

A Comparison of the International Development Paths of Chinese Wushu and Korean Taekwondo

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Abstract: in the Context of Globalization, Taekwondo Has Developed Internationally. It Has Not Only Become the Official Olympic Game of the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games, But Also Achieved a Great Deal of Success in Fitness and Commercial Interests. as an Important Part of Chinese Culture, Chinese Martial Arts Has Encountered Many Problems and Obstacles. Comparing the “Ethics” and the “Taekwondo Elves”, the Technical System and the Hierarchical System of Wudao, It is Concluded That the International Development of Taijiquan Mainly Benefits from the Systematic Technical System and the Hierarchical System.

1. Introduction

Wudao is an Important Part of Chinese National Essence and Chinese Civilization. the Inheritance of Martial Arts is Very Important. in the Era of Global Cultural Integration and Conflict, Facing Martial Arts, It is a National Sport of Traditional China, Which is Strongly Influenced by Foreign Martial Arts [1]: Taekwondo, Karate, Judo, Boxing, Fencing, Aikido, as Well as the Recent Emergence of Comprehensive Combat, Especially Taekwondo, Which is the Most Popular in China. as One of the Most Successful Promotion of Dongyang Martial Arts, Taekwondo is in a Leading Position in Realizing Internationalization with Its Highly Competitive Popularity. in the Historical Period of China's Large-Scale Youth, Learning the International Development Experience of Taekwondo Will Make the Revitalization of Wudao More Successful.

2. a Comparison between Martial Arts' Morality and Taekwondo's Spirit

2.1 “Morality” of Wushu

As an important part of traditional Chinese culture, Wudao has a wide and profound cultural connotation. This is a kind of moral code, which means that people engaged in martial arts learning should comply with social activities and moral qualifications [2]. The learners of martial arts should have endurance and willpower, persist in training in “winter training and three summer training”, and cultivate diligence and willpower. Cultivate the good psychological quality of competition, sports bravery and indomitable spirit. In actual combat, we can cultivate wit, courage, tenacity and fighting courage [3]. Wudao is the education form of Chinese history, culture and social norms. That has a strong national character and educational function [4]. The “compassion” of Confucianism and the “Taoism” of Taoism have far-reaching influence on the Chinese martial arts that form the moral content of martial arts. Learn art before learning ceremony and martial arts before learning virtue. Therefore, Wudao has precious human spirit and etiquette. Through the “martial arts” education and practice, we can improve the patriotism and national pride of loving the national culture of the motherland, and cultivate and improve the martial arts spirit of the Chinese people.

2.2 The Spirit of Taekwondo “

“Taekwondo spirit” is the code of action or norm that Taekwondo practitioners must follow in their training and life. The education of strict etiquette, spirit and behavior is the compulsory

content of Taekwondo, which is the most basic embodiment of Taekwondo spirit. As the main form of confrontation, whether the opposite form is fierce in training and competition is the basic carrier of Taekwondo. It is a process of form, self cultivation and personality improvement. Through this way, we can achieve the goal of improving sports technology and endurance. In the process of training, “integrity, politeness, patience and patience” is an important part of Taekwondo spirit. Taekwondo can cultivate the will quality of brave and progressive practitioners; the strong and upward style; in practical Taekwondo training, we should pay attention to the cultivation and etiquette of Taekwondo. Perfect character [5]. Before Taekwondo training, the first flag salute, often fighting for the honor of the motherland, which is totally patriotic spirit, reflects the mutual salute between the coach and team members, reflects the morality of teachers' students, and salutes between team members. It embodies the noble feelings of unity, collectivism, mutual assistance and love. The etiquette of Taekwondo lies in all the codes of conduct of practitioners. In normal meetings of teachers or the elderly, there are specific standards for greeting, standing or sitting. This is his own training work. Respect for elders, respect for skills on the premise of compliance, is the principle requirement that all Taekwondo workers and workers must follow.

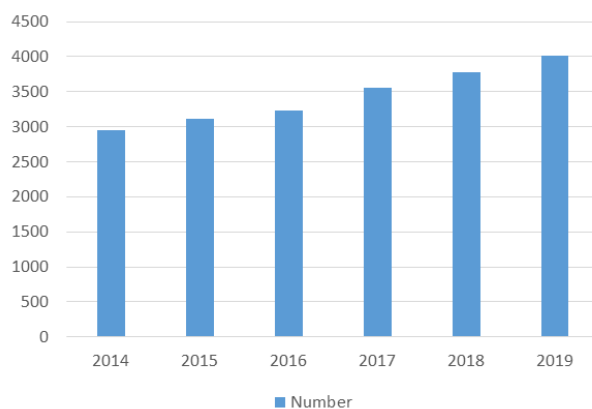


Fig.1 Number of Taekwondo Training Institutions in 2014-2019

2.3 A Comparison between Martial Arts “Morality” and Taekwondo “Spirit”

Wudao and Taekwondo have a strong cultural heritage function, they have a lot of hard work, both of which are very important for the education and cultivation of patriotism. The difference is that the training and competition of Taekwondo emphasize the external manifestation of the martial spirit of “the beginning and the end of ceremony” represented by sarut, and the etiquette in various occasions is standardized and practical [6]. Although China's martial arts culture has a long history, but in the training and competition, the inheritance of etiquette has not been paid attention to, that is to say, the function of martial arts culture has weakened, “martial arts” is the key.

