

Research on the inheritance and innovation of south hunan music in local universities

By

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Abstract

Since the early 21st century, influenced by the policy of enrollment expansion of colleges and universities, the music major education in local colleges and universities in China has developed rapidly, and the number of enrollment has doubled. The rich local music culture in southern Hunan is endangered. After the new curriculum reform, music education in our schools increases the curriculum, the course of music culture in the south of Hunan.

Therefore, whether from the perspective of their own development, or from the orientation of music education in local colleges, or as the responsibility of cultural inheritance, music education in local colleges and universities should and must assume the responsibility of local music culture inheritance in southern Hunan.

The basic idea of this research is to investigate the local college music professional education in the present situation of Hunan local music culture heritage, explore the local college music professional education inheritance of local music culture faced by the local music culture course "into" course group teaching requirements, and necessarily discuss the local college music professional education inheritance of Hunan local music culture conditions .

Based on the above objectives, the structure-functionalism paradigm was used, supplemented by literature method, field investigation, and comparative research methods. The study is divided into the following sections:

1. The value of the inheritance of local music culture in the education of university music major is discussed. According to the logical sequence, it is divided into three sections, including the inheritance of local music culture and music literacy training in Southern Hunan; The status of the local music culture inheritance in the college music education system; The advantages of music professional education in local colleges and universities in the inheritance of local music culture in Southern Hunan.
2. Given the poor performance of the inheritance of Southern Hunan local music culture in the local colleges and universities music professional education, from the level of the specific implementation of national education policy, colleges' concrete implement, and teachers' quality concept, it has been discussed in details, and from three aspects including the cultural inferiority complex, college curriculum hegemony, and music professional education technical its reasons have been thoroughly analyzed.
3. This paper comprehensively studies the "integration" of southern Hunan local music culture courses in the music professional education in local colleges and universities.

4. This paper discusses the condition guarantee of inheriting the local music culture in southern Hunan in the music professional education in local colleges and universities. The paper believes that the local music culture teachers in southern Hunan are the talent guarantee for the effective implementation of the local music culture curriculum system in southern Hunan.

Key words: local colleges; music professional education; southern Hunan local music culture; inheritance; innovation

Introduction

National-level Information and support:

In March 2015, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce of China jointly issued the Vision and Actions on Jointly Building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, stressing that cultural exchanges and cooperation will lay a solid foundation of public option for deepening bilateral and multilateral cooperation. The Ministry of Education has issued a document entitled "Education Action to promote the Belt and Road Initiative" as a national implementation plan in the field of education. The "Belt and Road" initiative advocates the concept of culture first, and guides people to actively study and learn the traditional art of countries along the "Belt and Road". On October 18, 2017, Chinese President Xi Jinping reported at the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China: dig deep into the ideas, humanistic spirit and moral norms contained in the fine traditional Chinese culture, inherit and innovate in combination with the requirements of The Times, and the Chinese culture can show the permanent charm and reflect the style of the modern times.

The protection, inheritance and development of local music in southern Hunan are still under way, and only when the opera and Kunqu opera finally return to the contemporary real life, can they have the soil for inheritance and survival and the hope of revitalization and development. To this end, in July 2015, the State Council General Office issued the policies on supporting the development of opera inheritance (No. 52[2015]), The policy put forward clear objectives and support policies in terms of strengthening the protection and inheritance of traditional Chinese opera, supporting the creation of traditional Chinese opera script, improving opera production conditions, supporting the development of traditional Chinese opera performing groups, perfecting the training and guarantee mechanism of traditional Chinese opera talents, increasing the popularization and publicity of traditional Chinese opera and strengthening the organization and leadership. The People's Government of Hunan Province has also formulated policies to support the inheritance and development of opera (Hunan Government Office Fa [2016] No.24).

Analysis of local music inheritance and innovation in southern Hunan.

Southern Hunan music is a music culture with a unique local style formed in the southeast of Hunan. It has always been the spirit that inspires the national people to forge ahead and keep pace with the times, and has distinct regional spiritual characteristics and its unique and profound spiritual and cultural connotation. In recent years, with the impact of national urbanization construction and urban civilization on local music culture becoming more and more obvious, the hollowing out of rural population has also caused a fault between the subjects of local music inheritance. Local music heritage is now at stake.

There are four research questions presented in this paper:

Select local music in southern Hunan as a case study.

Is the research target located in local universities?

Implement the integration of local music into local colleges and universities and the conditional guarantee factors for local universities to inherit local music in southern Hunan.

