

Observation and Analysis of Peacock Spreading its Tail in the Movement Creation of Peacock Dance

Trumoner Simse*

Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, France

**corresponding author*

Keywords: Peacock Spread its Tail, Observe and Analyze, Dance Movement, Movement Creation

Abstract: The peacock dance was one of the most popular folk dances of the Dai people. It has become one of the most popular folk dances. The peacock dance moves need to be continuously innovated in order not to be eliminated by the times. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out related research on the application of observation and analysis of peacock opening screens in the creation of peacock dance moves. The purpose of this article is to solve the problem of how to create new movements of the peacock dance. By studying the behavior of the peacock opening screen, using modern information collection equipment to collect and observe and analyze the specific actions of the peacock opening screen. Furthermore, the existing basic peacock dance movements are combined with the peacock opening screen movement demeanor, etc., and the existing peacock dance movements are newly created, and the feasibility of this new movement is explored using questionnaires and other methods. The research results show that it is feasible to create peacock dance movements by observing and analyzing the peacock opening screen. The new dance movements created by combining peacock dance steps, poses, and even bird songs with peacock dance movements are more feasible. It is ornamental. According to the statistical results of survey methods such as questionnaires, the survey respondents' satisfaction with the new dance moves is 97%, and 95% of the people think that the new dance moves are more beautiful and more ornamental than the previous moves.

1. Introduction

Traditional peacock dances used to be performed by men wearing golden helmets and masks, wearing costumes with peacock wings and supporting frames, and performing dances with instruments such as kick drums, gongs, and cymbals [1]. The dance has strict procedures, including rich and varied, allegorical hand shapes and various jumping, turning and other dancing poses,

accompanied by the beautiful "three bends" body shape, shaping the peacock "looking in the forest" and "walking the forest", "Drinking water and playing in water" and "chasing playfulness" and other stances and natural scenes [2]. Although the traditional peacock dance performed by men tends to be firm and upright with little feminine beauty, the smooth dancing and the graceful shape of the simulated peacock often intoxicate the viewer and ignore the performer's gender [3]. The length of the drum sound can unlock all the buckles of the Chinese shirt, and then hit a mallet, you can buckle all the buckles [4].

The peacock dance is not accompanied by a musical melody. Accompaniment instruments, although only percussion such as kick drums, gongs, and cymbals, are not monotonous. Drum-like drums are extremely rich, and the sound changes a lot. Performers usually choose a good drummer to accompany. In this way, we can play a colorful and exciting drum [5]. At the same time, the drum points can be changed flexibly and skillfully with the change of the dancer's dance movements and emotions. Although the gongs arranged in order of size on the wooden stand only play a single rhythm, they can also follow the rhythm of the dancer's dance movements, but they also have light, heavy, fast, and Slow points [6]. When the three instruments, such as kick drums, gongs, and cymbals are played in unison, they can hit both gentle and lyrical drum beats, as well as jubilant and vigorous drum beats.

To explore the effect of exhaustive swimming training on the establishment of trained animals. Among them, Sarahd made a detailed introduction to the movement characteristics of national dance, including peacock dance, analyzed the problems existing in the creation of national dance movements, and explained related research methods and techniques [7]. In his article, Ian put forward the research significance and current research status of appreciation and creation of dance, and expounded the basic movements and historical background of traditional dance peacock dance. In addition, he showed the significance and importance of watching peacock screen opening on the creation of dance movements [8,9]. Fitch elaborated the ways and methods of dance learning in the article, and proposed the way from learning dance to creating new dances [10]. Georgios proposed the creation method of traditional folk dance, and pointed out the feasibility of the movements of the related animals in the ornamental animal world to create new dance movements [11].

Specifically, the main research content of this article is roughly divided into five parts: the first part is the introduction part, which aims to systematically review the main research content of this article from the research background, research purpose, research ideas and methods; the second part is The theoretical basis, a detailed and systematic summary of the current research status of peacock dance, and the basic movements and characteristics of peacock dance are also introduced. The third part is related research. Through querying data and conducting related experiments, the new dance movements in which the peacock is opened for observation and analysis in the creation of peacock dance movements are explained. The fourth part is the analysis of the data. Through the specific survey data and research results, it is concluded that the peacock dance movement creation draws on many screen-opening movements, and the new dance movements created are more ornamental. The fifth part is the summary of this article. The suggestions and sections are a summary of the results of the article and a perspective on the creation of peacock dance movements based on the observation and analysis of peacock opening screens.

