

Research on the Clothing Culture of Xinjiang Minorities

Yejuan Hu

Heyuan Vocational and Technical College, Heyuan, Guangdong, 517000, China

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Abstract: The colorful costume culture created by the ethnic minorities in Xinjiang in the long-term historical development process has distinct regional and national characteristics and has become an indispensable part of the traditional Chinese costume culture. With the rapid development of the economy and the overall progress of the society, the traditional costume culture of the nation is in an endangered position, facing the severe test of modern clothing and other factors. It is imperative to increase the protection and inheritance work. Due to lack of funds, lack of talents, and changes in social and cultural environment, the traditional costume culture of protecting and inheriting the country faces many difficulties. It should adopt various forms such as innovative mechanisms, personnel training, and increased capital investment to realize the protection inheritance in the current sense.

1. Introduction

Apparel is the sum of clothes and decorations of a nation that have accumulated over the centuries and reflect the spirit of the nation. It is not only one of the symbols of a nation, but also a concrete reflection of the psychological characteristics of a nation, bearing the cultural connotation of the nation. The costumes of different nationalities present their distinctive characteristics and constitute a beautiful and colorful costume culture in human society. It can be said that the costume culture enriches the connotation of national culture and is an important part of national culture. At present, the minority population in Xinjiang accounts for 59.9% of the total population of Xinjiang (the sixth census). There are 12 ethnic minorities (except the Han nationality) including Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Kirgiz and Mongolian who live in Xinjiang. These ethnic groups have created a costume culture with rich national characteristics and regional characteristics, which has added a rich and colorful color to the family of Chinese costumes. Protecting and inheriting the ethnic minority costume culture in Xinjiang will not only promote the development of China's national culture, but also play a positive role in promoting the development of Xinjiang's cultural industry.

2. Characteristics of Traditional Costume Culture of Xinjiang Minority Nationalities

There are 46 ethnic minorities living in Xinjiang. Because the historical and cultural backgrounds, natural environment and economic development of different ethnic groups are different, the costumes of the various ethnic groups also have their own characteristics and splendid colors.

2.1 The Design of Colors with Cultural Implications

The Uygur costumes are colorful, the Kazakh costumes are gorgeous and rough, the Mongolian costumes are elegant, the Tajik costumes are graceful, the Kirgiz costumes are luxurious and elegant, and the Hui costumes are beautiful. The national costumes have rich national costumes and charms. The traditional costumes of various ethnic groups in Xinjiang are not only different in style, but also in the choice of fabrics and colors, and the design of patterns. Even the same nation is different in terms of living environment and economic conditions. Differences in clothing.

The costume of a nation is not only a continuation of the traditional culture of the nation, but also a manifestation of the aesthetic orientation of a nation. The ethnic minority costumes of Xinjiang, which are beautifully colored, beautifully decorated and generous, showcase the high aesthetic

concept of the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang. Color is the soul of costumes. It not only reflects the aesthetic psychology of a nation, but also reflects the profound cultural heritage of the nation. Most ethnic minorities in Xinjiang like bright colors, which is in sharp contrast with the natural environment with a single color. For example, Uighurs like to choose beautiful and contrasting colors in costumes; Kazakhs admire white and blue, love red and green; Tajiks like red, golden, purple and so on. In the color view of ethnic minorities in Xinjiang, different colors have different symbolic meanings. For example, the Uighurs believe that white is a symbol of happiness, goodwill, and purity; blue is a symbol of auspiciousness, blessing, and divinity; red is victory, A symbol of happiness and happiness; yellow is a symbol of melancholy and distress; green is a symbol of life, peace and prosperity; black and other cool colors are considered fierce, and sometimes black is often symbolized by nobility and mystery.

2.2 Patterns with auspicious implications

In addition to the beautiful colors, the patterns of ethnic minority costumes in Xinjiang are mostly based on common things around them, and the lines are simple and clear. For example, the nomadic costumes are mainly made up of animals and flowers, while the oasis are made up of various flowers, branches and leaf patterns. For the Uihuer's favorite flower hats, the Turpan hats are colorful; the Yili hats are characterized by flat and round shapes, with simple patterns to highlight the flow of lines; The velvet fabric is matched with the velvet woven pattern of different colors, and combined with the pattern structure and other factors, it forms a unique characteristic of the charm; the white hat of the male hat of Kashgar is equipped with a white pattern, which forms a strong contrast on the color difference and protrudes sharply. , showing a strong three-dimensional sense. Xinjiang's rich and unique national costume culture reflects distinct regional characteristics.

In addition, the production level of ethnic minority costumes in Xinjiang is also amazing. For example, Uighur women use a variety of techniques such as flat embroidery, embroidery, and flower embroidery when embroidering flower hats. At the same time, they are equipped with various methods such as thorns, ties, strings, plates, etc., and the complexity of the production process can be seen. These gorgeous colors and simple patterns are accompanied by complex and diverse craftsmanship, which adds to the aesthetic appeal of traditional costumes of ethnic minorities in Xinjiang, making them more ornamental and collectible.

