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Comparative analysis-based chinese martial arts and south korean taekwondo sports standardization research

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ABSTRACT

Chinese martial arts and South Korean taekwondo respectively as their countries' traditional sports events with profound history, now are developing towards international degree and well received by people from their countries. These two sports events have gone through some setbacks during development process, but overall development trend is upward. The paper makes comparative analysis of Chinese martial arts and South Korean taekwondo development process, it gets that China and South Korea's different attitudes towards sports standardization process. Compare with international impacts and combine with Chinese martial arts own features, it makes some reasonable suggestions.

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KEYWORDS

Comparative analysis;
Chinese martial arts;
Taekwondo;
Sports standardization;
Mathematical model.

INTRODUCTION

Chinese martial arts as an traditional sports event, with historical constantly development, it has inspired generations after generations and its development up to now has above thousand years cultural heritage, from which connotation is broad and profound and of long standing. In Chinese martial arts whole development process, Chinese martial arts has also gradually grown to maturity, and formed a certain scale, but it still keeps certain paces with other formed sports events, therefore Chinese martial arts by far also confronts to many problems to be solved.

For current Chinese martial arts development status, there are various reasons, firstly it has historical reasons, its development has gone through ' the Cultural Revolution in China' and other setbacks, secondly is

for Chinese martial arts itself, from which some routines are for some special group that not fit for broad masses, finally is due to most of Chinese martial arts routines lack of attack and defense art, most are just used to perform and Chinese martial arts boxing is complicated and various that lacks of simple routines and motions to fit for broad masses learning and comparing. Another reason is that many streams exist in Chinese martial arts and form their own division, which lack of unity and fusion and causes some excellent events are buried among them, as well as being forgotten by people with time passing. Though Chinese martial arts have above disadvantages, it still has some merits.

During comparison between Chinese martial arts and South Korean taekwondo, firstly it should know something about South Korean taekwondo. South Korea and China's exchanging can be traced back to

year long before, so South Korean taekwondo and Chinese martial arts also have countless ties. South Korean taekwondo is used as a national traditional event for his country people self-defense and body building, is one of important parts in South Korean national sports. After South Korean world taekwondo federation was founded, South Korean taekwondo has been improved both in form and relative contents, it accommodate trends of era developing, meanwhile it also promotes relative South Korean taekwondo basic professional knowledge to the world, in this way it not only strengthen world taekwondo development in global, at the same time it also make people in the world love taekwondo. South Korean taekwondo has become formal Olympic Games event in Sydney Olympic Games in 2000, which let South Korean taekwondo international impacts move to the next level.

Though Chinese martial arts history is profound, under thousands years natural selection, the fittest survives in natural selection, it can survive only fits for international development. Chinese martial arts can nourish, flourish and be everlasting that shows its existence values. Chinese martial arts development up to now, it has many boxing that is favored by national people, presently Chinese martial arts development is also striving to international standard, is gradually received by the world that shows its strong development. Thereupon, the paper makes comparative analysis of Chinese martial arts and South Korean taekwondo.

MODEL ESTABLISHMENTS

Chinese martial arts and South Korean taekwondo are respectively used as their countries traditional sports relative mature developed sports events; they are favored by people in the world. But Chinese martial arts compare to South Korean taekwondo, its development is relative backward, it haven't been widely spread with profound impacts as taekwondo, therefore the paper makes comparative analysis according to Chinese martial arts and taekwondo rank system. The concrete comparative analysis steps are as following.

Model (method)

Comparative analysis method can also be called as "contrastive analysis", it is a kind of method that makes

comparison of objective existed things, analyzes them, achieves recognition of things essence and rules and then makes correct evaluations on them.

In comparative analysis, in general, it makes comparative analysis of two connected things indicators, exhibits and explains from grade and quantity that researched things levels, scale and speed, as well as each kind of mutual relations whether they have mutual impacts and coordination relations. In comparative analysis, select appropriate comparison criterion is very crucial. If selected one is proper, and then it can make correct and objective evaluation; if selected one is improper, its evaluation may get wrong conclusions.

