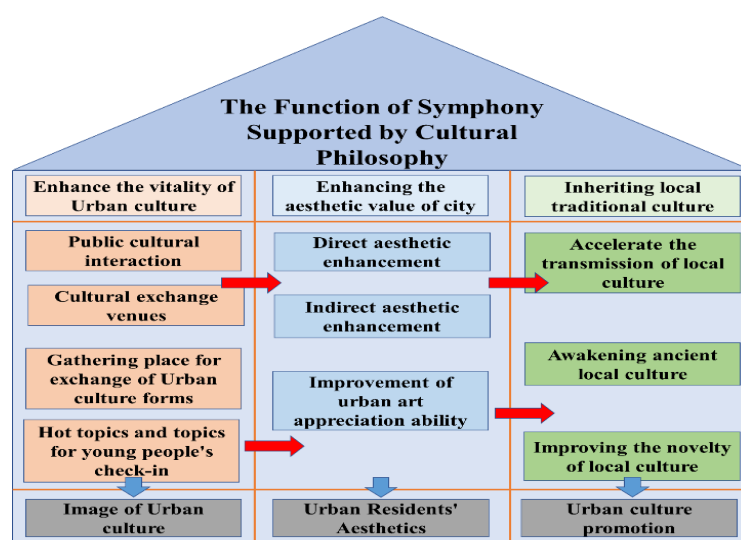


Figure 12: The promoting effect of the development of orchestral music on the cultural and living standards of residents

Observing the current efforts of various bands to create a music season, striving to surpass global leading standards, and continuously performing a large number of foreign ancient and classic works, this is undoubtedly the correct approach. However, if we can integrate local and Chinese-style symphony concepts based on professionalization, specialization, and internationalization, it is expected to further enhance the influence and cohesion of Chinese folk music. We need to see from numerous successful cases that even in the face of praise and applause, we must remain calm and examine the long and challenging road ahead. For China's 4 billion population, how many people genuinely love classical symphonies remains a big question mark, and further research and exploration are needed on the direction of future development. Everything is to serve the people. If we lose the enthusiasm and support of the people, no matter how perfect the reform is, it will only be "high and few", which goes against the principle of "high and common" advocated by Li Delun.

5. CONCLUSION

This study takes the historical evolution of Chinese orchestral music as the research background, elaborates on the main instruments and their conducting roles of early Chinese orchestral music, and extends to the evolution process of modern orchestral music conducted by humans. The research conclusion is as follows:

(1) As an art form shaped by its unique personality, music conductor's creative style is the result of the fusion of its inner emotional experience and creative source simulation. This process continuously optimizes and enriches a person's creative expression, thus forming a unique creative style. In the process of institutional reform of symphony orchestras, policies should be flexibly adjusted according to actual situations. This can ensure the stable development of big city symphony orchestras, as well as the survival and growth of small city symphony orchestras, ultimately achieving the goal of transformation.

(2) Symphony orchestras can continue to conduct research and practice in areas such as online music and concerts. If the creative enjoyment of symphony can be transformed into online or digital music forms, it will expand people's opportunities to interact with symphony, and perhaps lower its creative threshold, allowing more people to enjoy the beauty of symphony. As an outstanding artist, Master Li Delun not only possesses rich creative knowledge and skills, but also emphasizes that conductors

should master the music theory and practical experience of the band, including music history, stage design, theatrical performance, literary research, and philosophy. Therefore, the higher the creative literacy of a conductor, the better their ability to interpret and create secondary works.

(3) To explore and establish China's unique music creation ability, it is necessary to seek creative forms and innovative methods that reflect national characteristics. In the process of reforming the symphony orchestra system, decision-makers should flexibly adjust according to the actual situation. This can not only promote significant progress in big city symphony orchestras, but also enable small city symphony orchestras to survive and improve, ultimately achieving the goal of transformation. For the government and cities, the continuous progress of symphonies and their bands is a long-term social welfare activity that helps to shape a good social atmosphere and improve the cultural and educational level of the public. Therefore, the government should provide necessary financial assistance and policy support for symphony orchestras.

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