Build a comprehensive, operable and effective inheritance and innovation strategy centered on music education in colleges and universities?

Research objectives

This study takes the inheritance and innovation of southern Hunan music as a case study, and empirical studies the inheritance of southern music culture in the music education of local universities. There are four main research objectives:

- 2.1 Reveal the status quo of local music inheritance and innovation in southern Hunan
- 2.2 Reveal the advantages of local universities as research objects in inheriting and innovating music in southern Hunan of China
- 2.3 Find out the theoretical combination point between the southern Hunan music culture and the music education in the local colleges and universities, and then integrate the southern Hunan music into the local college education courses
- 2.4 Try to build a strategy system with college education as the center and inheriting and innovating southern Hunan music as the purpose.

Literature review

Foreign research on the protection and inheritance of traditional culture

In many foreign countries, many ethnic minorities in order to adapt to the development of the mainstream society and gradually integrate into the main ethnic group, appeared the phenomenon of the traditional ethnic minority culture is gradually replaced by the mainstream culture. For example, the United States, Japan, South Korea, Thailand and other countries have taken some measures to strengthen the protection of the threatened culture.

The United States

It is a multi-ethnic immigrant country, with a long history of pursuing a discriminatory ethnic policy. But since the 1960s after the mass civil rights movement, the ethnic culture can be protected under the unified national identity, allowing the minority in loyal to the United States, keep their own unique religious beliefs, version of national language newspapers, books, create the national school, bilingual education, allow the minority students within the necessary scope to provide their native language and the original culture teaching, so that the United States "diversity" cultural scene. In order to promote the protection of ethnic culture, the "National Heritage Protection Fund" has been set up to fund the performance of traditional national culture, and the "National Heritage Fund" has been set up to protect the inheritors of Native American (Indian) culture, advocates of traditional crafts and cultural traditions, and practitioners of world-class fragile traditions. At the same time, more attention is paid to the protection of intangible cultural heritage and traditional folk customs, and more attention is paid to the overall protection of natural and cultural heritage up to the surrounding

environmental landscape.

Japan

Have a deep sense of crisis for the survival of Japanese traditional culture under the impact of globalization, The government will conduct a systematic field investigation, classification and research on "tangible cultural wealth", "intangible cultural wealth", "folk cultural wealth", "memorial objects", "cultural landscape" and "traditional building groups" of cultural heritage, Introduce the "cultural and financial login system", Mobilize all citizens to actively participate in the protection of national culture, Various institutions are keen on the publicity and education of cultural heritage; Almost every city or village, block residents are actively involved in their own local "festival"; South Korea: the government put forward the strategy of "culture", attaches importance to the national traditional cultural undertakings and effective management, establish a variety and types of museums to protect and inherit the traditional national culture, people have a strong national traditional culture cultural consciousness, organize and participate in various festival activities, vigorously support the folk skills inheritors; the best performance of individual cultural heritage projects as "living human treasures", teach their skills to young people, to develop the cultural industry, subtly promote the national culture.

Thailand

The government attaches great importance to the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage, formulates relevant policies and measures, carries out a variety of activities, actively promotes the revival of traditional handicrafts, and guides the whole people to improve their awareness of the value and importance of national culture, so as to drive the public to participate in the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. According to the Family Culture Law enacted in Thailand in 1942, 1979, 1992 and 2010, the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage is the core task of the Thai Ministry of Culture, which is responsible by the Office of the Family Culture Commission, which was later renamed the Department of Cultural Promotion. In 2007, the ministry of culture with reference to joint UNESCO issued in 2003 the convention on the protection of intangible cultural heritage, authorized the department subordinate cultural promotion hall fully responsible for Thai heritage protection, including relevant policies and implementation of cultural research, protection, dissemination, recovery and development work, organize all kinds of activities,

Domestic research on the protection and inheritance of traditional culture

Understanding of the nature of traditional culture inheritance

Regarding the essence of cultural inheritance, researchers generally agree that cultural inheritance is the vertical transmission of traditional culture among generations of cultural subjects, so as to inherit and carry forward its culture. As for the inherited traditional culture itself, one view holds that the inheritance of traditional culture is taught by the older generation to the next generation, and then transmitted by them in turn, so that the purpose of this culture can be preserved without being lost. In the process of cultural inheritance, the older generation's grasp and transmission of culture, and the acceptance and application of the next generation are two indispensable factors. Problems on any side will bring a great influence in the process of inheritance. Another point of view is that cultural inheritance is the attribute of culture itself. Social members in the national community soak in the culture in a certain cultural atmosphere without inheriting culture. In cultural inheritance, the cultural subject must be based on traditional culture with the development of the society and surpassed on the basis of traditional

culture. The difference between these two viewpoints is that the former values the process of "transmission", while the latter values the self-production in the "bearing".

