

THE INFLUENCE OF THE "SIX PRECEPTS OF LEARNING SONGS" OF "GU MISLU" ON HISTORY, ART AND CULTURAL EDUCATION

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Abstract

"Gu misrecorded" by Wang Dehui and Xu Yuancheng of the Qing Dynasty is a historical and art collection, which discusses the singing methods and theoretical knowledge of Qing dynasty opera art. Among them, "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" is the main content of "Gu Misrecord", which expounds the six precepts in learning music to restrain the learning behavior of opera art learners and help learners better learn the knowledge of qu art. This paper takes "Gu Misrecord" as the research object, deeply analyzes the characteristics of the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs", and studies its influence and value on history, art, culture and education. Six precepts of learning music can carry forward the culture of Qing music, improve the appreciation level of singers, cultivate historical and cultural accomplishment, promote the formation of opera culture, tap the value of Qing opera, and provide reference and support for the development of modern opera. Therefore, "Six Commandments of Learning Qu" can provide guidance for beginners of opera to study Qing Qu.

Keywords: Gu misrecorded; Learn the Six Precepts of Qu; Historical Art; Education; Effect

1. INTRODUCTION

China's instrumental music art and music score mature early, and there are many records of ancient music art classics, which have promoted the development of music in the world (Algieri, 2022). The fuzzy recording form adopted by traditional music scores cannot guide beginners to recreate works, and belongs to the ambiguous recording form of inaccuracy (Barbosa & Derntl, 2022). However, traditional music scores have a certain impact on the development of modern history and culture, and great attention should be paid to the active inheritance of traditional music scores (Chai, Na, Ma, & Tang, 2022). Traditional sheet music has long been popular with beginners as a musical classic for sound art. In the past, there was no phonogram equipment, and in order to record the beautiful sound of music, the ancients would use words, conform to the recording of music, and rely on oral and written methods to pass on the art of music (Cheng, 2023). There are many books on music performance methods in ancient China, and "Gu misrecorded" is one of them. Among them, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" in "Gu misrecorded" is a representative record of music performance. From the perspective of "Learning the Six Precepts of Ququ", this paper studies the influence and value of Gu Misrecord on history, art and cultural education.

2. AN OVERVIEW OF "GU MISRECORD"

The content of the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" in "Gu Misrecord"

Although the language used in "Gu misrecorded" describes the situation very simply and the record is small, it records rich performance and singing experience. If the singer wants to really understand the content (Coulangeon & Fougère, 2022), he needs to think deeply and understand (Guachalla, 2023). For most music beginners, the great principles that can be expounded by the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" in "Gu misrecorded" are rich. Some scholars are expounding on the different and valuable

contents of "Gu misrecorded" and analyzing the problems in it, but few people use the truth in combination with reality, that is, when singing songs. The "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" in "Gu misrecorded" says "not to be good at what you are good at, not to be hand-spoken, greedy for more and impurity, to read yourself according to the score, not to seek perfection, and to be pretentious" (Hartmann, 2022).

"Not on the basis of strengths" means that the player should choose a piece that matches his or her voice for learning. If a beginner has a thin voice, you cannot learn the wide-mouthed brand. If a beginner's voice is rough, you cannot learn Shengdan opera. "Don't say what you are good at" is to give and give and highlight your own advantages (Hui-Yao, 2022).

"Hand and mouth should not be" means that when you are just getting started, you can use the method of patting to follow the rhythm of the music, and you cannot think that the clapping is dishonorable. Beginners should sing songs while clapping their beats, otherwise they will delay the performance (Moris, Casellato, Nascimento, Agostini, & Massi, 2022).

"Greedy for more" means that you should not learn other songs until you fully understand the song. In learning, if you lack the attitude of perseverance, beginners are likely to give up the second set of tunes, or even the third set. Finally, there will be a situation where one set cannot be learned (Raviola, 2022).

"Self-reading according to the score" is based on self-reading of the song, and without hiring a master, it is considered that the score can be learned without a teacher without oral teaching. "Self-reading by score" can eventually achieve a co-production effect, but the breath, rhythm, pronunciation, and expression of beginners are not in place (Sanahuja Ribes, Borri-Anadon, & Angelis, 2022). For example, beginners who are unable to interpret the four tones when singing folk songs will continue to make mistakes without correcting them.

