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Is drunken boxing a martial art

Perhaps you've seen this martial art style in movies or anime, where a martial artist begins to move fluidly and unpredictably, similar to how a drunk person would. The popular movie Drunken Master, which stars Jackie Chan, is based around this concept of "Drunken Boxing".In the movie, Jackie Chan's master is notoriously alcoholic, but he uses this attribute to his advantage when he fights. But you may have seen this description of Drunken Boxing somewhere and wondered how feasible it is. So in this post, I am going to address your concerns and answer the question: Is "drunken boxing" a real martial art?Although it may not be as well known as other martial arts, Drunken Boxing was a real martial art, used most notably by Chinese martial artist So Chan (蘇燦), who practiced it during the 1800s. So Chan was a part of the 'Ten Tigers of Canton' a group of martial artists who were credited with being the best fighters in China. So Chan's fighting style has been credited as being a derivation of Shaolin Kung Fu. However, the concept of "drunk boxing" is still used today, most notably by Pro Boxer Emanuel Augustus. But yet, there still remains many questions about Drunken Boxing, both as an actual martial art, and as an adaptable style that can be used while fighting. In the rest of the post, I will address other questions related to drunken boxing, such as what it actually is, if it was ever taught, and how its concept has been used in recent times.What Exactly Is Drunken Boxing?So as mentioned already before, drunken boxing has been described as a style of fighting in which one imitates the movement of a drunk person in their fluidity and unpredictability.In this section, I initially wanted to describe techniques used by So Chan, and how his fighting style played with his 'drunken' movements. However, there is no formal set of moves or techniques associated with drunken boxing.Jackie Chan (left) and Yuen Siu-Tien, the latter portraying So Chan a.k.a. Beggar So in the film Drunken Master.Despite not knowing the exact techniques or forms used for traditional drunken boxing, there is evidence of martial arts that it is derivative of. For example, there was a Kung Fu manual written in the 1800s called Quan Jing (拳經, English: "Boxing Classic"), which states that Shaolin Monks practiced a form of drunken boxing based on the Eight Immortals of Chinese mythology.According to the Quan Jing, this form of drunken boxing is based on a martial art known as Ditangquan (地趟拳). Ditangquan is an ancient martial art based on falls, tumbles, and acrobatics used in a way that helps the user offensively and defensively.At some point, someone got the idea of using these tumbling techniques in a more unpredictable way, including swaying to avoid attacks while remaining upright, creating the drunken style of fighting.As mentioned earlier, Drunken Boxing is not necessarily a martial art with forms and techniques, and should not be thought of as one. Instead, it should be a way of fighting, being able to incorporate basic techniques taught from an actual martial art into a more fluid style of fighting.Ditangquan (地趟拳) techniques were often illustrated to show their complex acrobatic maneuvers.Because it is not tied to a certain martial art, drunken boxing emphasized the role of 'Fa Jin' when fighting. Fa Jin (發勁) is the idea of creating explosive strikes by focusing on the striking point and using energy from the whole body.This was thought of as the "internal" aspect of fighting in Chinese martial arts, and is very similar to the way a boxer drives power from his legs all the way into his fist. A drunken boxer would use his awkward momentum to drive power into his shots.Overall, drunken boxing seemed to employ the feigning instability and switches in momentum to create an unpredictable target for the opponent. While the opponent was focused on one's movements, the drunken boxer could strike unexpectedly, catching their opponent off-guard.When Was Drunken Boxing Created?Before we start this section, I must note that there is very little history on Drunken Boxing. However, I will explain as much about Drunken Boxing history that I could find.First, we know that So Chan was a drunken boxing practitioner, and a part of the Ten Tigers of Canton. One other thing we know is that Chan taught Wong Fei-hung, the son of Wong Kei-ying, who was also one of the Ten Tigers.Wong Fei-hung is considered one of the most influential martial artists in popularizing the martial art Hung Ga (洪家), which contains one form of drunken boxing. From this, we can assume So Chan was one of the first Drunken Boxers, and that he created the style sometime in the 1800s.An illustration of a few forms used in Hung Ga (洪家), which has its own style of drunken boxing.However, it is claimed that the