2. Proposed Method

2.1. The Basic Movements and Natural Characteristics of the Peacock Dance

The Dai people regard the peacock as a symbol of their national spirit. The peacock dance is a representative dance of the Dai people. Due to the careful creation of the folk artists of all ages, peacock dances with different characteristics and different schools have been formed. Many

villages of the Dai people have people who are good at peacock dance. Peacock dancing has strict procedures and requirements, standardized position maps and footwork, and each movement has a corresponding drumming accompaniment. The content of the peacock dance mostly expresses the peacock flying down the mountain, walking in the forest, drinking water, playing in the water, chasing the play, dragging its wings, basking in the wings, spreading its legs, shaking its wings, brightening its wings, lighting the water, kicking the branches, rest the branches, opening the screen, Flying and so on. The emotions are implicit, the dance vocabulary is rich, and the dance postures are sculptural. Most of the dance movements are kept in a quasi-squat posture, and each joint of the body and arm is bent, forming a unique three-curved pose, hand shape and hand shape [12]. There are also many movements. With the same dance position and step, different hand shapes or hand movements have different aesthetic feelings and moods. The movements of the peacock dance are graceful and elegant, flexible and inherently light and agile. It has the following characteristics: First, it is manifested in the flexible undulations of the knee. This is a common feature of the Dai folk dance, and it is also a characteristic of the peacock dance. In the process of changing movements, the knee is always with undulations of toughness, but this undulation is not the average undulation of the machine, but the internal and Changes in external feelings. For example, when the main leg is upright, it is slightly faster, while the squat period is slightly slower. It is tough in the undulations of the knees that are straight and half-squat. In this way, the peacock dance looks very beautiful and internal. The basic steps are "two steps and one step" and "small steps." The upper body has richer movements, such as "double waving hands", "shaking shoulders", "double akimbo", "peacock drawing water" and so on [13]. There are chants when dancing, and dance and chanting work very closely together. The dancers perform various actions according to the meaning of the words, such as: how to shake the head when singing the peacock? The dancer performs a "swing left and right" action with hands on hips; how does the peacock fly? The dancer made a "double wave" gesture to fly. One of the most characteristic actions is "peacock draws water". Actions: Put your feet together and your feet on the ground. Open your knees and squat down. Keep your upper body leaning forward until you poke up the wooden bowl on the ground. Both hands have been doing flying movements "double pendulum". It looks both beautiful and distinctive.

Second, the characteristics of the peacock dance are also manifested through the soft and tough use of the arms, wrists, and fingers. The movements of the above three parts are soft but not soft, and have inherent strength. Each change of dance posture on the hand is soft and tough. This kind of action rhythm, perfect peacock's meek, kind and stable character. Third, the characteristics of the peacock dance are fully expressed through the fast, agile movement of the calf movements and the flexible use of the eyes. Fourth, the peacock dance uses the performer's body parts to form a graceful and elegant three-curved shape. For example, the right five raise the palms and raise the palms of the hands, and pick up the left knee and elbows, the bent knees, elbows, the raised wrists, the raised crotch, the slightly bent waist, and the slightly inverted head. Departments, this unique curve-shaped pattern, reproduces the peacock's body. The shape of the Peacock Dance Sandown is slightly different from other folk dances. Generally, the crotch sent out is opposite to the direction of the inclined upper body, and the closed part is usually used in an upside-down direction, that is, the direction inclined to the upper body. The vocabulary of the peacock dance is also very rich. Imitate the peacock's every move, it's really different. For example, the movements on the hands are: five wrist lifts, four spread their palms, one or seven press their palms, and so on. Gestures can be palm, peacock, leg, half-fist, fan-like. The movements under the foot include gait, ups and downs, short steps, point steps, staggered steps, and many graceful and elegant dancing postures such as raising the front, side, and back. The shoulders are often matched with hands and feet with soft shoulders, pinched shoulders, arched shoulders, broken shoulders, shrugged shoulders, and so on.

The rich dance vocabulary depicts the lively, spiritual and beautiful peacock.

2.2. Meaning of Peacock Opening Screen and Behavior

Spring is the season when peacocks spawn and breed. Therefore, the male peacock unfolded its colorful and colorful tail screen, and constantly made various beautiful dance moves to show off its beauty to the female peacock, thereby attracting the female peacock. After he succeeds in courtship, he lays eggs and broods with the female peacock. On the big tail screen of the peacock, we can see five-color gold and green line patterns, which are scattered with many round-shaped "eye-like spots". These stripes are purple, blue, brown, yellow, and red from the inside to the outside. And other colors. Once encountering the enemy and too late to escape, the peacock suddenly turned on the screen, and then shake it "rustle", many eye-shaped spots chaotic movement, the enemy feared this "multi-eye monster", so Hastily moved forward. In zoos, we often see peacocks opening their screens, and zoologists believe that the red and green clothes and loud laughter of tourists can stimulate peacocks and arouse their vigilance. At this time, the peacock turned on the screen, which was also a demonstration and defense action. Anyone who pays attention to the various phenomena in nature will notice that when predators such as eagles, weasels, etc. attack the hen with the chicks, the hen will also raise its feathers to fight the enemy. This action is just a defensive response. The same is true when the peacock is frightened.

