Research on the Inheritance of Music Art under the Perspective of Chinese Music History Staging

Shuang Meng¹,Liang Shan*

¹ COLLEGE OF MUSIC,CHANGCHUN UNIVERSITY.
* COLLEGE OF MUSIC,CHANGCHUN UNIVERSITY.
*** Corresponding Author:** 18088675737@163.com

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	Music art emphasizes the deep cultural heritage of the nation and the value of the times, and has an important and special significance of development and innovation. According to the current situation of the inheritance of music art, the inheritance of music art is analyzed and researched from the perspective of the staging of Chinese music history. Briefly analyze the importance of music art inheritance. It also explores the problems in the inheritance of music art from the incomplete preservation of historical data, unsound inheritance mechanism and low market acceptance. In view of the above problems, we should firstly strengthen the organization of historical data and digital protection, design a multi-level inheritance mechanism and education system, based on this, combine with the actual needs, increase the market acceptance and promotion, promote the informationization of the inheritance of music art, complete the formulation of the inheritance strategy of music art, inherit the classics, innovate and develop, and let the traditional music take on a new vitality and vigor in the contemporary society.

INTRODUCTION

The history of Chinese music, as an important part of the long-lasting culture of the Chinese nation, carries a thousand years of historical deposits and artistic essence. Its staging is not only the core issue of music historiography, but also the key to understanding the inheritance and development of Chinese music and art. From ancient times to the present, Chinese music has experienced the evolution from primitive music and dance to modern diversified music forms, and the music and art of each historical stage is deeply imprinted with the traces of the times, reflecting the unique style of social change and cultural integration [1]. In the study of Chinese music history, the issue of staging has always attracted much attention. The staging of ancient music history is mostly based on the change of dynasties and the change of social nature, such as Mr. Yang Yinliu's Historical Manuscript of Ancient Chinese Music, which records in detail the development of music from the ancient times to the Ming and Qing dynasties. Mr. Huang Xiangpeng, on the other hand, pioneered the method of staging the history of Chinese music by combining the law of music's own development and its artistic characteristics, dividing the history of Chinese music into five major stages, which provides a new way of thinking for the study of staging the history of music. In modern times, with the introduction of western music and the fusion of local music, the staging of Chinese music history has become more complicated and diversified, and political events and cultural movements have also become important reference factors for staging [2]. Therefore, we propose to analyze and study the inheritance of music art from the perspective of Chinese music history staging. The inheritance of music art is not only the respect and continuation of history and culture, but also an important source of contemporary cultural innovation. However, under the impact of globalization, the inheritance and development of Chinese traditional music culture are facing unprecedented challenges. On the one hand, the influx of foreign music culture has enriched people's musical experience, but on the other hand, it has also led to the neglect and even forget the traditional music of China by some people [3]. Therefore, how to effectively pass on Chinese music and art in the context of the new era has become an urgent problem to be solved. In this study, we analyze the stylistic characteristics, social functions and cultural inheritance mechanism of music art in each period by combing the characteristics of different phases of the history of Chinese music in the context of the real social background and conditions, and then reveal the internal laws and external influences of the inheritance of music art. At the same time, combined with the current social and cultural background, the integration and innovation of traditional music

culture and modern music elements are explored, so as to provide theoretical support and practical guidance for the sustainable development of Chinese music art, and to realize the inheritance and innovation of Chinese music art in the new era [4].

1 ANALYSIS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INHERITANCE OF MUSIC AND ART

Music art is an important part of national culture, carrying rich historical information and national emotions. Through inheritance, we can cross the boundaries of time and space and feel the social and humanistic feelings of different historical periods, thus enhancing the sense of national identity and pride [5]. Every musical work is a microcosm of national history and culture, and the inheritance of art allows the descendants to understand the wisdom and creation of their forefathers, laying a solid foundation for cultural self-confidence; the inheritance of musical art helps to promote cultural diversity and innovation [6]. The staging of Chinese music history shows the development and evolution of music in different stages of history, with each change incorporating new elements and styles, forming a diversified and eclectic music and cultural landscape [7]. This diversity is not only a manifestation of cultural prosperity, but also a source of motivation for the continuous development of musical art. Through inheritance, these valuable cultural heritages are preserved and innovated on the basis of which the art of music is continuously developed; the inheritance of the art of music is also of positive significance to the development of individuals and the society [8]. Music can cultivate sentiment, purify the soul, and improve people's aesthetic and cultural cultivation. Through learning and passing on the art of music, people can cultivate aesthetic interest and creativity, and promote healthy development of body and mind [9]. At the same time, music is also a bond of social harmony, enhancing communication and understanding between people and promoting social unity and stability.