3. Factors Affecting the Inheritance of Ethnic Minority Costume Culture Protection in Xinjiang

The protection of ethnic minority costume culture in Xinjiang mainly relies on Xinjiang's national cultural countermeasure. In the process of Xinjiang cultural industrialization, the current national cultural countermeasure is more considering the economic benefits brought by culture, and ignores the social benefits of culture itself. In particular, the interests of the inheritors who play a key role in protecting the heritage of clothing are ignored. In Xinjiang's national cultural countermeasure, the protection of the inheritor is mainly reflected in the distribution of benefits, and more in the distribution of the economic benefits of the inheritor, that is, the distribution of economic activities he is engaged in, but in the process of distribution It does not reflect the cultural value of the inheritor, and the inheritance of the cultural value of the person is his most valuable asset. At the same time, when formulating national cultural countermeasures, the participation of the inheritors is not strong enough. Neglecting the core position of the inheritor in protecting the inheritance of the national culture will not be conducive to stimulating the enthusiasm of the inheritor to protect the inheritance of the national culture, and is also unfavorable for the protection of the ethnic minority costume culture in Xinjiang.

With the advancement of the development of the western region, people's psychological pursuit of wealth is getting stronger and stronger. In order to get rid of the predicament, a new generation of ethnic youths have gone out to work. These successors who inherit and protect the traditional costume culture of the nation will not be conducive to the protection and inheritance of the national costume culture if they are far from protecting the soil that inherits the national costume culture.

Some ethnic minorities who have lived in developed areas for a long time are affected by the multiculturalism of modern cities. Even on holidays, they rarely wear costumes that reflect the traditional culture of their own. Even for young people in Xinjiang, due to the serious impact of foreign culture brought by television, internet and other media, they lack the corresponding attention to the traditional costume culture of the nation, which is not conducive to the national traditional costume culture. Protect the inheritance. The fast-paced life makes the new generation of ethnic youths reluctant to stay in their hometowns to learn traditional folk costumes, and those who have the traditional costumes of the nation will inevitably grow old. The traditional costume culture will eventually face the lack of successors.

4. Countermeasures and Measures for the Inheritance of Ethnic Minority Costume Culture Protection in Xinjiang

The protection and inheritance of national culture provides a cultural basis for the development of cultural industries, and the development of cultural industries provides an economic basis for the protection and inheritance of national culture. At present, the cultural industrialization in Xinjiang is mainly government-led, and the development of cultural industrialization is also centered on national cultural countermeasures. Therefore, the scientificity and feasibility of countermeasures are crucial to guiding the development direction of cultural industrialization. Protecting the inheritance and developing national culture is of great significance. The inheritors play a pivotal role in protecting the inheritance of the traditional culture of Xinjiang. Therefore, in improving the Minority cultural protection countermeasure of Xinjiang, we should more inheritors comprehending and participate in countermeasure, Increase inheritors enthusiasm and carry forward the characteristics of famous costumes, and make costume culture more pluralism. ensure the scientific and feasibility of cultural industrialization countermeasures.

The popularity of network technology has found a new way for the protection and inheritance of Xinjiang traditional costume culture. Innovate the protection of national traditional costume culture through scientific and technological means, first relying on some scientific research units with research and development strength, including various national cultural research institutes, through the establishment of a website, comprehensively and intuitively display the expressions and connotations of various national costume cultures in Xinjiang, in order to deepen The understanding of Xinjiang traditional costume culture at home and abroad. Secondly, with the help of the research and development platform, combined with the status quo of Xinjiang apparel culture protection, through the development of software and the establishment of databases and other means to protect the traditional costume cultural heritage of Xinjiang minority. Finally, through the construction of Xinjiang national traditional costume culture file protection model and archive resource development network system, the traditional costume culture of Xinjiang minority nationalities is protected in an all-round way, which provides convenient conditions for collecting, sorting and unifying the traditional costume culture of Xinjiang.

Xinjiang's costume culture resources are unique and rich, but the ecological environment is fragile. In the process of globalization and modernization, the task of protecting the traditional costume culture of Xinjiang is urgent and arduous. The inheritor is an important carrier and transmitter of the national traditional costume culture. Inheriting the core of traditional national costume culture, protecting the inheritors is the most direct and effective protection of the national traditional costume culture, and also the best way to ensure the sustainable development of the national traditional costume culture. The economic subsidy given to the inheritors can stimulate the conscious and active protection consciousness and enthusiasm of the inheritors, so that they have more energy to engage in creation and innovation. In addition to protecting the inheritors of the existing national traditional costume culture, it is also necessary to cultivate a new generation of inheritors through the construction of bases at all levels. Xinjiang should build a heritage base related to the inheritance and development of traditional national costumes at different levels, and provide a learning platform and display space for the inheritance activities and talent cultivation of the national traditional costume culture. It is possible to cultivate young talents through various

short-term training courses or study classes, and to train specialized talents in colleges and universities, so that the traditional costume culture can continue to develop. In order to mobilize the learners to learn enthusiasm, they can also take the form of incentives such as the establishment of scholarships to guide them to learn relevant clothing culture knowledge and master relevant inheritance skills.

5. Conclusion

The research on ethnic minority culture in Xinjiang has carried out research and analysis from different angles both domestically and abroad, with fruitful results. Especially after entering the 1990s, the depth and breadth of research have reached an unprecedented level. It has played an important role in the political, economic and cultural development of ethnic minority areas in Xinjiang. Therefore, we must find the deficiencies of previous theoretical research, continue to supplement and deepen, expand the thinking of Xinjiang minority costume culture research, and conduct more comprehensive and in-depth research to promote the cultural studies of Xinjiang minority costumes to a higher level.

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