The peacock belongs to the Galliformes, Amaranthaceous. Also known as Yue birds, Naknek. It is regarded as the "king of hundreds of birds", is the most beautiful ornamental bird, and is a symbol of good luck, kindness, beauty, and luxury. There are two types of peacocks in the world: the green peacock and the blue peacock. The white peacock and the black peacock as we all know are actually variants of the blue peacock. The male peacock spreads its tail screen, and constantly makes various beautiful dance moves to show off its beauty to the female peacock, thereby attracting the female peacock. After he succeeds in courtship, he lays eggs and broods with the female peacock. This behavior is the effect of sex hormones secreted by the animal's gonads. When an animal grows and develops to a certain period, it is necessary to reproduce its own offspring to continue its race. It is present in both breeding and non-breeding seasons, and is not unique to males. Females and chicks are similarly presented. After hatching for three or four days, when another chick rushes to the front or sees a snake, it will also show its tail. The female pair of brooms will also show that the tail feathers move forward and backward with the broom. See the female showing tail feathers to the Foch White Rock chick. The male left male and female females also opened screens on male golden pheasants, male peacocks, female distressed chickens, and waving color paparazzi. The male tail on the compound feather is also displayed when the screen is opened when the feathers fall off or the tail feather is not extended. However, during the breeding period, the display of the compound feathers on the male tail is an important part of the courtship behavior. Screen opening for non-females is an excitatory response to external non-sexual stimuli. When courting, mating to females is an excitatory response to sexual stimuli. The difference lies in the time of screen opening, the former is shorter, and the latter is longer. Due to sexual excitement during reproduction, it is also easy to open the screen for non-sexual stimulation, but it is not easy during non-reproduction.

The angle of rotation is variable, up to 36, depending on female movement and position. This turning and concealing screen has the effect of stimulating the female peacock's vision by contrasting the dim and positive bright colors behind the tail screen. After the screen is opened, the male usually runs horizontally or obliquely to approach the female or present when the female is far away, rarely Approach straight. This is due to the relationship of the center of gravity. When approaching, the tail screen is as close to the female as possible, and sometimes the female quickly

avoids it; the male rushes around the female in an arc, and the compound feather feathers on the tail below the tail screen often touch the ground and cause damage. Regarding the male stepping in front of the female, this is a high degree of excitement. It is not common and is not displayed every time the screen is opened, so it is not the main component of courtship behavior.

3. Experiments

3.1. Related Processing of Experimental Data

The object of this experiment is a simulation experiment conducted by an art association to conduct detailed observation and analysis of the peacock opening screen. During the experiment, there is a large amount of experimental data to be processed, and there must be errors in these data. It is also very important to handle the errors appropriately. Therefore, before using these experimental data for forward and reverse analysis, the error should be processed and analyzed on the original data. Generally, the errors of the experimental data can be divided into three types: system error, random error and gross error. Among them, random errors are often caused by random factors, and their signs and absolute values are irregular. However, as the number of experiments increases, random errors are generally considered to be normally distributed. The gross error mainly refers to the fact that in the statistical data, due to the observer's carelessness, or sudden changes in environmental conditions, unstable instrumentation and other factors, the observation error does not conform to a certain statistical distribution rule, which is usually a measurement error. System error is the error caused by the measurement instrument, the change of the measurement reference and the influence of external conditions. At present, the systematic error of observations is generally composed of corresponding statistics based on the statistical characteristics of observations, and then test hypotheses are made based on the characteristics of their probability distributions, and judgments are made by comparing actual calculated values with quantifier values. Common test methods are: U test, variance test, t test and so on. In the measurement process, the gross error should be eliminated, and the system error should be eliminated or weakened, so that the observation value contains only the random error I , 0.

At present, when resolving this kind of problem at home and abroad, the least square method is usually used to process the experimental data twice. The basic idea of the least square method is to first assume that the observations only contain accidental errors, but this is basically not true in reality. Possibly, for this reason, a new theory has been developed to study systematic errors and gross errors. At present, the more effective method for processing systematic errors is the additional parameter method; there are two methods for processing gross errors. One is the data detection method that still belongs to the category of least squares, and the other is the method of robustness estimation that is different from the least squares method. Or robust estimation. In addition, in the actual situation, various social work-related links are constantly changing, and the information collection system is also in a moving state, which means that the entire collection process is dynamically changing, so there will be relative errors in experimental management. It is inevitable. Modern error theory generally believes that the measured true value cannot be determined, and the existence of the quantum effect excludes the existence of the unique true value, so the error cannot be accurately obtained. The error used in the experiment in the past is actually a kind of deviation; the experimental error evaluated is actually unavoidable and uncertain.

