

Study on the Role of Colleges and Universities in the Protection and Inheritance of Xuantan Seedling Pulling Song, an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Luzhou

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Abstract: Seedling Pulling Song in Xuantan of Luzhou, as one of the most representative folk songs, has been included in the Intangible Cultural Heritage List of Sichuan Province. However, the protection and inheritance of the Xuantan Seedling Pulling Song has been in the situation of low efficient development for several years. The inheritance mode of "oral instruction and heart-to-heart communication" has led to a great shortage of inheritors. The high requirements on singing skills increase the difficulty of learning; changes in the national and cultural ecological environment result in the loss of its original cultural form. Based on the teaching practice of the intangible cultural heritage class in local colleges and universities, this paper analyses methods which can effectively combine the provincial intangible cultural heritage of Xuantan Seedling Pulling Song with the music education system and educational resources of local colleges and universities, and studies the way in which the "intangible heritage" music can be protected in a living way on the basis of the educational platform of colleges and universities. In this process, local colleges and universities can also absorb rich nutrients from the resources of "intangible heritage" music, and promote the development of music curriculum construction and relevant scientific researches. The research can not only deepen the reform of music education systems in colleges and universities, but also effectively promote the protection and inheritance of the intangible cultural heritage.

1. Introduction

Seedling Pulling Song in Xuantan of Luzhou, as one of the most representative folk songs, has been included in the Intangible Cultural Heritage List of Sichuan Province. It originated in Xuantan Town, Luzhou City of Sichuan Province, and started in the late Ming Dynasty. People live in Xuantan sing that song to express their feelings when they pull up seedlings. Without written notation, the culture was handed down through oral instruction. Zhentongcun area, represented by Yong-kuan Zhang, made a great contribution to the inheritance of the song. Compared with other folk songs, the Seedling Pulling Song has many unique features, such as the lyrics rich in contents, the melody of aria, the collocation of complement words and sentences, as well as the pronouncing method of the singer. The use of falsetto and trill provides special reference for the vocalization of modern vocal music, and has a very high research value. Music education in colleges and universities should make effective use of these abundant local music "intangible heritage" resources, so as to enrich the daily teaching content, promote the innovation of teaching methods, and integrate the protection and inheritance of the "intangible heritage" with professional music education. In this way, the intangible cultural heritage can be more widely spread and better protected on the basis of extensive dissemination.

2. Present Situation of the Inheritance of Seedling Pulling Song in Xuantan of Luzhou

In view of the current research situation inside and outside the province, there are few studies on the Xuantan Seedling Pulling Song as well as its protection and inheritance in colleges and universities. Previous researches of the author also show that for local government and protection units, many problems they encounter in the process of protecting and inheriting the Seedling Pulling Song cannot be solved. For instance, a large number of audio materials cannot be recorded;

literature materials are not sorted out; skills inheritance talents are inadequate. Among them, the prominent problems include the aging of inheritors, the scattered new generation inheritors and the lack of systematic training plan. For the protection and inheritance of the music intangible cultural heritage of Seedling Pulling Song in Xuantan of Luzhou, music education in colleges and universities should play an important role, and set an example for the future Chinese music education to take the road of cultural "self-consciousness". Therefore, this study has a positive significance in promoting the protection and inheritance of the "intangible heritage" music cultures represented by the Xuantan Seedling Pulling Song, and in making up for the short of national culture contents in the music education of colleges and universities. Through utilizing local university resources, giving full play to the talent of university teachers, and inheriting and researching "intangible heritage" projects, colleges can dig and refine Chinese excellent traditional cultures in depth, and connect the national mainstream folklore discourse with the subjects of social folklore. By utilizing the internationalization platform of universities, we can further implement the cultural strategy of "going out", and promote the "understanding China" project facing the international community. Therefore, the protection, inheritance and research of "intangible heritage" music cultures are imperative; they have great theoretical and practical values for the protection and inheritance of "intangible heritage" and the improvement of music education in local colleges and universities.

