
On the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Music from the Three Characteristics of Traditional Music

Huang Yan

School of art, Yangtze University, Jingzhou 434000, China

nwlawli@163.com

Abstract

The traditional music culture has three characteristics: special, individual and group. We must carry out in-depth analysis and research according to the characteristics of traditional music, and based on the characteristics of scientific and intangible musical cultural heritage protection measures, improve the intangible cultural heritage protection and inheritance of music effect. This paper analyzes the three characteristics of traditional music, explore the specific strategies of music of intangible cultural heritage protection and inheritance, effectively carry out the hope to promote the traditional music and heritage protection work, to achieve effective protection of the intangible cultural heritage of music.

Keywords

Traditional Music; Characteristics; Intangible Cultural Heritage; Protection Strategy.

1. Preface

With the enhancement of the protection of intangible cultural heritage, traditional music, as a national intangible cultural heritage, has begun to receive more and more attention. The fourth batch of non material cultural abnormalities project representative after the official announcement, music projects and representative heritage in the protection of the specific scope of the expansion, the area has continued to expand its coverage. From the beginning of 2006, until 2012, China formally announced the national intangible cultural heritage project contains a lot of music on behalf of the project, the number of up to 188, and representative inheritors also increased to 262 [1]. Music class representative projects as well as music heritage identification and other words began to appear frequently in the theory of intangible cultural heritage protection, however, at present, China's traditional music characteristics of the discussion is still relatively small. In order to promote the effective development of the traditional music cultural heritage protection work, we must analyze the main characteristics of the traditional music from the theoretical point of view, the development of the corresponding non

2. Three Characteristics of Traditional Music

Comprehensive analysis of the specific characteristics of traditional music, we can know that there are three characteristics of traditional music, the first point is the existence of the special; second points is a group of heritage; the third point is to create a personal. Here we discuss the three characteristics of traditional music.

2.1 Traditional Music in the Presence of Special Characteristics

Traditional music, also known as folk music, the music has the characteristics of nonrenewable. After listening to music to enjoy the scene, will disappear, "sonorous, resounding and prolonged" is possible only in the audience's personal memories. Because music has the characteristics of non renewable, in music, music heritage will often appear some changes, even with the aid of audio-visual records and

other means, it is difficult to achieve a complete reproduction [2]. Due to the promotion of animal protection, once very popular hunting song has been slowly disappearing, along with the development of information technology such as telephone and e-mail, many songs in feelings phenomenon also decreased slowly, in the continuous development and application of electromechanical ship under the condition that the number is slowly toward the sluggish boatman. At this stage, a considerable part of the traditional music project began to slowly away from the human daily life, which is the continuous development and progress of society, people's life style and constantly changing results. Comprehensive analysis of the specific way of the traditional music, traditional music must live performance, to spread and effective inheritance by the performer's power, rather than through scores to achieve inheritance [3]. The special nature of the traditional music in the existence of the music cannot be separated from the music and the independent development of the environment, the music itself has the characteristics of non-renewable. Traditional music people cannot help their proficiency in a particular line be smoothly transformed into commodities, to obtain benefits through commodity trading, the survival of the state to the traditional music heritage project and continues to cause great interference, caused great shock to the traditional music. Have some special music, traditional music is more difficult for people to rely on their own personal power to survive in a relatively weak position, so we must put more power in the protection of traditional music, promote the development and inheritance of traditional music.

2.2 Traditional Music Has Individual Character in the Creation Aspect

After a clear recognition of the particularity of traditional music in the aspect of existence, we must pay great attention to the individual character of the traditional music in the creation and the group of the inheritance. Music, as well as the non - material cultural and human beings are closely related, not the same people to create music will be derived from a different personal style. In this paper, a variety of examples, for the traditional music of individual characteristics described. "Song" is a kind of classification name, which is a name used by scholars to carry out research work. According to the scholar's point of view, a folk song can be called a unified body, but in the folk, this kind of folk songs will not be brought into the same category by the scholars and show the same style. The same types of folk songs have some similarities, however, they are also very fresh and rich, usually because of different regions and the regional style is not the same. In addition, because of the different singers in concert usually have individual prominent, into their understanding of the corresponding regional style and interpretation, therefore, in the same area for internal singer song style for processing and processing will also show a great difference. Two singers not the same choice as the region with the same song concert repertoire, also shows the individual difference, different style[4].