3.2. Subjects and Methods

The experimental object of this article is the folk-dance students of an art college. The experimental method is roughly as follows. By using "Peacock Dance" as the key word, 4 related

articles were retrieved from the full text database of CNKI and the full-text database of Chinese dissertation (Wan fang Data). literature. Most of them write peacock dance from an artistic perspective. A total of 629 master's and dissertation literatures were retrieved with "physical activity" as the key word, and more than 1,500 journals. But most of them have nothing to do with the explicit and implicit characteristics of physical activity. More about sports medicine and sports psychology. The literature on peacock dance from the meaning of physical activity is not searched. This is exactly the innovation of the combination of this paper. Through the Library of Sichuan Normal University, the Library of Southwest University for Nationalities, and the Internet search, I have found books about sports, anthropology, art, aesthetics, dance, folklore, semiotics, and sociology. During the field survey, he also went to the local publishing house to search for some books related to the Dai people's peacock dance and the folk customs of the Dai people. Through the study, organization and induction of these books. Provide effective theoretical support for research. According to the literature information collected by the documentary data method, after a long time of collation, the outline of the interview was determined, and the only two local Peacock dance national successors were found to conduct in-depth interviews. Both inheritors have been engaged for decades. The folk artists inherited from the peacock dance are all Dai people. During the interview, the entire video and picture materials were recorded, so that the information obtained was more accurate. The development of Peacock Dance from decades ago to the present has been recorded on these two national inheritors.

In addition, the Dai people's peacock dance is not a female dance as everyone thinks, but is performed and created by men. There are several reasons for this. First, in the sacrifice activities, men act as sacrifice personnel, because their movements are more extensive, bold, and more infectious. The body movements of the peacock dance are well exerted and their strength is stronger. In this way, the purpose of sacrifice can be achieved. Second, due to the physiological characteristics of peacocks, only the male peacock will open the screen when courting, so men perform props similar to peacock feathers. In the historical development process of the entire society, people's aesthetic tastes began to change, and science and technology continued to improve. This invisible continually beautified and technical zed the Dai people's peacock dance. Therefore, the peacock dance performed by local women has the characteristics of softness and exquisite body lines. But the peacock dance performed by men is still preserved in the dynamic national culture. Therefore, the traditional Dai peacock dance and the slightly beautified peacock dance are co-existing states. They promote each other, develop in harmony, and learn from each other's strengths. There are similarities in the expression of dance movements, but there are slight differences in the form of expression.

3.3. Experimental conditions and Equipment

This article uses modern information collection equipment to collect and analyze information such as the specific action demeanor of a peacock opening the screen. It mainly uses the Internet of Things perception and recognition technology, Internet of Things communication and application layer technology. These technologies and the equipment needed are the main experimental conditions and equipment for this experiment. The so-called Internet of Things perception and identification technology refers to the Internet of Thing's collection of information through perception and identification, and is the main data source of the Internet of Things. Commonly used technologies are: two-dimensional code technology, radio frequency identification RFID technology, infrared sensing technology, GPS satellite positioning technology, audio and visual identification technology, biometric identification technology, etc. Sensing technology mainly embeds sensors around or on an object, collects data of the object or the surrounding environment,

and senses various physical or chemical changes. Commonly used technologies include sensor technology, radio frequency identification technology, etc. The sensor is the main source of information for the application of the Internet of Things. It senses the status information of the measured object, converts the perceived information into electrical signals or other forms of information, and then outputs it, which satisfies information transmission, storage, processing, and recording. , Display and control requirements, and finally achieve automatic detection and automatic control functions. The national standard GB7665-87 defines the sensor as: "A device or device that can sense a specified measured object and convert it into a usable signal according to a certain rule, usually consisting of sensitive elements and conversion elements." The node information table structure of the sensors used in this paper is shown in Table 1:

Table 1. Sensor node information table structure

The field names	Field type	Field meaning
SENSOR-TYPE	Small int	The sensor type of the node
NWK ADDR	Small int	The network address of the node
EXT ADDR	Small int	The MAC address
TIME	Time stamp	Data information update time

The so-called Internet of Things communication and application layer technology refers to the fact that the information technology can be divided into two categories according to the transmission medium: wired communication technology and wireless communication technology. In recent years, with the widespread use of mobile communication equipment (such as: mobile phones, tablets, etc.), wireless communication has become the fastest-growing and most widely used communication method. It transmits information from one place in the atmospheric space through electromagnetic wave signals. To another place, so as to realize the wireless transmission of data, the main technologies include radio communication, infrared communication, microwave communication and optical communication. A wireless communication network is a communication network composed of wireless communication devices connected to each other based on communication standards and protocols. In the network, the communication terminal communicates by accessing the network and relying on the network. According to the way of accessing the network, it can be divided into two types: self-organizing network and centralized network with a central control point.

