

On the Application of Jingge in the Teaching of National Vocal Music in Normal Universities

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Abstract: Jingge is an art form that combines Peking opera and song ingeniously. The creative form of Jingge is novel, not limited to the lengthy sings of Peking opera, and combines Peking opera singing with modern songs, which not only injects fresh blood into modern song creation, but also better inherits the traditional Peking opera art. Our country pays more and more attention to the inheritance of traditional culture, and Jingge are more and more widely used in national vocal music teaching. In vocal music teaching, the practice of “high position” in national singing is realized by referring to the singing of Peking Opera, and the practice of “articulation” in Peking song is used to improve the stage performance of students. Meanwhile, the education department hopes that through a series of promotion measures, Jingge can be better promoted and applied in normal universities.

1. Introduction

The earliest batch of Jingge in China were gradually known by the public in the mid-1980s, such as singing Facebook, hometown is Beijing, Qianmen love big bowl of tea and so on. With the diversified development of Jingge, many excellent jingge works have emerged in recent years. This kind of Jingge mainly combines the characteristics of national songwriting and folk singing, and also embodies the Peking accent, Peking rhyme and Peking taste of Peking Opera. For example, “Ode to pear blossom”, “eternal song”, “drunk eternal love” and “dawn” are widely loved by the public. Its creative form and singing characteristics reflect its inheritance and innovation of Peking Opera and folk songs.

2. The Importance of Jingge in the Teaching of National Vocal Music in Normal Universities

At present, our country pays more and more attention to the inheritance of traditional culture, many areas are implementing opera culture into the campus. This measure has been favored by young students, and the application of Jingge in vocal music teaching in normal universities has been paid more and more attention. The importance is as follows:

Firstly, through the study of Jingge, the singing skills of Peking Opera will be applied to the singing of songs, so that students' singing skills will be enriched and improved; at the same time, the basic movements and eyes in the performance of Peking Opera were applied to the singing of the songs, which also improved the students' performance ability.

Secondly, the major of vocal music in normal universities is mainly to train music teachers in

primary and middle schools. Through the study of Jingge, the students not only improved their singing skills, but also laid a good foundation for the teaching of Chinese opera after graduation.

Thirdly, learning Jingge in normal universities can stimulate more young students' love for jingge, so as to promote Jingge and promote the inheritance and development of Chinese Peking Opera.

3. The Influence of Peking Opera Singing on the Training of “High Position” of National Singing

In folk singing, it is required that the voice must have a “high position”, and it is not a certain sentence or a certain paragraph that needs to be sung in a high position, but the whole song should be sung in a high position, so that the voice can be concentrated, bright and penetrating. It is very important to use the high position of voice efficiently in singing for the influence of the singer's vocal range, timbre and singing performance. In vocal music teaching, some practice methods will be used to make students understand and experience the high position of singing, such as: singing practice, humming practice. However, it is often not easy for students in lower grades to master the high position of the voice when singing songs. When singing songs, the voice position varies from high to low, and the unity of the high position of the voice cannot be achieved. Therefore, the integrity and performance of singing songs are affected. When learning the singing of Jingge, the selective use of singing skills in Beijing opera singing can help students solve and stabilize the problem of high voice position. For example, the song “Ode to pear flowers” has a low range and is not difficult to sing. It belongs to the whole opera style song, which is especially suitable for students to practice singing.

The creation of “Ode to pear flowers” uses the Peking Opera elements of the Mei School of Peking Opera. The characteristic tone in the singing has almost become a synonym for Mei Lanfang^[1]. We can first appreciate some master Mei's works and understand their singing style and sound characteristics. Modern folk singing uses western bel Canto vocal techniques for reference, the resonance cavity is longer and wider. In contrast, the Mei School of Peking Opera has more falsetto proportions, shorter and narrower resonators, higher voice positions and bright timbre. When singing “Ode to pear flowers”, we should grasp the singing characteristics of Peking opera singing, sink the breath to Dantian, lift the soft palate upward, and send the sound along the hard palate to the nasal cavity, directly to the head cavity, so as to concentrate the sound on the forehead and eyebrow center. This can not only make the sound easier to obtain a high position, but also make the sound transparent and bright, with the charm of Peking Opera. For example, in the first sentence of the lyrics, “pear blossoms bloom, spring brings rain”, pay attention to the “I” vowel of the word “pear”, find the high position of the sound, the sound is like throwing it out from the forehead, maintain the high position, and sing the following words in turn. When singing each sentence in the back part of the song, we should find the feeling of high position in the sound and sing the whole song completely.

