A STUDY OF 'HAIMEN FOLK SONG' FOR TEACHING VOCAL MUSIC STUDENTS AT NAN TONG NORMAL COLLEGE JIANG SU PROVINCE, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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Abstract

The research topic "A Study of "Haimen Folk Song" for Teaching Vocal Music Students at Nan Tong Normal College Jiang Su Province, the People's Republic of China" The purpose of this study is to 1) study the 'Haimen Folk song'; 2) construct a music teaching Guidebook based on 'Haimen Folk songs; 3) use the Guidebook for teaching; 4) evaluate the student learning achievement. Research methodology: This research is qualitative and quantitative mixed. Method research. Research tools: Expert interview Form, Questionnaire Form, Evaluation Form. Population: 24 seniors majoring in Vocal Music Performance at Nan Tong Normal College; Sample: 12 students by Purposive sampling.

The study found that Haimen folk songs have a long history, divided into Tong Dong folk songs in the north and Sandy folk songs in the south. The most famous labor song of Tong Dong folk songs has a strong, inspiring effect; The song is Haimen folk song minor, whose tune is very soft and unforgettable. The researchers produced guidebooks and teaching plans through literature research and expert interviews. As seen in the formative tests, the scores have a mean of 4.01 and a standard deviation of 0.34. The percentage was 80%, In the summative test. The percentage was 92%, with a mean ('x) of 4.62 and a standard deviation of 0.36. The students' progress shows that the Haimen Folk Song guidebook is effective.

Keywords: Haimen folk song; vocal music; Nan Tong Normal College; People's Republic of China

Introduction

Haimen folk songs, as a national intangible cultural heritage, are Jiangsu Nan Tong's precious music and cultural wealth. Its beautiful tunes, diverse structure, rich music content, song river language, simple natural, the north and south music style together formed unique local folk music, comprehensive and vividly show the Haimen people honest and straightforward, optimistic upward attitude towards life, reflects the Haimen area cultural environment and villager amorous feelings. In the special performance of "Ha bin Summer Night" held in Nan Tong City, I watched the Haimen folk song for the first time. The beautiful and natural tunes, distinctive local flavor, and local folk characteristics left a deep impression on the author. Haimen folk song is unique local folk music in Nan Tong, Jiangsu province.

Haimen, known as the "Jianghai gateway," has a long history, a developed economy, and a beautiful environment. The people of Haimen are industrious, brave, and intelligent. In such an excellent atmosphere, Haimen folk songs gradually accumulated different customs and customs, surfaced, and developed to brilliance. Generally speaking, Haimen folk songs have strong Jianghai charm and local flavor, the most authentic manifestation of Haimen culture. It is an indispensable part of Haimen people's life and is vital in encouraging, educating people, and promoting social progress. According to the record in China Haimen Folk Songs Collection, Haimen folk songs can be divided into two categories according to geographical division. One is Haimen folk songs, which use the Sandyland language; the other is Tongdong folk songs, which use the language of JiangBeijing Language and Culture University. Tongdong folk songs can be subdivided into Haozi, minor tunes, folk music, etc., with various kinds and unique characteristics (Tang, 2016). In 1958, Haimen Mountain Opera Troupe was established, the only professional group of Haimen folk songs. Haimen folk songs have developed from a single song into their stylized mountain opera and officially moved to dance together. In today's social development, the bottle period, breakthrough innovation is blocked; social status and influence are also weakened.

Research Objectives

1. To study the ‘Haimen Folk song’.
2. To Constructing the music teaching Guidebook based on Haimen Folk song.
3. To use the Guidebook for teaching.
4. To evaluate the student learning achievement.

Literature Reviews

Under the background of rapid economic development, the international field has also impacted the cultural category. The living environment of folk songs that adopt the dialect of the Tong Dong region to sing has changed a lot. Like folk songs sung in dialects in some regions, they are in the stage of natural extinction. Therefore, it is imperative to protect folk songs. Through investigating different subjects, such as grassroots cultural workers, art lovers, and rural sages, feedback, opinions, and suggestions are collected and sorted. The current situation of Haimen folk songs is summarized into the following points:

Labor force transfer under the trend of urbanization. Under the background of the trend of urbanization, a lot of the local rural labor force in Haimen has entered the cities and towns to work. Under the influence of modern mechanical agriculture, the living environment on which the folk songs in the Tong Dong area rely is increasingly dying out.

