Discussion and Analysis on Folk Aesthetics Based on "Wuyuan Tea Art"

Han Liu

Department of Art and Design, College of Art, Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics, Nanchang, 330013, China

Keywords: Wuyuan tea art. Folk aesthetic. Aesthetics

Abstract. The Chinese have the habit of drinking tea since the ancient times, and tea drinking is prevailing in China. With the continuous development of economy and continuous improving of people's pursuit to life, the tea art in China has also been developed to a certain extent. In this paper, the folk aesthetic is further discussed with the "Wuyuan tea art" as the main research target.

Introduction

In ancient China, the early "beauty" was actually to perceive with the pleasing of sensing organs. The Chinese have always been fond of tea, and the tea culture has had a history of four or five thousand years in China. When people taste tea with the aesthetic attitude, they will also feel the pleasing of beauty. "Wuyuan tea art", with its unique characteristics, is widely loved by the folk masses. With the continuous improving of people's living standards, the pursuit to tea is also higher and higher. Therefore, it has become a main topic for a lot of scholars to explore the folk aesthetics through "Wuyuan Tea art".

Current situation, trend and significance of research

Domestic and foreign research status

For the Chinese, tea has a long history. The Chinese have always been fond of tea, and the trend of drinking tea has been prevailing in various dynasties. The formation of "Wuyuan tea art" first appeared in Ode written by Du Yu in the Jin Dynasty. Later, Lu Yu of Tang Dynasty also recorded in his Book of Tea the art of tea , which is the first appearing of "tea" and "art" simultaneously found in the record. Although "art" in the Book of Tea refers to the plantation of tea, which also laid a foundation for the combination of tea and art in the future to a certain extent. With the change of dynasties, it was not until the Song Dynasty that "tea" was gradually connected with tea drinking, pioneering the later "tea art". Tea art perfectly combines "art" and "tea", and blends the art of life, including the appreciation to tea, artistic operation means and the deep appreciation to the tea culture. In this process, the action is integrated with spirit, which is an aesthetic phenomenon and cultural phenomenon formed during the drinking of tea. With the continuous development of Chinese economy, the healthy and active spirits in the Chinese tea culture are also further carried forward, and the tea culture has also been diversified gradually and widely concerned by the world, and a lot of scholars have also begun to engage in the research on folk culture based on "tea art", and outstanding achievements have been made, mainly including:

Research on Wuyuan tea culture

From the 1980s, Jiangxi has gradually held various tea drinking grand gatherings, among these tea drinking grand gatherings, Wuyuan tea art has been gradually known and understood by people from all circles, and is widely respected. Mr. Yi Ming from Jiangxi Local Mine Bureau proposed folk culture aesthetic view with unique opinions according to the Wuyuan tea art he observed in Tengwang Pavilion Tea Party, and these opinions are agreed and recognized by many tea tasters. Later, the folk aesthetic view on tea art culture is mentioned and discussed by the tea tasters widely.

Research on aesthetics of "tea art"

There are many researches on the culture of "tea art", in which the representative research is the thesis Aesthetic Character of Chinese Tea Art published by Director Yu Yue of Jiangxi Chinese Folk

Culture Research Center. In this thesis, he proposed unique opinions to the Chinese tea culture, saying that the Chinese tea art adopts a specific spatial narration method, uses gesture language to describe the stories and uses the auxiliary role of flower arrangement, music, incense and clothes to explain the whole story better.

In the thesis Research on Spatial Conception of Tea Art Pavilion of "Qiantang Tea People", Meng Xiangkun from Hebei University of Science and Technology takes the tea people in the modern art tea pavilion as the research target, researches and discusses the modern teahouse and tea art from the aspect of space and time with the cultural transmission as the main purpose, and proposes his own opinions from the aspect of aesthetics of modern people, so as to build a modern tea art space complying with the trend of times and conforming to the aesthetic demands of the modern people.

Guided by tutor Xu Zhongxi, Xiao Jingzi had a deep research and exploration on the sense of beauty of the performance clothes used in tea art performance and its relation with the tea art in the thesis Research on Tea Art Performance Clothes, and hoped to play an enlightenment role to the regulation and development of tea art performance through his own exploration achievements, so as to fully present the essence of tea art. Through further exploration and discussion, it is hoped to fully present the beauty of nature, art, society and morphology deeply hidden in the tea art through tea art performance, and make people can really blend in the tea art in the process of appreciating the tea art to reflect the beautiful artistic conception. The deeper discussion on the relation between the connotation of tea art and clothes provides an exploratory road to select more appropriate and characteristic performance clothese in the tea art performance.

