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Continuity·Evolution : Exploring the development trend of Tujia hand-waving dance along the river in Guizhou

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Abstract

The Tujia people are famous for their bravery, hard work, and ability to sing and dance. Their long-term working life and migration have shaped their splendid history and culture. Among them, the most representative one is the "hand waving dance", which is often performed during festivals, sacrifices and prayer activities. With the rapid development of industrialization and modernization, the ideas and production methods of Tujia people in the Tujia area have undergone drastic changes. For example, the Tujia people along the river in Guizhou have gradually accepted new ideas and culture and abandoned their traditional way of life, resulting in the original material civilization. and spiritual culture are gradually fading out of the stage of history, including the hand-waving dance of the Tujia people, and they are also facing the risk of disappearing or being forgotten. In order to protect the sustainable development of hand-waving dance, it is necessary to conduct in-depth research on its dance form, artistic style and future development trends to deepen people's awareness of the protection of hand-waving dance. It also has an important impact on China's cultural diversity and the protection of intangible cultural heritage.

Keywords: Guizhou along the river; Tujia people; hand waving dance; traditional culture

1. Introduction

The hand-waving dance is a very distinctive and representative traditional sacrificial dance of the Tujia people. In the long-term historical and cultural development and evolution, hand-waving dance has become a sports activity with a very broad mass base. It is an indispensable and important part in the Tujia people's ancestor worship and festival celebrations. Under

the impact of changes in the ecological environment and Western culture, hand-waving dance is also facing a series of crises, mainly reflected in: under the penetration of Han and Western dance, hand-waving dance has gradually diluted or even wiped out its dance form characteristics. . This article will introduce in detail the origin and development of the Tujia hand-waving dance. With an in-depth understanding of the current situation of the Tujia hand-waving dance along the river in Guizhou , we will carry forward the original national personality culture and integrate traditional culture with modern culture to provide a basis for the development of the hand-waving dance. Inject fresh blood, guide the hand-waving dance from entertainment culture to tourism culture, extract its essence, and develop innovatively, so that the hand-waving dance culture of the Tujia people along the river in Guizhou can be passed down from generation to generation, become more distinctive, and protect the essence of the traditional culture of the Chinese nation.

2. The origin and development of hand-waving dance

2.1 The origin of the waving dance

The hand-waving dance of Tujia people has a long history, and there are different opinions about its origin. There is a lack of written records and different versions of its origin. Volume 32 of Tongzhi 's "Laifeng County Chronicles" reprinted the "Huguang Tongzhi" record: During the Five Dynasties, "there was a tree named Pushe tree in Manshui Village, Shizhou, and the person who made Pushe was a man of Chinese language and romantic style. In the past, the ancestors of the Qin family lived in Dongmenguan Cut down a strange tree and follow it to the cart. It will take root and come back to life. Hundreds of flowers will bloom at all times. The descendants of the Qin family sing and dance under it, and the flowers will fall on their own. Take it and tie it with a hairpin. His surname is Wang Ge, and the flowers will never fall again, especially Strange." The text vividly describes the scene of Manshui Tujia people waving their hands around the Pushe tree thousands of years ago. It is the earliest record of the Fengtu people's waving dance seen in history books. Some scholars believe that the hand-waving dance of the Tujia people originated from war and was passed down by the ancient ancestors of the Tujia people, the military strategists the Ba people. The Ba people are tall and powerful, full of military wisdom, and good at combat command. They like to use hand-waving dance to inspire soldiers to fight, and they win many battles. Some scholars believe that the Tujia hand-waving dance mainly originated from the hobbies of the chieftain king . According to legend , Tusi King, the ancestor of the Tujia people, was an emperor who loved dancing. He liked others to dance for him, so he formed the hand-waving dance. There is also a saying that the hand-waving dance of the Tujia people mainly originated from the tribesmen's desire to express their respect for the Tujia people. In memory of the ancestors, they choreographed a dance called "Waving Dance".

