

Preliminary study on Ganzi folk songs

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ABSTRACT: *Ganzi folk songs have distinct regional characteristics and contain rich historical, cultural and artistic values. This paper divides the existing folk songs in Ganzi Prefecture into folk songs, love songs, labor songs, custom songs and so on, analyzes the characteristics of the songs, and puts forward the measures of inheritance and protection.*

KEYWORDS: *Folk songs; local music; inheritance and development*

Ganzi Prefecture is located in the west of Sichuan province and on the southeast edge of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, with the main body of Tibetan ethnic groups, including Han, Yi, Hui, Qiang, Naxi and other more than 20 ethnic minorities. Ganzi Prefecture has a long history and splendid culture. According to archaeological records, in the Paleolithic age, the original ancestors in the territory multiplied on this beautiful land, creating the Kangba culture with Tibetan culture as the main body and pluralistic coexistence. There are abundant and unique folk music culture resources here. These music cultural resources contain the unique spiritual value, thinking mode, imagination and cultural consciousness of Kangba nationality, and embody the vitality and creativity of the industrious and intelligent people in the region.

1. Classification of Ganzi folk songs

Ganzi Prefecture is known as "Sea of song and dance". Ganzi folk song is a unique folk music art form in Kangba Tibetan area. It is a symbol of Tibetan civilization and a part of Tibetan ancient culture. Due to the special geographical, linguistic and cultural environment of Kangba, its folk songs have strong Kangba characteristics. It is one of the artistic means used by Kangba Tibetan people to express their love for nature, their pursuit of love and their desire for a better life. Folk songs play a very important role in Tibetan music treasure house. Its content covers a wide range, including production and labor, love and marriage, friendship and other fields of social life. According to the theme and content, songs can be divided into: folk songs, love songs, labor songs, folk songs, etc.

1.1 Folk songs

Folk songs, which are freely sung in the mountains and fields, are the most

common artistic forms of Ganzi folk songs. Song content is usually: snow mountain, grassland, canyon, torrent and other magnificent scenery. The main characteristics of the song are: diverse tunes, wide range (some songs can reach 14-15 degrees), extended and high pitched singing method, free the rhythm, and melodies with big ups and downs. Its structure is mostly up and down sentence style, commonly used in Yu, Zheng, Shang, Gong five tone (or six tone) mode. The songs have strong Kangba plateau features, and often can give a beautiful, ethereal mood.

1.2 Love songs

Love song is one of the main artistic means for young Tibetan men and women in Ganzi Prefecture to express their feelings and pursue beautiful love, which truly reflects the Tibetan people's good wishes of loving life and longing for freedom and happiness. The songs are mainly divided into: amusing love songs, thinking love songs, entertaining love songs, trying love songs, vowing love songs, love songs, setting love songs, refusing love songs, meeting love songs, sending love songs, sad love songs, unjust love songs, etc. Songs are usually short and concise, and usually adopt the harmonic style favored by The Tibetan people. They are usually composed of four sentences, occasionally with six or eight sentences. Among them, Kangding Love song, which is famous all over the world, is regarded as a gem on the crown of our national love song.

1.3 Labor songs

Labor song, called "Le Xie" in Tibetan, is a song sung by people in Ganzi Prefecture during their labor. There are specific songs in almost all labor in Ganzi Prefecture, such as: making highland barley, herding, ploughing, milking and so on. There are various forms of singing, such as solo singing, chorus singing and group singing. It has a variety of types and distinct rhythms, and the rhythm is in harmony with the labor movement, such as highland barley song (that is, barley song), ploughing song, grazing song, Beating Wall song, digging song, Milking Song and other songs.

1.4 Custom songs

Custom songs are songs sung by the people of Ganzi Prefecture in folk activities. The popular custom songs at present include: wine songs, guessing love songs, wedding songs, welcoming songs, farewell songs and so on.

(1) Wine song, which is called "Qiang harmony" in Tibetan, is usually sung when relatives and friends get together to toast each other or during festivals. The lyrics of wine songs are usually improvised and sung in praise, warm and sincere, but there are also traditional fixed lyrics. Its singing form is varied, some only sing not dance, some are equipped with a simple dance movement, in order to express the toasters affection. Modes often have gong, yu, sign and so on. The song is

enthusiastic, bold and unrestrained, full of rich highland flavor.