"Pretentious" means that beginners think that their voice is vivid enough to care about the feelings of others and cannot discover their own shortcomings. When performing, beginners like to show off their skills, unable to hide, affecting the performance of folk songs.

"Do not seek perfection." Chinese opera is very complex, and if the rhythm, breath, expression, and emotional expression of beginners are not in place, they cannot accurately perform the content of the opera art, nor can they achieve a superb performance level. The "Six Precepts of Learning Ququ" is a summary of the art of qu by the ancients, recording a small number of people mastering its methods and laws, which is a hidden performance resource. Therefore, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" is a performer who has been testing the experience and experience summed up in junior high school for many years. Because the advantage of the Six Precepts of Learning Opera is non-intuitive, when learning opera, it is necessary to use oral transmission. The teacher takes beginners to practice and understands the content of the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" through practical operations. When learning the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu", you can use contemporary digital and electronic materials.

The guiding role of the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" in "Gu Misrecord"

In ancient times, when recording musical scores, the way was relatively single, and rough, far inferior to the modern recording method. The "technique" and "form" in music performance cannot be expressed in words, but can only rely on one's own perception and transmission by others. Many beginners in music performance can only perform tentatively, and it is difficult to understand the essence. At present, the music performance in "Gu Misrecord" adopts the same single, and the recording accuracy is high, which can be self-learning. Since modern times, music records have been passed down in the form of people and books, and beginners can read by themselves according to the score, and have made obvious progress and growth. After the founding of the People's Republic of

China, many of the music in "Gu misrecorded" were recorded by artists in the form of modern musical scores, and gradually improved through self-reading according to the score, so as to understand the content and essence, especially the knowledge of national music. Many music lovers and researchers learn some different opera knowledge in the process of learning the "Six Precepts of Ququ". However, in the process of learning, it is difficult to truly understand national music, and it is not possible to grasp its style and skills well. The reason for the above problems is that the current recording form of many musical scores is not ideal, the accuracy is limited, and even seems simple and sketchy, "loss" and "leakage" are the norm, and the rhyme and accompaniment are not recorded, so it is necessary to learn with the help of the knowledge of "learning the six precepts of music". Although some of the scores are accurately and meticulously recorded, it is not possible to record the style and characteristics of the music one by one, and it is also necessary to refer to the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" for recovery. If some singers do not learn the content of the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs", they will not be able to sing the rhyme of the song itself. After some folk song singers learn the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs", they will learn without a teacher, and they rarely learn from a teacher, and can easily understand the content of ancient musical instrument books. At present, the trend of Westernization of folk songs in China is serious, and many singers are simply unable to sing the taste of folk songs, and the reason is the lack of learning of the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs". If the singer can understand the content of the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" when learning songs, and carefully study the music knowledge in ancient books, he will understand the essence of Qing Dynasty songs, otherwise it is difficult to understand the relevant content. Some folk artists are very familiar with the knowledge of "learning the six precepts of songs", and they have more charm for the singing of folk songs. From the perspective of practical experience, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" is a summary of the experience of Qing Dynasty performers, which can help

singers understand the charm of the song itself.

The characteristics of the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" in "Gu Misrecord"