2 EXPLORE THE PROBLEMS IN THE INHERITANCE OF MUSIC AND ART

2.1 Incomplete preservation of historical information

Chinese music has a long history and has a long history, however, it is regrettable that the preservation of part of the historical data is not as good as it should be, especially many ancient music scores, musical instruments and documents have been dispersed or destroyed because of force majeure such as wars, natural disasters, etc., which undoubtedly brings great challenges to the inheritance of the art of music. Once these precious cultural heritages are lost, it means that it is impossible to fully recall and appreciate the flavor and elegance of ancient music, or to deeply study and explore the mystery and essence of ancient music. Worse still, some precious music materials have been collected by private individuals or lost overseas, making it even more difficult to pass them on. The loss of materials means that they cannot be systematically researched and organized in China, and even more so, it is difficult to demonstrate and spread the unique charm of Chinese music in the international arena. This is undoubtedly a great loss for the inheritance and development of Chinese music [10].

2.2 Inadequate inheritance mechanisms

At present, the unsound inheritance mechanism of music art is a problem that cannot be ignored. The lack of systematic planning and effective safeguards in the inheritance process of musical art has led to fragmented and disorganized inheritance work [11]. As a traditional way of transmission, the oral and mental teaching of masters and disciples, although it played an important role in the past, faces many challenges in modern society [12]. This type of transmission is often confined to a small area between masters and disciples, and the scope of transmission is limited, unable to widely disseminate the essence of the art of music. Specific influencing factors are illustrated in Figure 1.
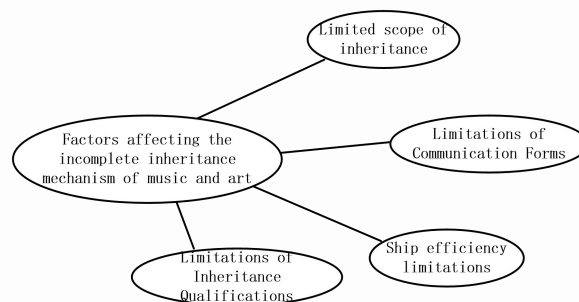

Fig. 1 Graphical representation of the factors analyzing the impact of unsound mechanisms for the transmission of music and art

Figure 1 mainly analyzes and researches the factors affecting the unsound inheritance mechanism of music and art. At the same time, because the way of oral transmission relies on the personal experience and realization between master and disciple, the transmission efficiency is low, and it is difficult to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the transmission. In addition, there is a lack of professional inheritance institutions and talent training system to support the inheritance of musical art [13]. There is no specialized institution responsible for organizing and preserving the traditional materials of musical arts, and there is no systematic training program to cultivate new generation of inheritors [15]. It is difficult to sustain and deepen the inheritance of musical arts, and there is a risk that they will be discontinued and lost [14]. Many precious musical skills and performance styles

have gradually disappeared due to the lack of suitable transmission channels, which is undoubtedly a great loss for the diversity and richness of the musical arts [16].

2.3 Low market acceptance

In today's society, with the acceleration of cultural diversification and globalization, the gap between traditional music and modern aesthetic concepts is increasingly apparent. This difference not only profoundly affects the acceptance of traditional music in the market, but also limits its vitality to a certain extent. Traditional music, as the treasure of national culture, carries a wealth of historical emotions and aesthetic values. However, due to its disconnection from modern fast-paced life and diversified aesthetic needs, it is often difficult to quickly attract the attention of a wide audience, resulting in its difficulties in obtaining significant success in the commercial field and widespread recognition in the market. This phenomenon has undoubtedly had a profound impact on music creators. Their creative enthusiasm has been hit. Because of the lack of positive feedback from the market, many talented musicians feel powerless to continue to explore and inherit traditional music elements, and may even turn to a creative direction that is more in line with modern trends, thus indirectly weakening the inheritance power of traditional music [17]. At the same time, some commercial institutions are more inclined to invest in pop music or new music forms that can quickly bring economic returns for the sake of economic interests. To some extent, they ignore the deep excavation and wide dissemination of traditional music [18]. This short-sighted behavior has exacerbated the shrinking of the traditional music market, and also made this valuable cultural heritage face the risk of being marginalized or even forgotten [19].