(2) Guessing love songs, called "Yemo" or "Gomo" in Ganzi Prefecture, are songs sung by young Tibetan men and women in Kangba when they gather for divination games or entertainment. They often use the ring as a keepsake of divination, so it is also called "hoop hexagram". Guessing love songs are often mixed with pentameter and quadruple, and the music is cheerful and lively.

(3) Wedding song, called "Full of harmony" in Tibetan. In Ganzi Prefecture, wedding songs are mainly used in the following occasions, such as wedding songs, songs to leave home, songs on the way, wedding greetings, etc. Some of them are cheerful, some have dance music nature, and some have long melody.

(4) Farewell song is a song sung by middle-aged and elderly women when the host sees off relatives, friends and distinguished guests. The songs are sincere and moving, and they are mostly used in seven tones of gong Yin and Qing Yu, which includes biangong tone and Qingyu tone.

2. Characteristics of Ganzi folk songs

The folk songs of Ganzi Prefecture are created by the Tibetan people of Kangba in production, which are closely related to the local people's own folk customs and living habits. It is a form of Tibetan people to express their thoughts and feelings and to express their pursuit of a better life. It has a high artistic quality and is a treasure of Kangba culture.

2.1 Regional characteristics

Ganzi Prefecture is located on the eastern edge of the Qinghai Tibet Plateau, in the high mountains and valleys of the Hengduan Mountains, along the Dadu river, Yalong River and Jinsha River flowing from north to south respectively. The area is vast, the environment is complex and the living conditions are bad. Due to the special geographical location, many nationalities and cultures blend together, which makes Ganzi folk songs have strong regional characteristics.

2.2 Characteristics of life

The industrious and intelligent Ganzi people have created a rich and colorful material culture and spiritual culture. The folk songs of Ganzi Prefecture truly reflect their life. The songs are rich in content and close to the daily life of the common people. For example, the songs sung during highland barley fighting, earth digging, wall beating, grazing, plowing and milking mentioned above are closely related to the way of labor.

2.3 National characteristics

The main characteristics of Ganzi folk songs are wide range, long tone, great

fluctuation of melody and free rhythm. The characteristics of its songs also truly reflect the national characteristics of Kangba Tibetan people, such as bravery, perseverance, initiative, enthusiasm and openness, daring to love and hate.

3 Development status and protection measures of folk songs in Sanganzi Prefecture

3.1 Development status of Ganzi folk songs

In the author's field investigation, it is found that the folk songs which record the rich cultural and historical information in Ganzi Prefecture are facing the crisis of inheritance and development.

(1) With the development of economy, the change of social living environment and the influence of foreign culture, the living environment of Ganzi folk songs is changing. With the popularization of film and television media, people's amateur cultural life is gradually enriched, and the aesthetic concept of local residents begins to change, which has affected the inheritance and development of folk songs to varying degrees. Folk song art, once the main entertainment way in Ganzi Prefecture, is being replaced by diversified entertainment methods.

(2) Folk songs have no successors. For example, Kangding Youdiao, which is listed as the provincial intangible cultural heritage, there are no more than 100 people who sing it at present. The local younger generation either do not know much about the culture well because of their study and work, or lose their interest in traditional culture due to the influence of pop music culture, and a few people are willing to participate in this activity. When the older generation of artists died, Kangding Liudiao will face a crisis of loss.

3.2 Protective measures

Based on the above investigation, the following suggestions are put forward for the protection of the endangered folk songs in Ganzi Prefecture

(1) Digital protection of Ganzi folk songs

The abstract characteristics of folk songs determine the diversity of their protection forms. Folk songs are auditory art and abstract. In view of the music art which is about to be lost, we should make use of the existing digital information technology to make classified production and storage of folk songs, establish text, image, audio, video, animation and other databases, and equip with a powerful search engine to realize digital reproduction.

(2) Inheritance and development of Ganzi folk songs in various ways.

For music art, the best way to protect it is to inherit and develop it.

First, strengthen the protection of the publicity of folk music culture, help more people understand the value of Ganzi folk songs, and cultivate the sense of inheritance of music cultural heritage.

Second, protect the interests of all aspects of folk song inheritors, so that they

can devote more energy to the work of inheriting folk songs. Guide the inheritors of intangible cultural heritage of folk songs into villages, schools and cultural space of various rites and customs for lively inheritance. Attract more folk singers and related professionals to participate in the innovation of Ganzi folk songs.

Conclusion

Ganzi prefecture folk songs are an important part of Kangba music culture and a treasure in the treasure house of Chinese folk art. We have the obligation to pass on the colorful folk songs of Ganzi Prefecture.

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