The sound is recorded into a score, and the tone is fixed by the instrument

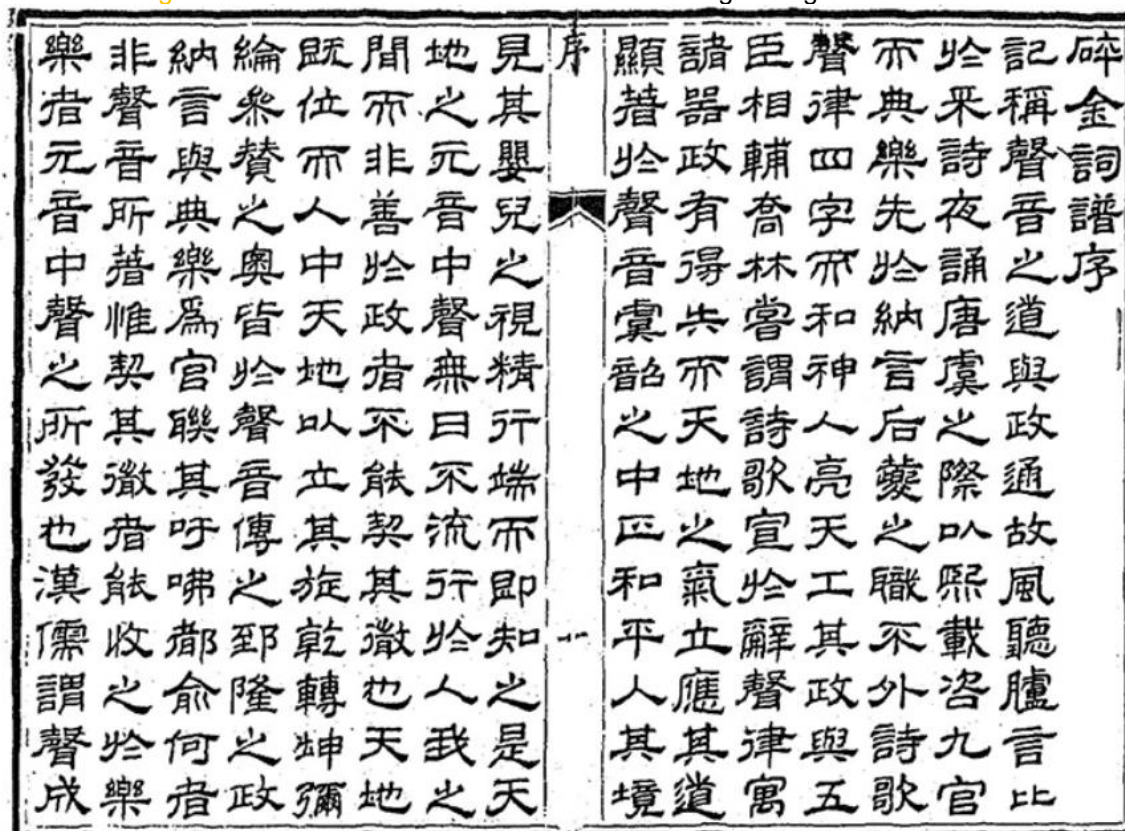
The "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" of "Gu Misrecord" records the performance method and the phoneme of the song, but does not record the rhythmic content. The music commentary in the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" is written in lines and accompanied by corresponding symbols to record the corresponding music and form an opera score. There are many methods and theories involved in the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs", and the content of this record is called notation. Musical instruments are the bearers and producers of sound, so the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" is based on the rhythm of musical instruments

and as the basis for notation. China's instrumental music culture was formed very early, and a mature musical score has been formed very early, and the sound is determined by the instrument and the sound is recorded into a score to facilitate the writing of the musical score. Although different ethnic music appears in different regions and different eras, different musical scores will be recorded by notation method. According to the rules and content of notation methods, it can be divided into three types.

Music score

Use symbols and words to describe the pitch, such as the cavity potential spectrum, the law spectrum and the palace quotient spectrum in the "Six Precepts of Xuequ". Among them, the famous one in the Numbered Musical Notation (NMN) is the Gong Shang Jiao Zhi Yu, and its Numbered Musica Notation is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 - The numbered musical notation of Gong Shang Jiao Zhi Yu