4. Discussion

4.1. An Analysis of the Movement Features of the Wa People's Peacock Dance

The uniqueness of the Dai dance: In a big family such as China, the dance art of each nation has its uniqueness. The Dai dance is no exception. It does not have the scene of war horses like the Mongolian dance and there is no Zhuang. The boldness and boldness of the dance are even more enthusiastic than the gongs and drums of the Han dance. The uniqueness of the Qiang dance lies in its quietness, subtle gentleness and sculptural character. The Qiang people are a people living by the mountains and rivers. The living environment of the Qiang area has created the tranquility and beauty of its art. of. The movement characteristics of the Dai dance can be analyzed from the following six aspects: form, gaseous state, rhythm, expression, flavor, and eyes. Form: There are more sculptural still and dynamic pictures of the Dai dance. In the process of dynamic and static dance, the movement must be rigid and soft, and the quiet must be like a sculpture. It emphasizes the shape of the three bends and maintains the inner beauty. Sandao bend is a dance of the Wa Basic style. Arm three-curved fingers: The three arm joints of the shoulders, elbows, and wrists must be in

flexion at the same time, that is, the basic arm shape of the three-curved movements is maintained in the flow or static of the movement, and it only changes naturally in the degree of curvature. Style features. It is not only reflected in the three bends of the arms: shoulders, elbows, and wrists, but also the three bends of the body: the three bends of the head, hips, knees, and legs: bones, knees, and ankles. In addition, the peacock dance moves more softly, which is suitable for most people to learn. The pulsation of peacock dance compared with other dance pulses is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Comparative statistics of breaststroke and kick technique of different grade athletes

Index	Pavane	Aerobics	Shadowboxing
Pulse rate	120-135	170-180	110-120
Intensity	Middle	Big	Small

Attitude: The Dai people's personality is more subtle, patient, prudent and honest. Expressed in dance, femininity is mainly gentle and elegant, while masculinity is rigid and flexible. Many people have the feeling of learning the Dai dance. On the surface, the Dai dance is elegant and lightweight, but actually feels tired after dancing. Because it is in a half-squat posture in many steps, it is like playing a chic Tai Chi. Expression: Any dance should have a rich expression, expressing people's anger and sorrow. The Wa people are a optimistic people. The people of the Wa people often say that the dances of the Wa people are mostly performed during the harvest season, during Jibing, which is entertaining and festive. Many of the dances of the Qing nationality are mimicking animals, and most of these animals are animals such as peacocks, red deer, butterflies, etc., which must be alert to natural enemies at any time, so this type of dance must show a police, shock, and spirit expression. The Dai area has a pleasant climate, beautiful scenery and unique national costumes. To perform this type of dance, you must be intoxicated and lyrical at this moment. This dance has physical coordination and the number and difficulty of basic movements, as shown in Figure 1 below.

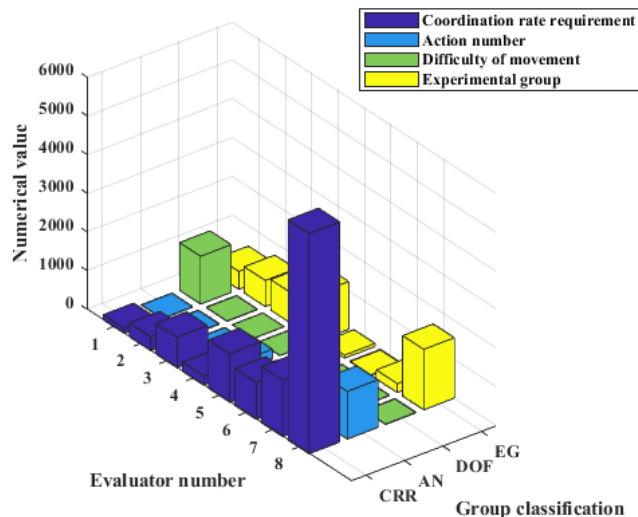


Figure 1. Physical coordination and the number and difficulty of basic movements

From the data in Figure 1, it can be seen that the peacock dance does not have high physical coordination requirements for the practitioners, and it is far lower than the 4 index points of general dance. The movements are more complicated, and the basic movements are roughly 235. The difficulty coefficient is based on international the standard can be evaluated around 3.5.