Research on the crisis facing the inheritance of traditional culture

Many scholars believe that in today's wave of globalization, the traditional culture is in the rupture and reconstruction, and the decline and extinction of the traditional culture of various Chinese ethnic groups is universal. Economic globalization is an irresistible historical trend, economic globalization will expand into cultural globalization, strong culture and its economy is hard bound together, economic advantages derived cultural advantages, economic power derived cultural power, cultural exchanges, strong cultural impact on social life, deeply eroding the national culture, make the development of national culture has been seriously distorted. The so-called globalization may also be a cultural trap, or it will "smooth" the different diversity of human culture with the help of some economic expansion and political coercion, making human civilization and culture lose their natural and rich colors and become monotonous.

In the process of promoting the modernization, it will inevitably be accompanied by the impact on the traditional culture, and the process of increasing the modern culture has basically become the process of the decline of the traditional culture. The impact of traditional culture by modernization is absolute, unchanged is relative. While the development of modern transportation and media breaks the closed situation of ethnic areas, the ethnic minority culture has changed to different degrees under the impact of modern culture. The soil for the generation and maintenance of national traditional culture is being lost, the folk activities are declining, and the original national traditional culture is difficult to maintain its original state. People who have accepted the modern cultural concepts through labor service, school and other forms quickly stay away from their own traditional national culture, making the local culture fall into the dilemma of no inheritance and disappearance. The use of agricultural machinery and the promotion of modern agricultural farming techniques have eliminated some representative and symbolic national traditional cultural events. Modern way of life is replacing and transforming the traditional residential architecture, clothing, language and art. Some people, especially the young people among the ethnic minorities, have incorrect views and practices on the traditional national culture (such as thinking that the national culture is backward, the nation will die out, and the national culture has no preservation value or even hates some ethnic characteristics, etc.), which accelerates the disintegration of the national traditional culture. It can be said that modern economic activities, modern life and modern culture have a huge influence on national traditional culture. The unprecedented number of cultural forms and various kinds of modern culture constantly squeeze traditional culture, which makes the development prospect of national traditional culture dim and makes the development of national traditional culture facing difficulties.

Tourism is a kind of human social activities, tourists are mainly consumer culture, it often takes recreation as the main purpose. The development of tourism is becoming more and more likely to cause serious damage to the national traditional culture. Tourism transforms the minority mode of production from agricultural production to providing tourism services, and makes the traditional culture with agricultural production as the main content fade out of people's lives. The temptation of tourism income secularized the minority religious life, and the interest drive and the needs of tourists' viewing replace the self-entertainment communication function of the traditional national song and dance. The tourism development of consumerism makes the traditional festivals and entertainment content shift and ritualize in time and space. Under the

influence of utilitarianism, the unprofitable traditional culture of marginal and vulnerable ethnic groups will be intentionally alienated, and the excellent national culture will almost completely deviate from the "original ecological" of national traditional culture through market speculation, and eventually lead to the complete exhaustion of national traditional culture.