Changes in Cultural and psychological factors. At present, cultural and entertainment modes are increasingly diversified. A series of new cultural transmission modes, such as digital cinema and Internet video, have occupied the spiritual and cultural consumption territory in a short time. Popular songs expressed in the main form of "fast food" are easy to be pursued and favored by young people, thus rapidly appearing the effect of word-of-mouth. In this environment, like traditional music, Haimen folk songs naturally cannot reach the resonance effect of the young generation, making Haimen folk songs weaker and weaker in inheritance and development. In addition, a wide range of people will naturally label Haimen folk song as "antique" music in their cognitive psychology and think that Haimen folk song is currently a kind of non-mainstream music. The change in social recognition will cause Haimen folk

songs not to get an audience that can compete with popular music, and the voice of support is very small (Liu, 1996).

The artistic talents of Haimen folk songs appear in the phenomenon of dating. The main body of inheriting Haimen folk songs is the most critical direct carrier of intangible cultural heritage. Its survival situation will have the most direct influence on the inheritance and development of Haimen folk songs. The non-material cultural heritage census conducted in the past few years mainly collected, sorted, and summarized data after in-depth research on Haimen folk songs. The rural visit and research found that most of the main artists who can successfully sing Haimen folk songs are over eighty years old. Although they do not know much about the music, they can easily sing the nature of Haimen folk songs and have a good sense of music. However, most young and middle-aged people must become more familiar with Haimen folk songs. They only have a general grasp or understanding of them. As for further systematic inheritance and protection, they hold an indifferent attitude.

Moreover, in the current popularization of Mandarin, primary school students can speak Mandarin fluently, but they need to become more familiar with their hometown dialect, even do not understand it. Among them, the Haimen dialect is in such a marginalized state and will die out daily. The Haimen folk songs based on the Haimen dialect are in great danger (Zhu, 1999).

Main types of Haimen folk song, Labor song: The labor song in the Haimen folk songs. Because the people in the process of long-term labor, pay hard sweat and efforts, in tired when they follow the rhythm of the body of the singing, such as wheat, water, tamping, carpentry, boat, etc., have labor songs with this labor. Some rhythm by the white, beautiful melody, no matter what type of labor songs, have a strong rhythm, help to cheer up the spirit. Often, they sing alone, and the others sing with the lead singer (Cui, 2010).

Rhythm. The rhythm of the labor song has a distinct sense of strength and weakness, the structure is relatively square, in the singing of the mood is relatively passionate, highlighting the characteristics of the local labor. The farmers stood in two rows, standing in the face, while playing wheat, happily shouting singing the labor song, under the single lead, the people echoed, and put out neat and uniform movements, maintaining a high mood.

Mode. From the perspective of tone, most of the labor songs are five-tone scale, which can be said to fully show the tonality characteristics of the local folk music. In the five-tone "Gong", "Shang", "Jue", "Zhi" and "Yu" scales, the scales formed by the four sounds of "Gong", "Shang", "Zhi" and "Yu" can show the unique characteristics and style of Haimen folk songs.

Melody. Part of the rhythm of the east labor song belongs to the orderly square whole type, but there are also a lot of the rhythm is relatively free. In this way, its melody and hearing will make people feel very beautiful, full of sincere feelings.

Folk Songs: The folk songs in Haimen folk songs are melodious and free, which are in line with the characteristics of folk songs in Chinese folk songs. Compared with the songs, although the tunes of folk songs are less, their most obvious feature is that the lyrics are vivid and interesting, with the longest lyrics and a large length. Most of the descriptions are the love stories of young men and women in their work, such as "Meet the personal love in the West Sea", "Cherry delicious trees difficult to plant", as well as some descriptions of people's hard life (He, 2015). Below is a good example of “cherry trees are difficult to plant.
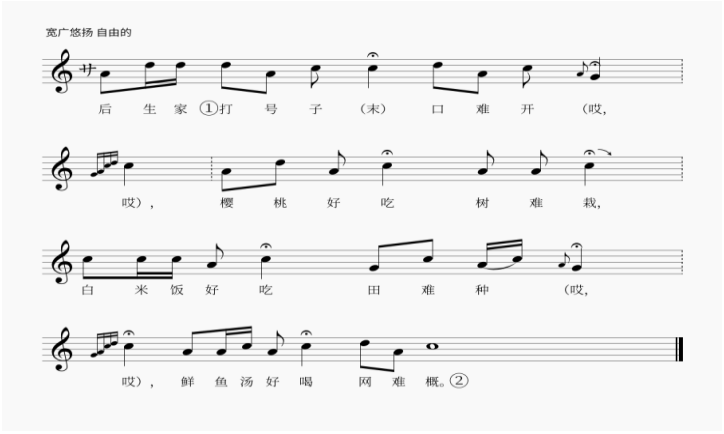


