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Main Abstracts

A Deep Discussion on the Integration of Arts and Science in the New Liberal Arts: Reflections on the

Disciplinary Consciousness of Anthropology of Art

FANG Lili

At present, human society has entered a high-risk complex system of “anthropocene”, in which human beings are faced with various problems, difficulties and opportunities. Under this background, the new liberal arts came into being. For today’s academic circles, the primary task is to improve the global cultural and political consultation mechanism, control technological development, to deal with various technological risks, check and balance the overall rule of technology, and then solve the problem of sustainable development of the earth’s ecology and human society. This requires not only the participation of scientists, but also the participation of anthropologists, philosophers and artists to form a huge think tank. The premise of the formation of this think tank is the emergence of the new concept of liberal arts. As an interdisciplinary subject, anthropology of art crosses the fields of anthropology, art, philosophy and so on. Therefore, we should fully understand its disciplinary advantages, integrate it into the concept of new liberal arts, strive to develop new research paradigms, put forward new thoughts for the future of human society, and thus promote the development and progress of human society.

Key words: new liberal arts; art; anthropology; anthropology of art

Circle Breaking and Research Focusing: Choices of the Age for the Disciplinary Development of

Intangible Cultural Heritage

HUANG Yonglin

Whether from the demands of China’s economic and social development or from the overall trend of disciplinary development, the disciplinary development of intangible cultural heritage shall not follow the existing route of discipline-orientation alone, but shall focus on interdisciplinary studies and collaborative innovation, which would be the route we must take for the future development of intangible cultural heritage studies. Since this discipline has already met the requirements for the first-level inter-discipline, now we must seize the opportunities of China’s great efforts for the development of inter-discipline to accelerate the construction of its inter-discipline system. As an inter-discipline, intangible cultural heritage Studies shall be problem-oriented for problem solving is the fundamental mission for research, and shall be featured with the comprehensive application of knowledge as well. For the research on key academic issues, an academic community should be established with problem-orientation, core-figures (groups) involved and sharing of high-quality resources, adhering to the academic principle of integrating culture with technologies, integrating theoretical research with field work, and integrating cultural resources with cultural industry to push forward the discipline construction and academic research development of intangible cultural heritage with this robust academic system and unique innovative mechanism.

Key words: intangible cultural heritage; inter-discipline; discipline-oriented research; problem-oriented research

Creative Practice of Handicrafts in Urban Areas: The Exploration of Modern Folkloristics XU Ganli, TENG Luyang

Urban study is based on the academic concern of modern folkloristics, and handicraft is exactly a convenient research approach. Treating handicrafts as a way of production and life that connects ancient and modern times, paying attention to the creative practice of different people and the significance of handicrafts in daily life should be the reflection of the disciplinary perspective of folkloristics. According to the preliminary results of our fieldwork, handicrafts are showing new development characteristics in the urban areas. Some craftsmen are going towards being artists, and the number of new middle-class focusing on consumption experience has been increasing. Craft amateurs are more and more active, and the number of relevant practitioners as “cultural

translators” has also been going up. At the same time, the forms of urban handicrafts are becoming more diversified. Museum-based presentation, class-style inheritance and experiential business model are becoming increasingly popular. All kinds of the complicated phenomena urge us to further reflect on the basic issues of folkloristics, and expand the academic horizon of modern folkloristics through the study of interest-oriented groups and the third place.

Key words: modern folkloristics; urban area; handicraft; interest-oriented group; the third place

Several Issues Concerned in the Study of Chinese Fine Folk Art since the 20th Century

DONG Zhanjun

Chinese fine folk art, with a long history and rich connotation, is an important part of Chinese culture and art and plays an important role in people's life. The 20th century witnessed the development of the research on Chinese fine folk art which aimed to construct the disciplines of Chinese folk art and Chinese fine folk art from the very beginning to the establishment of independence in the discrimination of discipline definition, discipline attributes and research objects. However, affected by industrialization, modernization and informatization, the research materials of fine folk art have gradually reduced. Therefore, it is reasonable that the collection, exhibition and promotion as well as living protection should also be a research emphasis when we pay attention to the construction of the discipline, academic and discourse systems.

