

On the Practical Significance of the Inheritance and Development of "Ancient Song of the Sun"

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Abstract: Japanese culture is a heavy culture, and "ancient song" culture is one of the branches of Japanese traditional culture, which is very unique. This paper mainly analyzes the historical development, artistic expression, social influence and modern and contemporary evolution of "ancient song" culture.

1. "Ancient Song "Historical Development

In the streets of Japan today, it is difficult to see the traditional "ancient Japanese song" performance and training methods, but because a culture from the Japanese, the Japanese street can see the "ancient Japanese song" culture everywhere, from my simple experience in Japan, some traditional ramen shops and inns in Sapporo have the decoration, accessories and sea similar to the ancient Japanese garden. On any street in Kyoto, you can rent a traditional and sophisticated set of "Japanese ancient songs ", and it doesn't take days. If you like Tokyo, you can also make it a traditional and delicate Japanese and. "Ancient Japanese Song" and singing and dancing ,12 kimono (traditional performance or ancient kimono)," Ancient Japanese Song "accessories, wooden shoes, props and so on have become popular goods, a fine commodity, can even sell millions of yen, it can be seen that" Old Japanese regret "culture has not disappeared, but after today's development, it is in the ascendant, and, culture and" Ancient Japanese Song "fusion, is also the life and aesthetic concept of ordinary Japanese.

One criterion for proving the value of a culture is to judge the universal value, influence, and artistry of the forms of artistic expression derived from it. The author's first in-depth contact with the "ancient Japanese song" culture is derived from the film "geisha memoirs ", the film adapted from the autobiography" geisha memoirs ", which is the "ancient Japanese song" culture and the unique aesthetic implication of the first to the international community, has been highly praised since then. In addition, there are numerous films on this subject, such as "Evil Woman Flower Kui ", " Flower Lantern Road ". Japan's tea ceremony, samurai, painting and other cultures interspersed with each other, floating painting as a unique painting art in japan, similar to tibetan tonka, the value of the world is extremely high, which is also reflected in the traditional tattoo patterns in japan. The Edo era is not only a prosperous era of "ancient song ", but also a prosperous period of floating world painting. At that time, many famous floating world painters were good at making beauty pictures, among which beauty refers to the tour at that time. Japan's photography is a well-deserved leader in Asia, good at shooting women and flowers curled up in Sichuan flowers, the ancient "ancient song" and the combination of the new sharp photography style shooting, art appreciation is extremely. Therefore, the "ancient song" culture is not only a folk culture, but also an ancient and respectable art, which is very worthy of discussion.

2. Development Process and Significance

The "Japanese ancient song" culture has a long history and can be traced back to the Edo and the Yuan land years in the 16th century. Women working in the "waterhouse" near kyoto's yasukuni shrine can be considered the earliest prototype of the "Japanese ancient song ", who will perform

some song and dance, and then have a special team to feed their guests, and the form of performance has changed from improvisation to well-educated song and dance and three-flavored lines, and later these "waterhouses" have gradually become arrogant food lovers, and have become more prominent, in order to facilitate the cultivation of these "female artists", began to appear in the form of "home dishes", I mean later specialized training and cultivation of "Japanese ancient songs", in Tokyo and Osaka also have some entertainment. Some artists perform song and dance in these places for a living. These artists can also be seen as the beginning of the "Japanese ancient song", but unlike the public impression, these artists are male, but gradually were replaced by female artists in the 17th century.



Figure 1 Old Song

Before the geisha did not break up, the traditional Japanese call these women "swim girls." In Yoshihara street, Tokyo's so-called first Hualiu street, brothels are allowed to exist in public. Swim girls have been developing a variety of know-how since their childhood, and making "ancient songs" in Japan is not a faceless thing. Its status from low to high can be roughly divided into "bald", "new", "Taifu", "Hua Kui" and other categories, reception places can also be divided into "Yang House", "Tea House", "Traveller House" according to the inferiority of guests and the status of women. In addition to literature and chess, there are also categories of tea ceremony, calligraphy and Taoism, Sanwei line, posture and song and dance. Later, the ancient song "gradually became now known as the makeup, clothing, sales skills, excellent talking skills, high prices for the characteristics of the job. The lower level of the "ancient song" is kabuki, kimono collar for red, makeup. And the higher is the official "ancient song", the inner collar for white, makeup. But no matter what grade, white-faced red lips are the hallmark of the "ancient song". "The professional characteristics of geisha determine that geisha must remain mysterious," he wrote in his book "Geisha — Japanese Beauty". They live in special areas of the "gallery", and there is a special person in the daily chores, except for the banquets, which are almost isolated from the world.