3 FORMULATION OF STRATEGIES FOR THE INHERITANCE OF MUSICAL ART FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHINESE MUSIC HISTORY STAGING

3.1 Strengthening the organization and digital preservation of historical information

The comprehensive collection and organization of historical data is a fundamental task. Chinese music has a long history and a rich and colorful musical form, but many precious musical materials have been scattered in the folklore due to historical reasons, and even face the risk of being lost [20]. Therefore, it is necessary to organize a professional team to go deep into the grassroots and collect a wide range of music materials, including musical scores, recordings, images, oral histories, etc. [21]. This process should emphasize the authenticity and completeness of the data, and ensure that each piece of data can truly reflect the musical style and cultural characteristics of the time [22]. Digital preservation is an important means of preservation and transmission of historical materials [23]. In the context of the staging of music history, with the advancement of science and technology, digital technology provides unprecedented convenience for the preservation of music materials [24]. Through three-dimensional scanning, digital audio recording, high-definition video recording and other technical means, traditional music materials can be transformed into digital format and stored in the cloud or database for long-term preservation and convenient access [25]. This kind of digital preservation not only solves the problem of easy damage and difficult preservation of traditional materials, but also enables music materials to transcend the limitations of time and space, and be understood and appreciated by more people. At the same time, in the process of digital preservation, attention is also paid to the classification, cataloging and indexing of materials. The specific contents and stages of processing are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Table setting out the contents and phases of music and arts conservation

Direction of Music and Art Protection	Protect Content	Protection stage
Classification of data	Summarize music related content of the same type to increase data consistency and research efficiency	Cultural data protection stage
Data cataloging	The purpose of developing sheet music, music materials, etc	Cultural data protection stage
Music score induction	Score classification and archiving	Practical data protection stage
Daily indexing work	Search, classify, and guide the calibration of music materials	Management protection stage
Music Practice Inheritance	Daily practical inheritance work	Practical data protection stage
Correction and adjustment of recordings, videos, etc	Repair and adjust music recordings and video materials to increase their completeness	Practical data protection stage

Table 1 mainly sets out the contents and stages of music art conservation. On this basis, a systematic digital archive of musical art can be established to facilitate access and research by scholars and the public. Utilizing the big data technology, the music data can be deeply excavated and analyzed to reveal the inner law and trend of the development of music art, so as to provide useful references for music creation and inheritance. In addition, to strengthen the digital protection of historical data, it is also necessary to pay attention to copyright protection and knowledge sharing. On the premise of respecting the originators and copyright owners, the open sharing of music materials should be promoted so that more people can have access to these valuable cultural heritages. Through the organization of online exhibitions, concerts and other activities, as well as the development of related applications and platforms, traditional music and art can be presented to the public in a more vivid and intuitive way, so as to enhance people's sense of cultural identity and pride.

3.2 Designing multi-level inheritance mechanisms and education systems

The multi-level inheritance mechanism should be closely linked to the national, local, community and family levels under the perspective of the staged history of music. The state should take the lead in formulating long-term inheritance plans and policies based on the characteristics of music history phasing, and investing in financial and technical support; the localities should explore the music resources of each phase, such as setting up music museums of music characteristics and organizing theme music festivals, so as to activate the vitality of local inheritance. At the community level, the focus should be on creating a cultural atmosphere suitable for the stages of music history, and promoting intergenerational music exchanges and learning among residents. The family, as the cornerstone of micro-inheritance, allows the younger generation to be naturally immersed in the staged history of music through oral and heart-to-heart teaching within the family. Within the education system, traditional music education should be seamlessly integrated into the whole chain of national education, from basic education to higher education, in order to deepen learning in stages. At the basic education stage, the staged elements of music history should be incorporated into the curriculum and extracurricular activities to stimulate students' initial interest; at the secondary education stage, staged traditional music courses should be set up to deepen the learning experience; and at the higher education level, relevant specialties and research fields should be established to cultivate musicians with both profound academic background and practical ability. In terms of teaching methodology, modern technology, such as digital teaching resources and virtual reality technology, is integrated to make traditional music teaching more intuitive and vivid. At the same time, students are encouraged to participate in creation and performance practice, and to realize the profound connotation of staged music in practice, so as to promote the living heritage of staged music history.

