Study on the Influence of Ethnic Art on Chinese Society Culture

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\textbf{Abstract:} Ethnic minorities are an important part of Chinese, as the same, ethnic art is also an important part of China. From starting to modernization, ethnic art has survived despite thousands years passed, Chinese 56 ethnic groups have lived together in this fertile and beautiful land, and they have depended and communicated each other, and made great contributions to Chinese splendid culture. There are varieties of five thousand years of Chinese culture, including food culture, ceramic culture, and art culture and so on. Today, this paper would discuss the influence of ethnic art on Chinese society culture as the time goes by.

1. Introduction

Minority art is also called folk art; it comes in to being social life from generation to generation; develops and spreads for thousands of years. Chinese art has great varieties; it derives from all aspects of laboring people, including clothing, food, residence and transportation, and is a soul of Chinese traditional culture. To carry forward ethnic minorities’ art can not only cultivate national pride of primary and secondary students, but also establish our national confidence. Therefore, this paper selects several ethnic minorities’ art as example to state the influence of ethnic art on Chinese society culture.

2. Ethnic Minorities’ Art

2.1 What Is "Art?"

Art, generally technical terms explained refers to some creations occupy, certain plane or space, and have visual effect, which is called art. Art is a recapitulative noun, which can be divided into many kinds, but generally, people divide art into four kinds, sculpture, painting, design and architecture. Art drives from Europe in the 17th century, it was introduced to China before-and-after the May fourth Movement by Japan in Chinese character in modern time, and began to be widely used in China. Although art was widely used in China before-and-after the May fourth Movement, it does not mean that there was not art in China. Before art was introduced to China, sculpture, painting, design and architecture are collectively referred to as art. For Chinese, art is amount to a category of art, because art is a social ideology that uses images to reflect reality but is more typical than reality, including literature, calligraphy, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, dance, drama, film, and folk. But, art is a kind of creation and thought that could express ones’ idea, it is an action art that can convey and accept aesthetic through human visual senses and corresponding aesthetic means.

2.2 Ethnic Minorities’ Art Introduction

The People's Republic of China is composed of 56 nationalities. All nationalities cooperate, communicate and develop together; they promote China’s historical development and social progress, and create extensive and profound Chinese culture, so, ethnic minorities’ art are important part of China's culture. In China, Han nationality is the largest ethnic group, compared to Han nationality, other ethnic minorities are under population, but their cultural inheritances have more characteristics
than Han nationality’s. Therefore, the inheritance of ethnic minorities’ art is also a basic country condition, and is valued by state leader. Those different parts of the ethnic minorities of arts, their living environments have created their own style characteristics of ethnic arts; different regions have their own culture, these arts reflect their personalities, emotions, and moralities, besides, they also reflect social life and customs of the ethnic minority areas. In all ages, Chinese ethnic minorities have a very long history and richness art creation, which born many famous artists. For example, Weichi Yiseng, Tang dynasty, he was famous in Chang’an art circle for his paintings full of ethnic customs. One of his works *Benguowangjiqinzutu* sings the praises of friendly exchanges between Yudian nationalities and Han nationality. In China’s ancient ethnic creation, some parts have recorded for life or times, for example, there are many nomadic works in Rong nationality tomb of spring and autumn Period, Luamping county, such as bronze earrings, sapphire tubes, agate necklaces, or other decorations in animal image, all of them have recorded the social life of ethnic groups. Many famous works have been passed so far, especially the ethnic minorities arts, such as Huashan mural of Zhuang nationality, Jianchuan grottoes of Bai nationality, Sixiang Niangniang of Yi nationality, music of Hakka of Han nationality, Wind and Rain Bridge architectural of Dong nationality, all of them are famous for their unique ethnic culture style, they are the brilliant pearls in Chinese culture.

### 2.3 Ethnic minorities’ Art Characters

Each object has its unique character, and art is no exception. For example, ethnic minorities’ art probably has three characteristics: ① practical and simple, application of proper technique to works, many ethnic minorities works derives from life and created in life, embodied in people’s daily life, festival activities or sacrifice activities’ objects, they have strong decorative and plasticity, they show their unique characteristics in exaggerated way. The materials used in ethnic art works are very common and free in manufacturing techniques, often application of proper technique to works. ② frankness and unadorned: Most of the ethnic minorities’ artists are ordinary laborers, who are free to imagine their works according to their own interests after working. Therefore, ethnic minorities’ works have strong local flavor and simple style. ③ Enthusiastic exaggeration and symbolic implication: Due to ethnic art derives from life and creates in life; many art works have strong emotional appeal and profound meaning.