Key words: fine folk art; disciplinary construction; academic system; living protection; collection and exhibition

Exquisite Details and Broad Realm: On Professor Guan Dedong's Study of Popular Literature

CHE Zhenhua

Professor Guan Dedong, a famous expert in popular literature in China, was an important member of the “popular literature” school represented by Zheng Zhenduo and Zhao Jingshen in the 1930s and 1940s. His research career of more than 60 years witnessed the ups and downs of Chinese popular literature research. Guan's study of popular literature began with the study of Buddhist popular literature and he made outstanding achievements in the fields of Dunhuang popular literature, folk songs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, rap literature and so on. He had rigorous scholarship and broad vision, paying attention not only to the collection and sorting of popular literature documents, but also to the advocacy of cross regional and interdisciplinary research methods. He could often put forward new ideas and opinions, which had not been issued by his predecessors, contributing greatly to the study of Chinese popular literature, thus occupying an important position in the academic history of Chinese popular literature.

Key words: Guan Dedong; popular literature; Dunhuang popular literature; folk songs; rap literature

The History of German Folklore from the Perspective of Name Change

BAO Hanyi

Based on the dual meanings of “nation” and “common folk” of the German word “Volk”, German Romantics have been committed to seeking the German national spirit through folk songs and other folklore items within the framework of folklore named as “Volkskunde” since the end of the 18th century. This is called “finding the lost etiquette in the countryside”. In the Third Reich, the nationalist color of “Volkskunde” deteriorated into a racist orientation and became a political tool of the Nazi party. This is called “fabricating the lacking etiquette in the countryside”. After World War II, German folklore gradually abandoned the name “Volkskunde”, but failed to form another unified new name. On the ground of historical reflection, the new research paradigm of German folklore breaks the limitations of the old discipline in terms of region, time and class, resulting in three new titles, namely “Empirical Cultural Studies” guided by social functions of culture, “European Ethnology” guided by heterogeneity and change of culture, and “Cultural Anthropology” guided by the philosophy significance of culture.

Key words: Volkskunde; new research paradigm; empirical cultural studies; European ethnology; cultural anthropology

Validation of History and Expounding on Hidden Meanings: A Study of the Farming and

Weaving Pictures in Daily-use Books in the Mid-and-late Ming Dynasty

DU Xinhao

In the mid-and-late Ming dynasty, a great number of farming and weaving pictures were found in the agricultural and sericultural section of the daily-use books published by private publishers. Most of these pictures were based on Kuang Fan's *nongwu nügong tu* and worked as the popular editions of the farming and weaving picture system, which had been founded by Lou Shu, circulated among common people. These farming and weaving pictures contain lots of farming information, provide descriptions of certain agricultural techniques that are not recorded in traditional agricultural books, and can present truthfully some scenes of agricultural activities at the time. In contrast, what China's traditional farming and weaving pictures strived to reflect is their symbolic and enlightening implications, rather than their value in technology dissemination. Unlike previous farming and weaving pictures, which were mostly created for emperors and officials and served as symbols of their stable political situations, the farming and weaving pictures in daily-use books mainly were targeted at the landlord class, and were primarily expected to ease the prevalent tension between landlords and tenant farmers with such happy and harmonious drawings.

Key words: daily-use book; farming and weaving pictures; agricultural technique; relation between landlords and tenant farmers

The Role Transformation and Status Change of Rural Women in Jiangnan in Modern Times

WEN Xin

Compared with the traditional era, the occupational role and social status of rural women in Jiangnan in modern times changed greatly. Firstly, more and more rural women became participants in the social occupational field from traditional housewives, achieving the transformation from "inside" to "outside". Secondly, rural women's family and social status had greatly improved. This kind of changes were inseparable from the booming industrialization movement in modern times. At the same time, the blustery women's liberation movement also played a role in this process.

Key words: rural women; role transformation; status change; Jiangnan in modern times

The Activation and Dissemination of Japanese Noh in Literary Texts

XIAO Xia, LI Xiao

"Noh" is one of the traditional Japanese art forms, and is listed as the world intangible cultural heritage because of its long history and unique performance style. Its stage props, costumes and masks, musical accompaniment, language features all demonstrate the aesthetic characteristics of "mysterious profundity". Japanese modern female writer Enchi Fumiko introduced the masks, costumes and stage elements of Noh into literary texts, interpreting the contemporary value of traditional Noh from a modern perspective, and creating vivid characters. On the basis of the integration of ancient traditional art and modern daily life, she has constructed a colorful literary world, which has created conditions for the modern resurrection of Noh characters and the promotion of the inheritance and dissemination of traditional Noh in modern society.

