

## Non-legacy place in eastern Shaanxi

### —The Characteristics and Spirit of Hua County Shadow Play Art

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**Abstract:** Hua County Shadow Play is the first batch of national intangible cultural heritage selected for the drama, and has extensive influence throughout the country and the world. Hua County Shadow Play is a kind of “playing” art. It has the characteristics of story, performance, non-intuitiveness, immediacy, comprehensiveness and craftsmanship. It is also a “trolling” drama with expressiveness. The ideographic and suggestive characteristics; the “knocking out” of the play means that it is dominated by percussion instruments; the “doing” out of the play means that the Hua County shadows are hand-made by the artists. In terms of spiritual attributes, Hua County's shadow art has placed people's spiritual cravings and strong desires beyond reality, which is a powerful refraction of the Qindong people's spiritual world.

## 1. Introduction

In the article “The History of Chinese Films and the Status Quo”, the famous modern historian Gu Jiegang pointed out: “The birthplace of Chinese film is Shaanxi, and it is the most popular from Qin Han to Sui and Tang Dynasties.” Liang Zhigang also believes: “Shaanxi is an important source of Chinese shadow play. One of the places, Guanzhong has a long history and is a representative of Shaanxi Shadow.” [1]21 and Hua County County (now Huanan District of Weinan City) is the most representative movie in Shaanxi and even the national shadow play, so the Chinese shadow play will be It has naturally entered the “first list of national intangible cultural heritage”. The “Chinese Shadow Play” represented by the Chinese Shadow Play was also selected in the UNESCO “List of Representatives of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity” in November 2011. Therefore, the shadow fan Zhang Zhang believes: “Hua County Shadow Puppet is the father of Chinese Shadow Puppet.” [2] 27 Because of the characteristics of Hua County Shadow Play, Professor Jiang Yuxiang of Sichuan University said: “World Shadow Puppet in China, China Shadow Puppet in Shaanxi, Shaanxi The shadow play is in Huazhou.” [2]10 Pinying, as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage, has its tracks in many parts of the country. 29 provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, special zones, etc. in Shaanxi, Shanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Beijing, Tianjin, Shandong, Liaoning, Sichuan, Chongqing, Yunnan, Guangdong, Fujian, Taiwan, Xinjiang, Hong Kong, etc. The shadow play shows that it has a wide influence. However, the development of the shadow film to today, whether from the artistic point of view or from the economic point of view, or from the perspective of social influence, Shaanxi Hua County shadow play is undoubtedly the most successful, it not only screams at home and abroad, but also the production of shadow play Industrialization, the play of this kind of shadow play has also been well inherited and developed. Specifically, the Hua County Shadow Play has the following characteristics and spirit:

## 2. Play out the play

Shadow play, also known as “shadow play” or “light shadow play”, is a folk opera drama that uses lights to illuminate the silhouette of the animal skin, animal skin or cardboard to perform stories and express emotions. It is the oldest performance in China. One of the arts. There are two

general statements about the origin of the shadow play: one is the silhouette. According to legend, in the Western Han Dynasty, in order to take pleasure in the Prince, the palace used the leaves to cut the appearance of the adult, with the light reflected on the screen window, the shadow of the shadows behind the screen window is true, the Prince is happy to laugh. This shows that the shadow play has been entertaining since its birth. Therefore, Hua County folk shadow artists sang such folk songs: "Han It is said that after the death of Mrs. Li of Emperor Wu of Hanwu, the mind of Han Wudi was heart-wrenching, and he was unhappy all day, like losing his soul. An alchemist named Shao Weng was seen in the eyes of the Emperor Wu. In order to help Han Wudi to relieve his inner troubles and distress, he came up with a way to let the palace lady put on the dress of Mrs. Li's life, playing Mrs. Li, standing on the bill. Between the light and the light, its figure was projected on the tabernacle, so that the Emperor Wu of Han seemed to see Mrs. Li again. "It's a night light, a credit card, a wine, and a wine, and let him live on his account. Looking at the good looks of a woman like Mrs. Li, she still sits on her feet. She can't look at it, she is more and more sympathetic and sad. Poetry: 'It's evil, not evil? Stand and look at it, why is it late?' Let the music of the Yuefu family songs." [3] 3952 This shows that the shadow play is a performance at the beginning, with "play" "The characteristics, but also music, there are arias." A similar record in the Song Dynasty Gao Cheng "Things of the Ji Jiu Jiu- Shadow Play" also has: "Ancient inheritance, the source of the film and shadow drama, out of the death of Mrs. Li of the Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty, the Qi people can make their souls, and read Li The lady has nothing to do, but it is caused by it. The night of the little man is Fang Fang, the candle is light, the emperor sits on his account, and looks at it from the account, as if the lady is like it, it can't be seen. It's the world's movie play, the past has nothing to do. See." [4] This "play" seems to be more convincing than saying, because "the eyes can receive more sensory objects than the ears, the image is more varied than the sound. The image is more expressive, and instantly Can convey rich connotations" [5].

