

The Role of Ethnic Minority Music Communication in Regional Ethnic Identity and Cultural Diversity

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Abstract: Ethnic minority music is an important carrier of cultural diversity and national identity, playing an irreplaceable role in the formation and maintenance of regional ethnic identity and cultural diversity. It is not only an important component of ethnic minority culture, but also an important way for ethnic minority people to express emotions, pass down history, and maintain social relationships. By analysing the characteristics and forms of minority music communication, we can discover the role of music communication in the formation and maintenance of national identity. Music can not only convey emotions and thoughts, but also strengthen national identity and cultural self-confidence. In ethnic minority areas, music often becomes an important way for people to gather and communicate, which helps to enhance national cohesion and cultural heritage. Protecting cultural diversity is of great significance for maintaining world peace and promoting the progress of human civilization. By protecting and inheriting minority music, we can preserve the uniqueness and diversity of different cultures and promote cultural exchange and integration. Therefore, we should attach importance to the inheritance and development of minority music, providing more support and platforms for it.

1. Introduction

In multi-ethnic China, the communication of minority music carries rich history, culture and tradition. It is not only a bridge of communication between different ethnic groups, but also a carrier of inheriting national culture. In its unique way, music records the history and memory of a nation, and also expresses people's emotions and values. Regional ethnic identity is the sense of belonging and identity of people in a region to the common ethnic group, culture and tradition, which can strengthen community cohesion and promote national unity and social stability. As an important part of culture, music can transcend the barriers of language and age and touch people's innermost emotions, so it plays a vital role in forming and maintaining regional ethnic identity.

2. Characteristics and Forms of Ethnic Minority Music Dissemination

With the progress of science and technology and the development of modern media, such as

radio, television, Internet, etc., the mode of communication of minority music has undergone revolutionary changes. Modern media has the characteristics of wide coverage, fast transmission speed and strong interaction, which provides a broader platform and more opportunities for the dissemination of music.

2.1 Characteristics of Minority Music

Ethnic minority music, with its unique melody, rhythm and performance, shows the unique artistic style and aesthetic pursuit of each ethnic group. These music usually has distinct national characteristics and is an important embodiment of national culture and identity. By enjoying minority music, people can feel the cultural differences and diversity among different ethnic groups.

At the same time, minority music often carries rich historical information and cultural traditions, and is an important part of a nation's history and culture. These music pass on the national history, culture and tradition to future generations, and play a role in inheriting and promoting national culture. Minority music also reflects the evolution and development of different nationalities in different historical periods, and is an important material for the study of national history and culture. Ethnic minority music has distinct regional characteristics. Ethnic minority music in different regions is different in style, melody and performance mode, which reflects the unique local cultural characteristics and aesthetic pursuit. Such regionalism not only enriches the diversity of ethnic minority music, but also provides an important bridge and bond for cultural exchanges between different regions [1].

2.2 Forms of Music Transmission

In the absence of written records, people passed music on to future generations by word of mouth, so oral transmission is an ancient and important form of ethnic minority music transmission. This mode of communication mainly relies on people's memory and imitation ability, and realizes the inheritance and development of music through face-to-face teaching and performance. However, although oral communication is characterized by flexibility and immediacy, there are also risks of transmission interruption and variation [2].

With the emergence and development of writing, people began to spread minority music through writing media such as music scores, books and magazines. The communication of words makes the inheritance of music more accurate and systematic, and can transcend the limitations of time and space, and expand the scope of music transmission. At the same time, the communication of words also provides more possibilities and inspiration for the creation and interpretation of music.

Nowadays, with the progress of modern science and technology and the development of modern media, such as radio, television, Internet, etc., the mode of communication of minority music has undergone revolutionary changes. Modern media has the characteristics of wide coverage, fast transmission speed and strong interaction, which provides a broader platform and more opportunities for the dissemination of music. Through modern media, people can enjoy and learn ethnic minority music anytime and anywhere, which promotes cultural exchange and understanding between different regions and ethnic groups [3]. At the same time, modern media also provide more possibilities and support for the creation and promotion of ethnic minority music.