Key words: intangible cultural heritage; Noh; literature; activation; dissemination

The Birth and Development of the Silk Road and the Inheritance of Tanabata Legend in Japan:

A Case Study of Tanabata Legend in Nakatsu Miya of Kyushu Munakata Shrine

BI Xuefei

The Tanabata legend related to Royal envoys to the Tang Dynasty was popular in Nakatsu Miya of Kyushu Munakata Shrine, which implies that Japan dispatched envoys to China for weaving talents. With the birth and development of the Silk Road, weaving talents and skills, as well as the relevant beliefs, myths, legends and customs flooded into Japan. The Chinese story of the Cowherd and the Weaver Maid and the festival of Seventh Evening of the Seventh Month were integrated into Japanese beliefs and culture, which constituted the same historical, cultural and intercultural memory of the Tanabata legend. A study of the spreading and inheritance of

the legend in Japan tells us that East Asian countries share cultural heritage and spiritual tradition on the basis of Chinese culture with combination of their own culture through a long history.

Key words: the Silk Road; Tanabata legend; Nakatsu Miya of Kyushu Munakata Shrine in Japan

Taking Time as the Technique: A Variety of Existence States of Rural Time Diviners:

Taking Northern Jiangsu as an Example

MA Guangting

Time diviners, who account for time and take time as technique in traditional society, still exist in rich forms in the countryside of China's Northern Jiangsu in the 21st century. In addition to the "day selectors" (*kanrizi xiansheng* 看日子先生), there are also "time counters" (*dashide* 打时的), who use their hands to "count the time" to find people and things, and "imperial calendar announcers" (*shuohuanglitoude* 说皇历头的), who talk about the agricultural calendar and carry out agricultural divination every spring, as well as a wider range of people who practice divination by reading Day Book (*Rishu* 日书) by themselves. The existence of time diviners is rooted in the traditional concept of time for thousands of years. In traditional Chinese culture, time is circular, qualitative, predictable and controllable. It is the primary order from the disorder of production and life to order and normality. Time divination not only embodies Chinese divination rationality, but also represents the construction of cosmic and local social order. With the help of number operation of the time diviners, people try to ensure that the ritual life, daily life and agricultural production can achieve a smooth transition and enter stability and order again by the time first. At the same time, people achieve the collective responsibility of harmony with the universe and social order.

Key words: rural time diviners; time; *shushu*; order

Cou Renao: The Action Logic of Married Women from Y Village,

Eastern Henan Going Out to Work Collectively

HAN Xuechun

For married women in Y Village, Eastern Henan, "*renao* (jollification)" is not only reflected in the ceremonial activities and celebrations, but also extends to their daily life. Married women busy with housework, are usually unable to go out for a whole year, so they have to earn money through seasonal agricultural jobs. They also call the economic practice "*cou renao* (joining in jollification)". *Cou renao* not only implies the psychological demands of women to escape from housework, go out to see the world, and break the constraints of traditional customs and norms, but also implies the action logic of their collective work. *Cou renao* has led to the formation of groups. Women act in groups to make sure they travel smoothly, and they are more likely to seek the best interests in negotiation with other groups or individuals. Ultimately, it facilitates their return to the village and adjusting to the left-behind life.

Key words: *renao*; *cou renao*; action logic; rural women; go out to work collectively

The Possibility of and Reflections on Local Elite Folklore Ethnography:

A Case Study of Li Xuanjin's Daily Record in Shilong Village

DONG Xiutuan

The villager's daily record by Li Xuanjin from Shilong Village, Dali, provides a certain model in the villagers' daily record project of Yunnan University. The special identity of the local elite and his mastery of Bai culture and Han culture contribute to the characteristics of his writing: the flow of time and panoramic writing, from event description to cultural interpretation, and the interactive perspective. The record-keeping practice and result of the local elite better meet the needs of folk subjects to participate in and lead the writing of folklore ethnography, and play an important role in inheriting the village memory and maintaining the village tradition. As one of the many ways to write folklore ethnography, it not only provides more possibilities, but also has limitations and deficiencies, which is worthy of reflection.

Key words: folk ethnography; villagers' daily record; local elite; folklore construction in villages