In addition, the flavor: Dai dance comes from folk, and the Dai people are easy-going and

humorous. Many old artists have grown up with folk dance since childhood. Planted in this local environment, the dance performances of these old artists are very random (improvisational). Look at their dance, and watch it a few more times and you will find a rule. Whenever the music accompaniment (mainly percussion such as kick drums, row anvils, and postscripts) reaches its climax, or the applause of the audience! The dance moves of the old artist will be different again and again. He even made some wonderful moves that he could not imagine. However, the changes are inseparable from his ancestors. He always maintains the local flavor of the Dai people, making the dance know the eyes of the Dai people: The peacock dance is the most representative dance of the Dai dance. It has many dance moves that mimic the peacock. Coming from a life habit, the peacock's eyes are often very proud and unassuming, smart and confident. Therefore, when dancing the peacock dance, it is necessary to express vividly through the dual-purpose flexible reaction and the cooperation of the dancing posture. The results of the traditional peacock dance viewing and satisfaction survey are shown in Figure 2 below.

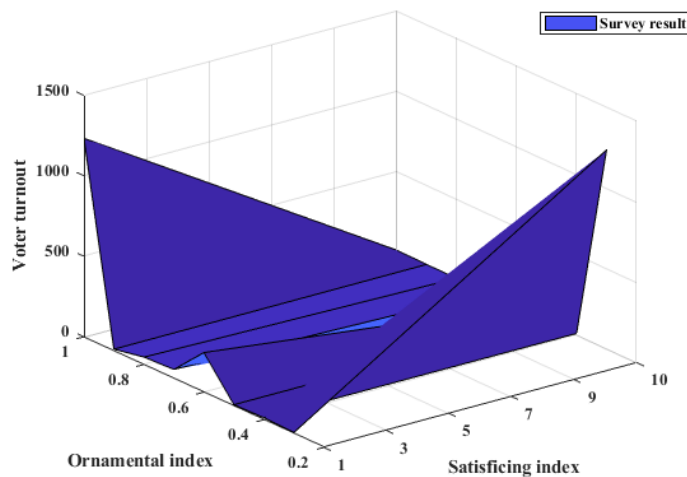


Figure 2. Survey results of appreciation and satisfaction of traditional peacock dance

From the data in Figure 2, it can be seen that, according to the statistical results of survey methods such as questionnaires, the survey respondents' satisfaction with peacock dance movements reached 90%, and 75% of the people thought that the peacock dance movements were beautiful and ornamental. The ornamental index was 4.5, and the viewing satisfaction was 8.9.

4.2. Feasibility Analysis of New Peacock Dance Movements Based on Peacock Opening Screen

Based on the observation and analysis of the peacock opening screen, a new dance action is proposed for the peacock dance style. The movements of the hand are as follows: (1) Flex your palms: put your fingers together, extend your thumbs, and stretch your palms flat. On this basis, since the palm joint is slightly bent toward the palm, the palm should be empty, like holding a glutinous rice ball, do not pinch, mainly because the ulnar carpi flexor muscles participate in the exercise. (Two) palm extension: four fingers close together, the tiger's mouth is open, the thumb slightly rests on the palm, the palm is stretched strongly, the entire hand shape looks like a banana leaf shape, and can be divided into: standing palm, standing palm, wrist lift, palm rest, Spread your hands. These palm shapes mainly involve forearm muscles and hand muscles. (3) Claw shape: On the basis of extending the palm, the second joint of the index finger is folded into the palm. The metacarpals and phalanges of the index finger are mainly involved in exercise. (4) Mouth shape: On the basis of extending the palm, the index finger and thumb are straightened and pinched, and the

other three fingers are fan-shaped and open to the back of the palm in turn, imitating the shape of a peacock mouth. The dorsal interosseous muscles of the carpal, metacarpal, phalanx and hand muscles are mainly involved in exercise at the same time. (5) Crown shape: The index finger and the thumb are bent to form a circle. The other three fingers are fan-shaped and open like peacock crowns. The dorsal interosseous muscles of the carpal, metacarpal, phalanx, and hand muscles participate in the movement at the same time. These hand shapes are complex and diverse, and their diversity greatly exceeds the requirements of other sports. This dance has physical coordination and the number and difficulty of basic movements, as shown in Figure 3 below.