Comparative analysis flow chart is as following Figure 1:

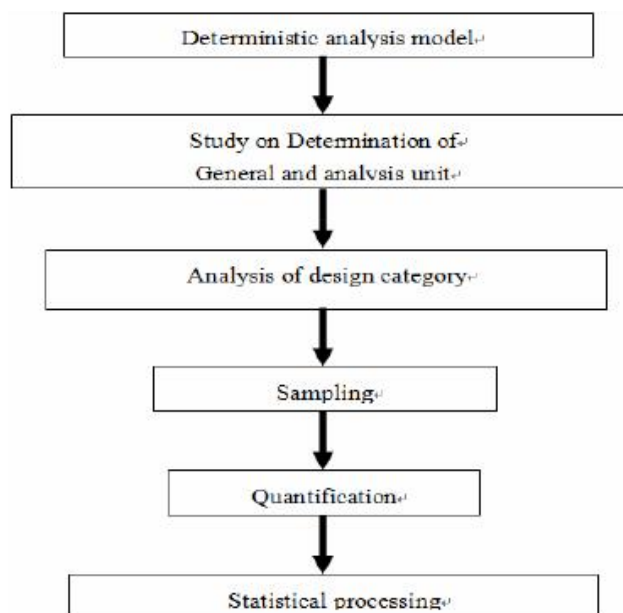


Figure 1 : Comparative analysis flow chart

Below are respectively analyses of Chinese martial arts development and South Korean taekwondo development.

Chinese martial arts development

At first, go ahead with recognition about Chinese martial arts development history, according to documents here, we summarize Chinese martial arts concept changing years and specific positioning to analyze, and get TABLE 1 Chinese martial arts concept era changing and analysis.

According to above TABLE 1 analysis, Chinese martial arts are of long standing, martial arts as Chinese

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traditional sports event, its development has always be rooted in the depth of Chinese nation's soul. Therefore,

TABLE 1: Chinese martial arts concept era changing and analysis

Era	Definition	Analysis
30s	Definition of martial arts were Chinese Marshall arts——Original Chinese nation inherent body exercise method. On one hand, it could provide self-defense technology; on the other hand, it was also the tool of body building. “National sports implementation plan”	It pointed out martial arts belong to sports range and its owned fitness, techniques and other values. No clearly form and contents. It had distinct historical rudiments.
40s	It pointed out in declaration of the 15 th anniversaries since central martial arts academy founded, ‘National sports are Chinese inherent martial arts! It’s of long standing, with cultivation on both body and martial arts.’	1, It succeeded to thought in 30s, but regarded traditional sports as martial arts.
50s	In the article of “Regarding martial arts nature problem research”, it converged many opinions, martial arts was one of national forms sports contents. It had fitness, attack and defense art, and artistic components. It was exercise tool that for body building, ideological moral cultivation and serving to socialistic construction.	Haven’t formed unified concept, and not got involved in its sports forms. ‘only towards attack and defense arts’ thought was relative prominent, it denied modern martial arts sports attributes.
60s	Martial arts used boxing, weapons, routine and relative exercise methods to compose national sports forms, it had effects of strengthen bones and muscles, making physique strong, and tempering one’s willpower, was also a national cultural heritage of Chinese profound history. “Physical culture institute undergraduate course handouts”	It affirmed martial arts sports attributes and cultural features. Diluted martial arts attack and defense arts features.
70s	Martial arts took kicking, fighting, falling, capturing, attacking, stabbing and other attack and defense combat motions as materials, according to the contradictory mutual rules of attacking and defending, back and forth, dynamic and static, quick and low, rigid and flexible, false or true and others, it compiled bare-handed and weapons each kind of routines; it is a kind of strengthen physique, cultivating willpower, training combat technology national formed sports event. “Sports general textbook, Martial arts”	It affirmed martial arts sports attributes, and stated martial arts values and functions. It is first time that it has fully affirmed martial arts attack and defense features. In sports form, it only highlighted routines and neglected other forms.
80s	Martial arts took attack and defense motions as main contents, took routines and up to combat as sports forms, focused on internally and externally refined Chinese now traditional sports event. “Martial arts academic symposium”	The definition classified martial arts into traditional sports. It pointed out that took attack and defense motions as basic features, made clear two kinds of sports forms and internally and externally refined Chinese cultural sports features. Used two sports forms to express martial arts various contents and multiple kinds of features without reflecting martial arts multiple functions hierarchical features.

(Source: “Chinese traditional sports development history”)

in order to standardize Chinese traditional sports events and more beneficial to promote and popularize it to the world, and so it makes standardization on Chinese martial arts ranks, their assessment criterion is as TABLE 2.

