

On Allegro Art

Qian Zheng

College of Music, Hengyang Normal University, Hengyang 421002, China

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Abstract: Allegro art is a kind of performance form art in Chinese folk art, which is like saying and singing. It is a wonderful work of art in Chinese history and culture. Starting from the origin and development of Allegro art, this paper studies the historical origin of Allegro art, various forms of performance, artistic means, types of introduction and the influence of the rapidly developing pop music on Allegro art successively, and puts forward its own suggestions on the inheritance and innovation of Allegro art.

1. Introduction

Allegro art is a kind of performance art in Chinese folk art, that is, chanting and singing. It is mainly popular in northern areas and mainly sung in northern dialects, such as Tianjin Allegro, Wu'an Allegro, Shaanxi Allegro, etc. Some old Allegro actors have also formed different styles and schools in the process of long-term singing. From the clapper talk art history begin, consulted a large amount of historical literature and language information, preliminary introduced the clapper talk the historical development of art, but also to rap art forms and artistic means are discussed in general, and the further reform and clapper talk art inheritance humble opinion is presented.

2. The Historical Origin of Allegro Art

2.1 The Origin of Allegro

The name “allegro” appeared relatively late. In its early years, it was called “Shulaibao”, also known as “rhyming”, “Liukouzhe” and “Lianzizui”. It evolved from the song “Lotus Flower Fell” sung by poor people in the Song Dynasty. Like “Lotus Flower Falling”, it was originally sung by beggars begging along the street. As a singing activity for begging, it has a long history, but as an artistic performance, it is relatively late.

2.2 Development of Allegro

As I said before, artists in the old days always wanted to find a famous historical figure, as the founder of the mountains, so as to add luster and luster, of course, the “Shulaibao” artists are no exception. So he found Zhu Yuanzhang, Emperor Taizu of the Ming Dynasty, among the beggars in history and regarded him as the patriarch. The cloud tourist “river's lake cong talk” said: I once discussed with those people, why do I sacrifice zhu hongwu? According to them, Zhu Hongwu was born in Zhongli County, Haozhou, Anhui Province, during the Wenzong period of the Yuan Dynasty.

His father's name was Zhu Shizhen, and his mother was Guo. He had four sons and a daughter. The three sons were separated because of chaos, and the woman had married. The fourth son, the Hongwu Emperor, was different from the ordinary people. They say this baby is not an ordinary person, and will be wonderful... Zhu Hongwu named Zhu Yuanzhang, the word Guorui, when he will speak, called his father died, called the empress dead, leaving him alone, with his Wang Ganniang to live, and grow up, sent to the Huang Jue Temple monk, the elders gave him the name Yuan Long monk. After the death of the elder, the monk expelled Zhu Yuanzhang from the temple, and his Wang Gan Ma sent him to Majiazhuang to herd cattle outside. The place where he kept his oxen was a rocky hill, but he was unlucky. Many of his oxen died of disease. They were either buried in the mountain or fed on their meat, so they were driven out by the horses. Wang Gan Ma died of illness, Zhu Hongwu had to go from house to house. Because of his destiny, who called for the Lord who was sick, who called for the mother who was also sick, after the clock from the county people are not allowed to call him in front of the mother called for the Lord. Zhu Hongwu in the cattle in their own sad, teenagers, Jian bad luck, to who asked who home of the disease. How to beg if you don't shout at the door? Suddenly he saw two oxen bones on the ground. He was so desperate and resourceful that he wanted to beat them with them and go from house to house asking for them. So he beat the bone every day and begged along the door. Zhong from the county people are afraid of the call, every smell in front of the cow bone sound to, will be left to take the food to the door, to Zhu Hongwu. The beggars who have been passed down to today's poor families do not call their mother or father to others, that is, their inheritance.

The development of “Shulaibao” has gone through three stages: one is begging and singing along the street, the other is performing “on the ground” and the third is performing on the stage. In the old days, Beijing overpass has a “Shulaibao” field, but not fixed. Because the “number treasure” does not make much money, the language is vulgar, it is not easy to attract the audience, the owner is not willing to rent to the “number treasure” artists. Where they see open space, they say, and over time, they take a place. Bridge “talaibao” among the more famous artists are small sea and Cao MaZi. Cloud tourists “river's lake cong talk” cloud: “the sea is a long overpass, as far as Longfu Temple, temple, earth temple to catch a temple fair, never out of Peiping. In Peiping, if he didn't want to make money, he would go to fairs and temple fairs in various villages and towns. Bridge although there are some said sholaibao, but the art is not strong, as small as the sea, Cao pockmarked, no one paid attention to.”