Research on the way of cultural inheritance

The culture of every nation needs to be obtained by individuals through some channel. The way of cultural inheritance refers to the transmission mode and tools that individuals should rely on to acquire their culture. Regarding the medium of national culture inheritance, national language is undoubtedly the most important resource and wealth in the traditional national culture, and the rich cultural phenomenon in the language is the most direct and concentrated embodiment of the traditional national culture and traditional experience; thousands of years of knowledge and experience accumulated from generation to generation, and can be recorded and spread beyond time and space; national language is also a direct embodiment of the unique national cognitive system and its way of thinking. "A nation tend to put all his spiritual life traces are treasure in the language, a national language problem embodies the spirit of the nation", "acquired native language, is obtained the national cultural genes and cultural embryo", "found our spiritual home", so the national language is the primary tool of national cultural inheritance. Religious sacrificial ceremonies, ethnic customs and traditional festival activities are the important means of inheriting national history, knowledge, culture and customs. In these live folk activities, young people will learn a lot of traditional knowledge, to master the development of the national history, national cultural customs, folk singing and dance art, traditional moral thoughts and ethics, form the national culture consciousness, so as to know and understand their own culture, love their culture, realize the real value of their culture, so will cherish it, love it, and take the right way to protect it, develop it, become a conscious national traditional culture heritage. At the same time, the review and reproduction of the national ancestors can educate the young people and influence the traditional culture of the national ancestors. Mass media and mass literary life are also one of the media of cultural inheritance. In ethnic minority areas, some TV dramas, songs and dances of ethnic languages, and documentaries showing ethnic customs reflect the real life of the nation, and display many unmodified pictures of ethnic art and folk life, providing a possible way for the inheritance and protection of ethnic folk culture. As for the way of ethnic culture inheritance, Suo Xiaoxia, after studying the way of inheritance mode of ethnic minority culture in Guizhou, pointed out that the inheritance mode and realization mode of the traditional culture of ethnic minorities are marked with obvious folk customs, which is closely related to the way of life and is inseparable from every member of society. One-to-one inheritance way is the most common and most common form, reflected in daily life, production skills of inheritance and some special skills inheritance, complete and realize the national language culture, food culture, clothing culture, architectural culture and production culture from generation to generation, this way focuses on national material production culture. The one-to-many inheritance is mainly realized by people with special identities, such as village elders, wizard and demon gong, through ritual activities such as sacrifice, festival, witchcraft, magic and legal affairs. The inheritance is mainly religious culture and national consciousness, which are more belong to the category of spiritual culture. Since the village elders, wizards and demons are familiar with the national creation epic and the national culture, and are often the encyclopedia of the own nation, the one-to-many inheritance method undertaken by them plays an important role in the inheritance of ethnic minority culture. More-to-more cultural inheritance is a kind of group internal inheritance between each other, in the process of inheritance, each member of society

is the carrier of national culture, is an indispensable element of national cultural inheritance, more is through national customs, taboos in life, life etiquette, ethics and other in the intangible regulation of national social life, objectively achieve the effect of cultural inheritance. The Many-to-many way is not only an invisible, but also a ubiquitous way of national cultural inheritance. In addition, in the traditional society of ethnic minorities, there is also a common way of cultural inheritance without human carrier, that is, the cultural inheritance through the written and unwritten rules and regulations or the customary national laws of the various ethnic groups. And XiaoRong thinks the traditional religion in national traditional culture, folk, taboo in the most secret part of the human spiritual culture is through a special way called "spiritual inheritance", such as the prototype inheritance, motif, dream, god, reincarnation, etc., is in the specific inheritance field of human spirit wisdom direct "convey" and "recognition", the communication and recognition is beyond the understanding, observation, experience and intuition of rational cognitive category. The main carrier of spiritual inheritance is myth, epic poetry, primitive art and folk art, especially the various forms of religion and its art at various stages of development. Correspondingly, the inheritance subjects are tribal chiefs, priests, witches, artists, wise men and virtuous monks, inheritors of special skills, and secret practitioners.

Research on cultural inheritance in school education

Traditional culture contains a very high educational value, and should become an important part of the school education content. Some scholars believe that the positive cultural spirit and cultural propositions of emphasizing the harmony between man and nature, the harmony between man and man, advocating diligence, and promoting good and abandoning evil should be inherited and carried forward. Each nation has created cultural knowledge with a unique national style in the unique context of life, The unified, subject and standardized knowledge content in modern school education makes the traditional national culture marginalized, It is impossible for students to systematically master the national culture, customs, history and art, Not to mention inheriting the traditional culture of their own nation; School courses, far away from the students' cultural background and the living world, Will make it difficult for students to adapt, Finally, the students are cold and alienated to the school; The standardization of educational evaluation methods and educational means makes ethnic minority students lack the enthusiasm to learn national traditional culture; School education is the only way for national traditional culture to become universal, scientific and standardized, It has the function of systematically inheriting traditional culture.

Conceptual framework

Based on the review of a large number of relevant literature, the researchers formed the following research conceptual framework by analyzing the relevant data and information.

The research on the inheritance and innovation of southern Hunan music, including the determination of research objects, the update of educational concepts, and the construction of inheritance and innovation strategies, all involves the relationship between the studied independent variable IV (independent variable) and the dependent variable DV (dependent variable).