Fig 1. Cherries are good and difficult to plant
Source: Cui Li Min (2022)

The song is so popular in this region because of its catchy lyrics, close to colloquial, and melody characteristics. In the picture, the singer of "·····" can

freely extend and express his emotions more easily in the life singing, so that the essence of the folk song is displayed incisively and vividly.

Haimen folk song minor: Haimen folk song minor the most prominent difference with folk songs and labor song is reflected in the tune is formed through certain processing and creation. Its sense of rhythm is not as strong as labor song, and the melody is relatively slow and smooth, and most of them show repeated forms of many stages (Zhu, 1999).

Research Methodology

This study is a mixed research method between qualitative and quantitative experimental research. Use qualitative research when interviewing experts and literature research; use quantitative research when comparing data. Population: 24 seniors majoring in Vocal Music Performance at Nan Tong Normal College. Sample: 12 students by Purposive sampling.

Key informants were 12 students of this major selected, including 6 boys and 6 girls; Requirements of sample survey: On the one hand, the professional level of students in this major is relatively average; on the other hand, the voice conditions of boys and girls are different, so choosing 6 students each will make the experimental results more accurate. The researchers chose the following three experts to guide through investigation and research. Engaged in the vocal music education industry for over 30 years; Won more than ten individual and teaching awards; Achieved associate professor and professor titles.

Results

Based on the research objectives, the relevant data were extracted from the various research tools. The purpose of this survey is to have a deep understanding of Haimen folk songs to lay a foundation for the construction of the guidebook, and to explore the relevant teaching logic theory through data analysis. Through the data analysis of the experimental research, the effectiveness of the Haimen Folk Song Guidebook is verified, reflecting its own value and can help other teachers to improve the teaching quality.

Study Haimen folk songs from document and related of research: Research status of music school-based curriculum: The research on school-based curriculum development began in the "new curriculum movement" represented by the United States in the 1960s and was widely valued in the developed countries such as the 1970s. In China, in 1999, the three-level curriculum concept of combining national, local and school levels was formally proposed, and the development of school-based curriculum was officially implemented. The author use the network resources using literature analysis, in China journal full text database (CNKI) during 1999 to 2015 in formal journals published papers and completed all kinds of literature advanced theme retrieval, with school-based curriculum theme word a total to 13953 related articles, music school-based curriculum as the theme search to 101 related articles, music discipline school-based curriculum research in all school-based curriculum research accounted for 0.72%, the speed of development is relatively slow.

Research status of Haimen folk songs: The author to "Haimen folk song" as a theme of China, superstar discovery system, Tsinghua university academic information platform sites such as network search, access to Haimen folk song academic journal papers 24, master thesis 1,49 newspaper articles, conference papers 2, monograph 3 books (all song anthology), book chapter involves 371 (give priority to with literature and history data)Of the 24 journal papers, Zhang Ying Dao's "The Language Characteristics of Haimen Folk Songs" has carried out an in-depth study on the singing language of Haimen folk songs; "Yu Xin qi and Lu Yu's" National Intangible Cultural Heritage and One Haimen Folk Songs " expounds the development history of Haimen folk songs; The Artistic Characteristics, Inheritance and Protection of Haimen Folk Songs, written by Zhan Yuan, "Haimen Folk Song" by Liu Guo ji and Liang Xue ping, Chen Ying Xian's "Wine fragrance folk song Yang 1 Haimen Mountain opera" Green Dragon Horn) After viewing ", Haimen Social Science Federation research group" Haimen Mountain song ", From the perspective of music analysis, the singing form and melody characteristics of Haimen folk songs are studied from the perspective of music analysis."

One master's thesis is a study of Haimen Mountain Opera Troupe by Zhang Cheng of Shanghai Conservatory of Music. The paper analyzes the current situation of Haimen folk song audience and puts forward suggestions for expansion.