The values of Japanese pragmatism and the uniqueness of the two cultures influence each other, which is the uniqueness of Japanese culture and also reflects the shadow of Chinese culture in it. The creation of Kyoto city imitates the ancient city of Chang'an in Tang dynasty, just as the culture of "old regret in Japan" has the same origin as "female music" in China. And having female music can not only reflect identity, but also a symbol of taste, and in China, the environment of home "has also been influenced by the" teaching workshop", and has grown into "Japanese ancient song". Japan's geographical position is at the edge of the Asian cultural circle, and for a long time, influenced by foreign culture and influenced by pragmatism, the study of "liquid life as a dream" in Japan is more reflected in the importance of the form of Buddhism, such as the value of the sword and the opening ceremony in the spirit of Samuraido, after the rise of the samurai class, they have the most powerful power in their hands, and the rich merchants do not have the dignity and luxury of the samurai class, to prove their identity, we must find another way to find and enjoy the "ancient song", This is also one of the reasons for the cultural prosperity of the "Ancient Song", but after the separation of the "Ancient Song" from the tourist girls, there are some differences, because during the work period, no special relationship or marriage with the guests is allowed, nor is it

allowed to leave the place where the invitation is accepted privately; if found not in accordance with the rules, it means that it has ruined the reputation of the "Ancient Song of Japan" and will be removed from the name of the "Ancient Song of Japan" Association.

In Japan's aesthetic concept, there is a constant pursuit of material sadness and beauty. Under the influence of Japanese geisha culture, geisha design also has the characteristics of material gathering and material gathering. Designers try to show geisha's imperfect beauty, defects, morbid and fragile through the design of geisha clothing, make-up and hair decoration, and awaken men's grief and sadness. for example, wood designed for geisha. People travel in wooden shoes that are much taller than usual, like a sunflower. But only because there are such tall wooden shoes, the sunflower can go to this way of walking, walking very small, beautiful in the eyes of others, because it looks disgusting, careful, will make people feel sympathy and love, at the same time, the long curtain on the hairpin of geisha is also a kind of tracking beauty in the material pain. The hairpin in the flower moves forward with a small step of the geisha, shaking what, like the old house of China, gives a feeling of fragility, through the "weakness" and "sorrow" represented by these objects, the geisha makes the audience feel sad, sympathetic, sympathetic, and the beauty created by these emotions, such as sadness and sympathy, fully demonstrates the unique charm of the geisha.



Figure 2 Old song

The aesthetic consciousness of Japanese culture is manifested in an empty and trivial trial. The dance on the stage is amazing for the first time, and its artistic performance gives people real art. The pleasure of art reveals the rush between despair, struggle and submission. with. It shows a classic beauty, whether it's a sunny day under a snowflake or a delicate and brilliant fan dance, all with a strong artistic appeal and a little sadness. This feeling is easier to attract and it can resonate.



Figure 3 Old song

As the foreword says, the artistic expression of "ancient song" culture is diverse. Whether it is a film that reflects the traditional social theme, a photography with the theme of fashion or ancient style, or a traditional floating painting, the culture of "Ancient Song" has always been a popular topic. In addition, because the only garden or house is a very private space, many people will take important matters to discuss here." Ancient Japanese Songs" have helped Japan's Meiji Restoration, so Japan's reputation is that without the "Ancient Japanese Songs ", much of Japan's history would probably be rewritten. The influence of "ancient Japanese song" culture on Japanese literature is

also extremely far-reaching, the author Koshiro Kawabata's work "Snow Country" and "Yidou's Dancers" will be "Ancient Song" depicted in the whip. Not only that, "Ancient Japanese Song" has become a part of Japanese women's life and behavior norms, it can be seen that "Ancient Japanese Song" culture has been deeply rooted in Japanese traditional culture, is one of the carriers of traditional culture inheritance.

3. Conclusion

"Ancient Japanese Song" has become the perfect definition of Japanese aesthetics, which is the embodiment of the superiority of traditional Japanese patriarchal system and an ancient and respectable art. The aesthetic expression of "Ancient Japanese Song" in Japanese culture is mainly reflected in three aspects: flattery, ambition and enough of this aesthetic way still affects modern Japanese women, and Japanese women who go out to make up are also influenced by the "Japanese Ancient Song" culture. In the early 20th century, more than 80,000 "Japanese Ancient Song" appeared in Japan, and the decline of the traditional "Japanese Ancient Song" began in the 1970s, but it did not mean to disappear. More than 1000 people are still involved in Japan's ancient singing industry, and the protection of Japan's traditional culture means that "old Japanese songs" continue to exist. In the new era, due to poverty and war, Japanese women no longer sing "Japanese old song", because Japanese women can not sing "Japanese old song". But now "Japanese Old Song" is no longer a despised profession, such an atmosphere can promote the "Japanese Old Song" culture to develop better.

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