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Lively Image of Matriarchal Society—Research on “Jiacuo Dance” Form of Mosuo Ethnic Group

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ABSTRACT

The Mosuo ethnic group is known as “The Last Land of Ladies in the East”, which is one of the few matriarchal social tribes on Earth, and is regarded as “a lively image of matriarchal society” by scholars at home and abroad. The Mosuo people lived around Lugu Lake for generations, and its original cultural dance art—Jiacuo Dance—was created thousands of years ago, which is a business card, a rare treasure of tourism resources, and the second batch of Chinese National intangible cultural heritage projects for the Mosuo ethnic group. Jiacuo Dance shows the industriousness and kindness of Mosuo women and the diligence and perseverance of men, including its history and humanistic customs, which provides valuable information for studying ethnic dance with great significance. In its long history, Jiacuo Dance has formed 72 tunes and 72 dance steps. At present, fewer than 30 species have been recorded, and only more than 10 species are widely spread. This paper discusses the humanistic culture of the Mosuo ethnic group, the dance form and cultural connotation of Jiacuo Dance through field investigation, observation, interviews, etc.

Keywords: Dance form, Jiacuo Dance, Humanistic culture, Mosuo ethnic group, Intangible cultural heritage, Matriarchal society.

Introduction

Lugu Lake is located at the junction of Yanyuan County and Muli County in Liangshan, Sichuan Province, and Ninglang County in Lijiang, Yunnan Province, which has attractive, beautiful, fairyland lakes and mountains. The lake is populated by the Mosuo ethnic group, a branch of the Naxi and Mongolian ethnic. Mosuo people, a farming and pastoral ethnic group on the plateau, retain the original matriarchal society and the unique custom of walking marriage. The Mosuo people like to sing and dance. At grand festivals, weddings, funerals and other important ceremonies, they will dress up and dance the traditional folk dance—Jiacuo Dance—which has been handed down on the banks of Lugu Lake for thousands of years.

Jiacuo Dance is characterised by its entertainment and performance, which contains the rich primitive culture and ancient civilization of clan tribes and reflects the history and living habits of ancient ancestors with entertainment, fun, viewing, participation and so on. Every year, hundreds of thousands of tourists come to Lugu Lake to enjoy and participate in the Jiacuo Dance (Lai & Chen, 2014). Jiacuo Dance is of great significance for promoting the national culture of the Mosuo ethnic group and developing tourism resources. Judging from the development of Jiacuo Dance, many of its tunes were slowly forgotten as time passed by, and only a few were preserved (Wang & Lv, 2013).

At present, there are less than ten pieces of literature on Jiacuo Dance in academic circles, which all focus on

two points: first, from the perspective of sports science, the value of Jiacao Dance sports and fitness is discussed; second, from the perspective of tourism, the current tourism development of Jiacao Dance and values are discussed, which provides information on the origin of Jiacao Dance, but there is still a lack of literature on Jiacao Dance. Based on this situation, this paper summarises the characteristics, style, music rhythm, structure and cultural connotation of Jiacao Dance based on the culture and customs of the Mosuo ethnic group. There are many theoretical materials about Jiacao Dance to inherit and protect a dance art full of primitive culture.

Methods

In this paper, the methods of interview and recording as well as the citations of the viewpoints of relevant articles are adopted. The interview and the research conclusion of the use of pictures in the article will not cause any legal disputes. This paper mainly uses the following research methods:

Population and Sample

- Inheritors of “Jiacao Dance”
- Scholars who have studied “Jiacao Dance”

Instrument

- Interview table
- Field survey records
- A tool for recording audio and video, namely camera and camcorder

Data Collection

- Informal interview
- Research on audiovisual materials
- Documents and records

Results

“Jiacao Dance” origin in a matriarchal society

In the mountains at the junction of Yunnan and Guizhou, we will see a gleaming jasper from the sky, which is Lugu Lake. For thousands of years, the Mosuo ethnic group has lived around Lugu Lake. The beautiful lakes

and mountains give birth to the splendid Mosuo culture, which attracts countless tourists, who will enjoy the Jiacao Dance—the favourite dance of the Mosuo ethnic group.