From this point of view, the shadow play is actually an art form of people's self-entertainment. Its characteristics are: one is story. Judging from the situation of the shadow play, whether it is the Gongyi using the leaves as a shadow person, or whether the palace girl plays Mrs. Li, it means that it is actually acting, and there are stories in such performances. The palace princes take the little prince, of course, playing with the little prince. In the folk custom, this kind of situation is called "playing tricks" or "playing tricks". It should be a performance, while saying the corresponding words or asking the feelings of the little prince. The lady plays the role of Mrs. Li. The play itself is a kind of performance. There is a play in it. It is also a form of play that comforts, amuses, and jokes. It is based on a certain form of story. In short, it is to be happy and happy. The second is performance. Judging from the production of shadow play, the two forms of the legend are that some people "act", and they are carried out in the form of a light source projection. The shadow cast on the cloth is the role in the play. The character is actually controlled by the artist. The controller plays the role of "playing shadows" while interpreting or sounding. This is similar to the "double spring" in reality. However, the "signing hand" in the movie is generally a "player" and also a voice actor. The third is non-intuitive. From the perspective of the production of the movie, whether it is the palace girl who manipulates the leaves, or the palace girl plays Mrs. Li, the viewers can not directly see the real shadows, but can only see the projection of the shadows on the cloth. . The first is to enhance the mystery of the movie. In an awkward "shadow", the audience is left with imaginary space and beautiful memories. This form is consistent with the production of the movie; the second is because of the movie. The performance process is more complicated, there are many props, and the equipment is rudimentary. The tent space is limited. If the performance process of the movie drama is completely exposed to the audience, the aesthetic value will be greatly reduced. The third is that the movie play is based on the activities of the filmmaker. In order to project naturally, it is inseparable from the book, and the audience will certainly not see the situation on the stage. The fourth is immediacy. Since the performance of the movie is greatly influenced by factors such as the atmosphere of the environment and the mood of the audience, the performance of the actors, whether it is "playing" or random, is very random, so there is no fixed film performance. The fifth is comprehensive. In addition to the drama itself is a comprehensive art, the shadow play also

incorporates many forms of Chinese traditional culture, such as paper-cut, mural, print, stone, drama, music and so on. The sixth is craftsmanship. Zhou Linyi believes that the shadow play is not only for screen performance, but also a very fine craft. Because the production of shadow is subject to brewing, scraping, engraving, coloring, and assembly. In terms of character expressions, in the accumulation of long-term performance experience, the artists gradually summed up a set of rules: "Eye eyebrows are flat, more loyal; round eyes, temperament; if you want to laugh, your mouth is laughing; if you want to squat, lock Brow." [6]

The shadow play is an entertainment activity in the leisure of the peasants. It is a unique cultural form in the farming area. It is also a powerful refraction of the spiritual world of the public in the farming area. As a kind of "playing" play, the shadow play, as mentioned above, whether it is "silhouette theory" or "returning soul", all indicate people's desire and yearning for transcending reality. The function of rooted in farming culture and self-entertainment for farmers' leisure time also shows that it is an important carrier of Qindong folk culture.