As shown in the figure below:

	Argument IV (independent variable)	dependent variable DV (dependent variable)
hypothesis 1	Music education in local colleges and universities is the research object, Establish a Chinese music education system with Chinese traditional music culture as the center	
hypothesis 2	The implementation of southern Hunan music into music education courses in local universities and local universities to inherit Chinese Hunan Kunqu conditions guarantee factors	The inheritance and innovation of southern Hunan music in China
hypothesis 3	To build an all-round, operable and effective inheritance and innovation strategy centered on the characteristic music education in colleges and universities	

Research methodology

This paper mainly studies the current situation of the inheritance and innovation of southern Hunan music, reveals the influence of local universities on the inheritance and innovation, and provides theoretical basis and practical guidance for the inheritance and innovation of local music in colleges and universities, enriches the research field of music characteristic education, and is more conducive to the inheritance and innovation development of southern Hunan music. To achieve the research objectives, the investigators adopted a mixed research method combining qualitative and quantitative research in the study.

The qualitative research mainly adopts the in-depth interview method, with the witnesses, witnesses and old artists of southern Hunan music. Qualitative data were collected through in-depth interviews. Qualitative data can also be collected by questionnaire survey. In addition, it can also be studied by obtaining relevant literature data and obtaining qualitative data.

The quantitative research mainly adopts the way of questionnaire. The survey object not only includes teachers and students from local universities. It obtains quantitative data through questionnaires, and uses certain data analysis methods and software, so as to reveal the relationship between music inheritance and innovation in southern Hunan and the education quality of local universities.

Research results

The research objectives of this paper are three. One is to reveal the inheritance and innovation of Kunqu Opera in Hunan province in local universities. Second, it is to reveal the importance of integrating music professional education in local universities into Hunan Kunqu Opera curriculum in China. Third, to build the inheritance and innovation strategy system of China Hunan Kunqu Opera in local universities. Using local universities as a sample, the

researchers obtained and analyzed the data through questionnaires and in-depth interviews with managers and administrators in the universities, music teachers and students.

Knowledge form Research

This section mainly explains the data analysis results obtained by the institute, the data obtained into basic problem, independent variable and dependent variable three groups, through the frequency and percentage calculation, understand the sample tendency of basic problem, using the mean, standard deviation to understand the independent variable and dependent variable tendency, and the data variance and variate regression analysis, to confirm the acceptability of the hypothesis. Finally, the obtained data analysis results are discussed, and the general description is extracted. The conclusion of this chapter makes the researchers of this topic get the most important results of the project, and can complete the summary of chapter 5 based on such data analysis, so that the research structure of the whole project is more perfect.

Conclusion

At this point, the author has discussed the inheritance of local music in southern Hunan in the music professional education in local colleges and universities, mainly trying to show the following concise views:

- 8.1 Due to the influence of the institutional environment, economic environment and cultural environment, the traditional inheritance mode has been destroyed. How to effectively inherit the local music in southern Hunan has been a problem that must be highly valued and urgently needs to be studied . The value of local music itself in southern Hunan and the responsibility and advantages of music professional education in local colleges and universities have laid the theoretical foundation for the combination of the two.
- 8.2 It has been nearly a hundred years since the beginning of the last century when music education in university education began. For the poor performance of music professional education inheritance in local colleges and universities, although in various periods there are some experts and scholars crying out for it, but for a long time, whether the national education policy, or the specific implementation of the school, and teachers' ideas, their irrelevant attitudes towards the treatment of Hunan local music inheritance were surprisingly consistent.
- 8.3 To inherit the local music in southern Hunan in the music professional education of local colleges and universities, it is necessary to abandon the old education concept and establish the new music education concept. To construct the local music education system in southern Hunan, we must first establish a complete and systematic Chinese music theory system.
- 8.4 In order to effectively carry out the local music inheritance in southern Hunan, the construction of teaching staff is the first problem to be solved, which is directly related to the effective implementation of the local music inheritance in southern Hunan. The establishment of cultural infrastructure and the policy support of governments at all levels are the conditions and guarantee for the inheritance of local music in southern Hunan. These conditions guarantee are related to the real implementation of the music professional education in local colleges and universities to inherit the local music in southern Hunan, which is linked to the success or failure.

In local colleges and universities in the local music professional education inheritance Hunan local music, although it is impossible to cultivate perfect primary and secondary schools Hunan local music teachers, but students after four years of Hunan local music system learning, to master the basic Hunan local music skills and Chinese traditional music theory is no problem, also fully qualified after the primary and secondary school curriculum reform requirements of Hunan local music teaching.

Suggestions

With a specific and feasible discussion about the conditions guarantee of professional music education in local colleges and universities , the article thinks that southern Hunan local music culture teaching staff is the local music culture talent guarantee,who can effectively implement the curriculum system;southern Hunan local music culture infrastructure provide material support to ensure south Hunan local music culture course to carry out , and the policy support of governments at all levels and its implementation ensure the local music culture course continues .

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