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On Language Features of Henan Opera

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ABSTRACT

Henan Opera is one of the five major types of Chinese opera with its own unique charm in terms of language characteristics. The language of Henan Opera is generally close to the people's lives, but also in line with the characteristics of the times. It mainly uses the local language of Henan, which is easy to understand. In the long-term development process, Henan Opera has been continuously loved by its fans with its easy-to-understand expressions, profound humanistic ideas, strong local characteristics and local culture. This article takes the language characteristics of Henan Opera as the main axis, and is mainly divided into four parts to discuss.

Keywords: *Henan opera, language, Song Lyrics, Dialogue*

I. INTRODUCTION

Henan Opera, as the name suggests, is a local drama mainly spread in Henan Province of the People's Republic of China. Because "Yu" is another name for China's Henan Province, this type of local opera is collectively referred to as "Yu Opera" in later generations, also known as Henan Opera. Henan Opera, Peking Opera, Yue Opera, Huangmei Opera, and Ping Opera, these four types of opera together are called five types of Chinese opera. Because the population of Henan Province has always been among the top three most populous provinces in the country, Henan Opera has a wide audience, and the state and local governments attach importance to inheritance and protection, so it is also the largest local opera in my country.

The language of Henan Opera is generally composed of three parts: Song lyrics, Dialogue and Kejie. "Song lyrics" refers to the lyrics of Henan opera actors. "Dialogue" is the dialogue of the characters in the play, distinguishing the "Rhythm Dialogue" and "Dialect Dialogue", and so on. "Ke Jie" refers to the stage instructions of the characters' movements, expressions, and some accompaniment sound effects during the performance. This article mainly talks about the features of Henan Opera's Song lyrics and Dialogue.

II. SONG LYRICS OF HENAN OPERA

The Song Lyrics of Henan opera conform to the living habits of Henan people in the Central

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Plains, pay attention to the beauty of phonology, and fit the daily life of the general public. Henan people like to add modal particles, such as “alas”, “lèi”, “hey”, “yeah” and so on. The Song Lyrics of Henan opera also incorporate the voice characteristics of Henan people's speech. In order to enhance the performance effect and make up for the language characteristics of the role, the actors can generally add certain words outside the prescribed range of Song Lyrics.

The Song Lyrics of Henan opera are not only convenient for the actors to perform, but also easy for the audience to understand and accept. It is both refined and popular, contains the beauty of rhythm, and makes people have a profound aftertaste. The Song Lyrics of Henan opera mostly use antithetical sentences, and the forms are flexible and diverse. For example, The Song Lyrics of the two-eighth board usually use seven-character sentences or ten-character sentences, which are divided into sentence pairs, renju pairs, and beginning and end pairs. All the sentences of The Song Lyrics are formed in pairs to form the upper and lower sentences. The language is rigorous and implied. The tones of Adagios are generally raised in the first sentence and gentle in the next sentence. If the upward sound character of the previous sentence falls on the tonic, there can be no upward sound character on the tone. Although feiban is scattered board, but its words must be composed of ten-character sentences or seven-character sentences, which is also very strict.

The Song Lyrics of Henan opera inherited the traditions of ancient Chinese poetry and music of subtle and subtle, blending of scenes, harmony of sound and rhyme, and attention to the beauty of artistic conception. It combining the characteristics of poetry, make figurative expression of meaning and description of scenes and emotions become one of the important means to express the thoughts and feelings of characters and to shape the characters in the play. For example, in "The Great Sacrifice Stake": "Under the sorrowful cloud and condensing the window, the soul is in the horizon." In "Guanwen": "Begonia, red tea, white spring, picturesque, swallows crowing, pipits crowing, birds noisy. I don't want to watch the beautiful scenery, but I have concerns in my heart. I want to see Guanwen again, I'm afraid of meeting him. Ask Qiuling to take a look at the library. Is there any sound of reading through the window screen?" Using scenes to express emotions, concise and concise, implicit in content, thought-provoking, and rhyme makes every sentence fragrant when read, fresh and natural, and has musical beauty.

III. THE DIALOGUE OF HENAN OPERA

The linguistic system of Henan opera's Dialogue is Henan dialect, and its tone should be

attributed to The Elegant Voice of The Plain. It should be noted here that Henan dialect is not equivalent to The Elegant Voice of The Plain. The Elegant Voice of The Plain is the lingua franca of traditional Chinese based on the reading sound of the Heluo area in the Central Plains. Check Peking Opera articles about Dialogue. In general works, Dialogue refers to "Central Plains sound, Huguang rhyme ", and some articles also refer to "Central Plains rhyme ". Central Plains sound and Central Plains rhyme are used mixed in the article. It is conceivable that "sound" and "rhyme" are closely related. Although "sound" and "rhyme" are inseparable, there are still some differences between the two. In short, "sound" generally refers to what kind of phonetic system is used, which is more related to tones; while "rhyme" refers to how to rhyme, which is related to the final vowel.