### 3. The dragged out drama

As we have already said above, because the performance of the movie is greatly influenced by factors such as the atmosphere of the environment and the mood of the audience, the performance of the actors is very random. Although the singing is random, due to the flexible characteristics of the Hua County shadow play itself, the vocal use is basically the bowl and bowl cavity, which of course is inseparable from the artist's insistence.

The Hua County shadow play is different from the old chamber play. The old cavity belongs to the masculine drama, and the aria is mainly composed of the Qin dynasty. The Qin dynasty focuses on "Hou", which can be said to be "a glimpse of ugliness", so the feeling is that everyone in Shaanxi can make a few scorpions, so the Qin dynasty has become a representative drama of Shaanxi people. However, the Hua County Shadow Play is not the same. It is a soft road, so the vocal it chooses is the bowl and bowl. Relative to the old cavity, the locals call it "time cavity" or "time to adjust the new cavity", and because of the accompaniment instrument has a copper bowl, it is crisp and sweet, so it is also called the bowl cavity.

There is no specific written information on the era of bowls and bowls, and folk sayings are different. However, it was quite popular during the Qianlong period of the Qing Dynasty. Therefore, its existence history has been at least 300 years. It was quite prosperous at the end of the Qing Dynasty and the beginning of the Republic of China. As for the name of the bowl, one of the arguments is that the main instrument of the music is the yueqin, and the lyre is a variant of the ancient "string", so people call the vocal accompaniment of this instrument as "阮儿" "Cavity", due to the pronunciation of local dialects, "Ruan" unified the "bowl" sound in the Qin Dongfang dialect, so the "阮儿腔" became the "bowl bowl cavity"; the other is because of its hitting The instrument is a small copper bowl. "According to folklore, Tang Shi Yang Guifei was drinking and listening to music. He often knocked on the copper cymbals. Later, the palace artist added a small copper cymbal to the instrument, and the bowl and bowl were formed. Folk"[1]34. Yang Guifei drinks and listens to music, of course, the performances are soft music and dance, so the bowl and bowl cavity inherits this tradition, even the male actors' vocals and performances are full of softness. The music in the bowl and bowl cavity belongs to the plate cavity, the sound is clear and beautiful, and the singing is beautiful and lyrical. Its main plates are: slow plate, flash plate, tight plate, stacked plate and so on. Each type of plate is divided into two categories: "cry sound" and "flower sound". Musical instruments generally include Yueqin, Banhu, Battle Drum, Trombone, Two Strings, Clams, Bowls, and Hazelnuts.

The most classic drag of the bowl and bowl is " The color of the bowl and bowl is also the most attractive. The drag is soft, delicate and full of feminine beauty. In the bowl and bowl cavity, the dragging chamber is exquisite, the actress's singing is generally soft, and the more use of "that oh yeah" can show the feminine beauty and soft inner world; while the actor's aria is often In the high and low vocal performances, the feelings of things and the ups and downs of the inner world, the

bass is generally sung with a true voice, while the treble is sung with a false voice. The Shaanxi people call it "small sound" and the vocal is relatively fast. Therefore, the special thing about the bowl and bowl aria is that in addition to the net angle, the need for life, the old Dan does not need false sounds, Xiaosheng, Zhengdan, Xiaodan are mostly half-sound thick, semi-sounding, or the use of true sound, drag With false sounds, this "troll" has become the biggest feature and highlight of the bowl vocal.