The Mosuo ethnic group has lived around Lugu Lake for generations. According to the latest statistics, their population is 51,000, of which 90% of the Mosuo ethnic group live within 20 km of Lugu Lake. The Mosuo people are an unidentified ethnic group. The Mosuo ethnic group in Yunnan (about 15,500 people, accounting for about 30%) is regarded as a branch of the Naxi ethnic group, whereas the Mosuo ethnic group in Sichuan (about 35,500 people, accounting for about 60%) is regarded as the Mongolian branch. Whether it is a Mosuo ethnic group in Yunnan or Sichuan, there is no clear distinction. The two communicate with each other, and their cultural concepts and living customs are basically the same, so they can be regarded as a whole. The Mosuo ethnic group has rich cultural customs. This paper mainly introduces the following six points, including the family system, marriage customs, entertainment, festivals, the philosophy of life and death, and music and dance art.

Matriarchal society and walking marriage

The Mosuo ethnic group is known as the “Daughter Country of the East”, which is one of the few matriarchal social tribes on Earth, and is regarded as a “lively image of matriarchal society” by scholars at home and abroad. In its long history, the Mosuo ethnic group has had one or more grandmothers in the family. In most cases, daughters do not get married, and men do not marry wives. All members of the extended family are related to the grandmothers. Women have a higher status in the family, and women live with their mothers all their lives. This unique matrilineal system also contributes to the unique walking marriage custom in the world.

The Mosuo ethnic group has various forms of marriage, including walking marriage, cohabitation, marriage (son-in-law lived in) and marriage. Among them, walking marriage customs are the main ones. In the Mosuo language, a walking marriage is called “Sese”, which means coming and going, vividly showing the unique marriage relationship. Men call each other “Axia” and women call each other “Azhu”. A fixed marriage relationship is formed after a man and a woman fall in love. Even today, only a small number of Mosuo ethnic groups still follow walking marriage customs. They only

hold weddings or obtain marriage certificates when they intermarry with foreigners. Of course, most people in the Mosuo ethnic group have obtained marriage certificates and follow the modern monogamy system, but most people will not hold a modern wedding, but declare their marriage through Jiacuo Dance. Walking marriage has become a national memory.

Folk festivals

Lugu Lake is the holy place in the minds of the Mosuo ethnic group "Mother Lake", and the locals also call it "the sea". On the first, fifth, fifteenth, and twenty-fifth days of each lunar month, the Mosuo ethnic group will put on bright clothes, bring dry food, make colourful dragons, and hold activities by the lake, including walking, horse riding, boating and cycling. The shoreline of Lugu Lake is 44 km. It takes more than 10 h a day to tour the lake. People sing cheerful folk songs while walking near the lake. Young men and women will date and exchange love items here to express their love for each other (see Picture 1).

The Mosuo people regard the Gemu by the Lugu Lake as a "goddess". Every year on the twenty-fifth day of the seventh lunar month, people will worship the goddess. It is the grandest festival for the Mosuo ethnic group—Zhuanshan Festival. People go to the Gemu Goddess Mountain for worship, prayer, bonfire party and picnic. In the evening, they will hold a party and dance the local traditional Jiacuo Dance.

The origin and development of Jiacuo Dance

Mosuo songs and dances include love songs, songs of praise for Mother, Jiacuo Dance, dance of driving away ghosts, Ge'e Dance and Ba'e Dance. Among them, Jiacuo Dance appears frequently in the daily life of the Mosuo



Picture 1. Jiacuo Dance at the Zhuanshan Festival Gala.
Source: from the Internet.

ethnic group, which includes production, life, war, hunting, harvest, sacrifice and courtship in ancient times (Zheng, 2018). In festivals and religious activities, Mosuo people dance Jiacuo Dance to express their love for life; young single men and women also invite their ideal mates to dance Jiacuo Dance for mutual affection and fall in love.

Jiacuo Dance is commonly known as "Guozhuang Dance", "Cuojia Dance", "Datiao Dance", etc. "Jia" means beautiful, "Jia" means dance, and "Jiacuo" means dancing at a beautiful time. Jiacuo Dance originates from the production, lifestyle and walking marriage customs of the Mosuo people on the shore of Lugu Lake, with unique original features. The origins of Jiacuo Dance are dynamic and diverse. Some originate from the reverence and prayer for the gods, some originate from the celebration of victory in war, some originate from the carnival during the harvest and some originate from fishing and grazing, farming, hunting, etc., and some originated from romantic stories between men and women.