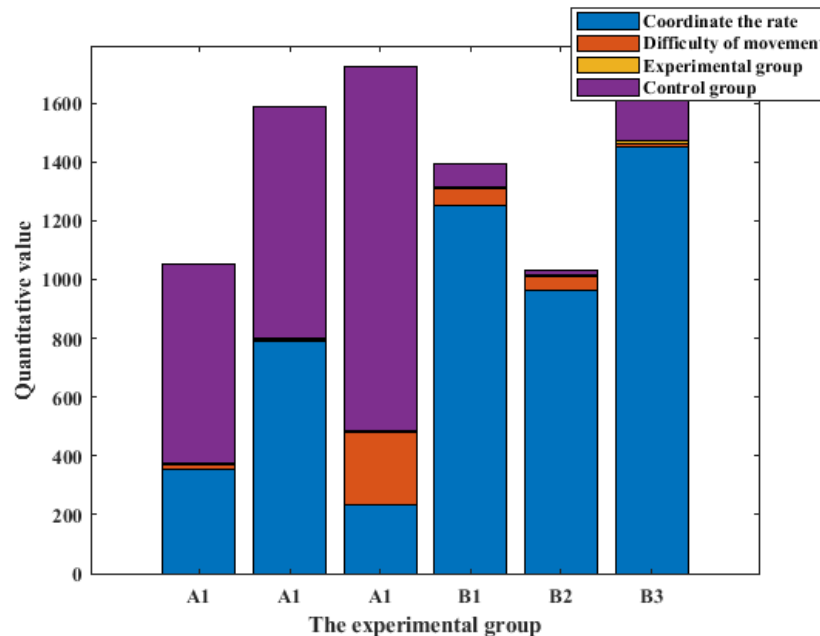


Figure 3. Dance to the body coordination and the number and difficulty of basic movements

From the data in Figure 3, it can be seen that the new peacock dance movement combined with the peacock opening screen requires higher physical coordination of the practitioner, and the rate is higher than 5 index points in general dance. The movement is more complicated, and the basic movement is roughly 255. The difficulty factor can be evaluated around 4.5 according to international standards.

The new peacock dance's lower limb movements are mainly composed of flexing and stretching, kicking, walking, sucking, and broken flying. The basic steps are as follows: Quickly kick back, kick your left full foot forward and bend your knees into the center of gravity. Lifting the right and left heels to the left and right is mainly the calf muscles, soleus muscles, stepping joints and other involved in exercise. (2) Kick step after squatting: forward step, keep your legs together in a half-squat posture, kick your legs fast and alternately and kick back, without flexion and extension, light and agile. The important thing is that the quadriceps and calf muscles of the tibialis anterior muscle and step joints participate in the exercise. (3) Kick step after jumping: Prepare the herringbone position (or the herringbone position). Take the left foot as an example, the main foot jumps, the left foot falls to the knee, and at the same time, the right hook kicks the hip and keeps both knees open. . Mainly pelvic and thigh muscles participate in exercise. (4) Zigzag walking: Natural position, vertical arm, right foot slightly flexed and stretched, left vertical knee hook and kicked to the left, body twisted right, depending on the position. Mainly the external oblique and biceps femoris are involved in exercise. (5) T-shaped walking: Stand on the right T-position, hands on hips, take a step to the right with your right foot, and slowly bend your knees when landing,

while straightening, kick your left knee with your left knee, and twist your body to the right. The short toe extensors of the foot muscles of the knee joint are involved in the exercise. The results of the new Peacock Dance's ornamental and satisfaction survey are shown in Figure 4 below.

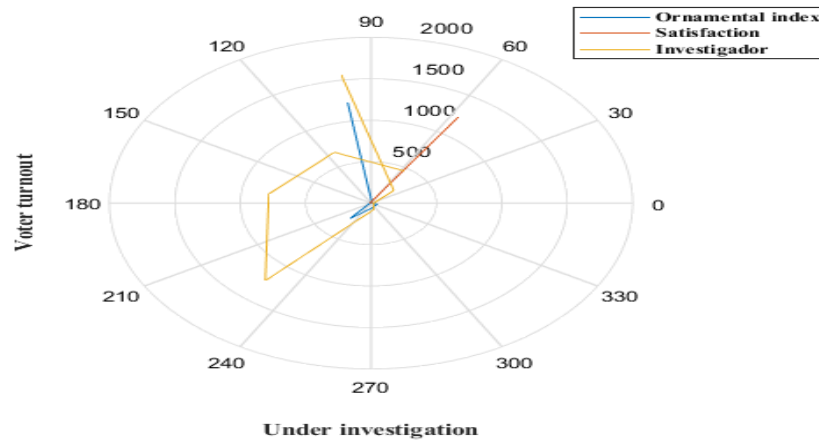


Figure 4. Changes in performance with new training methods

It can be seen from Fig. 4 that according to the statistical results of survey methods such as questionnaires, the survey respondents' satisfaction with the new dance moves is 97%, and 95% of the people think that the new dance moves are more beautiful and ornamental than the previous moves.