### 3. The Development and Inheritance Status of Ethnic Minorities’ Art

Culture is the soul of a country and a nation. Cultural confidence is a more fundamental, deeper and more lasting force in the development of a country and a nation. In the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping elaborates profoundly the position of culture and cultural construction; he illustrates what position and attitude we should toward culture, what kind of ideas and measures should be adopted to develop culture, and what direction and goal should be taken to promote culture and other issues, these thoughts provide fundamental mandate for promoting the prosperity of socialist culture and building a powerful socialist culture. From General Secretary Xi Jinping’s speech, it can be seen that promoting socialist cultural prosperity is an inevitable requirement for realizing the Chinese dream of great national rejuvenation. However, from the national conditions of art culture development, there are two problems: on the one hand, after enter the 21st century, the development of China's society has been accelerating, at the same time, with information technology expansion influence, the development and inheritance of art culture has been faulted. To some ethnic minorities, it was rich region, but due to its geographical location, there were some problems in foreign exchanges. Therefore, the influence of minority art culture and society's national culture are very unfavorable. On the other hand, a large part of the inspiration of ethnic minority art lay foundation on the ancient people's living habit and life perception. Therefore, in the process of inheriting ethnic minority art, we should pay attention to ways and methods, absorb the essence and discard the dross; those go against development of ethnic minority art should be eliminated and reformed. Because ethnic minority art has great influence on our national culture, only improving the spreading route of ethnic minority art, we could expand the influence of ethnic
minority art on our national culture.

4. The Influence of Ethnic Minority Art on National Culture

The People's Republic of China is composed of 56 nationalities, and the social national culture is also composed of social national culture. Therefore, the influence of ethnic minority art on our national culture is very significant.

4.1 Rich and Splendid Society National Culture

Culture needs to be inherited protected. If ethnic minorities’ art is protected, inherited and carried forward, Chinese culture will be more rich and splendid. Since 1978, in the reform and opening to the outside world, the Party Central Committee has gradually strengthened attention to the ethnic minorities’ art culture. Therefore, National Culture Protection and Development has been written into the constitution and regional national autonomy law, which providing the most basic legal guarantee for the development of ethnic minority culture. In the 60 years, since in the reform and opening to the outside world, China has carried out the development of ethnic minority culture in a planned way, organized archeological experts, and spent a large amount of money to protect the cultural inheritance of ethnic minorities. As many ethnic minority culture has been protected and inherited, all ethnic minorities culture embodied in prosperous status, which enriching the Chinese culture and promoting the national culture from generation to generation.

4.2 Promoting the National Economy Develop

After reform and opening to the outside world, with the party central committee's inheritance of ethnic culture, the ethnic minorities’ culture has been rapidly developed, and the development of ethnic culture has also played a role in promoting the development of local society. In recent years, ethnic region people make full use of resource advantages, develop ethnic art and create a number of powerful and advantageous ethnic cultural art brands. It brings a new way for local area economic development and a lot of support to the local tourism, entertainment industry, popularity. It gets very good economic and social benefits and also promotes the rich and splendid development of the society national culture.

4.3 Enhance the International Influence of Social and National Culture

The 21st is the era of development, for better development, China has strengthened the continuous development of international trade. When the “art” spread into China and recognized by Chinese, ethnic minorities’ art culture has also been better developed and inherited, and taken new steps in international communication. As the increasing influence of China's national index in the world, when the ethnic minorities art is flourishing and developing, it goes abroad and shows its unique charm on the international stage, which promotes the spread of Chinese culture effectively and the influence of society national culture on the international stage. At present, many ethnic minorities’ art groups are carving out their new way, and laying good foundation to foreign exchange. Up to now, ethnic minorities’ art is one of the highlight of our culture exchanges with foreign countries.

4.4 Integrate Art into Education; Let Students Establish National Self-confidence and Pride

To build a strong country one should build a strong education first, if the ethnic minorities’ art is integrated into the primary and secondary students’ education, it can help many teenagers to establish national self-confidence and pride. Because the purpose of art education is not only enables teenagers to have certain aesthetic ability, but also teaches them to combine reality and inspires their creative inspiration. In addition, when they get to know an art work, they would understand about the author, author’s creation thoughts and social background at that time. Today, teenagers are the main force of promoting social progress; they take on heavy responsibility of constructing motherland and developing future. Integrating ethnic minorities’ art into the primary and secondary students’ daily education is of great significance for improving of the ethnic art inheritance and carrying forward the
national culture, as well as promoting the development of social national culture.

5. Summary

After reform and opening to the outside world, our life is constantly updated and developed every day. The development of the society requires the efforts of each of us. Now each of us is a member of the social development. Therefore, if we want to promote the development of the country and the progress of the society, we must inherit and develop the history and culture. The ethnic minorities’ art is not only reflected the unique character style of a nation and a region, but also contains a rich historical culture, culture heritage. More importantly, it also represents the unyielding national spirit, which is handed down from generation to generation. Therefore, if the ethnic minorities’ art can be well inherited, it would have a great impact on the modern ethnic culture.

References