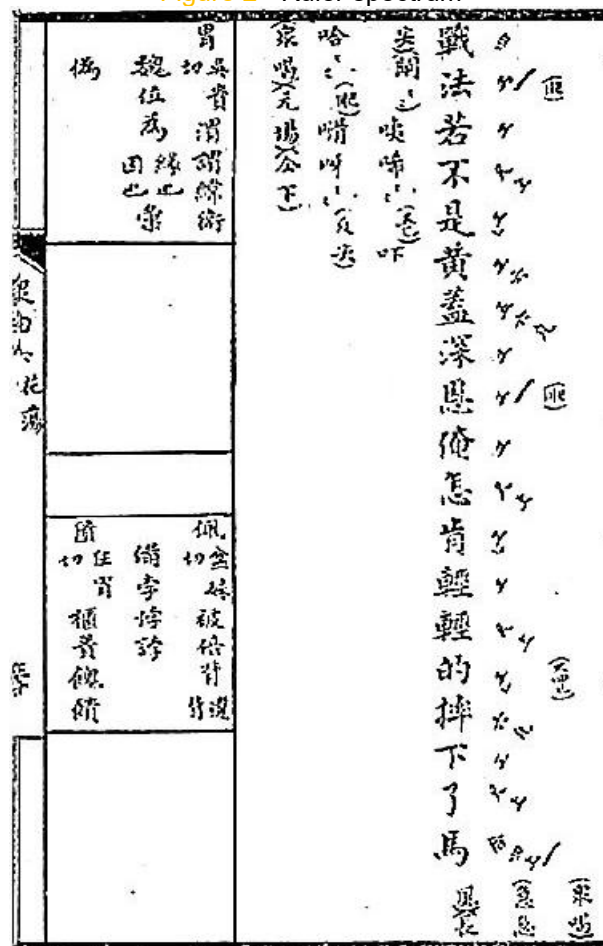
Source: <https://image.baidu.com>

Phonemic score

Use different symbols in place of instrument phonemes. Phonemic music notation needs to first determine the string instrument fixing, string fixing method, but also understand the wind instrument blowing, by hole and hole opening standards, so as to determine the phonemic pitch. Therefore, phonemic spectroscopy is usually closely related to uterine pranayama. Playing the same piece in different tunes will have different musical effects. Among the five

dynasties music scores found in the Dunhuang Zangjing Cave at the end of the 20th century, there are 20 symbols that record the phonemes of the pipa which is the most representative score at present. Among them, phonemic music score, ruler notation, and common character score are the most famous, indicating that this score is used in instrumental music and opera performances, which are given different pitches and are representatives of national music. Among them, the ruler spectrum is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 - Ruler spectrum



Source: <https://image.baidu.com>

Musical score

Record different forms of instrument playing with symbols. Among them, the guqin score is the most representative, using Chinese characters to record fingering,

movements, and using different words and symbols to represent the musical score percussion.

Oral teaching and understanding of music

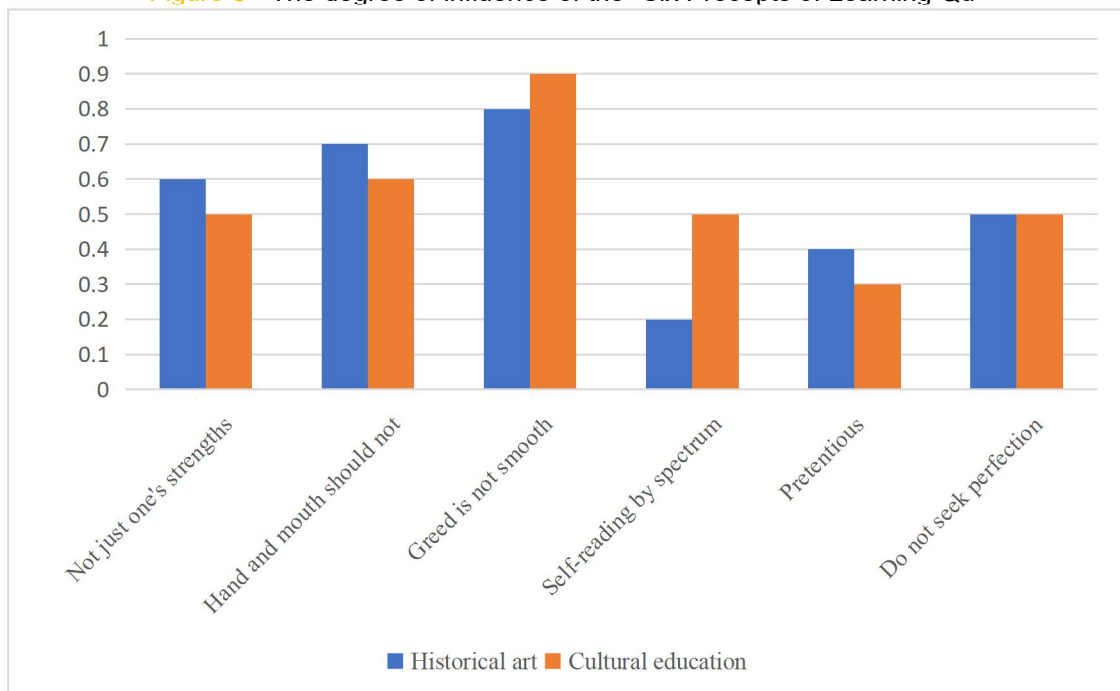
The music scores of the Qing Dynasty are poorly recorded and need to be passed on by means of activation. Among them, the recording of musical scores is closely related to the method of music creation and the form of inheritance. When passing on music, the ancients used the method of ear lifting and oral teaching, and beginners referred to the sheet music and used the sheet music as a memorandum to record the phonemes and pitches of the fingers, or the recording of some performance movements. Beginners often have their own form of understanding of different compositions. The "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" in the "Gu Misrecord" takes self-reading according to the score as a very important content and lists it as different precepts. If beginners are not taught and just play according to their own understanding, they will not be able to express the essence of the content.