3.3 Increasing market acceptance and promotion

In the current diversified cultural market, consumers of different ages, regions and cultural backgrounds have different needs for music. Therefore, when promoting traditional music, it is necessary to accurately locate the target audience, understand the user's preferences and needs, so as to formulate targeted marketing strategies. For example, for young consumers, traditional music can be made more in line with their aesthetic tastes through innovative music forms and integration of modern elements; while for middle-aged and old-aged consumers, the emotional resonance and cultural value of traditional music can be emphasized to stimulate their nostalgic feelings and cultural identity. On this basis, it is also necessary to make full use of modern media means to promote. In the era of digitalization, the Internet, social media and other new media platforms have become important channels for cultural communication. By releasing traditional music content on these platforms, organizing online concerts, and carrying out music knowledge popularization activities, the influence of traditional music can be rapidly expanded to attract more potential audiences. At the same time, it can also cooperate with famous musicians and cultural celebrities to promote traditional music through their influence and enhance its market awareness. In addition, the integration and innovation of traditional music with modern culture is also very crucial, which is reflected in the following aspects, as illustrated in Figure 2.
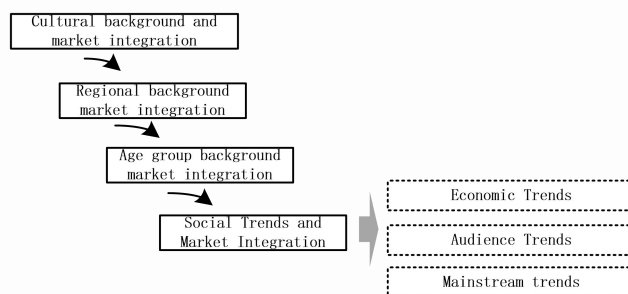

Fig. 2 Diagrammatic representation of the direction of integration of traditional music and modern culture

Figure 2 mainly analyzes the setting and practice of the integration of traditional music and modern culture. On the basis of maintaining the essence of traditional music, modern elements and creative methods are introduced to make it more in line with the aesthetic needs of modern people. For example, traditional music can be combined with pop music, rock music and other modern music forms to create music works with the characteristics of the times; or traditional music elements can be integrated into movies, TV dramas and other cultural products to broaden their dissemination channels and audience scope.

3.4 Informatization of music and art inheritance

Informatization strategy has shown unprecedented power in preserving, organizing and disseminating traditional music resources under the perspective of staging the history of music. Through cutting-edge technologies such as digital recording, high-definition video recording and three-dimensional scanning, precious materials such as music scores, performance recordings and instrumental relics are precisely transformed into digital forms and safely stored in the cloud or professional databases, thus realizing long-lasting preservation across generations and convenient global access. This not only overcame the problem of traditional data being fragile and difficult to store, but also allowed music resources to cross the boundaries of time and space, benefiting a wide range of audiences, and promoting in-depth knowledge and sharing of music history staging. Based on this solid foundation, the informationization strategy has further broadened the scope of traditional music dissemination and audience level. With the help of new media matrix such as Internet platform, social media and online music platform, traditional music crosses the borders and reaches every corner of the world rapidly, attracting a wide range of listeners across age and cultural boundaries.

Through diversified forms such as online concerts, live interactions and staged music knowledge sharing, traditional music is presented to the public in a more vivid and intuitive manner, which multiplies its infectiousness and attractiveness, and stimulates the public's strong interest in and in-depth exploration of the staged history of music. In addition, the use of data analysis and artificial intelligence and other advanced technologies can deeply analyze the inner rules and unique charm of traditional music, and excavate the essence and characteristic elements of music in each phase. By skillfully integrating these traditional elements with modern music creation methods, we can create music works that not only contain deep historical background but also meet modern aesthetic interests, which not only enriches the expression and connotation of traditional music, but also injects a steady stream of innovative vitality into the road of music inheritance, so that the results of the history of music staging in the contemporary society can blossom into a new luster.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the above is an analysis and research on the inheritance of music art in the perspective of the staging of Chinese music history. The staging perspective of Chinese music history provides us with a unique framework for understanding and analyzing the inheritance and development of music art. Through this perspective, we can not only see the appearance and changes of Chinese music in different stages of history, but also realize the profound interaction between music art and society and culture. Moreover, with its unique charm and tenacity, Chinese music has continuously adapted to the changes of the times, absorbed new elements, and enriched its own connotation. This process of inheritance and development is not only the respect and continuation of history, but also the innovation and development of the future. Facing the challenges of globalization and modernization, it is necessary to actively seek the fusion of tradition and modernity on the basis of respecting history, so that Chinese music can be revitalized in the new era. At the same time, we should also pay more attention to the function and value of music and art in society and culture, so that it can play a more positive role in contemporary society and jointly promote the prosperity and development of Chinese music and art.

.

REFERENCES

[1] Fu Q .Thoughts on the Inheritance and Development of China's National Vocal Music Art in the New Era[J]. Overview of Educational Theory, 2022, 5(3):26-30.

[2] National music culture inheritance and music education on college students' anxiety[J].CNS Spectrums, 2023, 28(S2):S90-S90.

[3] Xiong J H J W L .Construction of Three-in-one Industry and Cultural Inheritance of Musical Instruments of Li People in Hainan from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization[J].Asian Agricultural Research, 2022, 14(6):47-50.

