

# **Analysis of the Artistic and Cultural Connotation of Hebei Folk Song "Flower"**

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**Abstract:** Hebei folk song is a kind of ancient han nationality folk music, with the characteristics of tragic and stirring and desolate, or melodious, showing the simple and honest temperament of the working people of all ethnic groups in Hebei province. "Flower Flowers" is not only an excellent representative of Chinese national works, but also a widely circulated folk song in central Hebei. This paper analyzes the artistic connotation of the folk songs, folk flavor, regional characteristics and the style of The Times reflected in the Flower, so that readers have a comprehensive understanding of the artistic connotation of Hebei folk songs.

**Keywords:** Hebei Folk Songs; Laying Flowers; Artistic Connotation

## **1. Introduction**

Hebei folk song is an ancient kind of Han nationality ethnic music. As an important part of Chinese folk songs, it shows the simple and honest temperament of the working people of all ethnic groups in Hebei Province. "Flowers" depicts the real life of that time and praises historical figures, and has the exploration value of exploring endless artistic and cultural connotation. "Flower Flowers" has smooth melody and lively lyrics. It not only shows the distinctive characteristics and regional culture of Hebei folk songs, but also draws a deeper meaning of praising the heroes of The Times with flowers. Next, we will explore the artistic connotation of Hebei folk song from the folk song characteristics, folk flavor, regional characteristics and era style reflected in the folk song "laying flowers."

## **2. Hebei Folk Song "Laying Flowers" Reflects the Characteristics of Folk Songs and Folk Flavor**

"Flower" developed on the basis of "opposing flower tone" and is a typical six-tone tone of D feather nation<sup>[1]</sup>. In its melody, the small jump of three-degree interval and the reverse jump of six-degree interval are used, which is basically consistent with the downward trend of phonetic tone in Hebei dialect. In the paragraph of change and development, the whole tune is added more lively and playful, which fits the language style and character characteristics of Hebei people. Its lyrics retain the regularity and perfection of its mother in the structure of questions and answers, and the content teaches the knowledge of flowers and has a rich flavor of life.

### **2.1 Folk Song Characteristics**

Folk song is the earliest art form formed among all the folk music arts, and it is the basic prototype of folk quyi, opera, national instrumental music and other art forms formed. Influenced by the region and social groups, the people

The songs are mainly used by the middle and lower levels of the society, which is a popular popular art. So it is simple in form and simple in content. The form of folk songs is mostly composed of musical structure, or composed of two or four short passages, and the means of singing is relatively simple. Its characteristics can be seen in the Hebei folk song "Flower Flowers".

#### **2.1.1 Rhythm use**

The Hebei folk song "Flower laying flowers" chose 2 / 4 beats on the beat, so that the song has the advantages of catchy and easy to sing. The rhythm of the flexible use of attached points and equal division of the rhythm. First sentence sentence in two consecutive sections using the big points in emphasize la sound at the same time like swing throw sol, do, then in the third section after using two small point rhythm of the front of the rhythm, finally in the

fourth section using four eight notes composed of equal rhythm of buffer, formed a complete question phrase. It is worth noting that after the next phrase has undergone a special large segmentation and equal segmentation rhythm, two consecutive sections appear again, which echoes the beginning of the first sentence, emphasizing the important position of the attached rhythm in the phrase.

#### 2.1.2 Curved structure

The structure of "Flower Flowers" is a single piece with four phrases. Each phrase has four sections, which is a four sentences with question and answer factors. From the perspective of musical structure, "Lay Flowers" is a melody filled with multiple lyrics, which is also the form of separate songs. The fullness and stability of the structure of "Flower", to some extent, reflects the unique structure of "initiation and integration" in the traditional Chinese music, and is also a very common structure in Hebei folk songs. In the complete expression of the melody theme, this structure will be more naturally integrated into some lining words in the local dialect to render the musical atmosphere, so that the song is full of soul in the image shaping, presenting a unique local and distinctive regional characteristics in Hebei.

### 2.2 Folk Flavor

As is known to all, the mutual influence and cooperation of Hebei folk songs and folk customs have virtually become a specific mode. On the one hand, Hebei folk songs record the important content of Hebei folk culture and are an important medium for the inheritance of Hebei folk culture; On the other hand, Hebei folk songs show the spiritual culture contained in folk customs in the form of musical art, which is also an important carrier of folk spirit. Therefore, what kind of folk culture will produce what kind of folk songs<sup>[2]</sup>. Hebei folk songs are produced to sing the folk habits of the local people. As people say, "local people" say "local words" and tell "local things". Below, we analyze the folk flavor reflected by the Hebei folk song "Flower" from the rhythm change and lyric expression.