There are many origins of the Jiacuo Dance, among which the most important and the most recognised is the war. The origin of the war is recorded in the classics of the Mosuo primitive religion, the Daba religion. There are also primitive dance murals from the Stone Age on the cliffs of the caves around Lugu Lake, which record wars, hunting, and life. According to religious records, in ancient times, the ancestors of the Mosuo ethnic group occupied a superior geographical location and were often invaded by surrounding tribes, so the leader let the tribesmen light a bonfire at the entrance of the village, and people danced around the bonfire to confuse the enemy. After fighting back the enemy, they danced around the bonfire to celebrate the victory of the war. Later, the custom of collective dancing around the bonfire was handed down and became Jiacuo Dance.

During the development of Jiacuo Dance, the content of dance has been continuously enriched. People also dance around bonfires during festivals, harvest celebrations and sacrifices to gods, so Jiacuo Dance has more and more tunes and corresponding dances. According to legend, Jiacuo Dance has 72 tunes, corresponding to 72 dances, but most of them have been lost or have disappeared. Nearly 30 species have been recorded and collected, of which only a few have been preserved, including Dejje, Jiacuoyou (inviting guests), Gemujie (dance to the goddess of Geum), Ashsar rub (dance to celebrate war), and Kezanza (reflecting the love of young men and women).

Nowadays, Jiacao Dance is an indispensable daily life of the Mosuo people. On major days such as festivals, new house building, adult ceremonies, visits from distant guests, family members or nearby villagers will gather to dance Jiacao Dance. The villagers set up a bonfire, and the lead dancer played the flute, leading everyone to Jiacao Dance. In addition, young men and women also choose to confess to each other on the occasion of Jiacao Dance, believing that only in this way can they be recognised and blessed by the gods and the public. Jiacao Dance and the marriage and love customs of the Mosuo ethnic group have been deeply linked.

Dance form and tune of Jiacao Dance

Jiacao Dance combines song and dance. Mosuo people generally believe that Jiacao Dance has 72 tunes (there are also 72 folk songs), corresponding to 72 dances or dance steps. On the one hand, to study Jiacao Dance is to discuss movements, costumes, props, music rhythms, venues, etc. On the other hand, it is studied to analyse tunes.

Dance form of Jiacao Dance

Jiacao Dance is a group entertaining dance with performance characteristics. It does not require a specific site, people can dance on lawns, courtyards and fields. Jiacao Dance combines lyrics, tunes and dance steps. The lyrics are rich in content, the melody is beautiful and the dance steps are diverse. With the change of the tune, the dance steps will also change correspondingly, either being bright and light, or violent and wild. With different themes and rhythms, dance steps are constantly changing, and they are gradually getting more exciting. Every dance step of Jiacao Dance expresses a clear theme, content and emotion, with ornamental, dynamic, interesting, lyrical and other characteristics, as well as life, art and history.

Jiacao Dance requires from a dozen to hundreds of people, which on the whole has significant characteristics that are just the typical original dance. Primitives strengthen their connection with each other by doing the same actions and taking the same steps, thereby being recognised by the group and enhancing their sense of belonging. When dancing, the participants always dance and sing or scream, which is so joyous and exciting that onlookers cannot help but join in because it is so much fun.

The formation of men's and women's teams

Group dancing requires a larger number of people and specific formations to keep the dance in order. The origin of primitive dances for many ethnic groups in China is closely related to sacrifice. During the sacrificial activities, people will form a circle to create a field that is different from reality. The circle seems to be another world to communicate with the gods (please see Picture 2).

The Jiacao Dance of the Mosuo ethnic group also follows the "circle" rule for formation. Men and women form a circle or several circles, but they do not stand randomly and have certain laws. Jiacao Dance requires men and women to be divided into groups. The lead dancers are usually men who are good at playing tunes. Men and women are divided into groups. The first group of men is followed by the first group of women, followed by the second group of men, the second group of women, the third group of men, the third group of women and so on. When the number of people is small, men will be at the front and rear ends of the team, and the women will stand in the middle.

The Mosuo ethnic group has a unique shy culture, which is not as open as the outside world imagines. It is considered indecent for a man and a woman to dance alone, so people of the same gender often form a team.

Bright costumes

In terms of costumes, most of the ethnic minorities in China prefer brightly coloured costumes, especially the ethnic minorities in the southwest. The Mosuo people believe that dancing the Jiacao Dance is great and sacred, so they all wear costumes, and the brighter the colour, the more eye-catching it is. Women's tops are mainly



Picture 2. The formation of men's and women's teams of Jiacao Dance.