Before the Qing Dynasty's policy of "returning native lands to locals", the areas along the rivers in Guizhou were the traditional settlement areas of the Tujia people, adjacent to many ethnic minorities such as the Han and Miao people. After the founding of New China, the Tujia people in the riverside areas usually settled in They actively cooperated in farming and worked together. A kind of farming song and dance adapted to the mountainous

environment emerged, which is called "grass-picking gongs and drums". At the same time, special singing and dancing groups have also been formed in some villages, focusing on performing the traditional Tujia hand-waving dance. Every harvest season, the singing and dancing troupes in Tujia villages along the river in Guizhou come alive. Accompanied by the sound of gongs and drums, people form circles and dance the hand-waving dance.

holiday , attracting villagers of all ages, men and women to participate, presenting a spectacular dance scene. The hand -waving dance is not only a traditional cultural performance, but also a Tujia ethnic minority. The way people inherit and promote cultural heritage, passed down from generation to generation, enriches the cultural heritage of this multi-ethnic area.

2.2 The origin of the development of hand-waving dance

The hand-waving dance of Tujia people was mainly born in the Qishui watershed area of Qiyang, and has been further developed in the districts and counties of Chongqing today and in Yongshun and Baojing areas of Hunan where the Tujia language is preserved. The hand-waving dance has a specific role and status in the development history of the Tujia people. At the end of the Tang Dynasty, the hand-waving dance of the Tujia people gained the attention of the imperial court and became popular in the Spring Festival sacrificial rituals. With the change of historical dynasties, the Tujia hand-waving dance gradually transitioned from a sacrificial dance to a custom dance. It is jokingly called "adjusting the year" and is loved by the broad masses of the people. Tujia hand-waving dance is mainly divided into two branches: big hand-waving dance and small hand-waving dance. The small waving dance is mainly used for small-scale citizen entertainment needs, while the large waving dance is large-scale and is usually held only once every 3-5 years, with tens of thousands of people performing. Most of its content is related to military hunting. It is very improvisational and is an important means for people to express their emotions.

3. The art style of hand-waving dance of the Tujia people along the river in Guizhou

3.1 pendulum in dance form

The single swing dance in the Tujia hand-waving dance integrates the song, dance, drama and joy of the hand-waving dance. In terms of its dance style, the single-swing dance is more massive and orderly than the double-swing dance; in terms of its dance theme , suitable for unified performances by men, women, old and young, and is an important part of the big hand-waving ceremony. The hand-waving dance in the form of a single pendulum is mainly based on the movements related to agricultural production of the Tujia people, such as: transplanting rice, chopping firewood, harvesting wheat and other labor movements, and maintaining its basic rhythm and rhythm to create and develop a hand-waving dance in the form of a single pendulum. .

3.2 double pendulum in dance form

The double swing in the Tujia hand-waving dance is good at integrating different tunes into one. In terms of its rhythmic characteristics: the rhythm of the double pendulum is clear and heavy, and the sound is vigorous and vigorous. The rhythm of the double pendulum is

generally a four-two beat. There is also a three-two beat in ritual dances, which is faster and full of tension. ; In terms of its trial scope: the double-swing hand-waving dance is often used in large-scale occasions such as sacrifices and celebrations to set off a sense of majesty. Its distinctive feature is that it adds variety and skill to the Tujia hand-waving dance.

3.3 Swing pendulum in dance form

The swinging pendulum in the Tujia hand-waving form is the most core means of expressing the Tujia customs, culture and national characteristics. This is mainly because the swinging pendulum in hand-waving dance focuses more on the skills of dance and the form of the swing is more complicated. It is necessary to incorporate various dance techniques such as jumping for joy, riding waves, and having fun on the basis of the traditional single pendulum and double pendulum. The whole movement is rhythmic and regular, with a continuous ups and downs of beauty.

