

The Inheritance and Development of Xibe Costume Culture in Shenyang

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Abstract. The Chinese costume culture is a precious world cultural heritage, in the traditional costume culture, few Ethnic clothing is an indispensable cultural treasure. Under the rapid advance of globalization and modernization, ethnic minority clothing culture is constantly impacted. How to inherit and develop has become an important issue today. Historically, Shenyang is a place where ethnic minorities live together, and it is still the place where Xibe has the largest population. Xibe, a people with a long history, constantly blended with other ethnic groups in the course of social development, and its costume culture has also undergone profound changes. This paper aims to explore the Xibe costume culture and the origin of its formation. The Xibe costume culture can be inherited and developed while maintaining its own characteristics.

Keywords: Xibe Nationality; Costume Culture; Inheritance; Development.

In recent years, the state attaches great importance to the inheritance and development of minority cultures. On July 5, 2009, The State Council issued Several Opinions on the Further Prosperity and Development of Minority Culture, which is the first document of The State Council on the cultural work of Minority Culture since the founding of new China. "Minority culture is an important part of Chinese culture and the common spiritual wealth of the Chinese nation"; On July 20, 2012, The General Office of the State Council issued the 12th Five-Year Plan for Ethnic Minority Undertakings, proposing that efforts should be made to development of ethnic minority cultural undertakings and cultural industries, and enhance the influence of ethnic minorities cultures. On December 24, 2016, The State Council issued the "13th Five-Year Plan" for Promoting the Development of Ethnic minority Areas and Ethnic groups with small Populations, which pointed out that it should strengthen the protection and inheritance of the outstanding traditional culture of ethnic minorities, strengthen the protection of intangible culture of ethnic minorities, and support the establishment of cultural ecological protection experimental zones in ethnic minority areas. It can be seen that the protection of ethnic traditional culture is of great significance to the development and prosperity of ethnic groups.

1. Origin of Xibe Nationality

1.1. Historical Origin

Xibe is one of the northern ethnic minorities with a long history in China. It once lived in the Great Hinggan Mountains, Nenjiang River and Hulunbuir Grassland for a long time. In the Yuan and Ming dynasties, the Xibe belonged to the Horqin Mongols, and in the late Ming Dynasty, the Xibe gradually developed into a powerful tribe. After being incorporated into the Eight Banners of Mongolia in the 16th century, a part of Xibe belonged to Nurhachi, and until the establishment of the Later Jin Dynasty, Xibe belonged to the Later Jin together with the Horqin Mongols. In the 31st year of Kangxi, the Xibe were separated from Mongolia by the Qing government and added to the Upper three Banners of Manchuria. In the 40th year of Kangxi, the Xibe were transferred to the capital and other places to defend the country. During the Qianlong period, due to the needs of the country, some Xibe officers and soldiers moved west to the Ili River to defend the country and protect the border area of the motherland. After the move to the west, Xibe people were distributed in Xinjiang and Northeast China.

In the long historical development process, they carried out cultural exchanges with local ethnic groups, which laid a solid foundation for national cultural identity.

1.2. Ethnic Integration

From the migration of the Xibe ethnic group to the formation of a stable society, the Xibe ethnic group has always adopted an inclusive attitude to absorb the cultures of other ethnic groups. In the process of migration, the Xibe ethnic group not only retains its distinctive national cultural characteristics, but also absorbs diverse cultures, reflecting the open-minded and peaceful mentality of the Xibe ethnic group when facing the integration of foreign cultures. During the Liao Dynasty, the Khitan were suppressed in Liao, and the Khitan and Xibe were both the Xianbei heritage of Donghu, so there was no great cultural conflict, but more integration. Today, most Xibe people in Shenyang still continue to use agriculture as the main mode of production. Xibe people have formed traditional culture in long-term living practice and production labor, which is an indispensable part of the traditional culture of the Chinese nation. They have continuously improved their accumulation and formed their unique artistic value. From the perspective of Xibe's national development history and social evolution, Xibe people have been constantly striving to improve themselves after several ups and downs. According to the national census statistics, there are 190,400 Xibe people in China, and 133,000 Xibe people in Liaoning Province, accounting for 69.85% of the national Xibe people. The importance of Shenyang is self-evident.

2. Xibe costume culture

Xibe, as a minority in the north, its superior geographical environment and rich natural products provide favorable conditions for the prosperity of the national development. According to the geographical environment at that time and the characteristics of the surrounding ethnic groups, Xibe people lived a life of fishing and hunting. It can be inferred that Xibe people mainly lived by hunting and fishing, so their clothing materials mainly came from riding, shooting, fishing and hunting, and most of them were deer, robes and other animal fur. Their clothing styles also focused on practicality and cold protection. During the Qing Dynasty, Xibe people migrated to Liaoning, and their clothing changed greatly. The material of clothing changed from animal fur to muslin silk and cotton linen.