3. THE INFLUENCE OF THE "SIX PRECEPTS OF LEARNING QU" ON HISTORY, ART, AND CULTURAL EDUCATION

The overall impact of the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu"

For history, art and cultural education, the influence of Chinese opera art education is incomparable. As the most representative part of the "Gu Misrecord", the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu Art" clearly puts forward the precautions for the study of qu art, which has a far-reaching impact on the learning of qu art, especially the history, art and cultural education. Through social surveys, the influence of "Gu Misrecord" on historical awareness and cultural education is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - The degree of influence of the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu"



Carry forward opera culture

Throughout history, ancient opera was caused by the fusion of different cultural elements, and national music was also recorded. From the perspective of modern education, the study and development of

ancient opera culture can enable beginners to have an in-depth understanding of Qing Dynasty opera music, master the characteristics and knowledge of opera, and make beginners have a strong enthusiasm for learning. As an important part of history and culture, opera art has rich knowledge

and diversified content. However, in the process of appreciating and learning the art of opera, beginners lack a deep understanding of the required knowledge and need to learn with the help of the "Six Precepts of Learning Ququ". The "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" can strengthen the understanding of Qing Dynasty opera for beginners and help beginners master the methods of learning opera. At present, many teachers only consider how to lead beginners to sing music when teaching opera, and ignore the problems of "how to do it" and "how to do it". Through the implementation of "not doing what you are good at", "not being good at what you should do", "greedy for more and not impure", "self-reading according to the score", "not seeking perfection", and "pretentious", beginners can understand the history of music in China, study music masters, master musical skills, and correct opera learning methods. Among them, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" can help beginners better master the singing tone and lyrics of "Four Great Students", "Four Famous Dances" and "Hui Ban Entering Beijing", and promote the development of opera literature and art education in China.

From the results of practice, it can be seen that China's opera art has a unique charm of Chinese culture, emphasizing truth, goodness and beauty, and pursuing positive spiritual thinking. Of course, due to the different content of opera, the pursuit and form results are completely different, teachers comprehensively consider the content of the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" when choosing the entry point, and use the Chinese opera teaching process to enable beginners to understand China's history and culture and better inherit cultural heritage through the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu". Through the study of the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu", we can complete historical education and achieve the purpose of cultural education. The "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" allows beginners to understand the background of opera and appreciate the unique features of Chinese opera, including singing voice, tone, and role-playing. Through the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu", beginners have a strong interest in learning opera culture and build up their self-

confidence in the learning of opera in the Qing Dynasty. The promotion of Qing Dynasty opera culture and the inheritance of Qing Dynasty opera content are the key to China's current opera education work, and the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" is the foundation of this work.

Improve the level of singing and appreciation of beginners

The study of Qing dynasty opera content plays a very important role in improving and cultivating beginners' art appreciation. Qing Dynasty opera integrates many elements such as acrobatics, art, singing, dance, performance, costumes, etc., and its aesthetic value is very high. Qing dynasty opera covers a wide range of art forms, and the opera education system for beginners puts the art of opera in place. Organizing beginners to learn the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" can enhance beginners' art appreciation, master different classic singing passages and tunes, and improve the thinking realm of beginners. Under the guidance of teachers, improve and enrich the level of beginners' art appreciation. The purpose of the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" is to effectively cultivate talents, so that beginners can understand how to "learn opera" and "sing opera". Therefore, the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" is of great significance to the improvement of beginners' singing ability and appreciation level. In Chinese opera education, you can analyze different classic characters and artistic images with the knowledge of "Learning the Six Precepts of Ququ", and complete the improvement of beginners' comprehensive appreciation ability in the learning process. In addition, the role of the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" in moral education is also very important, and many patriotic generals and heroes in opera can be passed on to establish a correct patriotic spirit.