2.3 Traditional Music Has a Group of Inheritance

Comprehensive analysis of the special characteristics of music and individual characteristics of the project can be known, such projects are not the use of personal power to achieve good protection and inheritance. The word "successor", from the narrow point of view refers to the individual's individual, from a broad sense refers to the large group and the big team. So, we must ensure that an individual one can represent the corresponding group, and based on its creative groups, further analysis of the group inheritance, in this way, to provide effective protection for the intangible cultural heritage, and realize the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. We must understand the intangible cultural heritage protection and not as a style of a music project as the object of protection, but to provide good protection for the entire group to hold the music. The group here is not only refers to the style of the group, but also refers to the people of the group. This song for example analysis, the protection of folk singer, but also very conducive to the promotion of all kinds of protection, can play a certain exemplary role, however, with the help of someone singing songs of the customs are not can also be a smooth succession, each kind of singing has formed a style belongs to the category of group behavior. We are in the process of the protection of intangible cultural heritage from one song to pick out one or several heritage heritage, to provide protection, this approach can provide protection to a certain extent the singer person, but not necessarily to achieve effective protection on a variety of support [5].

The existence and different regional song, for singer selection, must be fully analyzes the geographical distribution factors, select a region, a variety of representative inheritance people, provide protection with a certain necessity, as its representative here, however, that not only with various the distribution of regional homogeneity but also keep each other on behalf of folk songs, folk songs of the heterogeneous and administrative representatives of each other. Through this practice, it is possible to realize the effective protection of a certain song, which extends to all kinds of regional characteristics, to ensure that the music in unity and diversity are effectively protected.

3. Strategies for the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Music

3.1 Pay Attention to Publicity and Education Work

Music belongs to the intangible cultural heritage protection and inheritance of a long-term project, in the process of protection and inheritance must continue to strengthen efforts to promote, to fully mobilize all social forces to guide the masses to build good music heritage protection concept, promote the broad masses of people to recognize the importance of protection of intangible cultural heritage, to understand the need for the protection of traditional music and the importance of gradually establish good music intangible cultural heritage protection and heritage environment. In addition, we can also give full play to the positive role of news, television and Internet information channels in the music category of non-heritage protection heritage in the process of expanding propaganda work, to help you understand the specific connotation of music culture heritage and related practical significance, combined with the official power and promote the full power of the people, and jointly promote the promotion of traditional music and guide the masses to re-examine the traditional understanding of music, traditional music culture, the dedication of their own strength to build the protection and inheritance of traditional music, traditional music of protection and inheritance of environmental quality[6].

3.2 Establish and Improve the Relevant Education System

School education is a kind of channel is widely used in the process of music, a specific form of music, belongs to the class of non-heritage culture at the same time, the form of culture for a long time have not been widely recognized, therefore, in the present work of the intangible cultural heritage protection must strengthen education and inheritance of the intangible cultural heritage of the music class. We should speak of music class intangible cultural heritage added to the education system, standing in the angle of education, aims to analyze and study the significance of music class intangible cultural heritage, promote cultural heritage of the intangible cultural heritage of music. At present, a considerable part of China's colleges and universities as well as the music began to try performing artists and folk artists into the active resource category, played a positive role in such resources in college music teaching work, which means that the development and construction of cultural heritage of music has achieved initial success, but to build a great space for development and improvement of space [7] is still in the process of music education system of intangible cultural heritage. Compared with the college music class intangible cultural heritage education, primary and secondary school music teaching is not satisfactory, primary and secondary schools rarely exposed to music class intangible cultural heritage education content, is not conducive to promote the traditional music of the tiger. Therefore, we must strengthen the music class intangible cultural heritage education for primary and secondary students, cultivate students' good traditional music quality, organizational performance or intangible cultural heritage related topics of interest group activities, promote the students understanding of the Chinese traditional culture, improve their identity, cultivate a good sense of national pride and national self-confidence, to actively participate in the music culture and the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage protection. In addition, also must strengthen the cultural management cadre training, improve the training way of intangible cultural heritage and promote the cultivation of professional talent, professional talent protection smoothly.

3.3 Appropriate to Take the Road of Industrialization Development

With the simple protection method for music of non-material cultural heritage protection have great difficulty, simple protection is usually there will be the problem of lack of funds, resulting in intangible cultural heritage cannot fully reflect the true value of. Therefore, we must actively explore the road of industrialization, and constantly improve the industrial structure, through this way to make full use of music heritage, truly a continuation of the historical heritage of civilization, at the same time^[8]. In the music class of non-heritage protection work in the future, we should change the form of self-protection, slowly into a clown, innovation protection path, improve the effectiveness of the protection and inheritance of traditional music.

4. Conclusion

The music category of intangible cultural heritage protection is a long-term task, not overnight, in order to achieve effective protection of the intangible cultural heritage of music and heritage, must fully understand its characteristics, and based on the characteristics of formulating the corresponding protection strategy. First of all, pay attention to publicity and education, to create high-quality protection atmosphere; secondly, establish and improve the education system, pay attention to protection of professional personnel training; finally, moderate industrialization road, improve the effectiveness of the protection of the heritage.

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