As for the bowling cavity, why should it be "trolled"? According to the author's observation, "trolling" is actually an aesthetic need for the Hua County shadow play. First of all, it is related to the opera route that Hua County Shadow Play itself takes. The Hua County Shadow Play has originally used the eyebrow play as a singing tune. The eyebrows themselves have the characteristics of soft and lingering, the endings are undulating, inexhaustible, and full of lyrical colors, especially the old artist Pan Jingle who is good at singing bitter plays. I really like to sing a brow. However, since the Qing Emperor Qianlong's period, Lin Yi's playwright Li Shi (real name Li Fanggui)'s "Ten Big Ben" [7] (ie "Xiang Lian Pei", "Spring and Autumn Match", "Yu Yan", "White Jade", " "Zi Xia Gong", "Wan Fu Lian", "Ruyi", "Flame", the eight plays, and the "Four Books" and "Xuanxuan Valley" are two fold games, known as "Ten Big Ben". Hua County Pieddy artists liked the "Ten Big Ben". Why does this happen? Because Li XIII was born in the cold, he was more aware of the living conditions of people at the bottom of the society. Therefore, when he was preparing for the examination, he wrote a script for the shadow play artist to "send spiritual appeal." Therefore, Li XIII's "Ten Big Ben" is more grounded, and it can better express the living conditions of the people at that time, and the "trickles" are more bitter, and the cavities of the bowls and bowls are very close, and the previous eyebrows The style of the vocals of the household is relatively close, so the Hua County shadow play will be changed to the bowl and bowl, which is more in line with the identity of the artists, which also proves that "music is still a strong identity mark" [8]. Secondly, it is the embodiment of the innovation and progress of the shadow play, showing an artistic spirit that keeps pace with the times. The shadow play belongs to the local small play, and the scale of the performance is also five feet square. The audience in the audience is generally thirty or fifty people, which puts high demands on the performance quality of the show. In the long-term practice, Hua County Shadow Players have come out of a different path from the masculinity of the local operas in the Qin Dynasty and the old chambers. It chose the soft and elegant aesthetic of the bowl and bowl. To make a fuss, to "troll" into a play, to play tricks on behalf of the drag, although giving people a sense of dragging, but in the "troll" actually more fully express the inner world and the external environment of the character, especially It is a movement that matches the characters of the drama, so the expression, ideology, and suggestiveness of the drag are quite strong, so its overall performance is no less than the drama. For example, the singer of the heroine of "Taoyuan Borrowing Water" has a strong performance.

#### **4. Knock out the play**

As mentioned above, the main instruments of the Huaying Shadow Play include Yueqin, Banhu, Battle Drum, Side (flat) drums, handcuffs, horses, big rubs, small rubs, trombones, two strings, cymbals, bowls, dumplings, etc. Most of these instruments are percussion instruments, so from the traditional shadow play, its accompaniment instrument is mainly to knock and vocalize, and such a tapping will undoubtedly make the shadow play a little more clear, so it is very harmonious from the aesthetic point of view.

Shaanxi drama loves to knock, this is notorious, everyone in the world knows. A play, don't knock for a few minutes, there is no atmosphere, this is both the performance team and the audience's preferences. Let's take a look at the famous writer Jia Pingwa's prose "Qin Qiang", and I know what is going on: "When the farmer's night is over, the village often hears a few buzzing sounds: the troupe rehearsal begins." [9] 187 This is Shaanxi The signal and sign of the play - knock. Everyone knows that this knock is everyone's excitement and everyone is looking forward to it. So, "A play was arranged, one person came out, the whole village was excited, and the fingers were hoped that the date would be staged.... Not waiting for the play, the people sitting under the stage,

standing on the head, standing on both sides of the stage Lying in a group of urchins. The drums slammed the stage, it seems that the whole world has to be turned upside down. All kinds of snacks are smashed, and the drums are still knocking, the curtain is just not pulling, the actors are occasionally from the scene. Looking down, the bottom shouted: Opening, the scene is full! The curtain is put down, only to say that it is going to appear, but it doesn't stop." [9] 182 This is the real scene of the Shaanxi opera performance. Knocking can be either a sacrifice to the gods, a celebration of the harvest, an entertainment, a joy and a joy.