4. The artistic characteristics and four major functions of the Tujia hand-waving dance along the river in Guizhou

in the river areas include daily life dances, military dances, farming dances, and fishing and hunting dances. Life dance reflects daily life, such as combing hair, shaking off dog lice, swatting mosquitoes, etc., conveying the atmosphere of local life and positive attitude. Military dance commemorates the story of Tujia heroes resisting invasion. Agricultural dance celebrates harvest and inherits labor skills, enriches Tujia culture and inherits the essence of history and life. The fishing and hunting dance is the epitome of the working life of the Tujia people in the fishing and hunting era. It consists of fishing, hunting, rock eagle spreading its wings, toad dancing and other dances, which has a strong color of primitive life. Waving dance is a group dance that integrates song, dance, music and drama. Its performance style is vigorous, powerful, free and heroic. It is a group dance used in daily life. It inherits the ancient religious beliefs of the Tujia people and shows the unique spiritual outlook of the Tujia people. Investigating its origin , hand -waving dance plays important functions in the social life of Tujia people, including entertainment, social and educational functions .

Starting from the entertainment function, the hand-waving dance, as a folk dance of the Tujia people, can entertain both oneself and others. The "fishing and hunting dance" and "farming dance" in the hand-waving dance embody the point of self-entertainment. The Tujia people imitate the postures of animals, reflecting their joyful mood after obtaining the means of living, thus creating the "fishing and hunting dance". At the same time, after farming operations, everyone rejoices and celebrates the fruits of labor, which relaxes the tired body and creates The "farming dance" allows working people to relax mentally, which is also applicable to the lives of modern Tujia people; the hand-waving dance entertains the audience with simple, natural movements and unrestrained music, showing the hardworking and brave characteristics of the Tujia people. . As a tourism project, it attracts tourists, promotes culture and brings economic benefits.

The social function of waving is extremely important. Tujia people have lived in mountainous areas for a long time, and people live in scattered places. As a large-scale dance,

the hand-waving dance integrates the surrounding ethnic groups. Friendships are generated between ethnic groups through dance, and production experience and living materials are exchanged. It undoubtedly has a great impact on the national development. Progress has a meaning of advancement. From the perspective of modern cultural development, in the Tujia tourism industry, in order to make more ethnic groups understand the traditional culture of the Tujia people, everyone danced the hand-waving dance and instantly integrated into the life of the real Tujia people, becoming familiar from strangers.

"The educational function of dance is the meaning of dance", "Through dance education, one can gain the sentiment of being a human being and the manners and manners in dealing with others." The educational function of the hand-waving dance is reflected in the reason for the creation of the dance. The people sing and dance after hard work. When facing the oppression of the exploiters, they show an indomitable and optimistic spirit, bringing positive energy to the entire nation and professional education. The people must love work and love life. This educational significance is also very important for today's life. In the 21st century when money and material desires are eroding people's spiritual world, the hand-waving dance culture of Tujia people is simple and optimistic, which can allow more Chinese people to realize the true meaning of life. Create value with your hands instead of dreaming in vain. While working hard, you should also relax appropriately and enjoy natural life. The educational significance is far-reaching. In real life, hand-waving dance can better improve people's artistic accomplishment and improve their own artistic value. Therefore, it is necessary to vigorously promote hand-waving dance so that it can be better popularized and people can improve their aesthetic taste.

5. The current situation and development path of Tujia hand-waving dance along the river in Guizhou

5.1 Current status quo

The current development of hand-waving dance has been affected by social changes in the Tujia areas along the river. With the rapid development of economy, industrialization and urbanization, as well as the popularization of information media, the lifestyle and values of Tujia people have undergone tremendous changes. People gradually accepted new culture and ideas and abandoned traditional production methods, resulting in the gradual decline of the original material and spiritual culture. Regional differences are reduced, and the characteristics of folk culture are difficult to maintain, making traditional cultural activities such as hand-waving dances cumbersome and more of an ornamental performance. This change inevitably affects the traditional lifestyle and inheritance of folk culture of the Tujia people. .