Drunken Boxing style could have first been seen during the Song Dynasty, from 960-1279. The story goes as follows:Famous martial artist Liu Qizan killed someone accidentally, after which he joined the Shaolin temple for refuge and to repent. However, he refused to stop drinking wine, despite his monastic vows prohibiting him from doing so.When the monks attempted to expel him while he was drunk, he allegedly beat 30 of them or more in a fight. From this event, the Shaolin monks learned and practiced the Drunken style of Liu Qizan, and the style was refined and passed down over generations.How Has Drunken Boxing Been Used More Recently?Although we have not seen anyone use drunken boxing in the traditional sense, the concept of imitating a drunk person during a fight has been used in boxing. Professional Boxer Emanuel Augustus was very well known for his odd and unpredictable fighting style, which very much imitated a drunk person.Here you can see Emanuel Augustus doing a dance of some sort.While fighting, Augustus would often sway, dance, and jump around in very odd ways which were not often seen in boxing bouts. While moving in this way, Augustus was very elusive and able to dodge a majority of the punches that were thrown at him.Aside from making him more elusive, his style also made him very unpredictable, as his punches would come from weird and unexpected angles.In MMA, one of the most unorthodox fighters to ever step foot in the cage was Genki Sudo. Sudo was known for his weird tactics and unorthodox movements, sometimes approaching his opponent with his back towards them, and dancing sporadically throughout his fights. The video below gives an accurate summary of his fighting style. The highlights of Genki Sudo's unusual and unorthodox fighting style.In conclusion, drunken boxing is not really a martial art of its own but rather, a style of fighting that can be applied to any basic martial art. As we've seen, this concept can be successfully used in real combat, as it has been used by boxer Emanuel Augustus and MMA fighter Genki Sudo.If you have questions about martial arts in general, feel free to check out the Martial Arts History Page, or if you are thinking about training, the Training Tips page. Thanks for reading! Martial-arts styles that imitate the movements of a drunk This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Drunken boxing" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Drunken BoxingZuì Quán醉拳The Eight Drunken ImmortalsAlso known asZuiquan, Drunken Boxing, Drunken Fist, Drunken Style, Drunken Kungfu, Drunken Eight Immortals Boxing, Drunken Luohan Boxing, Wine/Alcohol BoxingFocusFeints and deceptionCountry of origin ChinaOlympic sportNo Part of a series onChinese martial arts (Wushu) Styles of Chinese martial arts List of Chinese martial arts Terms Chin Na Fa jin Kung fu (term) Neigong Neijia Qi Qigong Shifu Yin and yang Historical locations Kunlun Mountains Mount Emei Mount Hua Shaolin Monastery Wudang Mountains Legendary figures Guan Yu Bodhidharma Zhang Sanfeng Fong Sai-yuk Yim Wing-chun Li Ching-Yuen Eight Immortals Five Elders Historical individuals Emperor Taizu of Song Yue Fei Hung Hei-gun Dong Haichuan Yang Luchan Chan Heung Wu Quanyou Wong Fei-hung Sun Lutang Li Shuwen Huo Yuanjia Wang Zi-Ping Chen Fake Ip Man Ten Tigers of Canton Modern celebrities Bruce Lee Bolo Yeung Sammo Hung Jackie Chan Jet Li Donnie Yen Vincent Zhao Zhang Jin (actor) Dennis To Related Hong Kong action cinema Kung fu film Vietnamese martial arts Wushu (sport) Wuxia vte Drunken boxing (Chinese: 醉拳; pinyin: zuì quán) is a general name for all styles of Chinese martial arts that imitate the movements of a drunk person.[1] It is an ancient style and its origins are mainly traced back to the Buddhist and Daoist religious communities. The Buddhist style is related to the Shaolin temple while the Daoist style is based on the Daoist tale of the drunken Eight Immortals. Zui quan has the most unusual body movements among all styles of Chinese martial arts. Hitting, grappling, locking, dodging, feinting, ground and aerial fighting and all other sophisticated methods of combat are incorporated. History Due to a scarcity of historical sources, it is nearly impossible to point to the time or place of drunken boxing's origin, nor to trace a credible lineage of teachers and students between drunken boxing's earlier documentation and present day practice. Drunken boxing probably appeared and disappeared in different places and at different times, with little more than common cultural and martial arts context to relate the different cases of drunken boxing with each other.[2] Written records The earliest written reference to drunken boxing is probably in the classic novel Water Margin, in which the Song Dynasty rebel Wu Song is depicted as a master of drunken boxing.