Source: from the Internet.

red, blue, yellow, and green having bright colours with woven vertical striped wide belts; various colours look very dynamic. They wear a pleated skirt, which is mainly white, with green or blue, with turquoise, pearls and other headgear; the overall look is beautiful and pure (please see Picture 3) (Li, 2019).

Men wear sheepskin felt hats, young people wear white shirts, and middle-aged people wear white or dark red. They are good at playing Jiacuo Dance tunes. They wear yellow or dark red tops, bloomers with colourful leggings and riding boots, with a cowboy-like demeanour.

Dance dominated by limb movement

The main steps of Jiacuo Dance are: "first three steps, last three steps" and "big jump", which are mainly composed of hand movements and leg movements. The characteristics of the hand movements can be summed up as: "swing, ride, flirt, turn sway, shake, akimbo", and the leg movements can be summed up as: "take a step, step back, and turn". Most of the tunes are from slow to fast, and then slow down to take on the next tune. Jiacuo Dance will also go from slow to fast and then slow again, with another dance craze by the campfire.

During Jiacuo Dance, the arms need to swing up and down rhythmically when taking steps, the upper body is straight, generous and natural, showing a positive and optimistic attitude. Each step should not be higher than the knee, and the stride should be slightly shorter than normal walking. According to the beat, turn the upper body slightly and look back. Jiacuo Dance also pays great attention to the coordination of hands and feet. When moving, the arms need to swing back and forth with the footsteps, and some dance steps require high fives when the feet are lifted.



Picture 3. Wearing bright costumes during the Jiacuo Dance.
Source: from the Internet.

The dance steps of Jiacuo Dance reflect life scenes such as sacrifice, hunting, farming, and weaving. Some movements, such as "high five" and "stomp foot", can make a louder sound, which improves morale and confuses the enemy. At the same time, Jiacuo Dance also pays great attention to the beauty of the movements; the women do gentle movements, wearing pleated skirts, like a fairy dancing gracefully. The man turned quickly, stomped his feet neatly and powerfully, and keep firm and natural when he stepped on the ground. Men and women are full of joy, and at the same time, they shout such as "Aiyohai", "Jiongbala" and "Anuonuo", with dance movements, tunes and shouts intertwined, and a magnificent dance scene is formed.

Preservation of Jiacuo Dance tunes

"As soon as the flute is sounded, the feet itch." When the melodious and beautiful flute sounds are sounded, the Mosuo people will soon join the Jiacuo Dance and start stomping their feet to the music. Each tune has a corresponding dance. When changing the accompaniment tune, dance steps also change.

The 62-year-old La Wengji is the cultural heritage inheritor of Jiacuo Dance. Since 2008, he has gone to various villages many times to listen to Jiacuo Dance tunes or communicate with local elders. He records the tunes that are unfamiliar to him, validates them and sorts them out. In Doshe Village and Jiutong Village, Agoro Awaza, an old man in his 70s, collected 5 tunes that were on lost, including ancient tunes such as hemp rope and laundry dance, and finally found more than 20 tunes. Therefore, Jiacuo Dance tune with the record has been expanded from 10 to more than 34. La Wengji learned to play Jiacuo Dance tunes from his elder brother and grandfather when he was a child. At the age of 16, he learned 13 tunes. On important occasions, he will play the Jiacuo Dance tune and lead the dance.

A complete Mosuo dance usually has 6–12 tunes, and there are no fixed tunes. The first tune for the opening dance usually has two kinds, one of which is named "Cuzhi" in the Mosuo language, which means beginning. With the rise of tourism in Lugu Lake, people named Mosuo dance music in Chinese, and the first tune was called: "My hometown is really beautiful". The tune "Cuzhi" requires the participants to have high consistency in their steps and movements, every two steps forward, mainly for warm-up, creating an atmosphere to attract more people to join the dance.

Another tune “Jiede” is more common for Jiacuo Dance performances in tourist attractions, also known as Big Jump. Start with the right foot, take eight steps forward, step back with the right foot, follow up with the left foot, go further with the left foot, and follow up with the right foot. Then, the right foot takes a step back, the left foot goes forward and the right foot follows up, thus jumping forward. It is also called “My hometown is really beautiful”.