Mr. Shi Yuanxu from Tea Science Department of Forestry School of Huazhong Agricultural University perfectly explained the spirit and form of Chinese tea art in his article Aesthetic Characteristics of Chinese Tea Art, and specifically explained the characteristics of tea art, meanwhile, he also made a perfect explanation on the spiritual coordination and imaginative combination of tea art. He made a classification and summary to the art tea from many aspects, mainly including the internal beauty and external beauty, i.e. the spiritual beauty and imaginative beauty. Meanwhile, he also displayed many representation forms of external beauty, respectively beauty of tea table, beauty of tea, beauty of tea skill and beauty of tea ware, of course, the external beauty also had many representation forms, respectively including beauty of elegance, beauty of tea morality, beauty of moderation and beauty of harmony.

Research on close relation with tea culture

In the article of The Palace Tea Ceremony of Tang Dynasty in Famen Temple Promoted the Development of Tea Culture-on the Promotion Role of Tea Culture in the Tang Dynasty of Famen Temple on the Domestic and Overseas Tea Science, Xinghai from Xi'an Shaanxi traced the source of tea culture and had a meticulous research on the development of tea culture. In the article, he mentioned the prevailing of tea in the Tang Dynasty of China and analyzed that that the reason for prosperity of tea is because of the Buddhism, especially, he explained that it was on the basis of the Chan sent that the tea culture was rapidly developed. In this reason, it is not difficult to get the external relation between the Buddhism and tea, indicating that there exists a relation of mutual dependence and joint promotion between the two. And in the Tang Dynasty, the tea culture was not only penetrated the senior level of the imperial court, but was also widely passed and promoted among the common people. From the love of people in the Tang Dynasty to tea, we can find out that tea culture has become the civilization epitome in an age.

In the article Preliminary Discussion on Art Tea in the Ming Dynasty, Liu Shuang from Central China Normal University ad a preliminary research and discussion on the tea art in the Ming Dynasty of China, and adopted the method of literature sorting to have a comprehensive discussion on the tea drinking environment, tea ware and tea skills in the tea art of the Ming Dynasty. On the basis of taking the tea art literature of the Ming Dynasty as the basis, he read the representative books one by one, involving in novels, notes, and special monographs, so as to represent the richness, authenticity and comprehension of the tea art in the Ming Dynasty.

In a word, from the research status of China, there have not been many reports and researches on the folk aesthetic character of tea art, and there is a lack of a set of complete tea art research system. Therefore, as a special branch in the traditional cultural category of China, the tea art culture has been researched and discussed as a hot topic.

Research significance

The tea art culture is a treasure in the traditional excellent culture of the Chinese nation, with the continuous development and transmission of tea art culture, it fully represents the excellent historical and cultural deposition of China, and represents the simple life and folk styles of the Chinese nation, being a symbol of wisdom and life taste of the Chinese nation. Wuyuan culture has a long history, Wuyuan has always been a place of with outstanding persons and endowed with the fine spirit of the universe, the profound mountain and river culture and human culture also add profound cultural connotation to Wuyuan. And Wuyuan is the hometown of the scholar Zhu Xi, the combination of famous tea culture and Neo-Confucianism endows Wuyuan with rich cultural deposition, so as to form the diversified tea ritual, tea skill, tea ceremony and tea custom of characteristic cycle, rich and colorful contents. The continuous development of Wuyuan tea skill has made the tea culture deeply rooted in the heart and life of Wuyuan people.

By deeply mining and discussing the Wuyuan tea art, the folk cultural value and the characteristics of folk aesthetics are systematically researched, and the deep-level connotation is fully understood, the advocacy of artistic essence of the Chinese nation and the rescue of national cultural relics as the main line of research, and the tea culture is researched from many levels directionally, which hass an important theoretical value to inspire the national spirit and enhance the cultural cohesion. Meanwhile, it also plays active reference role for the protection and inherence of the intangible cultural relics of China.

Main research contents and difficulties and key points of the subject

Main contents

Origin and development of "Wuyuan Tea Art"

Wuyuan culture has a long history. As early as in the Southern Tang Dynasty, tea had been planted and made in Wuyuan. And Wuyuan is also the hometown of the great litterateur Zhu Xi, the perfect combination of famous tea culture and the Neo-Confucianism endows Wuyuan with rich cultural deposition, so as to form the diversified tea ritual, tea skill, tea ceremony and tea custom of characteristic cycle, rich and colorful contents. The continuous development of Wuyuan tea skill has made the tea culture deeply rooted in the heart and life of Wuyuan people.