3. The Significance of Protecting and Inheriting the Seedling Pulling Song of Xuantan in Luzhou in Local Colleges and Universities

3.1 Theoretical significance

Combining the minority music Seedling Pulling Song of Luzhou with the music education in local colleges and universities has theoretical significance. First of all, it promotes the deep theoretical research on the protection and inheritance of intangible heritage music in local colleges and universities. From the perspective of higher education, regional intangible heritage resources and their own specialties, experts and scholars in local colleges and universities can collect and sort out music non-material cultural heritage resources such as the Seedling Pulling Song, strengthen the digital research, and carry out special theoretical research. Secondly, it is the need of implementing the objectives and spirit of the *National Medium and Long Term Education Reform and Development Plan* (2010-2020), and the urgent need to deepen the reform of music education in local colleges and universities. Non-material cultural heritage successors represented by Yong-kuan Zhang should be invited by universities and participate in the curriculum teaching and project research, so as to implant the essence of national music in local university, construct the knowledge system of "intangible heritage" discipline, and train "intangible heritage" inheritance talents. These measures can effectively inherit the traditional culture. Finally, the combination can also help us to cope with the strong impact of globalization and multiculturalism on the traditional culture of the Chinese nation, to prevent the widespread postmodernism from occupying traditional culture, and to help local colleges and universities to solve the problem of weakening national music education. Since the Eighteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the General Secretary Jin-ping Xi has publicly discussed the importance of traditional culture on different occasions for more than 13 times. Therefore, it is the time to change the educational status of "western music system" as the main body, and change the replacement of the "subject" and the "object". Making up for the lack of "subject" in Chinese music education has far-reaching theoretical significance in strengthening the national music spirit of contemporary college students and the right to speak of Chinese "intangible heritage" traditional music in the world.

3.2 Practical significance.

The research on the protection and inheritance of the intangible heritage music represented by Seedling Pulling Song in local universities is of great practical significance.

Firstly, it promotes the reform of music curriculum system in local normal universities, enriches

the teaching contents of music curriculum in local colleges, expands teaching resources and embodies local characteristics. Taking this as a breakthrough point, schools can compile relevant teaching materials to popularize "intangible heritage" music, re-examine the music education from the perspective of cultural inheritance, and explore specific and effective forms and methods for the teaching of "intangible heritage" music, so as to effectively inherit the excellent traditional cultures in Sichuan Province, and promote the protection and inheritance of music intangible cultural heritage in colleges and universities.

Secondly, it further deepens the protection and inheritance of the intangible heritage music cultures represented by Seedling Pulling Song in Xuantan of Luzhou. Today, with the rapid changes of social culture, it is easy for traditional cultures to lose the ecological environment of preservation and inheritance. Through the music education in local colleges and universities, the intrinsic value of traditional performing arts can be understood and explored, while the inheritance mode can be deeply explored and studied. It is possible for colleges to provide the places, methods and ideas for the preservation, continuation and development of Sichuan music cultures, and to create a new ecological environment for their sustainable development.

Finally, it can fundamentally solve some long-standing problems, such as the insufficient foundation for non-material heritage protection, the lack of systematic inheritance and the imperfect database. It directly expands the influence scope of non-material cultural heritage of music, consolidate the mass foundation of the music culture, and can play a positive role in the protection and inheritance of non-material cultural heritage of music.

4. The Practices of Local Colleges and Universities in the Protection and Inheritance of the Seedling Pulling Song in Xuantan of Luzhou

4.1 Establish an experimental class on the inheritance of traditional music

In order to implement the spirit of the Eighteenth National Congress of the People's Republic of China, carry forward the traditional culture, strengthen students' recognition of local culture and enhance their self-confidence and pride in national cultural traditions, in 2016, with the strong support of schools and colleges, a team of ten teachers set up a traditional music heritage class, and selected students major in vocal music and music instruments in the Music and Performing Arts College. Minority students were also selected. The class aims to help students learn the form of minority music, and guide them to pay more attention to the survival status, the inheritance situation and the development of intangible heritage performances, so as to stimulate students' sense of responsibility for the protection of intangible heritage. The class also provides students with a platform for the close learning of national music, trying to realize the benign interaction between university teaching reform and local non-material heritage inheritance.

4.2 Collecting and appreciating folk songs in the field

Fieldwork and on-the-spot experience are the most important ways to inherit non-material heritage. They can cultivate students' abilities of fieldwork and practice, make up for the shortcomings of neglecting humanity and practical courses in the existing curricula of colleges and universities, effectively increase the folk culture awareness in education, and promote the reform process of multi-education. Through visiting the Folk Customs Museum, students in the inheritance class learnt about various folk customs and national cultures. Then they went to the Xuantan Town of Luzhou to listen to the origin and the historical interpretation of Seedling Pulling Song, as well as the explanation of the religious beliefs of the Qiang people. They watched the multi-voice singing performance, as well as the performance of mouth string, Qiang flute and salon, and communicated with the inheritors on the spot. These measures helped students to experience the living environment and cultural background of the Seedling Pulling Song. Through appreciating the pure music of Luzhou, students formed vivid understanding on the Seedling Pulling Song, which provided an intuitive template for their learning in the future.