The tune reflecting ancestors’ playing hemp rope is called “Sabo” in the Mosuo language, that is, hemp dance. This tune imitates the way the ancestors dance like what they do for hemp rope. Their hands sometimes do high fives, sometimes they wave in the air, and their feet touch the ground with the tune, which is a big movement and the waist draws like a figure 8 shape with the waving of the arms.

There is also a dance called “Kezegugu” in the Mosuo language, which means “touch the foot”, and “Kezegu” means “foot pain”. The image of “Kezegugu” shows that this dance requires a lot of strength. This dance requires two people. During the entire process, they all jumped on one foot for a certain beat, and the other foot quickly collided in the air. Movements must be fast and accurate, and they must cooperate with tacit understanding to make a sound as a whole.

As the rhythm of the tune quickened and the feet jumped faster, the movements were bold, fully demonstrating the character of Mosuo’s male character. After the tune was over, the team also marched in a circle. At this time, the scene was already lively, and bystanders could not help but join in.

Discussion

The dance form is the aesthetic form, including history, culture and artistic creation, specifically the aesthetic principles of dance, culture, classification, structure, objective effect (visual aesthetics) and cultural heritage. This paper mainly discusses the dance form of Jiacuo Dance from the following aspects.

Diverse origins and cultural heritage

Mosuo dance has various origins. There are many legends about its origin. In addition to the origin of war, there is also a saying in some villages that it originated from sacrificial activities. According to legend, Hamadami,

the first female ancestor of Mosuo, went to heaven to steal fire to help the tribe have a better life, and finally brought warmth and light to the tribe. To appreciate the dedication of the female ancestor, the Mosuo people will hold sacrifices. Primitive sacrificial activities are usually inseparable from dance, which is the Jiacuo Dance’s origin. There is also the saying that it originated from the harvest.

The diverse origins allow Jiacuo Dance to have a variety of dance steps, melodies and lyrics. The lyrics tell many legends and anecdotes, reflecting the history and life of the Mosuo ancestors, including religion, war, spinning ropes, hunting and farming, which almost cover the daily life of the Mosuo ethnic group, including sacrifices, new house building and adult ceremonies. At the same time, its diversity of origins also determines its dance style. When a man performs Jiacuo Dance, he should be strong and wild, with quick movements, like a brave warrior, whereas the woman should be graceful and gentle, like a lady who is spinning ropes.

Jiacuo Dance style in the new era

Jiacuo Dance, as an original dance, is not static. In total, 72 melodies and corresponding 72 dance steps are formed in the continuous development and evolution, and some dance steps also absorb the dance elements of Tibetan, Mongolian and Naxi people. In addition, in the current tourist attractions, the Mosuo people have also adapted the Jiacuo Dance to create six melodies, which is easy for tourists to participate in. These all show that Jiacuo Dance is highly compatible. This paper describes the six-tune Jiacuo Dance, which is currently popular in tourist attractions. These tunes are named in Chinese and have been adapted to make them easier for tourists to understand.

The first tune “My hometown is really beautiful” has two tunes. The Jiacuo Dance performance team in Yunnan usually uses the “Cuode” tune, whereas in Sichuan, the “Cuzhi” tune is mainly used. The dance steps are described above.

The second tune “When the bamboo flute is sounded, the feet itch” is the same dance method as the first tune, which mainly invites tourists to join the Jiacuo Dance.

The third tune “You can choose any beautiful landscape in the world” has eight beats, in the first four beats, people take three steps forward, and in the last four beats, people take steps back. In the first to the third

rows, lift your right foot and take three steps forward, on the fourth beat, lift your left foot, on the fifth to seventh beats, your left foot takes three steps back, and on the eighth beat, your right foot is raised.

Repeat this nine times. Then, it becomes four beats. The dancer puts his left hand on his hips and his right hand on the right shoulder of the person in front and takes the left foot. With the first three beats, they move three steps forward according to the rhythm of left and right, and the left foot is halfway back in the fourth row. At the same time, turn your upper body to the left about 30° and turn back slightly. The pace of tune three is relatively simple, and tourists can quickly master the pace and rhythm with the traditional costumes of the Mosuo ethnic group, showing the graceful dance of the Mosuo people.