Correspond to above sections is a criterion about Chinese martial arts section advancement, only the one

conforms to the requirements and qualified can smoothly obtain section certifications. Thereupon, corresponding sections scoring notes are as following TABLE 3.

Corresponding Chinese martial arts hosted world martial arts championship participated countries and amount, it makes statistics into TABLE 4.

Correspond to above data, it draws ‘black and

TABLE 2 : Technical assessment criterion

Sections declaration	Time	Technique and scores
1 section	Above two years	Take exercise of one section’s a set of boxing or free fighting basic technique performance is qualified
2 section	Above one year	Take exercise of second section’s a set of boxing or performance is qualified in free fighting offensive and defensive combination technique evaluation
3 section	Above one year	Take exercise of third section’s a set of boxing, a set of weapons (long or short is optional), or passed free fighting fourth section advancement actual combat testing.
4 section	Above one year	Take exercise of fourth section’s a set of boxing, a set of weapons; or passed free fighting fourth section advancement actual combat testing.
5 section	Above two years	Take exercise of fifth section’s a set of boxing, a set of weapons; or passed free fighting fifth section advancement actual combat testing.
6 section	Above two years	Take exercise of sixth section’s a set of boxing, a set of weapons; or passed free fighting sixth section advancement actual combat testing.
7 section	Above six years	In assessment, take exercise of a set of section technical content, present a set of expertise, performance is qualified, and the one gains certain achievements in work performance, martial arts theoretical research, scientific books and with lofty martial arts moral character.
8 section	Above five years	The one gains remarkable achievements in work performance, martial arts theoretical research, scientific books and makes larger contributions to martial arts movement and development with lofty martial arts moral character.
9 section	Above five years	The one gains significant achievements in work performance, martial arts theoretical research, scientific books and makes outstanding contributions to martial arts development with great impacts, and of lofty martial arts moral character, and then can apply for advancing ninth section. Above clauses ‘routine techniques’, all can be changed into ‘current section equal standard personal expertise routine’.

TABLE 3 : Scoring notes

Product power	sight, vigor, urgency degree, gravity center, posture
Actual combat	sight, vigor, urgency degree, strong and weak, gravity center,
Break	sight, gravity center, intensity of force, speed, attack part
Stunt	break, hand and foot techniques
Theory	Spiritual aspect, practice aspect

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TABLE 4 : World martial arts championship participated countries and amount

Session	Hosted year	Address	Amount of participated member countries
The first session	1991	China (Beijing)	31
The second session	1993	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	45
The third session	1995	America (Baltimore)	55
The fourth session	1997	Italy (Roman)	59
The fifth session	1999	China Hong Kong	59
The sixth session	2001	Armenia	30
The seventh session	2003	China Macao	59

(Data sources: Chinese martial arts development history)

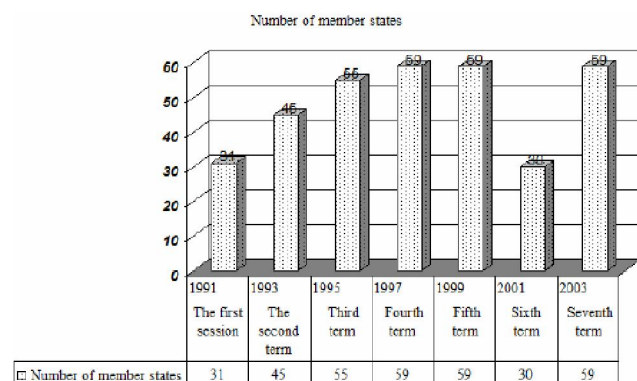


Figure 2 : The world martial arts tournament participating countries and quantity

white bar figure', its result is as Figure 2.

South korean taekwondo development

For South Korean taekwondo section system, firstly make analysis of grade and section examination subjects, its corresponding rank and examination subjects' summary and organization are as following TABLE 5.

For above taekwondo examination subjects, we can see that taekwondo selection is very strict, so as to arrive at corresponding grade, section, it should obtain by rigorous training and efforts.