3. Formation and Maintenance of Regional National Identity

The formation and maintenance of regional ethnic identity is a complicated process, which involves many factors. Cultural factors are the core of regional ethnic identity. Common cultural traditions, language, history and customs form the basis of national identity. These cultural

characteristics bind individuals together and form common perceptions and values. In the process of cultural exchange and inheritance, people gradually realize the uniqueness of their ethnic groups, and then have a sense of identity and belonging to the ethnic groups [4].

3.1 The Connotation and Characteristics of National Identity

National identity refers to the individual's cognition and identification of his own ethnic group, including the culture, history, language, customs and other aspects of the identity. It is the cohesion of common or similar feelings, values and norms of behavior among ethnic members, and is one of the core elements of ethnic relations.

National identity has the following characteristics: Each nation has its own unique culture, history and traditions, which form the basis of national identity. This uniqueness makes each nation unique in the world, with its own unique charm and value. This uniqueness also makes national identity a powerful cohesive force, which can unite ethnic members to jointly pursue the interests and development of their own nation [5].

However, this uniqueness also means that national identity has a certain stability. National identity is usually formed through long-term historical evolution and cultural inheritance. This stability means that national identity is not easily influenced by external factors to change. However, in some cases, national identity is also malleable. For example, national policies, globalization, social change and other factors may have an impact on national identity and cause it to change. Therefore, while maintaining national identity, it is also necessary to pay attention to changes in the external environment and constantly adjust and develop national identity to adapt to the development and change of The Times [6].

3.2 The Constituent Elements of Regional National Identity

The formation and maintenance of regional ethnic identity depends on a series of factors, including language, history, customs and values. These elements interact with each other and together form the basis of regional ethnic identity.

Language is one of the important symbols of national identity. It is not only a tool of communication, but also a carrier of cultural inheritance and identity. A common language means a common cultural background and values. It is like a bridge that connects people closely. Through language, people can transmit information, express emotions, exchange ideas, and thus form a common cultural identity and values. This sense of identity helps to strengthen the cohesion and sense of belonging within the nation, and makes the members of the nation more cherish and identify with their own national culture.

History records the evolution and development of a nation. Shared historical memories and experiences are the cornerstone of national identity, which helps to strengthen national cohesion and identity. History includes not only the glory and glory of the past, but also the sufferings and struggles of nations. The inheritance of these historical memories can stimulate the pride and responsibility of ethnic members, and make them cherish and identify with their own ethnic group more [7].

Customs are the norms of behavior and lifestyles formed by a nation in the course of long-term historical development, including diet, clothing, festivals and so on. These common habits are an important part of national culture, and they help strengthen a sense of national identity. Through customs and habits, people can better understand and experience the connotation of national culture, and then enhance the sense of identity and belonging to the nation.

Value concept is one of the core elements of national identity, which helps to condense national emotion and strengthen national identity. The inheritance and promotion of values are helpful to

guide ethnic members to establish correct moral concepts and codes of conduct, and promote the healthy development of national culture. At the same time, shared values can also stimulate the collective sense of honor and belonging of ethnic members, making them more cherish and identify with their own ethnic group [8].

3.3 The Role of Minority Music in the Formation and Maintenance of Regional Ethnic Identity

Minority music plays a vital role in the formation and maintenance of regional ethnic identity. As an important form of cultural inheritance and artistic expression, music has unique charm and power, which can transcend the barriers of language and culture and touch people's inner emotions. Ethnic minority music plays the following roles in the formation and maintenance of regional ethnic identity:

(1) Emotional bond: Music is an art form that transcends language and culture and can touch people's inner emotions. Ethnic minority music, with its unique melody, rhythm and timbre, can evoke emotional resonance among ethnic members and make people feel the emotional connection between each other. This shared musical experience helps to strengthen national cohesion and belonging, forming a strong emotional bond [9].

(2) Cultural inheritance: ethnic minority music contains rich ethnic cultural connotations. By learning and inheriting these music, people can understand and inherit their cultural traditions and values. This kind of cultural inheritance helps to maintain the stability of national identity, and makes ethnic members cherish and identify with their own national culture more.