Two conference papers, Zhang Yuan's "On Haimen Folk Songs and Chang Zhou Folk Songs" talked about the relationship between Haimen folk songs and Chang Zhou folk songs evolved from the popular Wu songs in the south of the Yangtze River. Li Xiang's "A Wonderful Flower in the Garden of Folk Songs--Haimen Folk Songs" analyzes Haimen folk songs from the perspective of the origin, development and artistic characteristics of Haimen folk songs. The 49 newspaper articles include the performance of Haimen folk songs, singing folk songs, applying for World Heritage and other related articles.

Research status of Haimen Folk song school-based curriculum: Haimen Mountain Opera developed based on Haimen folk songs is an important carrier of the spread of Haimen folk songs, and he bears the responsibility of inheriting the art of Haimen folk songs. “Its performance scope includes the whole Nan tong area and the Wu language area of Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanghai. “With the aging of the audience of Haimen Mountain opera in recent years, the current situation of the reserve talents of Haimen folk songs and the young audience of Haimen folk songs is really worrying. It is a better way to promote Haimen folk songs to open a school-based course of Haimen folk songs and cultivate young audiences. “Mr. Guan Jian Ge, the veteran of Haimen Culture and education, was the first to carry out the work of Haimen folk songs on campus.” In 1931, he studied in Shanghai Da xia University and selected 100 Haimen folk songs into "Jiang kou Love Song", which was published by Da xia University, which brought Haimen folk songs into higher universities and ascended to the hall of elegance. The author in China, super star discovery system, Tsinghua university academic information discovery platform website to "Haimen folk songs classroom teaching" and "Haimen folk songs school-based courses" network search involving "Haimen folk songs classroom teaching" retrieval results have 96, "Haimen folk song school-based curriculum" literature retrieval results for the vacancy. Among the 96 search results of "Haimen Folk Song Classroom Teaching", the articles concerning the classroom teaching of Haimen Folk Song School include "Let Haimen Folk Songs into the Classroom" by Wang Xiao yan of Bao chang Senior High School of Jiangsu Province, which pointed out the teaching of Haimen folk songs.

Constructing the music teaching Guidebook based on Haimen Folk song: The researchers produced guide books and teaching plans through literature research and interviews with experts. It includes the following four

aspects: the origin and development of Haimen folk songs, the basic singing methods of Haimen folk songs, Voice Practice and the vocal score of Haimen folk songs.

Lesson Plans

The researchers made a teaching plan for a total of 13 weeks, with one class per week, 40 minutes each time.

Topic1: Special lecture on the cultural background of Haimen Folk songs
Topic2: Lectures on various types of music of Haimen folk songs
Topic3: Lecture on the characteristics of Haimen Folk songs
Topic4: Wheat Threshing Labor Song Pull Fishing Net Labor Song
Topic5: A handful of sesame wind heaven
Topic6: Cherries are sweet but hard to grow
Topic7: Four ropes for one pair of straw sandals
Topic8: Little Lang is coming Play cards tone
Topic9: Wheat Threshing Labor Song (Sandy folk songs)
Topic10: Jane washed rice by the rive
Topic11: What blooms like gold
Topic12: The girl was busy with the wheat
Topic13: My family lives in Peach Blossom Township

Using the Guidebook for Teaching

The researchers have used the guidebook and teaching plan to conduct experiments 13 times:

（1）Formative test: showed that some students had moderate levels of Timbre, Rhythm and Expression. The average score is 80.0%, the average (' x) is 4.01, and the S.D is 0.34

（2）Summative test: It can be seen from the Summative test that students have improved in Intonation, Expression timbre and Emotions, scoring 23.08 points (92%), mean (' x) 4.62 points and S.D 0.36.

Discussions

The discovery and discussion of learning Haimen folk songs: Haimen folk songs, like folk songs all over the country, all come from working life, and the labor song is the most abundant and vivid part of Haimen folk music. Because it comes directly from working life, each kind of work has its own corresponding different work calls and music tunes. Haimen folk songs can be roughly divided into the following three categories: one is Labor songs; Second, folk songs; Three is the minor key; Labor song is the earliest source of folk songs; And folk songs, so that people's thoughts and emotions have been fully play; With the further development of folk Labor songs into cities and towns, there came into being more standardized multi-segment ditty with simple accompaniment.