Cultivate the historical and cultural literacy of beginners

The study of opera is very educational for beginners, which is conducive to allowing beginners to understand history, master history, and better carry out cultural

education. At the same time, Chinese opera education is very helpful for the expansion of beginners' cultural thinking. Historical understanding can draw lessons and better store knowledge. Through the study of opera, feel the connotation of Qing dynasty opera, and fully understand the dynamic value of opera. In the study of opera, beginners gradually discover and recognize historical knowledge, clarify the purpose of learning, and acquire and research historical knowledge by themselves. It can be seen that the value of opera in the Qing Dynasty is manifested in enriching the historical knowledge of beginners, establishing correct values and educational views, and giving full play to the initiative and autonomy of opera learning. From the perspective of "learning the six precepts of opera", "not according to one's strengths", "not to be in hand and mouth", "greedy for more and impurity", "self-reading according to the score", "not seeking perfection", and "pretentious" can guide the study of opera and help teachers carry out cultural education. The integration of "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" and modern art education can expand the way of thinking of beginners and allow them to burst into unlimited creativity. Through the study of opera and the experience of history, beginners can think about problems with their own unique methods, and gradually establish their own opera learning system for new things in exploration and research. In active and conscious exploration, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" allows beginners to achieve self-judgment and self-regulation, and change from passive learning to active learning. Modern art and culture education emphasizes the cultivation of different aesthetic abilities of beginners, such as opera singing ability, opera appreciation ability, opera knowledge and culture, and ancient ideology and morality.

4. THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE "SIX PRECEPTS OF LEARNING QU" TO HISTORY, ART AND CULTURAL EDUCATION

The "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" has an enlightening effect on the development of history, art and cultural education, mainly the cultivation of interest, the creation of cultural environment, the excavation of the value of opera, and the determination of development goals.

Pay attention to the cultivation of interest in learning opera

When beginners become interested in opera and understand a certain understanding of opera, comprehensively carry out the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" education to help beginners lay a good foundation of opera knowledge. Teachers should correct beginners and prevent them from violating the "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" in their studies. Teachers need to focus on the details of the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" to help them learn to understand the characters of opera and complete the penetration of opera knowledge. At the same time, teachers let beginners strengthen their confidence, trust themselves, improve their love for positive characters in opera, master "how to sing" and "how to appreciate", and correct the bad habits of beginners. Teachers can organize beginners to practice excellent singing, rehearse different styles of repertoire, and exercise the comprehensive ability of beginners in opera. If conditions permit, the school can even organize a quyi performance, so that beginners can further deepen their understanding of the art of opera and understand the positive significance of the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" for the learning of opera.

Influence a good environment for opera culture and education

In the face of the general environment of quality education in China, for beginners in different art categories, art culture education needs to let beginners understand aesthetic ideas and artistic concepts. At present, the content of art and culture education is mostly theoretical knowledge, and beginners need to

combine knowledge and practice, constantly expand their knowledge, and enhance their aesthetic literacy and aesthetic taste. At present, the Chinese opera education in art and culture education has not received enough attention, and the lack of domestic art and cultural education cannot play the role of art education. However, the role and significance of Chinese opera art and cultural education are very important, and it is necessary to create a good trading environment in all aspects. The edifying effect in traditional opera is very obvious, and beginners cannot enjoy the beauty, audio-visual and audiovisual in the performance, and unconsciously accept the sentiments, morality and culture conveyed by the opera. Under the guidance of the subtle and deeds of opera, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" allows beginners to understand the cultural knowledge in opera. From some point of view, beginners can use the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" to understand the moral education content of opera in the appreciation of opera art, so as to achieve the effect of edutainment. Therefore, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" can create a good artistic and cultural education environment and play the educational role of opera. When appreciating the art of opera, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" can help beginners establish sentiment and morality, and also make them feel the corresponding beauty. In the process of appreciating art, the aesthetic feelings obtained by beginners and the realm of art culture and education reached are the role of "learning the six precepts of songs". Among them, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" is of great significance for improving beginners' artistic taste and personal quality, and establishing a world outlook and outlook on life.

Excavate the positive value of Qing dynasty opera

Qing dynasty opera contains a lot of positive values, such as the family, the nation, the monarch, etc., so it is necessary to better learn opera through the content of the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu", and tap the artistic and cultural educational value in the art of opera. The existing art and cultural education lacks the excavation of the positive value of opera, resulting in the feasibility of inheriting

