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## **Research on factors in inheritance of traditional wushu from various levels**

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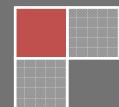
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### **ABSTRACT**

There are many factors affecting the inheritance of Chinese traditional Wushu or Wushu, among which route of transmission is the more important factor. This study mainly focuses on the communication factor on inheritance of traditional Wushu through investigations, questionnaires and interviews on the randomly chosen practitioners of traditional martial art projects and related academics, to explore the affecting factors. At first, a clear statement on the object and main research methods of this study is made to ensure a targeted questionnaire design. Then select the indicators influencing the spread of China's traditional Wushu through the exploratory factor analysis, and establish the common factor and the contribution rate. Finally, there is the corresponding factor analysis process of indicators influencing the spread of traditional Wushu, which focuses on four aspects such as transmission analysis, communicators' analysis, analysis of propagation environment, and audience analysis, reflecting fully the influencing factors. Above mentioned is the main idea of this study, also tells about the main content and purpose of the study, demonstrating fully the scientificness and rationality of this research thus to display the contradiction among factors influencing traditional Wushu.

### **KEYWORDS**

Traditional wushu; Inheritance and development; Influencing factors; Factor analysis.



## INTRODUCTION

From a development perspective, the inheritance and development of traditional Wushu is an important metric to measure the development of Chinese traditional culture. But in the present development of culture, there are problems about the inheritance and development of traditional Wushu. This study mainly focuses on the communication factor on inheritance of traditional Wushu through factor analysis, using exploratory factor analysis and factor analysis of influencing factors of China's traditional Wushu, thus to highlight the specificity of influence factors and the contradiction that exists among the various factors.

## RESEARCH OBJECTS AND METHODS

### **Research objects**

In this study, a random sample of practitioners and scholars in the traditional Wushu projects are chosen for survey analysis, among which 22 are practitioners of traditional Wushu, 26 are related academics, with a total number of 48, 30 males occupying 62.5%, 18 females occupying 37.5% (specific as shown in TABLE 1 and TABLE 2).

**TABLE 1 : Age distribution**

Age	Number	Percentage
20-25	2	4.2
26-30	4	8.3
31-35	4	8.3
36-40	4	8.3
41-45	14	29.2
46-50	7	14.6
51-55	5	10.4
>55	8	16.7

**TABLE 2 : Boxing type distribution**

Types	Number	Percentage
Baji Boxing	8	16.7
Liuhe Quan	7	14.6
Slippery Boxing	6	12.5
Snap Kick	4	8.3
Zha Style Boxing	5	10.4
Ching Loan Kim	7	14.6
Mad Demon Staff	4	8.3
Twenty-moves Regimen	3	6.3
Others	4	8.3

### **Research methods**

#### **Literature review method**

After reference to documents on influencing factors of inheritance of traditional Chinese Wushu, this study sets its idea focusing on a particular area specifically instead of a broad research. The reference is high in value after careful selection. Based on the major domestic and foreign research data, further extraction and classification has been done in order to present a complete research process.

#### **Questionnaire survey**

Question survey is to quantify and make qualitative analysis of the existing problems. This research aims to explore the factors in inheritance of China's traditional Wushu, so as to dig deeper on the size of effect of each factor. The questionnaire mainly composes of questions on factors influencing the spread of Chinese traditional Wushu with five steps from low to high. The total number of questionnaires issued is 48 copies, with 48 reclaimed, 46 copies effective, actovoty ratio reaching to 96%. The reliability of the questionnaire can be detected by the internal consistency Cronbach alpha test with a result of  $\alpha = 0.85$ , thus it is high in reliability<sup>[1]</sup>. By Bartlett test of sphericity and related statistic detection, the former detected value is  $P < 0.01$ , while the latter detection is 0.685 (as shown in TABLE 3). From a statistical point of view, all sample questionnaires and related indicators are eligible for factor analysis of its influencing factors.

**TABLE 3 : Result of test of KMO and bartlett**

<b>Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin</b>	<b>0.685</b>	
	Chi-square	555.588
Bartlett test of sphericity	df	171
	Sig.	0.000

**Interview**

In the interview with related practitioners and scholars of traditional Wushu, structured interview approach is major applied, in order to understand the factors which have an impact on its inheritance.

**Mathematical statistics**

In this study, statistical data is processed by computer and the result is classified and analyzed. The survey data is mainly processed through exploratory factor analysis with its result further analyzed.

**EXPLORATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS****Selection of factors influencing the spread of traditional wushu**

Spread has different moral implications in different areas, so there must be a corresponding meaning in terms of the traditional Wushu. This meaning and its understanding are difficult for propagators of traditional Wushu. But there are two requirements in the selection of indicators for spread of traditional Wushu. First, the propagators and the objects of propagation can understand and make the judgment in the simplest way. Second, a basic knowledge of the propagation of traditional Wushu can be positively intrigued by filling the questionnaires effectively. Based on domestic and foreign research data and literature, function and the basic structure of the spread of traditional Wushu as the fundamental starting point, this study extracts 26 indicators, after effective communication and exchanges by experts, 7 of them are deleted, with the other 19 kept. Finally the 19 indicators are certified by logical reasoning.

**Common factor extraction and variance contribution rate**

Main components extraction is used in this study for common factor extraction. In the process of extraction, the original variables are in effective retention for its contribution of dimension reduction on common factor under conditions of more information. Thus the problems can be listed from complex to simple, with the major problems shown for selection. However, as the major components are arranged by descending order, the top ones are taken as major factors, and the corresponding variance contribution of each major factor can reveal the size of the original data<sup>[2]</sup>.

TABLE 4 reveals the explanation of all the main components towards the total variance of the original variables. Main components with latent root less than 1 are reserved by SPSS software in default. Five main factors are chosen in this study, with their total variance contribution rate of 71.814%. The data analysis shows that the index system originally belonging to five main factors respectively and this five-factor structure can better reflect the information represented by 19 indicators. It tells that factor 1 and factor 2 have prominent influence, occupying 30.342% and 16.105% of the total contribution rate respectively.

**TABLE 4 : Extraction of common factor influencing the spread of china's traditional wushu**

<b>Components</b>	<b>Initial Eigenvalues</b>			<b>Extracting Square and Load</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage of variance</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage of variance</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
1	5.765	30.342	30.342	5.765	30.342	30.342
2	3.060	16.105	46.447	3.060	16.105	46.447
3	2.071	10.901	57.347	2.071	10.901	57.347
4	1.494	7.865	65.212	1.494	7.865	65.212
5	1.254	6.601	71.814	1.254	6.601	71.814

**Factor naming and factor loading**

In this study, for more effective explanation of common factor, the varimax rotation is applied for main component matrix rotation in descending order. If the loading value of any indicator is above 0.4, this indicator will be enlisted in this factor.

This study has listed the selected nineteen indicators to five factors, which are commonly defined as the route of transmission factor, propagators factor, environment factor, the content factor as well as audience factor (as shown in TABLE 5).

**TABLE 5 : Rotated loading matrix and factor naming**

<b>Factors</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Routes of Transmission	Attention and supports from the governments in traditional Wushu of Hui nationality	0.937				
	School education in traditional Wushu of Hui nationality	0.853				
	Mater-to-Apprentice transfer	0.843				
	Propagation of the media	0.719				
	Exploration, rescue and collation of the traditional Wushu of Hui nationality	0.597				
Propagators	The economic situation of masters in Hui nationality	0.855				
	The openness of Hui nationality masters' inheritance concepts	0.840				
	Hui nationality Masters' morality in Wushu	0.761				
	Hui nationality Masters' influence	0.745				
	The effects of sectarianism	0.538				
Environment transmission	The influence of Islam	0.883				
	The impact of foreign sports culture	0.866				
	The pursuit in innovation and simultaneous development with the modern society	0.678				
Contents Factor	The main development framework of Athletics Wushu	0.630				
	The period of Hui nationality Wushu routine	0.729				
	The difficulty of Hui nationality Wushu routine	0.684				
Audience Factor	The completeness of Hui nationality Wushu routine	0.528				
	The nationality of the practitioners	0.670				
	The needs of the practitioners	0.590				

## ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SPREAD OF CHINA'S TRADITIONAL WUSHU

### Analysis of route of transmission factor

From the overall results of the survey, route of transmission factor has a contribution rate of as much as 30.342%, listed in the first place among all factors. This data also proves its important role in heritage of traditional Chinese Wushu. Among all the components of this factor, the contribution rate of attention and support from the relevant government departments towards traditional Wushu projects reaches as much as 0.937. The efforts in promoting traditional Wushu culture held by government departments indeed provides a broader platform<sup>[3]</sup>. It benefits the fast development of traditional Chinese Wushu both in scale and contents, becomes the key components in route of Wushu cultural promotion, and also generates a positive impact on the economic and socio-cultural development. However, efforts from schools in spreading the traditional Wushu only gain a contribution rate of 0.853. And there is innate relationship between the means of communication and transmission routes. The investigation made primary and secondary schools its objects, and found that curriculums on traditional Chinese Wushu are open only before when there are related activities, and will fade after the close of activities.