"Central Plains" refers to Henan, the Yellow River Basin in general, and even the whole of China in some books. Henan is located in the hinterland of Central Plains. In the 5,000-year history of Chinese civilization, many historical dynasties have established their capitals here, so the language of this place has a wide range of influences. In other words, Mandarin in my country is now mainly based on the pronunciation and intonation of the capital Beijing as an example. Because the Central Plains region is the birthplace of our country on behalf of the Chinese language. Therefore, the language of the Central Plains area was the "Ancient Mandarin" that was understood by ancient Chinese scholars chanting poems and chants, as well as officials, dagui, and merchants when they communicated and communicated with each other. As the largest drama in Henan Province, Henan Opera uses The Elegant Voice of The Plain in its chanting. The rhyming rules are based on the pronunciation of The Elegant Voice of The Plain, which is the most normal thing.

Although the "Ancient Mandarin" of The Elegant Voice of The Plain style has been replaced by the "Contemporary Mandarin" based on the Beijing dialect of our capital, but in terms of local dialects, Henan language has the characteristics of accurate, vivid, concise, and easy-to-understand everyday language. Whether it is monosyllabic words, polysyllabic words, or modal particles, they are both pleasant and easy to use, and their popularity far exceeds the geographical radiation range of Henan. Some areas of Hebei, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Shandong, Anhui and other places around Henan still use the The Elegant Voice of The Plain language system.

Henan Opera is currently spread widely and listened to many people in the country. This is certainly related to the advantages of performance styles, singing characteristics, and temperament methods, but the main reason is that the The Elegant Voice of The Plain system it uses is a language that people who can understand Mandarin can understand.

The characteristics of Henan Opera's Dialogue

Ask Henan opera fans and friends about Dialogue in the drama, and you will find that most of them think that Henan opera seems to not pay much attention to Dialogue: Henan people sing Henan opera. Dialogue is just like talking in daily life, as long as you can speak Henan dialect when you listen to opera and sing. In fact, the Dialogue on the stage of Henan opera is different from the speech in daily life. It needs to use tones that conform to the characteristics of the characters in the performance of the actors. The Dialogue on the stage requires the actors to speak its musical melody. To clarify the position of the word in the mouth and the priority of the words, it is necessary to correctly grasp the different mouth shape changes during the performance. When the word sounds are sent out with the mouth shape, the pronunciation elements are dispersed, distinguish the head, belly, and tail of the word, and then the word slowly Send it out and send the words clearly to the audience's ears.

The rhythm of Dialogue in Henan opera is also very characteristic. The Song Lyrics of Henan opera generally emphasize rhyming, and for the same reason, rhyming should also be used when reciting the Dialogue. The so-called rhyme, we first need to figure out what "rhyme" is? Simply put, the ending sound of every sentence and word is "rhyme" . The sound at the end belongs to the "rhyme", that is, the final vowel of the last word of each sentence is the same or similar. In this way, the Dialogue can be read easily, and the rhythm of phonology is bright and orderly. The actor's Dialogue part of the performance can create a special sound effect that loops back and forth, and the actor can sing and recite to fill the stage. The final poems and number boards of Henan opera are all poetic languages with rhyming. Some Dialogue are in prose style, so we must pay attention to the "jian" and the clearness of the "tuan". It is not only necessary to master the breath and rhythm, but also to adjust the pitch and strength of the tone.

Henan Opera Dialogue classification

Dialogue in Henan opera is classified according to the regional tone and rhythm, and is usually divided into two types: "Rhythm Dialogue" and "Dialect Dialogue".

In fact, when you listen to the Dialogue in Peking Opera, you will sometimes find that there are elements of The Elegant Voice of The Plain. There is information that the rhyming Dialogue part of Peking Opera has absorbed Huguang Rhythm and The Elegant Voice of The Plain.

For example, there are two lines of Dialogue in the Peking opera "San Niang to teach the child":

Wang Chune (Bai) : "Why is it so early to leave school today?"

Xue Yige (Bai) : " Mr. is not in school, so I came back very early."

Here the "science", which do not follow the Beijing dialect read "xiáo", nor by Mandarin now read "xué", which read as Henan accent "xuó" .

Another example is the sentence in the Peking opera "Yu Tang Chun" : "(Bai) "Use poison and medicine to kill your husband. " The word "medicine" is not pronounced "yào", but is pronounced "yuè" according to the Henan accent. "(Bai) "The sound of his blood and tears is irritating. " In the sentence, the word "blood and tears" is not pronounced "xuě lèi" and it is pronounced "xiě lùì" in Henan accent.