the art of opera, and the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" can enable beginners to master the knowledge of opera in a short time. Because beginners lack experience in opera singing and lack of knowledge, beginners only understand the knowledge in books, and their artistic accomplishment, artistic quality, and limited knowledge reserves of historical and cultural education make the study of "learning the six precepts of opera" a necessity. Many beginners do not know traditional opera, do not know "how to learn" and "how to sing", which indirectly explains the problems of domestic opera education, and the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" can provide guidance in terms of learning content and methods, so as to optimize the existing structure of opera education. Many people say that now there are fewer moviegoers, and even fewer opera audiences. However, it is not difficult to find from the situation of literary and artistic activities in many schools in China, and many beginners can still say some popular plays and content. This reflects the development potential of opera and its cultural and educational significance. However, Chinese opera educators must not ignore this problem, that is, "the development of future opera depends on the younger generation, and it is necessary to improve the opera to cater to the aesthetic psychology and aesthetic taste of the younger generation". From the perspective of the characteristics of opera art, opera itself has the factors that teenagers like, and the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" can enable students to master the singing method of opera faster, and then improve their interest in learning. As we all know, opera integrates dance, singing, performance and other aspects, with corresponding costumes, makeup and stage scenes, to show a comprehensive artistic content, so the requirements for performers are high, so there is confusion in learning in performance. The "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" can reduce the corresponding confusion in the early stage of school, dig deep into the national value of opera, and optimize the educational content. Compared with Western drama, Chinese opera has great regional and national characteristics, and is a regional art form. As the promoters of society, young people have curiosity and closeness to the art of opera, and they are also the promoters of the popularity of opera. As long as we meet the needs of the times, combine the interests of young people in opera, and give

play to the charm of traditional opera, we can promote the development of opera culture and education. For example, schools can use the lunch break radio time to broadcast the content of "Six Precepts of Learning Songs", or display opera costumes and faces, and attract the attention of beginners with a variety of content. In addition, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" can interpret the art of face painting and costume art in opera, increase the interest of beginners, and cultivate their artistic sentiments.

Establish individualized development goals

Under the guidance of the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu", schools need to promote the reform of opera art education according to their own training goals and characteristics, carry out situational teaching and family love teaching for the contents of "hands and mouths", "greed for more and impurity", and structure cultural courses and professional art courses to enhance beginners' understanding of relevant content. For example, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" is combined with history lessons and opera performances, so that beginners can understand the history of the development of opera through opera. In addition, teachers can arrange beginners to make props for their own performances, just like playing COS, to bring the boring "Six Precepts of Learning Songs" to life and expand the content of "Six Precepts of Learning Songs". Teachers adopt the method from shallow to deep, gradually improve the teaching difficulty of "Learning the Six Precepts of Qu", integrate with the content of large-scale opera performances, let beginners feel the charm of large-scale opera performances, effectively stimulate the enthusiasm and interest of beginners in learning, and also subtly improve their artistic literacy, and increase the knowledge reserve of "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" and opera. In addition, it is necessary to change the teaching form of teachers, not continue to use traditional teaching methods, start from both hands, and take into account the cultivation of teachers' concepts and professional abilities to lead teachers' growth. In order to better understand the content of the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" and complete the historical and cultural education and historical and artistic education for beginners, schools can carry out "not on the strengths" happy learning and "not on the

strengths" harmonious campus activities, and set up a special "hand and mouth should not be" music art club for beginners. In the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu", we should enhance the interest of beginners, establish a positive and enterprising consciousness, clarify the goal of inheriting traditional opera art, improve the comprehensive quality of beginners, promote the development of cultural education, history education and art education, ensure the balanced development of educational work, and guide the healthy growth of beginners.

5. CONCLUSION

As an important part of traditional art, opera is a synthesis of national spirit, educational concepts and characteristics of the times. At present, there are problems such as insufficient understanding of the essence of Chinese opera art education in China and lack of corresponding cultural literacy, which restrict the development of Chinese opera tradition and culture. There is a correlation between the education of Chinese opera literature and art and the history of opera, so it is necessary to study it in combination with the historical characteristics of opera. This article takes the "Six Precepts of Learning Opera" in "Gu Misrecord" as the content, deeply analyzes the diversified pattern of opera, excavates the historical value of opera, and the national cultural content and ethnic style of opera. The study found that the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" can help beginners better understand the background of opera art and culture, systematically explain the process of opera learning, and clarify the theory of opera learning, such as, "what can't be done" and "what can be done", so as to improve the learning efficiency of beginners. At the same time, the "Six Precepts of Learning Qu" also provides support and guidance for the development of opera art in China, promotes the appreciation of music art, optimizes the system of skill training, and provides enlightenment for historical and artistic research and cultural and educational development.

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