3. Artistic Characteristics of Allegro

Allegro art through the evolution of history, gradually formed its own unique style and characteristics, thus has a rich form of performance and attractive musical characteristics.

3.1 Allegro Art Performance Form

In the past, when artists were busking along the street, they often made up words and phrases orally. They say what they see, and they are good at making up and singing along, promoting their ideas and expressing their feelings. From editing, acting, to singing, than any form of all quickly. For example, in the late Qing Dynasty, Cao Dekui, an artist with a number of treasures, made up a lyricist (at that time, he beat the beat with a cow bone) : When the bones started the continuous sound, the table was clear. In the era of despotism, people suffered and were starved to skeletons. Since the reign of Emperor Guangxu, the Boxer Rebellion broke out in Beijing. There was a panic of soldiers and soldiers everywhere, and black smoke rose from the city. The eye looks big clear be pushed down, common people small all say well. It vividly reflects the aspirations of the people. Allegro performances are mainly performed by one person and two people singing in pairs. The

counterpart also retains the original name of “Shulaibao”, and there are also known as “Allegro”. In factories and the army, there were three or four people singing “Allegro Group” and a dozen people performing “Allegro Group”. In some areas, Allegro songs sung in local dialects have been developed, such as Allegro in Tianjin and Allegro in Shaanxi, which have played a good role in education and entertainment. Allegro has “Shoulaibao”, Allegro, small Allegro, Tianjin Allegro and other forms. “Shulaibao” is performed by two people; Clip writing is performed by one person; Allegro is mainly a form of mass artistic activities except for the encore segment. Tianjin Allegro is sung in Tianjin dialect.

From the form of expression, there is one person said Allegro, two people said “Shulaibao” and more than three people “Allegro group”.

In terms of length, there are only a few sentences of allegro, there are short paragraphs that can say for more than ten minutes, and there are “Manzi Huo” that can say for many days like storytelling.

From the perspective of dialect, it is useful to say Allegro in Mandarin, “Shoulaibao”, and also to sing Allegro in Tianjin dialect. Shandong Allegro is sung in the local dialect of Shandong. In addition, some places also use local dialect to sing a rap style similar to allegro.

From the point of view of content, there are stories that win with the plot, so-called “multi-paragraph narrative” in which a thread runs through several short stories, and there are no stories at all.

From the rhyme ruts, both a rhyme to the end of the Allegro, Allegro books, also often change ruts rhyme “Shulaibao”.

3.2 The Musical Characteristics of Allegro Art

(1) Dialect

The language of Allegro art requires popular, colloquial and local color, as well as rhyme, clear level and oblique style, and catchy singing. The lexical meaning, dialect style and attribute are quite distinct. Such as Shandong “table (speak) a table”, “card (grasp) of the tight” and so on. Allegro art is generally popular in northern regions. Northern dialects have lost most of their middle consonant endings. At the same time, compared with other dialects, northern dialects have less tones, so the northern dialects contain a large number of homophones and corresponding compounds, which are relatively rare in other dialects.

(2) Civilization

Allegro art has a very profound foundation of the public, most of the Allegro lyrics are closely related to people's lives, or people are familiar with the historical figures and stories, deeply loved by the people. The father of his son is afraid of death and covets life. He betrays the country for glory, betraying the thief. O my poor son, who was born to meet with misfortune in troubled times. Once the good mountains and rivers into dust, niang do not surrender his wife to prolong life. As long as the section of death worthy of heaven and humble people, go to see our ancestors, I hope to grow up to snow this hate.

3.3 The Artistic Means of Allegro

“Baggage”, “exaggeration” and “presentation” are commonly used artistic means in Shandong Allegro, but they are not “unique” to Allegro but “absolutely” in other artistic forms. These artistic means have an important influence on the formation of Allegro's artistic characteristics.

(1) Baggage Allegro

Allegro, especially “Shulaibao”, has a humorous artistic style. Like the art of cross talk, “Allegro” is an important means to structure the plot and depict the characters. “Burdiness” is the

lifeline of crosstalk art. Without it, crosstalk would not be a crosstalk. Allegro is often used with “baggage”, but sometimes the plot and characters are the most important, “baggage” in a secondary position. For example, “Wu Song tiger” said inside the “gossip do not speak, table a table of hero Wu Erlang. That Wu Song, learned boxing to Shaolin Temple, kung fu practice to eight years on. When he went home, he made a scene in the Dongyue Temple. Five of Li's bullies were injured by him. Kill Li Jia five tigers in the home, that bully, this hero Wu Song hard to fight a lawsuit rushed to the foreign country. Wandering outside for a whole year, a wish to go home to visit. He carried a stick in his hand, and his bundle was slung over his shoulder. You go along the road, and you come to a village.”