The fourth tune "Never cross the Magan bridge" means to advise single young men and women to take walking marriage seriously, choose their lovers carefully and avoid falling into wrong relationships. In this tune, the left and right feet are moved closer to each other, and the right foot is first stepped forward, then the left foot is closer to the right foot, the left foot is half-step forward, and the right foot is brought closer to the left. On the tenth landing with the right foot, take four steps back. When the music changes, step forward with the left foot first, and the rest of the action is the same.

The fifth tune "Phoenixes flying in the sky, there must be happy events in the world" has six beats, the left foot starts to step first, takes three steps forward, the left foot is lifted on the third beat, and the left foot lands on the fifth beat, stomping feet. The foot direction of the front and people behind is opposite, that is, the person in front must step out the left foot, and the person behind must put out the right foot.

The sixth tune "Welcome distant guest" requires the hands to be released, and the arms swing back and forth in accordance with the music. There are four beats. The first three beats start from the right foot and take three small steps towards the inner circle. The pace is light and natural. On the fourth beat, lift your left foot, swing your arms back and forth while walking, and make a high five. The second four beats move backwards, and the action is the same as the first four beats but in the opposite direction. The dance method of this tune is basically the same as that of the Naxi people's "Helili".

In addition, a small number of Jiacuo Dance teams from villages joined the seventh tune "Mosuo Digao" after the sixth tune, which is a newly created tune. The rhythm

is intense, pushing the whole performance to a climax. Whether it is a Mosuo ethnic group or a foreigner, they walked together at a hurried and orderly pace and felt the enthusiasm of the locals in the whistles and cheers.

Current Situation and Influencing Factors of Jiacuo Dance

The social economy promotes the development of tourism and culture.

Today, with the rapid development of China's social economy, there is perfect transportation to Lugu Lake. At the same time, the Lugu Lake Ring Road has also been built, and Lugu Lake has become a popular attraction for many years. More and more tourists are going to Lugu Lake to experience the humanistic customs and taste the local specialties of the Mosuo ethnic group.

Many villages by Lugu Lake have Jiacuo Dance performance teams for tourists. Each village has one to eight dance teams. Each dance team has about 20–40 people, mostly young men and women aged 18–30. During the day, the team members work, and at night, they gather to perform Jiacuo Dance for tourists. Their monthly income from dancing is about 3000–5000 yuan. The dance steps of Jiacuo Dance are relatively fixed. Most dance teams in villages use six or seven more popular tunes, adapt and simplify the steps, and add a lot of repetitive steps, which is convenient for tourists to master quickly, with a very poetic name. It is about 16 min, so people will not be exhausted by the dance, and they can enjoy and participate in the dance (Jin & Jin, 2015).

Changes in traffic

Lugu Lake in Yunnan was developed earlier and became commercialized. Mosuo people only perform Jiacuo Dance when they receive tourists with adaption. Many villages hardly organise non-profit, entertaining Jiacuo Dance bonfires. In Lugu Lake, Sichuan, the poverty in Liangshan Prefecture is the most prominent, mainly because the transportation is very inconvenient. Even if a high-quality road directly to Lugu Lake is built, the geographical conditions along the road are dangerous. It takes 7 h to drive, and the transportation is still inconvenient. In recent years, with the rise of self-driving tours and group tours, Lugu Lake has also ushered in a wave of a tourism boom, and more and more villages organise Jiacuo Dance performances and original Jiacuo

Dance activities to earn money. Young people in the village can only perform simple dances with adapted and simplified steps. People are less and less involved in the original Jiacuo Dance activities, and young people also lack opportunities to learn Jiacuo Dance. Many of the tunes and dance steps of traditional Jiacuo dance are on the verge of being lost (Guo, 2017).

Impact of modern culture on traditional culture

At present, the infrastructure around Lugu Lake is also being improved. Mosuo young people now talk about National Basketball Association (NBA), film and television dramas, celebrities, etc., after dinner, and their passion for Jiacuo Dance is fading. In addition, some traditional cultural projects that do not bring significant economic benefits are being neglected and forgotten.

Excessive commercialization

Lugu Lake not only has the beautiful scenery but also has the unique Mosuo humanities. There are no less than ten scenic spots like Lugu Lake in Yunnan and Sichuan, but Lugu Lake has been the most popular for a long time because the Mosuo humanities and customs are full of primitive and ethnic characteristics for tourists. If Lugu Lake only pays attention to commercial development and does not pay attention to protecting Mosuo's traditional culture, it will inevitably disappoint tourists in the near future, just as the ancient city of Phoenix no longer attracts tourists because of its commercialization. In particular, Jiacuo Dance, as a business card of the Mosuo ethnic group, needs more attention to the inheritance and protection of the original ecology and preservation of the original flavour. The author found that Jiacuo Dance is no longer a spontaneous village activity to a large extent in Sichuan and Yunnan. The Jiacuo Dance heritage must have a corresponding background.