Corresponding Chinese martial arts, it makes sta-

TABLE 5 : Taekwondo corresponding sections' examination subjects

Grade and section	Poomsae		Actual combat	Break	Theory	Interview
	Assigned poomsae	Compulsory poomsae				
1 grade, section	In Taegeuk chapter one to seven, assign one chapter	Taegeuk Chapter eight	Have	Not have		
2 grade, section	In Taegeuk chapter one to eight, assign one chapter	Koryo	Have	Not have		
3 grade, section	In Taegeuk chapter one to eight and Koryo, assign one chapter	King Kong	Have	Not have		
4 grade, section	In Taegeuk chapter one to eight, Koryo, and King Kong, assign one chapter	Taebaek	Have	Not have	Written examination	
5 section	In Taegeuk chapter one to eight, Koryo, King Kong and Taebaek, assign one chapter	Sipjin	Have	Have	Thesis	
6 section	In Taebaek, Pyongwon, Sipjin, assign one chapter	Jitae	Have	Have	Thesis	
7 section	In Pyongwon, Sipjin, and Jitae, assign one chapter	Chonkwon	Have	Have	Thesis	
8 section	In Sipjin, Jitae and Chonkwon, assign one chapter	Hansu	Have	Have	Thesis	Have
9 section	In Jitae, Chonkwon and Hansu, assign one chapter	Ilyeo	Not have	Not have	Thesis	Have
10 section	Institutional review board checks and makes decisions.					



Figure 3 : The men of the world taekwondo championship successive number of competing countries changes over time

tistics of previous world taekwondo championships addresses and amount of participated countries here, its statistical result is as TABLE 6.

Correspond to above data, it draws rule figure about the men of the world taekwondo championship suc-

TABLE 6 : Previous taekwondo world championships table

Session (men)	Date	Address	Amount of participated Member countries
The first session	1973	South Korea (Seoul)	19
The second session	1975	South Korea (Seoul)	30
The third session	1977	America (Chicago)	46
The fourth session	1979	West Germany	38
The fifth session	1981	Ecuador (Guayaquil)	50
The sixth session	1983	Denmark (Copenhagen)	64
The seventh session	1985	South Korea (Seoul)	63
The eighth session	1987	Spain (Barcelona)	56
The ninth session	1989	South Korea (Seoul)	58
The tenth session	1991	Greece (Athens)	46
The eleventh session	1993	America (New York)	82
The twelfth session	1995	Philippines (Manea)	74
The thirteenth session	1997	China Hong Kong	80
The fourteenth session	1999	Canada (Montreal)	64
The fifteenth session	2001	South Korea (Jeju Island)	88
The sixteenth session	2003	Germany	100

(Data sources: World taekwondo federation WTF.2004.5)

cessive number of competing countries changes over time rules as following Figure 3 the men of the world taekwondo championship successive number of competing countries changes over time.

Then for women's world championships, it makes statistics of successive number of competing countries as following TABLE 7.

Correspond to above data, it draws rule figure about the women of the world taekwondo championship

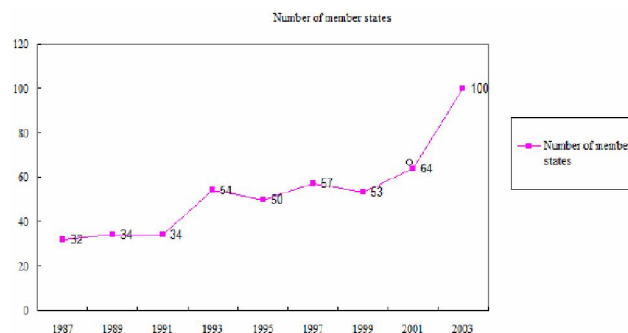


Figure 4 : The women of the world taekwondo championship successive number of competing countries changes over time

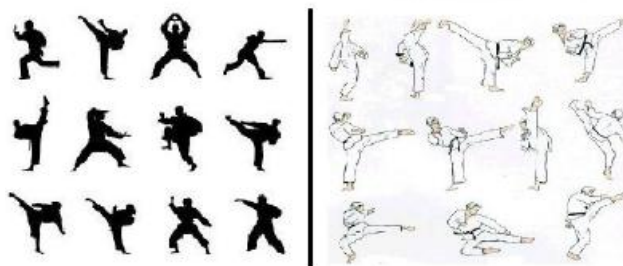


Figure 5 : Chinese martial arts and Korea taekwondo contrast figure

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TABLE 7 : Women's previous taekwondo championships