(3) Cultural exchange: Through the exchange and cooperation of music, different nationalities can enhance mutual understanding and respect, and promote cultural exchange and integration. Such cultural exchanges help to break down the barriers and prejudices between ethnic groups and enhance the harmony and unity among ethnic groups.

(4) Stimulation of creativity: Ethnic minority music, with its unique art form and style, provides a broad creative space for ethnic members. Through the creation and interpretation of music, people can express their feelings and thoughts, and show the creativity and talent of the nation. The stimulation of this kind of creativity helps to enhance the cultural self-confidence and pride of the nation and further strengthen the national identity.

4. The Embodiment and Protection of Cultural Diversity

The diversity of minority music culture is manifested in many aspects such as music style, tune, performance mode, cultural status and creation characteristics. This diversity is an important part of their history, culture and traditions, and an important way for us to recognize and understand minority cultures [10].

4.1 The Concept of Cultural Diversity

Cultural diversity refers to the sum total of various unique cultural characteristics possessed by different regions, nations and communities. It includes language, customs, religious beliefs, social organizations, and other aspects, as well as various art forms, such as music, dance, painting, and so on. Cultural diversity is a basic feature of human society and an important driving force for the progress of human civilization.

Cultural diversity not only enriches the cultural landscape of human society, but also provides a variety of choices and possibilities for human beings. The communication and integration between different cultures can stimulate people's creativity and imagination, and promote the development

and innovation of culture. At the same time, cultural diversity also helps to enhance mutual understanding and respect among different ethnic groups and promote social harmony and stability.

4.2 The Cultural Diversity of Minority Music

Music is an important part of culture and an important manifestation of cultural diversity. Ethnic minority music, with its unique style and characteristics, enriches the connotation of Chinese culture. The music of ethnic minorities in different regions has both commonness and individuality, and they all carry the history, tradition and cultural gene of the local ethnic groups [11].

For example, the March 3 Song Festival of the Zhuang ethnic group in Guangxi is an important festival for the Zhuang people to showcase their musical culture (Figure 1). On this day, Zhuang people gather together to sing folk songs and dance to express their feelings and thoughts. These folk songs, which include both traditional classics and improvised songs, deal with history, legends, love and other aspects, and are an important carrier of Zhuang culture.

Another example is the Dongba music of the Naxi ethnic group in Yunnan (Figure 2), which is an ancient musical form with ancient and simple tunes and primitive and simple instruments. Dongba music is closely related to the life of Naxi ethnic group, including sacrificial ceremony music, labor songs and love songs. These musical works record the history and culture of the Naxi ethnic group and have high artistic value and cultural significance.



Figure 1: March 3 Song Festival



Figure 2: Dongba music

In addition to the music of the Zhuang people in Guangxi and the Naxi people in Yunnan, there are many other distinctive ethnic minority music in China, such as the long tune of the Mongolian people and the Gesar rap of the an people. These musical forms have their own characteristics, both regional and national, and are the vivid embodiment of the diversity of Chinese culture.

4.3 Significance and Measures for the Protection of Cultural Diversity

With the acceleration of globalization and the advancement of modernization, the living environment of many traditional cultures has been threatened. In order to preserve and preserve these unique cultural forms, a number of measures are required. First of all, the government should pay more attention to and protect cultural diversity, formulate relevant policies and regulations, and ensure the survival and development space of ethnic minority cultures. At the same time, the propaganda and education of ethnic minority cultures should be strengthened to raise people's awareness and respect for cultural diversity.

5. A Case Study of Ethnic Minority Music Dissemination

When discussing the spread of ethnic minority music, we should not ignore those representative

practical cases. These cases not only demonstrate the diversity of music communication, but also provide a valuable perspective for us to understand its impact on regional ethnic identity and cultural diversity [12].

5.1 The Influence of Music Communication on Regional Ethnic Identity and Cultural Diversity

The selection of cases focuses on some widely influential and representative minority music. For example, Mongolian Khoomei, Zhuang folk songs, an songs and so on. These musical forms enjoy a high reputation at home and abroad, which is of great significance for studying the influence of music transmission.

