

of Chinese elements to her movements to express her hatred towards the enemy by using Chinese dance skills.

Chinese elements are also added in some ballet plays, but they are not combined with the essence of ballet, and the artistic style is not unified, which will make the audience unable to truly integrate into the repertoire to feel the expression of emotions and stories. Therefore, the integration of Chinese elements and classical ballet should not be simply and deliberately demonstrated with Chinese elements or ballet techniques, but with Chinese cultural elements.

Music is the soul of dance, music can help dance to create atmosphere. For example, the classic ballet Swan Lake, composed by the famous composer Tchaikovsky, did not succeed in its first performance. One of the most important reasons is that the choreographer did not fully understand the emotion and content that the composer wanted to express, and did not really understand the connotation of the whole symphony. But in the later period after the increase of understanding, and the choreography of the dance is world-famous.

Ballet “the red detachment” overall very has the characteristics of Chinese national music and music features, among them with Chinese national music element for unity through the joint efforts of the members, “women renga” and so on, many classical pieces in ballet, the unity through the joint efforts of the members in the play embodies the hainan li nationality unique music element, shows the military and civilian members, military and civilian Yu Shui Qing emotion.

The music of Chinese elements in the whole play is mainly based on the following three themes:

1. The chorus of the Red Detachment of Women is a continuation of the music in the film, and the theme of the whole play is more distinct through the action performance of classical ballet.

2. The theme music of the character evergreen in the play expresses the character’s courage and virility. In dance movements, the combination of jumping movements in classical ballet techniques and Chinese elements enhances the character characteristics.

3. The theme music of Qionghua, the character in the play, highlights the rebellious character of the character. The combination of western ballet techniques makes the characters soft and strong, showing the firm will of a unique Chinese woman.

Conclusion. Chinese ballet needs inheritance and innovation. We should communicate with ballet masters from all over the world and let Chinese ballet go to the world. Through ballet to spread Chinese culture, let the world know the beauty of Chinese elements.

1. Yuwei. The Origin of the Classic reason -- Analysis of the Dance Drama Red Detachment of Women [J]. Big stage, 2018(05):26-29.

2. Jiang Shudong. The Difference of Expressive Force between Chinese and Foreign ballet dancers and the Research countermeasures for their training [J]. Art Education, 2014(11):149.

THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE FOLK TIE-DYE ART ON MODERN TIMES

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Chinese traditional culture once led the world and created the essence of thousands of years. Pure ideology and culture, these elite cultural civilizations are still helpful to the development of today’s science and technology, the rapid development of modern science and technology, the coordination of productivity and economic development, and the excellent traditions are getting more and more attention, take the essence and get rid of the dross! Science and technology determine the social and economic foundation, and also affect the

superstructure and play a decisive role. Culture plays a counter-productive force on the economic foundation. Chinese traditional culture is formed and developed in the long-term historical development, and so is art. Such as traditional Chinese tie-dye art.

Material and methods. This article uses a combination of historical analysis, observation and generalization to compare the trend of tie-dye art in the past, present and future.

Findings and their discussion. The so-called “tie-dye”, as the name suggests, is to use various tools such as cotton, yarn, silk and other tools to tie, sew, bind, cut and other forms of combined dyeing. The tie-dyeing process is divided into two parts: tie-dyeing and dyeing. The raw materials of tie-dyeing are very simple, usually cotton and linen, and the main dyes are natural plants such as lily blue, isatidis, mugwort, etc. There are many ways of tie-dyeing, each of which is very different from the previous one. It also shows its randomness and randomness. Each pattern that is tied is different from the previous one, and it is difficult to produce the same pattern. If the probability is 100, I call the probability of repetition as 0.1%, that is, this kind of randomness. Sex and non-repetition are very different from traditional machine printing, and it is this uniqueness that makes people much loved.

Tie-dye has a very long history in China, and it is also one of the ancient arts in China. Tie-dye started in the Qin and Han Dynasties, and the Tang Dynasty was the most prosperous until the Northern Song Dynasty. Due to the complex and tedious process of tie-dyeing and the high cost of labor, the rulers once ordered a ban, so that the tie-dyeing process in the Central Plains was once lost and no one could inherit it. In the Eastern Jin Dynasty, there was a turning point at the beginning, and tie-dye returned to the stage of history. During the Northern and Southern Dynasties, the famous patterns of “deer embryo purple valerian” and “fish roe valerian” appeared. Tie-dye was still popular in the early Northern Song Dynasty, but due to strict class rule in the Song Dynasty, only officers and soldiers could wear this kind of clothing, which was prohibited before the Southern Song Dynasty. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the tie-dyeing technology of Bai ethnic minorities developed rapidly, and the printing and dyeing guild began to operate. Erhai in Ming Dynasty and Xizhou cloth and Dali cloth in Qing Dynasty are the most famous. By the time of the Republic of China, family tie-dyeing had been promoted from house to house. To sum up, China is the birthplace of the oldest tie-dye technique and has a very long history [1].

Different materials and fabrics used in the tie-dyeing process will also form different patterns. If the external force or the pressure of heavy objects in the process will form interesting patterns of different shades, showing a super traditional printing style, tie-dyeing The texture of the past knitted garments brings people a different visual experience, and the design method combined with tie-dye not only retains the humanistic characteristics of traditional tie-dye, but also absorbs the fashion trend elements to a certain extent; The adjustment of dyeing not only adds a sense of layering to the clothing, but also adds to the aesthetic and artistic atmosphere of the clothing. Tie-dye shows a strong folk art style. Thousands of patterns also reflect the ancient Chinese culture, and also reflect the changes in the people’s customs and aesthetic tastes. Together with various crafts, they form a charming weaving and dyeing culture. In 2006, the tie-dye technique was approved by the State Council to be selected into the “First Batch of National Intangible Cultural Heritage List”. This status can also show the unique charm of tie-dye.

Conclusion. In today’s rapid social and economic development, tie-dyeing hand-making skills are the essence of traditional folk culture. Because of their cumbersome production process and strong local flavor, but also because of various new ones almost lost, through the tie-dyeing skills and natural fabrics such as cotton and linen. The research on tie-dyeing and the analysis of tie-dyeing techniques, collide and blend with the development of modern popular culture, and also bring a broad development space for modern clothing design, so that modern clothing has both inheritance significance and fashion charm.

1. Modern tie-dye art. [Xi’an Culture Press] /Zhou Lin, 19.10.2019.