In the paper Analysis of Tong Dong Folk Songs and Haimen Folk Songs, Tang Lei (2016) conducted a comparative study on the folk songs of Tong Dong and Haimen folk songs in parallel and believed that both were valuable spiritual wealth of the local people, and were also the essence of Haimen, which was known as “the shore of the river and sea”. They were inseparable from the daily life of the local people and originated from the folk life. At the same time, it is a reappearance of life; In her paper “Appreciation of Jiangsu Folk Songs”, Li Yuan pointed out that because of the geographical superiority of Jiangsu, including Tong Dong area, the unique characteristics of natural environment also make the folk songs in this area show a unique style. Liu Yue Hua pointed out in his article Brief Analysis of the Artistic Characteristics of Jiangsu Folk Songs that the roots of Jiangsu folk songs are folk, showing the style, appreciation habits and aesthetic ideas of Jiangsu native areas. Due to the differences of various factors such as historical background, geographical location and dialect pronunciation, folk songs in different areas of Jiangsu present diversified forms. As a result, the folk songs of southern and northern Jiangsu regions complement each other, each has its own merits, and their different characteristics are expounded based on multiple dimensions such as words, dialect and tune.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation, the first stage of the development of school-based curriculum -- the vision construction in the early stage, the author spent a lot of energy to make the relevant preparatory

work, theory and practice have been carried out successively. On the one hand, through studying the theoretical works related to the development of school-based curriculum, the author has obtained the correct concept of school-based curriculum development and professional theoretical support. To ensure that the specific implementation of school-based curriculum development has a scientific and reasonable development process: on the other hand, it also actively carries out the practice of collecting the most authentic and reliable first-hand information, rooted in the ancient town of Haimen and experts, in order to have a comprehensive understanding of the basic situation of Haimen folk song culture. Through the collation and analysis of the first-hand information obtained, based on the basic theory of the curriculum, the school environment, the students' psychological development and needs, the feasibility analysis of the development and implementation of the school-based curriculum was carried out, and the results proved that it was fully feasible. So far, the preliminary preparation work was successfully completed.

Discovery and discussion of a construction guidebook: By explaining the development of the idea to the relevant leaders of the school to obtain the consent and support of the school, the school gave certain permission. In-depth study of Haimen folk songs and interviewed several experts as guidance; Include: Representative of Jiangsu Haimen folk song - Cui Limin (2010) oral records; Process and analysis of the literature research; Analysis of the School of Music; Survey of students; Curriculum objectives; multi-faceted efforts to develop a guidebook and then invite experts to evaluate and adjust the development design according to the situation. Finally, the guidebook of Haimen folk songs based on the data surface is a very strong guide, which is worth implementing. According to the feedback, the principal of Nan tong Teachers College thought: "The development of the guidebook of Haimen folk songs is very meaningful. As the characteristic" intangible cultural heritage "of Haimen Ancient Town, Haimen folk songs are quite worthy of students' learning and singing. Through the usual observation, the students' enthusiasm for participation is still very high, which indicates that the teaching implementation has spent a lot of thought. Those that have achieved certain results can, in general, provide a reference for the development of other school-based courses in the future." The expert said, "Overall, the development and implementation are relatively complete and feasible, but there are some small problems worth noting, such as the selection of course content, which needs more consideration.

It should be more in line with students' development level and physical and mental condition." In addition, the students have said: "I did not know that there are folk songs in Haimen before, after the opening of the experimental music class, we often involuntarily hum a few words after class, combined with our own native language to sing, really do not have a charm."

New Knowledges

The researchers produced guidebook and teaching plans through literature research and interviews with experts. It includes the following four aspects: the origin and development of Haimen folk songs, the basic singing methods of Haimen folk songs, Voice Practice and the vocal score of Haimen folk songs.

Conclusions

Haimen folk songs have a long history, divided into Tong Dong folk songs in the north and Sandy folk songs in the south. It belongs to the national intangible cultural heritage and is classified as the folk song category of traditional music. Haimen folk songs are closely related to people's lives. Haimen folk song improvisational folk songs, mostly folk songs created and sung by working people at work or in their spare time. The most famous labor song of Tongdong folk songs has a strong inspiring effect; the most famous sand song is Haimen folk song minor, whose tune is very soft and unforgettable.

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