In all factor load capacity, Master-to-Apprentice transfer gains a capacity mere of 0.843, lower than that of educational curriculum of traditional Wushu. According to the investigation, this route is common among students' life, and more efficient than educational curriculum, becoming one of the important routes of inheritance. And there are various methods of transferring, which mainly includes oral imparting with physical instruction and practice teaching. These methods all depend on the existence of masters, the propagators. If the propagators disappear or die away, this kind of spread will narrow down, which will limit the inheritance of traditional Wushu to some degree, and this also is an important factor in continuous development of traditional Wushu.

### Analysis of propagators factor

Propagators play a leading role in terms of inheritance and development of traditional Chinese Wushu, greatly affect the spread range and quality, and have a decisive influence on the contents of traditional Wushu and development of social culture.

During the analysis of propagation factor, propagators are in the second place with a contribution rate of 16.105%. The carrying capacity of propagators' economic situation reaches 0.855, while capacity of their consciousness and ideological openness scores 0.840. As can be seen by the data in TABLE 6, 52.1 percent of the propagators have an income lower than 1,500 yuan, which is the basic line for per capital income. So many propagators are forced to leave the Wushu for

own living. The inheritance and development of traditional Wushu are bounded by life factors. The types of income distribution is shown as TABLE 6.

**TABLE 6 : Types of income distribution**

Monthly Income (Yuan)	Number	Percentage
<1500	25	52.1
1501-2500	17	35.4
2501-3500	6	12.5

According to the interviews, many propagators of traditional Wushu hold the traditional feudal concepts (such as male-line succession and family-line succession). Such kind of traditional feudal concepts limit the spread range of the traditional Wushu<sup>[4]</sup>. Data in TABLE 1 tells among the senior, middle aged and young propagators in Wushu, seniors are in large number while young and middle-aged ones are comparatively small in number. This also hinders the inheritance of traditional Wushu. It is clear that the propagators' backward concepts have negative effects on heritage and development of traditional Wushu.

#### **Analysis of environment factor**

Among the environment factor, components like religion and related foreign activities have a greater impact on its carrying capacity with scores of 0.883 and 0.866 respectively. These two scores tell that religion and foreign activities contribute a lot in the inheritance environmental factor<sup>[5]</sup>.

On one aspect, the effects of religion on the inheritance and development of traditional Wushu can never be eliminated for two reasons. First, in terms of religion, many religions have positive response with Chinese traditional Wushu, and the positive religious beliefs affect the spread of traditional Wushu by their positive psychological effect and spiritual power. Second, for many religions have a guiding role in values and worldview of people, the integration of traditional Wushu culture and religious culture can enhance the tacit understanding between the two.

On the other aspect, each country has undergone a long process of development from its formation to its glory with a cumulated cultural development. Chinese traditional Wushu has a stable development with a condensed culture. With the era of ever-accelerating pace of social development, China has phase with international culture, by so the exchange and integration of foreign sports culture have an increasing share in the domestic culture market. And this tells the traditional sports culture have not played its part on this platform, and stayed at the level of cultural exchange<sup>[6]</sup>.

As can be seen from the analysis of these two aspects, the environment factor has both positive and negative effects on the inheritance of traditional sports. Therefore how to balance the pros and cons is a key part of scientific optimization of propagation environment.

#### **Analysis of target audience factor**

Target audience factor is composed by ethnicity of the audience and needs of the audience. This factor has a contribution rate of 6.601%, as the lowest one compared with other conceptual factors. But its importance cannot be ignored. Among China's vast area, the spread of the traditional Wushu are various for the existence of lots of special groups<sup>[7]</sup>. Whether these groups can take the initiative to accept the traditional Chinese Wushu is decided by their religion. Some religions are friendly to traditional Wushu projects, and some religions are against the projects. Therefore the integration of religion and traditional Wushu is an important issue facing the inheritance and development of culture traditional Wushu.

## **CONCLUSION**

In this study, the different levels of investigation of factors influencing the inheritance of traditional Wushu have been analyzed, with focus on exploratory factor analysis, and analysis of factors influencing the spread of Chinese traditional Wushu. By a thorough analysis on the factors, this study tries to provide a solid theoretical foundation for the transformation of the current situation of inheritance of traditional Wushu. At the same time, it is hoped that this study can be helpful in powering the follow-up studies.

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