One can think of the influence of "Ancient Mandarin" Henan dialect on the surrounding areas. The sentences read in the Dialogue of Henan Opera are read with The Elegant Voice of The Plain without any problem.

The rhyme Dialogue in the Dialogue of Henan opera requires the same rhyme as the Dialogue of Peking opera. The four-tone tones require a certain pattern. They are generally slow tones, but they are by no means dull like the old monks chanting scriptures. The artistic appeal of Henan Opera is so profound because of the urgency, the twists and turns, and the bright and bright colors of Henan Opera. The "Rhythm Dialogue" of Henan opera is often used in traditional dramas, and it is generally used on officials and nobles with status or well-mannered intellectuals. It is the distinction between the so-called "Mandarin" and "Native dialect". "Rhythm Dialogue" is mostly used in "Mandarin" ", and "Dialect Dialogue" is generally used for "local dialect". From the line of business, Henan Opera Dialogue is mainly composed of Laosheng, Xiaosheng, Tongqiu hualian, Tsing Yi, Lao Dan and so on. For example, in the "Visit Mouse" in Henan Opera "Fifteen Barriers", "Rhythm Dialogue" is used in the chanting part of the character of Kuang Zhong; in the "Speak Truth" scene in Henan Opera "Yi Lie Nu", "Rhythm Dialogue" is used in the chanting part of the character of Wang Xuehai and Yu Shan. In addition to "Rhythm Dialogue" in Henan Opera, there is also a way of chanting that expresses the ordinary people's life and the atmosphere of the city. The local dialects of various parts of Henan are mainly used, also called "Dialect Dialogue". The terrain of Henan is complex, with mountains, basins, and plains converging in it, so the dialects of Henan are very different. The dialects in Henan opera are generally based on the local dialects and colloquialisms in Kaifeng and Zhengzhou. This language is similar to "Mandarin". It is used on the stage so that the audience can understand and stay close to life. This dialect is mainly used in the daily life of people such as traffickers, servants, jailers, beggars, and matchmakers. For example, in the "Visit Mouse" in the Henan Opera "Fifteen Barriers" , the "Dialect Dialogue" is used in the chanting part of the character of Lou Ashu; Henan Opera "Sachet

Mind" in the "Library Visiting" , the "Dialect Dialogue" is used in the chanting part of the character of Zhou Fenglian. Of course, in Henan opera, some people in the upper class sometimes use "Dialect Dialogue" , For example, the grandmother Cheng Qi in "Hua Da Chao" , although she is not a lower class, she speaks "Dialect Dialogue" . This change in the way of speaking not only adds auditory characteristics to the stage, but also helps to portray the characters in the play.

IV. CONCLUSION

Henan Opera is rooted in the Central Plains, With its colorful, realistic and close-to-life ideological content, simple and lovely, flesh-and-blood character images, humorous, optimistic and uplifting language, it is not difficult, not astringent, and easy to understand The Elegant Voice of The Plain; Bold and grand stage scenes, passionate and soft music melody, high-pitched, vigorous, concise and lively singing tunes, ancient and modern performance styles suitable for all ages, sometimes rough and delicate, sometimes witty and exaggerated; The colorful and gorgeous, generous and majestic cultural scene, the vigorous grandeur, the aesthetic effect of both elegance and popular appreciation, the rhythmic gongs and drums, and so on. Shows the comprehensive aesthetic characteristics of the stage's fluidity, virtuality, realism, and hypothesis.

The art of Henan opera is inclusive of ancient and modern, open-minded and generous, tough and soft, and has the beauty of "neutralization" . It is not only strongly loved by the people of Henan, but also loved by a large number of listeners across the country. You can see the shadow of Henan opera in street, school, opera, teahouse, riverside park, TV networks, and so on. Making Henan opera a performance art that enjoys both elegance and popular appreciation.

The language of Henan opera is close to real life and has a strong appeal. At the same time, it also has a relatively popular and delicate description, and has a strong affinity. As a proud art treasure of Henan, Henan Opera relies on innovative methods of inheritance and development, according to new content and forms, combined with contemporary people's life taste, aesthetic requirements and viewing channels. Create and fully display its own artistic personality and unique artistic charm.

Chinese opera is an "Encyclopedia" that carries Chinese civilization, and Henan opera is a chapter in this encyclopedia. Opening it will infect you, me, and him; it will teach one, two, and several generations. Let people feel the beauty, appreciate the beauty, and know the enjoyment brought by the beauty in Henan opera.