5.2 Inheritance and innovation

The hand-waving dance is the crystallization of the wisdom of the Tujia people along the river. It embodies their life and cohesion. It needs to be inherited and spread, the essence is preserved, and it can play its role in modern society. According to relevant surveys, the inheritance of hand-waving dance faces many problems. One of the reasons is that the penetration of Han culture has led to the loss of Tujia national identity. Today, with the great

prosperity of socialist culture, hand-waving dance has been loved by the people for its fitness and entertainment functions. This inspires us that in future development, we should pay attention to abandoning the dross of hand-waving dance culture and inheriting the essence. However, simple inheritance is not enough. In the new era, bold innovation of hand-waving dance is needed. On the new road, there will be many objections. Some people think that innovation will cause the traditional culture to lose its national characteristics. On the road of innovation of hand-waving dance, we should adopt the method of drawing on, integrating and absorbing outstanding folk dance works in the new era to make hand-waving dance more contemporary. Innovation is the soul of cultural development. If hand-waving dance wants to achieve long-term development, it must pay attention to innovation and strengthen the construction of cultural ecology. First, you can be innovative in dance moves and music rhythms. Continuously create new forms of dance and give people new experiences. Secondly, expand the inheritance venues of hand-waving dance and promote hand-waving dance into communities and classrooms. When Tujia people welcome tourists, they can perform part of the hand-waving dance as a large-scale dance repertoire, which enhances the economic significance of the hand-waving dance and promotes traditional culture. It can be said that it kills two birds with one stone.

5.3 Strengthening horizontal social connections

one of the important cultural heritages of the Tujia people along the river, the hand-waving dance should pay attention to inheritance and innovation in its inheritance. This requires broadening its expression while retaining the core characteristics of hand-waving dance. First of all, the hand-waving dance can be combined with Tujia music and culture to create a diverse combination of music and dance and enrich the artistic expression of the hand-waving dance. The use of national costumes and headwear can also emphasize the national characteristics of hand-waving dance, present a multicultural background, and attract a wider audience. On the other hand, waving dance should be connected with social economy to realize its potential value. Combining the hand-waving dance with the tourism industry to promote the development of natural scenery tourism and folk cultural tourism can attract more tourists and at the same time enhance the publicity effect of the hand-waving dance so that more people can understand and appreciate this unique culture. As an intangible cultural heritage, the development of the Tujia hand-waving dance is not only beneficial to the Tujia people themselves, but also has a positive impact on the protection and inheritance of Chinese culture. The inheritance and development of the Tujia hand-waving dance culture not only contributes to the protection of the Tujia people's own cultural traditions, but also plays an important role in the maintenance of China's cultural diversity. The participation and support of the government, society, academia and other aspects are crucial to the development of hand-waving dance. At the same time, we also need to pay attention to the protection of ecological culture, cultivate inheritors of hand-waving dance, and ensure that it is passed down from generation to generation to avoid cultural loss. Only through inheritance and innovation can the hand-waving dance continue to contribute its unique charm and value to Tujia and Chinese culture.

6. Conclusion

As an important part of traditional Chinese national culture , hand-waving dance has a significance that cannot be ignored in the study of Chinese history and the inheritance of ancient cultural relics . With the development of modern society, hand-waving dance has a tendency to disappear. Protecting the hand-waving dance culture is an urgent task . For the Tujia people along the river in Guizhou , it has expressed national emotions, national cultural identity , and national spirit from ancient times to the present. One of the important ways of display , its three main functions still play an important role today . Whether it is single pendulum form, double pendulum form or whirlpool dance form, not only the dance posture is beautiful, but also the national spirit is vividly reflected . The development trend of hand-waving dance is also in the process of continuous change and development with the evolution of contemporary social functions . We must make bold attempts to create hand-waving dance and integrate it into modern social life, and then make the nationality more popular. Only when culture can be better inherited can more spiritual and material wealth be created for the Tujia people.

(edited by Qiang SUN)

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