3. Comparison of Technical System between Martial Arts and Taekwondo

3.1 The Technical System of Wushu Can Be Divided into Two Categories.

Routine actions consist of kicking, hitting, waterfall, jumping, stabbing, strike and other attack and defense actions. Please follow the rules of actual combat for attack, defense, advance, retreat, rigidity and softness. Combat sports is a confrontation between two people under certain conditions and according to certain rules. There are three kinds of keys: Mitian, pusher and shortcut. The main form of competition is Mitian.

3.2 Technical System of Taekwondo

Taekwondo mainly consists of two parts: actual combat and writing. Taekwondo. It is based on the progress of attack and defense, based on the retreat of tactical actions as tactics, and a series of exercises arranged through regular changes of specific movements. That's the basis of Taekwondo Combat Training. Taekwondo is rich in form and content. The basic style is Taijiquan chapters 1 to 8 and Taijiquan chapters 1 to 8. Ranking exercises include Goryeo, King Kong, Taibai, Hirano,

decimal, daetae, Tian'an, Hani, etc. The actual fight of Taekwondo is mainly based on feet, while the competition is based on specific rules. This is the core of Taekwondo. In addition to the above technical movements, taekwondo dance, smash and counterattack are also technical movements of Taekwondo training.

3.3 Comparison of Technical System between Martial Arts and Taekwondo

Martial arts routines are far more than Taekwondo in quantity, and also include a variety of instrument routines [7]. There are many traditional boxing routines in the folk, and most of them are complex in content and difficult in action. Taekwondo is less than martial arts in quantity. It is mainly unarmed. Its technology is simple and easy to learn, and there is basically no high difficulty action. The main technical movements of Sanda are kick, hit and fall, which makes Sanda lack of obvious project characteristics compared with the western free fight. Taekwondo competition is mainly based on leg techniques, forming its own characteristics of the competition form; in addition, taekwondo athletes in training and competition wearing uniform, etiquette and etiquette throughout the competition, thus forming a distinctive project characteristics.

4. The Comparison of Duan System between Martial Arts and Taekwondo

4.1 Wushu Rank System

Because of many schools of Chinese martial arts, the guidance methods of masters and apprentices have been adopted since ancient times, it is difficult to form a unified teaching system. The mathematical arts system was introduced in October 1995. The demonstration operation was carried out in Beijing, Henan, Jiangsu and Shandong Province [8]. In July 1996, dozens of Chinese martial arts experts were invited to criticize and implement the fighting technology system. In the same year, it was submitted to the 3rd Martial Arts Research Association. The system was approved by the National Sports Commission and put into effect in the second half of 1997. Implemented nationwide since January 1, 1998 [9]. The realization of the martial arts hierarchy provides a relatively stable system for the guidance of Chinese martial arts. Practitioners can practice according to the evaluation content. Since the implementation of the rank system, the technical evaluation standards of all levels are basically unified, which plays a very important role in the control of fighting technical education, and carries out guidance and training based on martial arts basis and rules.

4.2 Taekwondo Stage System

Taekwondo hierarchy provides a unified education and training system. Before the Korean Taekwondo Association was founded in 1959, each gymnasium evaluated itself. After the establishment of Taekwondo college in South Korea, on November 11, 1975 (Zhaohe 50), the first official promotion examination was held in the national assembly hall. On March 1, 1975, it was initially divided into adult and juvenile departments, and the "Festival" of juvenile department was renamed "pin". Taekwondo is divided into "level 10", "level 4" and "level 9". Among them, "level" is divided into the lowest level and the highest level 10 to 1. When the initial level is reached, enter "segment", which is divided into the lowest segment, the highest segment and 1 to 9 segments. If minors can reach 1-4 levels, they can be given "one level" instead of "four levels". When they meet the age requirements, they can be directly transferred to the corresponding level. The color of the belt represents the different levels of maintenance personnel. From low to high, they are white (level 10), white and yellow (Level 9), yellow (level 8), yellow green (Level 7), and green. Belts (Level 6), green and blue belts (Level 5), blue and red belts (Level 4), blue and red belts (Level 3), red belts (Level 2), red and black belts (level 1,1-4), black belts (1-9 paragraphs). In addition, the ten level of Taekwondo also has strict evaluation criteria, which provides a scientific basis for judging the level of Taekwondo.

5. Successful Experience of International Development of Taekwondo

5.1 See “Taekwondo Spirit”

Taekwondo emphasizes the external performance of Taekwondo spirit in training and competition. For example, the salute of Taekwondo is very standard and rigorous, which attaches great importance to the etiquette of various occasions and is effectively implemented, so that the practitioners develop the etiquette standards required by Taekwondo in the process of training and competition.

5.2 Analysis from Technical System

Taekwondo has a few characteristics, mainly unarmed, simple and practical skills, basically no difficult movements. This can greatly promote students of different training levels to practice Taekwondo. Competitive Taekwondo technology is mainly based on legs, forming a unique Taekwondo competition.

6. Conclusion

Martial arts and Taekwondo have a long history and contain rich philosophy. After a long-term development, gradually formed a perfect martial arts system. Wushu has a longer history than Taekwondo, but in the recent internationalization, Taekwondo has become more popular. Taekwondo training attaches great importance to the inheritance and educational function of “Taekwondo spirit”, and it is necessary to strengthen the inheritance of “Wushu” culture in Wushu. The more unified technical system of Taekwondo provides the possibility for the international development of Taekwondo; martial arts are difficult in technology, and there are many kinds of boxing. At the same time, it also adds some obstacles to the popularization and international development of Wushu. The martial arts system of Taekwondo is implemented earlier, forming a relatively complete martial arts system; the implementation of Chinese martial arts system is relatively late, but it will certainly play a positive role in the promotion of martial arts.

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