



The Sacred Dance in Northeast China-Northeast Yangko

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Attachment: One-minute information list

- **Dance Name: Northeast Yangko**
- **Country: China**
- **Region: Northeast China (Jilin Province, Heilongjiang Province and Liaoning Province)**
- **Ethnic groups: Han, Manchu, Hui.**
- **Spirituality: offering sacrifices to farmers, praying for a bumper harvest, praying for disaster, and living and entertaining.**
- **Dance is still alive: Yes.**
- **UNESCO Intangible Heritage: No**

positional information

世界地图



Text: Introduction of Northeast Yangko



Name: Northeast Yangko, which can be divided into two types: Dibengzi and stilts. Dibengzi is also called Diyangko.

Origin time: Although the specific time is difficult to verify, it is generally believed that it originated in the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Function: Celebrate harvest, pray and sacrifice.

Dance features: humorous, bold, provocative and humorous.

Distribution: Northeast China (Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning provinces)

Dance roles: head-stilts, second stilts, old beards and colorful women, tops, bottoms, fishermen and fishermen, and opera figures.

Dance props: fans, handkerchiefs, stilts, ribbons, etc.

Dance costumes: based on traditional Han costumes, costumes are brightly colored and decorative, such as red flowers, green

pants and embroidered shoes.

The dance accompaniment band consists of big drum, big cymbal, small cymbals, gong, suona and so on.

A origin

Northeast Yangko originated from agricultural labor life, specifically, it is related to the songs sung by ancient farmers in the process of transplanting rice seedlings, ploughing fields and other labor to alleviate the pain of labor. In addition, the Northeast Yangko is also closely related to the carols and barnacles sung in ancient times when worshipping the agricultural god to pray for a bumper harvest and disaster. In the long process of development, the Northeast Yangko has continuously absorbed various art forms such as agricultural songs, folk martial arts, acrobatics and traditional operas, and gradually formed a popular folk song and dance art today.

B dance significance

Cultural inheritance and protection: Northeast Yangko is the long-term

social production of working people in Northeast China.

The artistic form created in practice has a history of more than 300 years.

Social value: Northeast Yangko plays an important role in folk festival

celebrations and is an important element to set off the festive atmosphere. In the Spring Festival, Lantern Festival and other activities, yangko performances often attract a large number of people to participate and become an important way for people to vent their feelings.

Artistic value: Northeast Yangko has unique artistic characteristics in action, music and clothing. Its movements pay attention to stabilizing the waves, stalking the waves, and warping the stalks, which are both solid and lively, agile and playful. Musically, yangko is lively, enthusiastic and expressive. These artistic features make Northeast Yangko have high aesthetic value in performance and are deeply loved by the people.

Research Value of Anthropology, Ethnology and Folklore: Northeast Yangko is an important manifestation of traditional culture of Manchu and other ethnic minorities, which includes spiritual beliefs, food, clothing, housing and transportation, productive labor and other aspects of Manchu people and has high research value. By studying the Northeast Yangko, we can deeply understand the history and cultural traditions of Manchu and other ethnic minorities.

Communication and integration: In the process of development,

Northeast Yangko constantly absorbs the skills and forms of other art forms, such as agricultural songs, lingge, folk martial arts, acrobatics and traditional operas, and forms a unique artistic style.

C specific introduction

Role introduction

Head tilt: Wu Chou is dressed up and holding a whip, which is the command of the whole team.



Two stilts: Wu Dan dressed up and also held a whip.



Old Kuai and colorful woman: wear rural life clothes and hold long tobacco pot or wooden stick.



Jacket: two or three people usually wear colored balls with big braids, colorful blouses and long skirts, and hand-held fans or towels.



Bottom: Wear a blouse with short sleeves, trousers and a ribbon around the waist, usually two or three people.



Fisherman and fisherman, and opera characters.



Prop introduction

As props in the drum yangko, cow fan bones, umbrellas, tiger supports, etc., have the meaning of good weather and good protection.

Band introduction

The band is composed of drums, gongs, cymbals, cymbals, cymbals, cymbals and twisters.

Drum is the commander-in-chief of drum yangko performance, and all the scheduling and performance rhythm of yangko dance are completed under the accompaniment of drum command. At the same time, the drum is the most important material wealth of each drum yangko team, because the lineup organization of the drum can not only reflect the dance level of

a village and community drum yangko.



D dance performance

Dance video

The performance of Northeast Yangko usually consists of more than ten people to dozens of people, and dancers can dress up as characters in life or myths and legends, interspersed with various small fields. The main venue is a group dance. One or two leading dancers lead the Yangko team to dance and walk in various formation patterns, such as "Two Dragons Spitting Whiskers", "Rolling Cabbage Hearts" and "Door Rotors". The basic movements of yangko are swinging and jumping, twisting the waist and swinging the shoulders, with four beats as a group. The first three beats move forward and the last beat takes a step back. The small field is a performance of two or three people's dances and cabarets.

The Inheritance Risk of E Dance

Social environment: the change of modern lifestyle has weakened young people's interest in traditional dance.

Inheritance crowd: At present, the age of inheritors is generally high, and the number of young inheritors is insufficient, which may lead to the loss of skills.

Inheritance activities: Inheritance activities mainly focus on festivals and celebrations, and there are few daily inheritance activities.

Heritage sites: lack of fixed heritage sites, mostly in the form of spontaneous civil organizations.

F dance protection suggestions

Strengthen the training of inheritors: carry out the training of young inheritors and improve their quality.

Innovative inheritance form: combining modern elements to make the Northeast Yangko dance more attractive.

Promote international exchange: through international cultural exchange activities, enhance the international popularity and influence of drum yangko.

reference data

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