There is also a source for why Xibe people used auspicious beasts. According to legend, when the Xibe ancestors migrated south, they were trapped in the mountains and could not find the direction. Later, they walked out of the mountains under the leadership of a divine beast, which was shaped like a tiger and had five claws. Later, this auspicious beast gradually developed into the favorite decorative pattern of Xibe people and became the favorite totem of Xibe people. In the myth of the hunting nation in the northeast, many nations call these fierce animals their ancestors, among which the Xibe people call the tiger their protection god, calling it the "mountain God", and hold sacrificial activities to pray for peace. In the folk, the tiger is also regarded as the protective god of children, can eat ghosts, bless the healthy and safe growth of children, so the tiger gradually developed as a costume pattern, we commonly have tiger shoes, tiger hats, tiger pillows and toys with tiger patterns. In addition, according to historical records, on the occasion of spring flowers in northern China, you will see many brightly colored and paired butterflies. These beautiful butterflies are very good creative themes for Xibe women who are good at embroidery, and Xibe people ascribe all the good things to butterflies, placing good and happy hopes on butterflies.

3. Xibe costume art composition

3.1. Embroidery Process

National costumes can reflect the aesthetic taste and cultural connotation of each ethnic group. Xibe's national costumes are generous, decent, simple and beautiful. With the changes of The Times, Xibe's costumes have also changed, but the traditional beauty is still colorful and dazzling. Embroidery is

one of the most popular traditional handicrafts in northern China, and it is also the main artistic creation activity in daily life. Chinese embroidery has a very long history, but there is no accurate and detailed written record of the time when it was produced in Xibe embroidery. The most famous arts and crafts activity in Xibe is Xibe women's embroidery, which is different from the familiar Su embroidery and Shu embroidery. Its patterns are simple, and the stitching and stitching are also more rough than Su embroidery or Shu embroidery, which also reflects the simple national personality of Xibe people from the side. In modern times, Xibe people also wear costumes with their own embroidery, and embroidery techniques are mostly traditional techniques.

3.2. Color of Clothing

In Xibe clothing among the most distinctive and the use of color, clothing patterns set bold, good at the use of strong contrasting colors, red and green, black and white and other matching, color has a unique, through the use of contrasting colors, to make the embroidery work more dazzling and colorful, which is also closely related to the Xibe living environment, inseparable. In the choice of color can be roughly divided into two categories, the first is to use deep bottom light flowers, so that it looks like the whole picture, pattern in the back, light color in the front, the main pattern in the picture mostly use bright colors, so that the viewer can see more clearly, strong contrast, and give people a three-dimensional feeling; The second is a shallow bottom of the deep flower, and the first kind is just the opposite, is the light color in the back, and the pattern in the front, the main pattern in the picture is processed with dark color. Xibe people in the choice of pattern color, according to the color of the base color to decide, different shades of color of the base color, the corresponding will use different colors of the pattern, the pattern color change is rich, with easy and bright, giving people a strong visual impact, rich decorative effect.

3.3. Pattern pattern

Many ancestors of Xibe nationality have had full contact with nature since the primitive period, and today, they have created many patterns with rich connotations, taking natural things as the object of expression, and very detailed portrayal of various things in life. The pattern also basically followed the traditional style of the early Xibe nationality, mostly exotic flowers, flowers, birds, fish and insects, etc., which is incisively and vividly. There are many flower patterns on Xibe people's clothing, most of which use peach blossom, peony, lotus, rose, chrysanthemum and other flowers as the main creative elements. The peacock and phoenix patterns used on the clothing cover are displayed after visualization processing, so that the pattern on the entire clothing looks more beautiful and reasonable. In modern times, the most widely used is the pattern of "Xianbei beast". Many Xibe clothing patterns use the image of "Xianbei beast" the most, which is reflected through artistic processing and visual expression. Xibe people express their love of life through the design of patterns, each pattern has a profound meaning, and the shape is changeable, very vivid image.

4. Xibe costume culture inheritance and development

After the Xibe settled down in Shenyang, the costume culture has changed under the exchange and intervention of multiple cultures. However, Xibe people also have their own adherence to their own traditional culture, which is also the Xibe people's adherence to and inheritance of their national fundamentals. In terms of national policy support, vigorously support the inheritors of traditional culture-related industries, expand audience interaction and innovative development space, improve the transmission rate of Xibe clothing culture, expand audience groups and communication efficiency, so that it has a better development. Starting from education, we should integrate the knowledge of traditional national dress and its production technology into school education, pay attention to the protection of Chinese traditional national dress culture, and strengthen the cultivation of students' national culture cognition.

From the perspective of inheritance, digital innovation and development is the inevitable result of cultural creative transformation and innovative development in the new era. In-depth study of Xibe

civilization history and culture, development context and national spirit, collation and compilation of cultural data resources, and exploration and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage rich connotation. Do a good job in the protection of Xibe clothing cultural heritage, reasonable development, key rescue, advantage utilization, etc., the use of digital enabling industrial innovation, to promote the protection of Xibe ethnic culture. Build an accurate, authoritative, open and shared public data platform for ethnic costume cultural resources, and use the integration of digital technology to promote the iterative update of ethnic costume intangible cultural heritage. The innovation and development of "we-media" is rapidly affecting the public's way of life. New media platforms represented by Weibo public accounts, Douyin short videos and Sina Weibo provide new ideas, new methods and new tools for the inheritance and development of Xibe costume culture, making national costumes truly come to the public's vision.

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