Like other places in Shaanxi, the musical instruments of the shadow play are relatively simple, and they are mainly percussion instruments, among which the drums, the side (flat) drums, the handcuffs, the horses, the big rubs, the small rubs, the bowls, the dumplings, etc. Hit the instrument. It can be said that various percussion sounds are the main tone of the sound of the shadow play instrument. Percussion of the instrument, either shocking, or male, or crisp, or help, which also corresponds to the basic characteristics of the Hua County shadow play itself. Like the old cavity, there is no music in the bowl and bowl, which determines that its singing is basically the same as the old one. Although it is euphemistic in terms of style, its temperament is the same. It is not uncommon for artists to play, exaggerate and lyrical. Of course, the reason why the bowls and the bowls differ from the old ones is because they each have different times. The old cavity was born in the Qin and Han Dynasties, and was influenced by the Qin and Han dynasties. The music of the old chamber showed the characteristics of Shen Xiong's simplicity and boldness. The bowl and bowl cavity was born in the Tang and Song Dynasties, and it absorbs the basic singing method of Qing Shang Tune. Because it is the same as the old cavity, it belongs to the plate cavity, and the artists often "drag and extend it into a 'slow plate' according to the needs of the plot, or compress it and accelerate the change to become a 'tight plate'" [2] 221, but in general, the "tight plate" is mostly, and the "tight plate" closely matches the percussion instrument. It can be seen from the above that although the bowl and bowl are relatively "squeaky" and "elegant" than the old one, as the local opera in Shaanxi, the inner temperament of the Shaanxi people has not changed, so the percussion instrument is still the protagonist, so the bowl still remains. It is based on knocking. This "knocking" actually contains the characteristics and spirit of Shaanxi people's rough appearance and inner delicateness.

## 5. The play

Shadow play, as its name suggests, its core is of course the shadow play. There is no good filmmaker to "play", and of course the movie will have no shadow, and naturally there will be no taste. The filmmakers are doing well, and the artists sing also have the spirit, and there are more tricks to "play". Therefore, in a certain sense, it can be said that the Hua County Shadow Play is "made". As a folk opera, in the past, due to the lack of material and technical reasons, the various musical instruments and shadows of the Hua County Shadow Play were hand-made by the artists themselves, especially the shadow play. Hua County people called it "making Piwa". . "Doing" is not a simple word in the production of shadow film in Hua County County. It reflects a spirit of art.

The production of shadow film not only has high requirements, but also has a very complicated process. Undoubtedly, from the historical point of view, or from the perspective of development, Huaying's shadow play is a sculpture art with world influence. It is rumored that as early as the end of the Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China, the Huazhou people had attached great importance to the shadow carving, and the merchants and literati sanghai began to collect it as a work of art [2] 248. Nowadays, there are many master shadow engravers in Hua County County, such as Wang Tianwen of Liuzhi Town. In 2006, he was awarded the title of "First Class Master of Arts and Crafts of Shaanxi Province" by Shaanxi Development and Reform Commission. In 2007, he was awarded "Chinese Crafts" by the National Development and Reform Commission. The title of "Master of Fine Arts"; the shadow engraver Wang Tianxi was elected to the "China Western Experts Pool", a member of the Professional Committee of the Chinese Arts and Crafts Society and a member of the Chinese Literary Artists Association. In 2006, he was awarded the "Shaanxi Provincial Arts and Crafts Grade II" by the Shaanxi Provincial Development and Reform

Commission. "Master" title; Zhang Huazhou's works "Sun Wukong's big troubles", "Fan Pear Knife Yang Yang" won the "Outstanding Works Award for Tourism Products" by the Ministry of Light Industry, "The Emperor's Tour" won the "First Prize for Excellent Product Design" in Shaanxi Province, etc. Wait. These masterful achievements are enough to prove the influence of Hua County Shadow. Therefore, the shadow of Huazhou also goes to the whole country and the world with the craftsmanship and fame of these masters. The shadow art is exported to Germany, Italy, Japan, France, Britain, the United States, Canada and many other countries.