[4] Lu X U , Lan C , Jinghao H E ,et al.A Study on the Inheritance Path of Red Music in Universities Under the Multicultural Background[J].Sino-US English Teaching, 2023, 20(12):501-508.

[5] Music culture inheritance and education on bipolar disorder in college students[J].CNS Spectrums, 2023, 28(S2):S7-S8.

[6] Yeromenko A , Toloshniak N , Kaplun L B O .Musical Art in Theoretical and Methodological Projections: Present-Day Music and Neuroethics[J].BRAIN. Broad Research in Artificial Intelligence and Neurosciences, 2023, 14(4):612-625.

[7] Enay B .The pleasures of ambiguity: pedagogy and musical apprenticeship in an Istanbul art studio[J].Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 2022, 28(2):632-650.

[8] Chabin T , Pazart L , Gabriel D .Vocal melody and musical background are simultaneously processed by the brain for musical predictions[J].Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2022, 1512(1):126-140.

[9] Pechenyuk M , Martyniuk L , Lutsenko T K M .Enhancing Professional Competence of Future Vocal Teachers through Analyzing Current Music Culture: the Neuroaesthetic Outlook[J].BRAIN. Broad Research in Artificial Intelligence and Neurosciences, 2023, 14(3):361-378.

[10] Fallah A B P .Récit Music: Musical community in the information age[J].Organised Sound, 2023, 28(1):78-87.

[11] Pavlenko O , Shcherbak I , Hura I S T .Development of Music Education in Virtual and Extended Reality[J].BRAIN. Broad Research in Artificial Intelligence and Neurosciences, 2022, 13(3):308-319.

[12] Jin H , Gulhan D C ,Benedikt GeigerDaniel Ben-lsvyDavid GengViktor LjungstromPeter J. Park.Accurate and sensitive mutational signature analysis with MuSiCal[J].Nature Genetics, 2024, 56(3):541-552.

[13] Maksymov I S .Artificial Musical Creativity Enabled by Nonlinear Oscillations of a Bubble Acting as a Physical Reservoir Computing System[J].International journal of unconventional computing, 2023, 18(4):269-289.

[14] Scorolli C , Naddei G E ,Matteucci G.Stacchio L.Armandi V.Marfia G.Would you rather come to a tango concert in theater or in VR? Aesthetic emotions & social presence in musical experiences, either live, 2D or 3D[J].Computers in human behavior, 2023, 149(Dec.):1.1-1.20.

[15] Mahanta S K , Basisth N J , Halder E ,et al.Exploiting cepstral coefficients and CNN for efficient musical instrument classification[J].Evolving Systems, 2024, 15(3):1043-1055.

[16] Zhou H M .Musical poetics in instrumental music: China's intangible cultural heritage in the information age[J].Heritage Science, 2022, 10(1):1-15.

[17]   Marlow-Stevens E .'What is music? Anything can be music': Frank Zappa's theory of art[J].Popular Music, 2022, 41(1):37-55.

[18] Dyer M .Neural Synthesis as a Methodology for Art-Anthropology in Contemporary Music[J].Organised Sound, 2022, 27(2):219-226.

[19] Knutsson I .Challenges and tension fields in classical instrumental group tuition: interviews with Swedish Art and Music School teachers[J].British Journal of Music Education, 2023, 40(2):168-180.

[20] Savage P E , Passmore S , Chiba G ,et al.Sequence alignment of folk song melodies reveals cross-cultural regularities of musical evolution[J].Current Biology, 2022, 32(6):1395-1402.e8.DOI:10.1016/j.cub.2022.01.039.

[21] Birkaia N .Edgar Lawrence Doctorow's Ragtime:Ragtime Music and the Musicalization of Fiction[J].Journal of Literature and Art Studies, 2023, 13(10):775-779.

[22] Moreno M , Woodruff E .Exploring the Effects of Background Music on Real-Time Emotional Expressions, Performance, and Confusion Mediation in Middle School Students[J].Technology,knowledge and learning: Learning mathematics,science and the art in the context of figital technologies, 2023, 28(1):143-163.

[23] Mishchanchuk V .Methodological aspects of suggested practices for future music teachers training in performance[J].Ukrainian Journal of Ecology, 2022, 10(2):26-41.

[24] The Aesthetics of Musical Complex Systems[J].Organised Sound, 2023, 28(3):381-391.

[25] J Liu,Y Feng.H Zhao,et al.Design of Immersive Experience System for "Jingshi Hongji" Based on VR [J]. Computer Simulation , 2023, 40(5):304-311.