5. Conclusion

(1) This article analyzes the common problems existing in the creation of peacock dance movements, discusses these problems, and proposes corresponding solutions. The development and influence of related creative methods are briefly introduced, and the action characteristics of peacock opening screen are researched, and the advantages and disadvantages of various current creative methods are analyzed.

(2) Analyze the feasibility of new dance movements created by combining the peacock's dance steps, poses and even bird songs with peacock dance movements in this thesis, and propose the corresponding working principles and theoretical guidance, and explain the Dai people Peacock dance action characteristics.

Respondents' satisfaction with peacock dance movements reached 90%, and 75% of the people thought that peacock dance movements were beautiful and ornamental. The ornamental index was 4.5, and the viewing satisfaction was 8.9.

(3) Explored and verified the feasibility and excellence of this new peacock dance action created in conjunction with the peacock opening screen design. The experimental verification shows that the new dance movements created by combining the peacock's dance steps, poses, and even bird songs with peacock dance movements are more ornamental. According to the statistical results of survey methods such as questionnaire surveys, the investigators made new dance movements. Satisfaction rate of 97%, 95% of the staff think that the new dance moves are more beautiful and more ornamental than the previous moves.

Funding

This article is not supported by any foundation.

Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

References

- [1] Aline Lu ía de Oliveira, Débora Assumpção Rocha, Fabrine Finkler. (2015). "Prevalence of ColV Plasmid-Linked Genes and In Vivo Pathogenicity of Avian Strains of *Escherichia Coli*", *Foodborne Pathogens & Disease*, 12(8), pp.679-685. <https://doi.org/10.1089/fpd.2014.1934>
- [2] Plastow, J. (2016). "Staging Ghana: Artistry and Nationalism in State Dance Ensembles by Paul Schauert", *Ghana Studies*, 19(1), 205-207. <https://doi.org/10.1353/ghs.2016.0011>
- [3] Ayla Joncheere. (2015). "Kalbeliya Dance from Rajasthan: Invented Gypsy Form or Traditional Snake Charmers' Folk Dance", *Dance Research Journal*, 49(1), pp.37-54. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0149767717000055>
- [4] Jennifer L. (2016). "Lapum, Rachel J. Bar. Dance for Individuals with Dementia", *J Psychosoc Nurs Ment Health Serv*, 54(3), pp.31-34. <https://doi.org/10.3928/02793695-20160219-05>
- [5] Dimitra Gratsiouni, Maria Koutsouba, Foteini Venetsanou. (2017). "Learning and Digital Environment of Dance -The Case of Greek Traditional Dance in Youtube", *Nephron Clinical Practice*, 19(2), pp.80-95. <https://doi.org/10.1515/eurodl-2016-0009>
- [6] Vicky Karkou. (2017). "Dance Movement Therapy for Dementia", *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, 2(2), pp.1-27. <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD011022.pub2>
- [7] Sarah Fdili Alaoui, Frederic Bevilacqua, Christian Jacquemin. (2015). "Interactive Visuals as Metaphors for Dance Movement Qualities", *Acm Transactions on Interactive Intelligent Systems*, 5(3), pp.1-24. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2738219>
- [8] Ian Verstegen. (2016). "An Introduction to Neuroaesthetics: The Neuroscientific Approach to Aesthetic Experience, Artistic Creativity, and Arts Appreciation ed. by Jon O. Luring (review)", *Leonardo*, 49(3), pp.277-278. https://doi.org/10.1162/LEON_r_01248
- [9] Saeed M. Aljaberi , Ali Saadon Al-Ogaili, (2021). Integration of Cultural Digital form and Material Carrier form of Traditional Handicraft Intangible Cultural Heritage, *Fusion: Practice and Applications*, 5(1), pp. 21-30 <https://doi.org/10.54216/FPA.050102>
- [10] Fitch J. (2016). "Learning to DanceE With an Elephant", *Jems A Journal of Emergency Medical Services*, 41(6), pp.56.
- [11] Georgios, L. (2018). "The Transformation of Traditional Dance from Its First to Its Second Existence: the Effectiveness of Music - Movement Education and Creative Dance in the Preservation of Our Cultural Heritage", *Journal of Education & Training Studies*, 6(1), 105. <https://doi.org/10.11114/jets.v6i1.2879>
- [12] Philippe Schweizer, (2020). Thinking on Thinking: The Elementary forms of Mental Life Neutrosophical representation as enabling cognitive heuristics, *International Journal of Neutrosophic Science*, 2(2), pp.63-71 <https://doi.org/10.54216/IJNS.020201>
- [13] Rubin, E., & Beuk, F. (2021). Emotions and Spillover Effects of Social Networks Affective Well Being. *Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC)*, 33(5), 1-24. <http://doi.org/10.4018/JOEUC.20210901.oa1>