Learning from the adjustment of resonance cavity and the characteristics of vocal position in Peking opera singing is helpful for us to better master the application of “high position” of vocal skills. On the basis of learning the original singing methods of national vocal music, students can better master and use the high position of sound through singing Jingge, which is of great help to the improvement of singing technology and work expression.

4. The Help of “Articulation” in Jingge to Vocal Music Learning

The song is composed of lyrics and scores. Only by singing the lyrics clearly can the audience understand the content of the song. The biting of words in singing is different from the biting of

words in daily life, so the problem of biting is a common problem in singing training. In singing, some students can't pronounce clearly enough, and some students can't return the vowels to rhyme. Students learn from the articulation method in Peking opera singing. When singing Jingge, they have an aesthetic standard for articulation. If the articulation is not clear and the vowels do not return to the rhyme, they feel that the articulation is not good and can not sing the charm of Peking Opera. In this way, the students themselves put forward a request for the articulation in the Jingge, rather than singing blindly. For example, in Jingge of "hometown is Beijing", the first sentence of the lyrics "traveled all over the north, south, west and east, and also visited many famous cities". When singing "go", you should spell and bite slowly. In addition to slowly spelling and biting, you should pay attention to maintaining the vowel of "ao" vowel and returning to rhyme. The word "city" is the same as the word "le". When biting, you should pay attention to the returning rhyme of "eng" vowel. Only by biting the prefix, abdomen and suffix of each word clearly can we sing Jingge well, and so can other songs.

On the basis of retaining the characteristics of the creation of national songs, Jingge incorporates Beijing accent and rhyme. From the perspective of vocalization skills, Jingge is a mutual reference and integration of two vocalization skills. In terms of teaching significance, the articulation of Peking opera singing can help students solve the problems of unclear articulation and non rhyme of articulation vowels during singing, which has played a great role in the study of national vocal music.

5. The Cultivation of Stage Performance

In the past vocal music teaching, some students have good sound skills, but they lack expressiveness in stage performance, body movements are not in place, and lack of cooperation with eyes, which greatly reduces the expression of artistic conception of works. In Jingge singing, the basic hand positions of opera such as "orchid finger", "orchid palm" and "double shaking hands" can be added according to the emotional artistic conception of the works. During the performance, the "shoulders, elbows and wrists" can be grasped at all times to form a "round" feeling^[2], so as to make the stage shape and performance more beautiful. In the usual training, students can join the eye training methods in Peking Opera, such as eye-fixing exercises, eye-turning exercises, etc., and finally they can coordinate their body movements and eye expressions during singing. Through the coordination of singing and performance, students can better grasp and express the artistic conception of works during stage performances, and enhance stage performance. At the same time, it is of great benefit to singing and performing local folk songs, national operas, and ancient music.

6. Promotion of Jingge in Normal Universities

Jingge is not only a sublimation of national songs, but also makes the familiar Peking opera singing a new look. Jingge has inherited folk songs and Peking opera singing, and combined with modern creative techniques and modern singing methods to innovate. Therefore, we need to further develop research and promotion.

For the promotion of Jingge, the following measures should be taken. ① Incorporate Peking opera art education into the teaching system, and add opera appreciation and opera singing courses in the arrangement of appreciation and basic classes. When singing operas and Jingge with opera styles in vocal music classes, students can easily grasp the Opera-style singing works. ② Strengthen the construction of Peking opera art and folk singing teachers, and hire outstanding Peking opera actors as part-time teachers. ③ Carefully select and compile teaching materials for Jingge. Jingge

works vary from good to bad, and some excellent works of Jingge that are suitable for students of higher education to learn to sing are selected and compiled into teaching materials, which is convenient for teaching and learning. ④Hold special Beijing song concerts in schools or go to social theatrical performances. Spread Jingge through performance forms, so that more people know and love Jingge.

The application of Jingge in the teaching of national vocal music in normal universities will be more and more in-depth, and the promotion and application of Jingge is also the inheritance and development of Chinese Peking Opera art.

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