(2) Exaggerated Allegro

In Allegro, exaggeration is not only used to organize the “baggage”, but also to add color and make the description vivid and vivid, sometimes both. For example, Li Bai's poem said: “white hair three thousand feet, the edge of sorrow like a long.” In fact, never three thousand feet of white hair. But people admit that it cannot exist in life, and in art they understand that it exists. This is the beauty of hyperbole.

(3) Lay out the Allegro

Expressive clipboard books are mainly narrated with a lot of descriptive components. They often use expressive techniques to render, so that the abstract content becomes concrete, bright and vivid. For example, there is a description in Three dozen White Bone Sperm, “It says that the Tang Priest went to the west to collect scriptures. On the way, his disciples and his disciples traveled over mountains and rivers. Tang monk riding a white dragon horse, pig eight quit the sand monk left and right close to the line. Look, the trailblazer is walking in front of him. He is the Monkey King, the Great Sage of Heaven, who has brought down demons and made trouble in Heaven. The scenery on the way to the west is good, and the scenery is all along the way. But I saw, white clouds around the peaks, the cypress green maple red. Strange flowers and rare plants open unbeaten, mountain stream water ring ding dong. The four of them walked in this picture of the beautiful mountains and rivers as beautiful as the day.” That's the way it works.

3.4 Types of Allegro

(1) Small Allegro

That is commonly known as Allegro poetry. By a person playing board while singing, also known as Allegro. This kind of Allegro form is the most easy to master, because it is short in length and simple in form. Only ten or eight sentences, or ten or twenty sentences, can quickly reflect real life.

(2) Counterpart Allegro

By A, B two people each count a paragraph, singing alternately. The number of sentences in each paragraph depends on the specific situation, and is usually even. It tends to cluster several pieces of material together without a coherent central event. But the organization material still should tightly around the theme, prevent rambling, disorderly.

(3) Performed by allegro

Also called Allegro Group, the number of people participating in the performance is large, four or five or even ten people per capita. They can also be divided into two or three groups and sing alternately. Sometimes it is complemented by group modeling. The role of the actor is usually not fixed. He can be the narrator, or he can enter the role and sing in the voice of the character in the work. This form of allegro is suitable for intense scenes.

(4) Allegro writing

Singing by a person while playing the board, sometimes interspersed with white words. The

difference between Allegro and Allegro is that the latter focuses not on explaining the plot and depicting the characters, but on discussion and lyricism, with small capacity and short length. Allegro has a complete plot and character image, large capacity, long length, is a kind of narrative Allegro.

4. Development Status of Allegro Art

Like all kinds of folk art, Allegro art is in a state of low development in today's times. This state will continue for a long time to come. How to treat such a low tide? Personally, I think we should correctly understand this problem from two angles. First of all, it is the inevitable result of social development, and second, the development of various forms of modern music. As far as the current situation is concerned, the development of Allegro is relatively slow because of the lack of improvement and innovation.

In 2015, the author has 150 students in Shandong Liaocheng University students hobby music and singer, singers questionnaire survey showed that like Chinese folk songs are 20%, 24% like Chinese folk music, like rock music with 60%, 70% like pop songs, like symphony music 30%, like folk art is only 15%. Few people know the names of artists such as Gao Fengshan and Wang Xueyi, which shows that the development of Allegro art is not very optimistic.

5. Conclusion

The long-term vitality of any form of artistic expression has a great deal to do with its level of inheritance and innovation, as well as its popularity and improvement. Our folk music has begun to face the world, while the Allegro art is in a state of low development in the present era, and this state will continue for a long time in the future. Clapper talk art for a long time did not change and innovation, if can rap art with other sisters to fully mix, change their forms, singing skills and other aspects of content, to create a new art form, with different attitude again, believe that rap art will be affected by people's favorite. Teachers should educate students to learn folk music, love folk music, express folk music, inherit and carry forward folk music. Only in this way, based on the Allegro art of Chinese folk music, can it shine like gold, and make our excellent folk music treasure go out to the world.

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