

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FOLK DANCES INNER MONGOLIA AND YUNNAN PROVINCES

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The origins of Chinese folk dance can be traced back to ancient rituals and religious ceremonies, as well as important social activities such as agriculture and labor. Throughout the long history of China, folk dance, as a unique form of expression, has constantly developed and integrated social, cultural and artistic elements of various periods, presenting a rich variety of forms and stylistic characteristics. According to the study of the relevant literature, the evolution of Chinese folk dance can be divided into different historical stages. Firstly, it is a primitive dance scene, which is the earliest form of dance nowadays. With the help of ritual actions and entertainment customs of primitive society, people used simple dance steps and movements to express their reverence and worship of natural forces and gods.

The Republican period was an important stage in the development of Chinese folk dance. The wave of social change and ideological emancipation during this period led to a wider expression and inheritance of folk dance. Many forms of folk dance were introduced and developed during this time, showcasing richer dance styles and unique dance creation ideas. Recently, Chinese folk dance has shown a new development trend in the face of domestic and foreign exchanges and influences. Modern dance has brought more modern elements to Chinese folk dance, combining the innovations of modern dance and the uniqueness of traditional dance, further enriching the artistic connotation of Chinese folk dance.

Material and methods. The historiography of modern Chinese folk dance is facing new perspectives and research methods. With the rapid development of society and the process of cultural diversification, we will pay more attention to the role and importance of folk dance in modern society, as well as explore its legacy and innovations in the process of social change. At the same time, folk dance has a wide mass base, is closely connected with people's daily lives, and is one of the main types of cultural activities of many peoples. When studying folk dance, we need to obtain real data about dance through various research methods such as field studies, observational studies, and cultural data collection. According to relevant statistics, Inner Mongolia and Yunnan are two regions of China with rich folk dance resources, with unique dance traditions and cultural traditions. Among them, ethnic diversity, folklore and costumes in Inner Mongolia and ethnic diversity and folk culture in Yunnan cannot be ignored in terms of their influence on folk dance performances. The international recognition and participation of Chinese folk dance can be seen on various platforms and events around the world, demonstrating its growing influence and appeal outside of China.

Findings and their discussion. The uniqueness of folk dance as a specific type of expressive art lies in the richness and variety of dance elements. These dance elements include physical movements, choreography, musical accompaniment, stage performance, and so on. When studying dance elements in folk dance, it is necessary to take into account the regional characteristics of dance, ethnic customs and cultural heritage, and other factors. The form of dance movements, sense of rhythm and expression are important components of dance elements, and the analysis of these elements can reveal the originality of folk dances of different regions. Before understanding the dance elements of folk dance, it is necessary to first clarify the definition and characteristics of folk dance. Folk dance is a kind of dance form that arose from folk life, through the independent creation and interpretation of inheritance by people. Folk dance, as an informal expressive art, reflects the cultural characteristics and values of different regions and nationalities. The diversity of its dance elements is closely related to the diversity of regions and nationalities.

Dance movement is one of the main elements of folk dance, and folk dances of different regions and nationalities have their own unique dance styles of movement. For example, in the folk dance of Inner Mongolia, common dance movements include horseback riding, spinning and jumping, which show nomadic culture and pasture style. In Yunnan Province folk dance, dancers often use soft and smooth dance movements to express the beauty of the landscape and the changes in the natural landscape.

The choreography of folk dance is combined with dance movements, forming a unique dance form. For example, traditional dance choreography in Inner Mongolia usually focuses on the overall presentation of the dancers and the use of space, fully demonstrating the grandeur of the atmosphere. Yunnan folk dance, on the other hand, focuses on light and smooth choreography, emphasizing integration and harmony between dancers and the natural landscape [1]. In addition, musical accompaniment plays an important role in folk dance. Folk dances of different regions and ethnic groups are often accompanied by specific musical rhythms and accompanying instruments. For example, in folk dances of Inner Mongolia, common accompanying instruments are horse-headed qin and horse bells, which complement the dancers' dance movements and create a unique musical atmosphere. Yunnan folk dance, on the other hand, is often accompanied by unique ancient musical instruments and singing that conveys strong national emotions [2]. Finally, stage performance is one of the ways to present folk dances. Folk dances are usually performed in certain places and occasions, such as festivals and celebrations, folk traditional events and so on. The stage performance includes not only the dance itself, but also various elements such as scenery and lighting effects.

For example, in a folk dance performance in Inner Mongolia, common elements of the scenery are meadows, blue sky, white clouds, etc. Due to the design of the scenery, the audience is better integrated into the stage situation. Yunnan folk dance is often based on natural elements such as landscape and plants as a background, through the use of lighting effects to enhance the artistic impact of the dance performance.

Conclusion. Folk dance, as a rich tapestry of cultural expression, includes many elements, including movement, choreography, musical accompaniment and stage performance. These elements, in their countless combinations and representations, create a unique artistic form characteristic of folk dances of different regions and ethnic groups. These elements, in their countless combinations and representations, create a unique artistic form characteristic of folk dances of different regions and ethnic groups. Through in-depth study and comparative analysis of these dance elements, we can gain a deeper understanding of the cultural connotations of folk dances, thereby enriching our artistic experience and aesthetic perception of folk dances.

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THE CHARM AND INHERITANCE OF CHINESE INK ANIMATION

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Chinese ink animation originated from traditional rice paper painting, but cleverly incorporates modern technological elements to achieve the harmonious unity of ancient tradition and advanced modernity. This art form not only brilliantly demonstrates the unique style of China's animation industry, but also embodies the spirit of continuous development and innovation of Chinese culture in the process of inheritance.