#### 2.2.1 Rhythm change

In the process of melody development, after two complete big attachment point after a question answer phrase, to join very compact small attachment notes and the rhythm of eight

notes, make melody follow rhythm ups and downs at the same time formed a close and nifty short festival, again by the four notes end, form the effect of progressive. At the same time, the lyrics of "seven not long Dong Dong Dong" and "eight not long Dong Dong Dong" are actually in line with the drum and the rhythm, "seven not long Dong" and "eight not Long Dong" imitate the fast and dense drums, so the melody uses small dot rhythm and eight note rhythm to form a flexible rhythm. The interweaving of drum and stir constitutes a lively scene of men, women and children picking up fans and flowers to join the Yangko dance team when Hebei people are celebrating. Hebei Yangko elements, which not only fits the enjoyment of people in Hebei, but also reflects the customs of Hebei people who love Yangko<sup>[3]</sup>.

#### 2.2.2 Lyrics

The donkey running project in Yangko dance is closely related to the lyrics of "laying Flowers". In the old society, people in rural areas of Hebei often rely on donkey carts to travel in daily life, and they often used "show" and "drive" to direct the donkey forward and stop respectively. The "kiss" in the lyrics of "Flower" shows the scene of people driving the donkey to visit the heroes in the front line. Here two consecutive sections of the pitch emphasize the eagerness to drive the donkey forward and express the warm and excited mood of sympathy to the people. Then "pick dong" will pull people back to the Yangko music, it imitates the rhythm in the language of Yangko, not only on the front of the jumping melody to undertake, and just lead to the flowers to the heroes "wear up" focus on rendering, so that the praise is more sincere and simple.

### 3. The Hebei Folk Song "Laying Flowers" Reflects the Regional Characteristics

The creation of Hebei folk song "Flowers" spread in central Hebei. Central Hebei is located in the central part of Hebei, which is an important part of the Shanxi-Cha-Hebei border region. It has a long cultural history, with thousands of years in the region, and created optimistic Yanzhao culture. The colorful social life and local characteristics provide rich musical content for the central Hebei folk songs, and the ancient music art radiates new vitality in the central Hebei region. The

regional characteristics of special significance in central Hebei and the North China Plain are reflected in the tune and lyrics of Flower.

### 3.1 Tune Features

With the historical reasons of human beings' long-term artistic practice, and also due to the factors of people's emotional needs and aesthetic habits, the adjustment pattern has gradually been formed. One side of the soil and water to support the other people, because of the different pronunciation of each region, its intonation also has a high and low urgent and slow points, has a strong expression<sup>[4]</sup>. The biggest characteristic of Hebei folk song "laying flowers" in the tune is the combination of narration and joy. The rise and fall of the main is in the "la" tone, which is closer to the minor tone. Music music line is relatively stable, big jump interval control in five degrees (high mi-la), six degrees (sol-bass si), the rest of the second, three range accounted for most of the folk song, make melody line ups and downs and less so dull, facilitate the colloquial lyrics into the tune, the Hebei people in the celebration of natural scene, simple and generous.

### 3.2 Lyrics

"Flowers" is different from the traditional "On Flowers" in lyric passages. There are 12 traditional flower lyrics, which are the popularity of flowers open every month from the first lunar month to December. In addition, Chinese folk music is mostly a tune filled in multiple lyrics, similar to the western section song form, which is inevitably long and complicated. And "Flower" on the basis of inheriting the traditional flower "by the month to the flower" form, so that the paragraph is very neat and concise.

The lyrics vividly reflect the flower landscape in Hebei province from the content, and each paragraph of the lyrics selects the flowers of the current month for metaphor. Such as the winter jasmine open in the first month, crabapple flowers in February, peony flowers in April and pomegranate flowers in May. Why just skip March? In January and February, the last month of spring, spring rain comes, the land is gradually soft, only to the season suitable for farming on the North China Plain. Therefore, in March, people are not busy laying flowers for the next year's livelihood, busy

sowing food. The completion in the standard sense can sometimes be a little dull, but the author of "Flower Flowers" obviously organizes the lyrics structure for a second time after observing life, which makes the real situation in rural Hebei at that time cleverly hidden in March when the lyrics were missing. Thus it can be seen that the author not only describes the flower landscape, but also symbolizes the regional landscape of the people in the Hebei Plain.

The Hebei folk song "Flower Flowers" shows that in the war years when the living environment was extremely unstable, the people in Yanzhao lived a hard life, but they were still optimistic and enthusiastically supported the ideological outlook of the people's heroes. The lively and smooth melody, integrated with the Yangko rhythm, and the concise and clear structure lyrics all make "Flower" a model of folk songs of that era. "Flower" is not only a generation that pushes The Times forward, but also to everyone who strives for a better life in modern society.

### 4. Epilogue

This paper analyzes the connotation of music culture from the characteristics of folk songs, folk flavor, regional characteristics and time style reflected in "Flower", which not only takes this as an example to dig into the internal meaning of Hebei folk songs, but also provides reference and reference for music professionals and lovers. We hope that Hebei folk songs can be discovered and loved by more people, pass on this rich music cultural heritage, and make a modest contribution to the development of traditional music culture.

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