Hua County Pi Ying has the reputation of "one China, the best in China". Therefore, Zhang Wei believes: "The carving process and coloring of Hua County Pi Ying has been regarded as the representative of Chinese shadow play since ancient times." [2] 254 This should be said to be an objective and accurate evaluation. As a large agricultural area, the Qindong area has a vast territory. Since ancient times, people like to raise yellow cattle. Therefore, the shadow shadow of Hua County County is also suitable for local conditions, and yellow cowhide is chosen as the raw material. The outstanding features of Hua County Shadow Puppet are "smooth lines, thick and thin, and knives" [2]254. Generally, it takes more than ten processes, such as skin selection, foaming, scraping, dermabrasion, push-pushing, engraving, chiseling, dyeing, and ironing. The shadows made are the same as the bowls and bowls. The shape is small and the craftsmanship is exquisite. Generally, the height is about 33-35 cm. The characters are mostly monocular images on the side. Generally speaking, if you are carving a shadow image, you need to use two or thirty knives, and you must engrave more than three thousand knives before you can finish it. Moreover, before the portrayal, we must conceive ideas, to achieve overall harmony, virtual reality, simple but not empty, complicated and not chaotic.

The first step in Hua County Piedmont production is skin selection. Choose the local fine varieties, the cowhide is tough, the leather surface is even, and the transparency is good. The second step is to make leather. After the cowhide is selected, it is generally necessary to go through the process of soaking - clean skin - washing foam - scraping the skin - stretching, etc. After the leather is completely dry, the leather is finished. The third step is Nope. After the cowhide is well cooked, the next step is to divide the skin piece by piece according to the size of the shadow pattern, and then dip the segmented skin piece with a damp cloth, and then press the front edge of the hard board to push the front edge and push it forward. All over, until the skin is smooth and translucent. The fourth step is to draw. Draw a pre-designed drawing with a hard-pointed object on the smooth side of the leather, following the picture or mold below. The fifth step is carving. The first process of engraving is to win the eye, that is, to play a variety of eyes. The second process is engraving, and its pattern generally includes snowflakes, lyrics, plum blossoms, peony, fish scales, pine needles, star eyes, herringbone, cross, etc. The engraving methods include intaglio, yang, and dark engraving. The sixth step is dyeing. Hua County's shadow color emphasizes strong contrast and conciseness, so the color selection is mainly red, yellow, green and black, which is in line with the simple and generous and bold and unconstrained regional character of people in the eastern part of Guanzhong. The dyes are made of natural plants and minerals and are brightly colored. In the Republic of China, dyes imported from Germany were also used. The dyes imported are durable and the color is more stable and heavy. The liquid in which the pigment is formulated cannot be used in water, but a glue is used. The glue used in the production of Hua County Pi Ying is also made by the artists themselves. It is made of the leftovers of the shadows. The transparency is not only better, but also it is not easy to fade. The seventh step is to press the skin. After the coloring is completed, the leather will have a certain deformation due to the change of humidity and the difference in the weight of the engraving, which requires flattening the prepared shadow. The time of pressing is more flexible, generally based on the degree of humidity and dryness of the climate. The overall is to ensure that the skin is completely flat. After the dyeing is completed, the shadow shadow is coated with a coating, and then a piece of hot and temperature-sensitive adobe is pressed up and down, and the shadow is slowly dried to prevent the shadow from being deformed. The eighth step is to insert the molding, which is the final step in the production of shadow. Hua County characters are generally composed of twelve parts. When the chain is inserted, the position of the sign is

exquisite. The basic slogan is "Don't be in the chest, the head is behind the head; the legs are only in front of the body, and the upper body is only in the back." It is precisely because the production of Hua County Shadow Puppet is so elegant, it has long since become a work of art.

In a nutshell, the Hua County Shadow Play is functionally entertaining and is a play-out show; it is unique in the vocal style and is a play-out show; it is a knock-out in the instrumental playing style. Special attention to the production of the filmmakers is a carefully crafted play. The appearance and pursuit of Huaying Shadow Play in these artistic features actually contains the true appeal of the Qindong people to social life. Therefore, the Hua County Shadow Play is also a powerful refraction of the spiritual world of the people in eastern Shaanxi. Therefore, revealing the artistic characteristics of Huaying Shadow Play is not only the need for non-legacy protection, but also the inevitable choice for the inheritance and development of national culture.

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