(1) The influence of music communication on regional ethnic identity: Taking the Mongolian Khoomei as an example (Figure 3), this unique way of singing has become an important symbol of Mongolian ethnic identity. Through the dissemination of Khoomei, the Mongolian people not only strengthened their sense of identity of their national culture, but also attracted the attention and research of many music lovers and scholars at home and abroad, which further enhanced the cultural status and influence of the Mongolian people.



Figure 3: The Mongolian Khoomei

(2) The contribution of music communication to cultural diversity: The dissemination of folk songs of the Zhuang ethnic group has demonstrated to the world the rich cultural diversity of the ethnic minorities in southern China. Folk songs play a vital role in the daily life of the Zhuang people, both as an important means of passing on history and tradition, as well as an important way of expressing emotions and socializing. Through the spread of folk songs, the traditional culture of Zhuang people has been better protected and passed on, and at the same time it has provided a window for other ethnic groups to understand and appreciate Zhuang culture.

(3) Challenges and problems in music transmission: In the process of an song sound transmission, we should also pay attention to the challenges faced. With the acceleration of modernization, traditional ways of singing are under attack from popular music and other forms of modern entertainment. How to attract the attention and participation of the younger generation while maintaining the tradition has become an important issue in the transmission of an song.

5.2 Case Revelations and Lessons Learned

In the process of music transmission, we must pay attention to the protection and inheritance of traditional culture. Only by maintaining the original flavor of culture can we truly embody its unique value and charm. In order to make minority music better passed on, we need to innovate the way of communication and attract the attention and participation of the younger generation. This

can be achieved by combining with modern media and technology to create new and interesting communication content and forms. In the context of globalization, the spread of minority music should not be confined to the country. By strengthening international exchanges and cooperation, we can make the world better understand and appreciate China's rich cultural diversity, and at the same time contribute to enhancing China's cultural soft power and international influence.

6. The Challenges and Opportunities of Ethnic Minority Music Dissemination

In the process of globalization and modernization, the dissemination of minority music is faced with both great challenges and rare opportunities. In order to better inherit and develop ethnic minority music, we need to deeply analyze these challenges and opportunities, and put forward corresponding strategies and suggestions.

6.1 The Main Challenges and Opportunities of Ethnic Minority Music Dissemination

(1) Globalization impact: In the context of globalization, pop music and other foreign music forms have exerted a great impact on minority music. Many young people are losing interest in their own traditional music and are instead pursuing more popular, international forms. This leads to great difficulties in the inheritance and development of minority music. But digital technology has made it easier to produce, store and distribute music. Through digital music platforms and social media, minority music can be spread more widely around the world and attract more listeners.

(2) Challenges of technological and media change: With the rapid development of media and technology, the way music is distributed has changed dramatically. The traditional way of oral communication is gradually replaced by modern media, which brings new challenges to the dissemination of minority music. But using modern media and technology, we can innovate the way we communicate, such as virtual reality, augmented reality and other technologies, to bring a more immersive music experience to listeners. This has helped to increase the appeal and influence of ethnic minority music [13].

6.2 Strategies and Suggestions

To address the challenges and seize the opportunities, the study proposes the following strategies and recommendations:

(1) Strengthen education and training: The government and society should increase education and training support for ethnic minority music inheritors to improve their musical skills and knowledge. At the same time, schools and social groups should also be encouraged to carry out universal education activities on ethnic minority music, so as to enhance the young generation's sense of identity and interest in this ethnic music.

(2) Use modern media and technology to innovate communication methods: Through the combination of modern media and technology, innovate communication methods, such as online performance, virtual reality music experience, etc., to attract the attention and participation of young listeners. This has helped to increase the appeal and influence of ethnic minority music [14].

7. Conclusion

The process of globalization and modernization has had an impact on traditional music culture, and many young people have lost interest in their own traditional music. As an important part of Chinese culture, minority music has irreplaceable value functions. It is not only the crystallization of the wisdom of the minority people, but also the carrier of their history, tradition and culture. In

the construction of regional ethnic identity and cultural diversity, minority music communication plays a vital role. In addition, some traditional musical performance forms and techniques are also at risk of being lost. Therefore, we need to take effective measures to protect and inherit these precious cultural heritages.

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