Session (women)	Date	Address	Amount of Participated Member countries
The first session	1987	Spain (Barcelona)	32
The second session	1989	South Korea (Seoul)	34
The third session	1991	Greece (Athens)	34
The fourth session	1993	America (New York)	54
The fifth session	1995	Philippines (Manea)	50
The sixth session	1997	China Hong Kong	57
The seventh session	1999	Canada (Montreal)	53
The eighth session	2001	South Korea (Jeju Island)	64
The ninth session	2003	Germany	100

(Data sources: World taekwondo federation WTF.2004.5)

successive number of competing countries changes over time as following Figure 4 the women of the world taekwondo championship successive number of competing countries changes over time.

From above analysis of South Korean taekwondo, we can see that South Korean taekwondo development has a long history, its impacts on countries are obvious higher than Chinese martial arts, South Korean taekwondo makes separation between men's groups and women's groups world championships with men and women's different physiques, it is well received in every country in the world.

Comparison statement

Chinese martial arts and South Korea taekwondo have their own advantages, which are favored by their countries people, their basic motions are as Figure 5

TABLE 8 : Chinese martial arts and South Korean taekwondo international important events

Date	Chinese martial arts	South Korean taekwondo
Year 1928	National martial arts research institute was founded (subsequently changed into Central martial arts academy)	*Year 1910 ~1945 "Era under Japan governing"
Year 1936	In the 11 th Berlin Olympic Games, martial arts troupe performed.	*In 1950, started war "Korean War".
Year 1958	Chinese martial arts association was founded.	—
Year 1959	—	National army taekwondo demonstration team toured in Southeast of Asia
Year 1961	—	Great Korean taekwondo association was founded (subsequently changed into great Korean taekwondo)
Year 1966	*Year 1966 -1976 "the cultural revolution in China"	International taekwondo federation(ITF) founded
Year 1972	—	Taekwondo center founded (subsequently changed into national feat institute)
Year 1973	—	World taekwondo federation(WTF)founded and hosted first world championship
Year 1974	In 1974, group visited America. Shaolin martial arts delegation visited Japan.	—
Year 1975	Martial arts delegation visited America, Mozambique	World taekwondo federation joined in general association of international sports federation(GAISF)
Year 1980	—	World taekwondo federation was admitted by International Olympic Committee(IOC).
Year 1986	Chinese martial arts research institute founded	Became formal event in Seoul Asian Games.

Date	Chinese martial arts	South Korean taekwondo
Year 1988	_____	Became formal event in Seoul Asian Games.
Year 1990	International Wushu federation(IWUF) founded and became formal event in Beijing Olympic Games.	_____
Year 1991	Hosted first martial arts world championship	_____
Year 1994	International martial arts federation joined in general association of international sports federation(GAISF)	_____
Year 2000	_____	Became formal event in Sydney Olympic Games.
Year 2002	International martial arts were admitted by International Olympic Committee(IOC).	_____

Chinese martial arts and Korea taekwondo contrast figure.

Make list comparison of Chinese martial arts and South Korea taekwondo major international important events, its comparison result is as TABLE 8.

From above comparative analysis, though Chinese martial arts development started earlier, since it went through “the cultural revolution in China” and others many historical reasons that caused Chinese martial arts international impact had been far behind South Korean taekwondo.

CONCLUSION

During comparison between Chinese martial arts and South Korean taekwondo, firstly it should know something about South Korean taekwondo. South Korea and China’s exchanging can be traced back to year long before, so South Korean taekwondo and Chinese martial arts also have countless ties. South Korean taekwondo is used as a national traditional event for his country people self-defense and body building, is one of important parts in South Korean national sports. After South Korean world taekwondo federation was founded, South Korean taekwondo has been improved both in form and relative contents, it accommodate trends of era developing, meanwhile it also promotes relative South Korean taekwondo basic professional knowledge to the world, in this way it not only strengthen world taekwondo development in global, at the same time it also make people in the world love taekwondo.

South Korean taekwondo has become formal Olympic Games event in Sydney Olympic Games in 2000, which let South Korean taekwondo international impacts move to the next level. For Chinese martial arts, until year 2002, international martial arts federation just was admitted by International Olympic Committee (IOC), which was a landmark in Chinese martial arts internationalization process.

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