Classified representation forms of "Wuyuan tea art"

The traditional tea art, if classified by the artistic nature of tea, can be roughly classified into five categories, namely work tea (dominated by businessmen), scholar tea (dominated by refined scholars), children tea (dominated by children), waitress tea (dominated by the maid) and noble tea (dominated by the emperors and noble men). However, with the continuous development and progress of the society, "Wuyuan tea art" has also been continuously enriched and innovated with the development of times.

Theoretical and transmission analysis and discussion on the folk aesthetic culture of "Wuyuan art tea"

In the realistic life, due to difference in the regional culture, the tea art culture will also presents hierarchies to present different aesthetic consciousnesses. The "Wuyuan tea art" has the local cultural characteristics of "simplicity, silence and peace". By tasting the tea, it is possible to fully diffuse thinking, show high ideals by simple living and cultivate the mind, so as to achieve the purpose of transmitting the aesthetic character of tea art.

Development and innovation of folk aesthetic culture of "Wuyuan tea art"

With the continuous development and change of the society, the tea culture is also continuously developed accordingly. In modern life, the tea begins to represent the diversified representation forms of "performance type" and "leisure type", and the ancient people's lifestyle of the expressing emotion by tea is gradually transformed into the life habit of fellowship and relaxing in the modern times, making the tea culture more of living. By virtue of the platform of tea art pavilion, it is to build a loose,

peaceful and friendly atmosphere of age significance. The so-called "performance type" tea art culture is to add the feeling of touch, smelling and taste on the basis of taking the visual aesthetics as the premise, so as to form a performance form integrating the local place, nation, children and palace. These representation forms are combined with the unique charm of the east to represent the aesthetic character perfectly, which has become an effective approach to develop the "Wuyuan Tea Art".

Key points and difficulties

In the discussion and research on the folk aesthetics of "Wuyuan Tea Art", there are mainly two research key points, respectively the classified representation forms of "Wuyuan tea art" based on different folk scenes and the presentation of "Wuyuan tea art" to the sense of beauty and common sense of beauty of the tea art skills; while there are mainly three research difficulties in the articles, respectively the cultural value and folk aesthetic characteristics of "Wuyuan tea art", the construction of aesthetic cultural theory of "Wuyuan tea art" and the cultural transmission skills and innovation skills in "Wuyuan tea art" based on the aesthetics.

Basic opinion

China has a long history of culture. In many traditional cultures of China, the tea art culture is a treasures, which has been loved and pursued by people since the ancient times. Meanwhile, the tea art culture is also a comprehensive cultural representation forms integrating life, stage and life art, carrying the essence of development history and culture for several thousand years of the Chinese nation. With the continuous development and progress of the society, under the shock of foreign culture, the tea culture has gradually become the "relic" of China. Therefore, it is our mission of times to systematically research and discuss the tea art culture, so as to inherit and promote the tea art culture.

With the continuous development of times, based on the folk aesthetic culture of "Wuyuan tea art", the traditional culture is transmitted and developed through new technology and new method. In the process of research, the sound research system is established and perfected, and the unique characteristics in the folk aesthetic culture is used in the research on the art tea culture and the sustainable development of tea art culture is realized through these methods.

Conclusion

In a word, the Chinese nation has a long history of traditional history. However, with the continuous development and change of the times, especially under the shock of the foreign culture, the tea culture is also greatly shocked to a certain extent. Therefore, it has become our mission of times to research and discuss the folk aesthetic based on "Wuyuan art tea" and find out a road applicable for the development of tea culture of China, so as to inherit and promote the tea culture. Only through continuous research and exploration can we really achieve the sustainable development of tea culture.

Acknowledgments

Fund project of this paper: discussion and analysis on folk aesthetics based on "Wuyuan Art Tea", approval number YS1308.

References

[1] Li Zehou, Liu Gangji. History of Chinese Aesthetics, Volumes of the Pre-Qin Period and the Western and Eastern Han Dynasties, Anhui Literature and Art Press, 1999:198-200.

[2] Zhu Shiying, Wang Zhengheng, Zhan Luojiu. Dictionary of Chinese Tea Culture, Shanghai: Publishing House of Unabridged Chinese Dictionary, 2002

[3] Li Mosen. Appreciation on Poetry of Tea, Shanghai: Shanghai Social Science Press, 2006:21-224

[4] Lin Zhi. Chinese Tea Ceremony, Beijing: Chinese Joint Industry and Commerce Press, 2000: 95-96

[4] Cai Zhenchu, Shi Zhaopeng. Chinese Famous Team Poems, Beijing: China Agriculture Press, 2003

[6] Zhu Haiyan, Wang Xiuping, Liu Dehua, Liu Zhonghua. A Brief View on the Traditional Tea Aesthetic Method of China, Journal of Agricultural University of Hunan (social science edition), 2011 (12): 64-68.