Conclusion

On the banks of the charming Lugu Lake, the mountains and rivers are interrelated. The melodious singing of the Mosuo people is often heard. In major festivals, Mosuo people gather in families or villages for cheerful Jiacuo Dance, the flute plays melodious and passionate tunes, Mosuo people are immersed in Jiacuo Dance, showing the life attitude of the Mosuo ethnic group: to dance with life. Jiacuo Dance, as an original dance, shows the way of life, primitive folk customs and beliefs of the Mosuo

ancestors. Jiacuo Dance has been passed down from generation to generation for thousands of years, which has fresh vitality and is an intangible cultural heritage. Facing the dual influence of tourism development, attention to inheriting Jiacuo Dance original ecology and development has been aroused. This paper discussed the characteristic culture of the Mosuo ethnic group and the dance form of Jiacuo Dance, analysed its tune, overall characteristics, diverse origins, formation, costume, movement, pace, etc., from the perspective of choreography, and provided a deep understanding of Jiacuo Dance. At the same time, the author also went to the Mosuo village in Lugu Lake to learn about the Jiacuo Dance. At present, the life of the Mosuo people is getting better and better, but modern civilization and tourism also bring opportunities and impact on local traditional culture. On the one hand, Jiacuo Dance, as a representative of traditional culture and art, is able to show tourists a daily dance, and young people actively participate in the dance team. On the other hand, the Jiacuo Dance performances hosted by tourists are not original, many tunes and dance steps are on the verge of being lost.

Jiacuo Dance is a group dance for major festivals or celebrations, mainly in families or villages. Mosuo people now keep distance from traditional wooden houses and have started to live in modern buildings. Most of the grandmother's houses have been converted into tourist attractions. Therefore, it is urgent to give full play to the function of the village to build a complete Mosuo ethnic group cultural inheritance system under the guidance of the local government. For example, in certain Mosuo festivals, Mosuo people hold large-scale original Jiacuo Dance activities, not for attractions and tourists. The Mosuo people regularly hold original ecological Jiacuo Dance village and township competitions for tourists, and more tourists can feel the charm of the original Jiacuo Dance. Since the inheritors of Jiacuo Dance are getting old, and there are not many young people willing to learn Jiacuo Dance, the government can invest funds to encourage young people to learn the original Jiacuo Dance and provide subsidies. In addition, the government can also take Jiacuo Dance as a mass sport, popularize it in local primary schools, invite local middle-aged and elderly people who are proficient in Jiacuo Dance, help Mosuo children familiarize themselves with Jiacuo Dance since childhood, and stimulate their interest in ethnic traditional dance.

In conclusion, Jiacuo Dance needs to retain its original characteristics, which is the soul of Jiacuo Dance. At the same time, Mosuo people have to find a balance

between the inheritance of traditional culture and the development of tourism. Almost all Mosuo youths who perform Jiacuo Dance want to join the village dance team, which is not conducive to the inheritance of Jiacuo Dance. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a comprehensive system for the tune and dance steps of Jiacuo Dance to be passed on forever.

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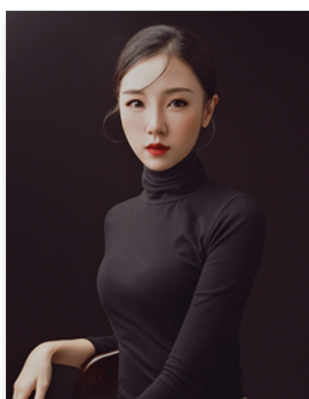
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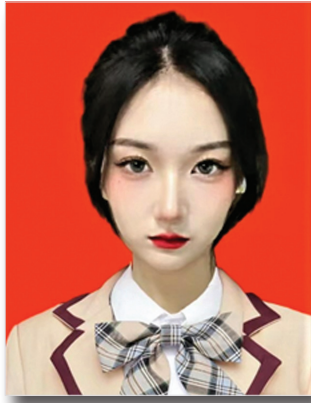
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