4.3 Inviting provincial level inheritors of Qiang flute to enter the classroom.

Inheritors of non-material heritage were invited into the music classroom of colleges and universities. They deliberately explained the historical origin and the real living environment of the Seedling Pulling Song in Xuantan, carefully focused on the training process and showed the tunes of singing. Students in the inheritance class also carefully pondered and tried their best to imitate and grasp the pure skills. This kind of traditional teaching method does not need ready-made teaching materials or music scores; the oral instruction teaching method provides students with different learning experiences. It also restores the authenticity of intangible heritage music, stimulates students' interest in learning, and cultivates students' behavior mode of consciously protecting the intangible heritage. At the same time, these inheritors come from the folk. Their humorous and friendly teaching style is very popular among students, and breaks students' fixed ideas about boring and uninteresting national music and traditional culture. At the same time, this process also strengthens the self-confidence and the sense of honor of intangible heritage successors. With the help of the unique platform of colleges and universities, they can personally stand on the platform of the university, which strengthens their determination to perform and inherit the precious heritages left by the ancestors. The distinctive educational contents and teaching methods make colleges and universities become the platform of gathering local cultural information as well as the learning and inheriting the cultural heritage. It solves the long-standing problem of the lack of intangible heritage consciences among students, and makes intangible heritage be dynamically inherited in local colleges and universities.

4.4 Developing stage practice and social practice inside and outside the school.

The curriculum construction of the inheritance and protection of the intangible heritage Seedling Pulling Song should be put into practice. Through various forms of stage performances and social practice activities, the unique geographical and resource advantages of universities can be utilized to strengthen the propaganda and dissemination of the "intangible heritage" Seedling Pulling Song, so that more people can understand its unique charm. The stage performance is the best way for students to inherit the intangible heritage flute. Students also like this kind of display platform very much. Displaying the learning outcomes on the stage is also a summary and test of the class of flute inheritance. After one semester of study, students in the inheritance class have accumulated a certain number of tracks, which virtually increase their motivation and self-confidence in learning the Seedling Pulling Song. In 2017, they performed in the Sichuan Intangible Heritage Exhibition again, and also won the recognition and praise from the community. In a word, teachers and students of the inheritance class are actively participating in activities and social practice. They take part in the planning and performance of local cultural exhibition projects, apply the intangible heritage performances they have learned in school to social practice, and make the Qiang flute achieve the living inheritance when they accumulate the performance exercises.

4.5 Expanding the extension of courses

For the traditional music experimental class, Seedling Pulling Song is a teaching course or a project in the program of intangible cultural heritage entering the campus. So teachers must make an objective evaluation on students' learning outcomes. However, the teaching evaluation of that project is quite different from other regular professional courses. Teachers not only need to examine students' singing skills, but also need to consider their understanding and recognition of traditional cultures. Therefore, in addition to the Seedling Pulling Song singing course, some research courses are added. The research courses require students to gradually discover and explore the rich and colorful intangible cultural heritages around them and in their hometowns. Through this opportunity, students can invisibly increase their awareness of participation and protection. Students can use the annual winter and summer vacations to investigate intangible heritages they interested in. They need to focus on the existing forms and the ecology environment, and put forward to their own opinions on the protection and inheritance. After the term begins, teachers need to organize students to display and exchange their survey reports, so as to expand their understanding on national

intangible heritage projects, and stimulate their passion for the Chinese traditional culture. It is the beneficial extension of the Qiang flute course; the two education methods are complementary and mutually reinforcing. Their ultimate goal is to enable students to have a sense of responsibility and mission of protecting, inheriting and disseminating intangible cultural heritages like the Qiang flute.

5. Conclusions

The effective combination of the national intangible cultural heritage of Seedling Pulling Song in Xuantan of Luzhou with the music education system and educational resources of local colleges and universities can realize the "living protection" of this folk music genre. With the decline of traditional inheritance modes between "family members" and "teachers to apprentices", the protection and inheriting of "intangible heritage" projects can only rely on the educational platform of schools and should be transformed from the designated inheritance areas to the social education system. At the same time, music education in local universities must absorb the rich resources of "intangible heritage" music in the region, actively explore and deepen the reform of education and teaching, and shoulder its due social mission and national responsibility of inheriting folk music skills. Taking the protection and inheritance of Seedling Pulling Song in Xuantan of Luzhou in local colleges and universities as a precedent, we have just started this project; now we need to explore in practice and summarize in teaching. The ultimate goal is to make the inheritance of intangible heritage music become the normalization in colleges and universities.

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