[citation needed] In the kung fu manual "Boxing Classic" (拳經; quán jīng) from the 18th century, Shàolín monks are described as practicing the style of 8 drunken immortals boxing. This style is described as a technical derivative of dì tàng quán.[3] Unwritten records The Bā yǐng quán (八影拳) lineage from Henan attributes its wine boxing to the Shaolin Kung Fu style.[citation needed] Hung Ga lineages stemming from Wong Fei Hung attribute their drunken boxing to So Chan.[citation needed] Styles Drunken boxing is not a single martial art with an established lineage and hierarchy, but rather a group of loosely related kung fu styles. In this respect, drunken boxing could also be understood as a phenomenon within kung fu. Furthermore, drunken boxing rarely appears as a complete and independent system, but rather as an advanced feature within a broader system. A martial art may include a few drunken boxing techniques, one or more drunken boxing forms, a complementary drunken boxing fighting tactic, or a more developed drunken boxing sub-system. A great variety of kung fu schools have drunken styles, but the two major schools are the Buddhist and Daoist styles:[4] Buddhist style Creation of the Buddhist style of zui quan is attributed to Shaolin temple. At the beginning of the Tang dynasty (618-907 AD), 13 monks from the Shaolin temple intervened in a great war to help Li Shimin against rebel forces. The role of the monks was prominent so Li Shimin, as the next emperor, appreciated the monks' help and bestowed on them officialdom, land, and wealth. In ceremony of the victory, he sent the temple a gift of meat and wine.[5](vol2,p475) Because of the emperor's permission, the monks could abandon the Buddhist rule of not consuming meat and wine. This happened around 621 AD and since then, some Shaolin monks have consumed wine. According to some, the drunken style was first introduced in the Song dynasty (960-1279 AD). It is said that a famous martial artist named Liu Qizan accidentally killed a person and sought refuge in Shaolin to avoid trial and to repent. Despite his monastic vows, he still continued drinking wine. This was not tolerable by the monks and they wanted to expel him from the temple. While completely drunk after consuming a huge amount of wine, he defied and beat the monks, some say more than 30 monks. The abbot, after seeing this, praised his skill. This drunken style of combat was adopted from him by the monks and refined over the generations.[4] The most important Buddhist icons in Shaolin kung fu are Arhats, known in Chinese as Luohans. The same holds for the drunken style as a part of Shaolin kung fu, in which, the main character is the drunken luohan. Drunken luohan methods in Shaolin kung fu do not appear only in zui quan, but in some other styles as well. For example, in Shaolin luohan quan a drunken luohan steps forward, in Shaolin 18 luohan quan one of the 18 characters is a drunken luohan, and in Shaolin mad-devil staff[6] a drunken luohan sways to the sides with disorderly steps. As with other Shaolin styles, Shaolin zui quan is not a complete stand-alone system itself, but consists of a few barehanded and weapon forms which together with other forms and styles comprise the whole system of Shaolin quan. Every lineage of Shaolin monks may have one or two barehanded[7][8][9] and one or a few weapon forms of zui quan. The main weapon is the drunken staff,[10][11] but other weapons such as the drunken sword[12] are also practiced. Though the technical contents are almost the same, the drunken forms of different lineages are different and their historical sources are mostly unclear. Daoist style The Daoist style of zui quan imitates the characters of the "Drunken Eight Immortals" (八仙; ba xian), which are a group of legendary immortals in Chinese mythology. First described in the Yuan Dynasty, they were probably named after the Eight Immortal Scholars of the Han. Most of them are said to have been born in the Tang or Song dynasty. They are revered by Daoists and are also a popular element in the secular Chinese culture. In drunken kung fu, the eight immortals are used as martial archetypes, or as eight sub-styles of drunken kung fu.[13] Each immortal has his or her own strategy and mindset. This style is a complete system itself comprising 8 forms, each representing one of the eight immortal characters: Lu Dongbin (吕洞宾), the leader of the 8 immortals, with a sword on his back that dispels evil spirits, swaying back and forth to trick the enemy, the drunken with internal strength.[14] Li Tieguai (李铁拐), Li, the cripple, walks with an iron cane, feigns the weakness of having just one leg, to win the fight with one powerful leg.[15] Han Zhongli (汉钟离), the strongest immortal, carries a large cauldron of wine, tackles the enemies with strength.[16] Lan Caihe (蓝采和), sexually ambiguous, carries a bamboo basket, attacking the enemies with swaying waist, mostly feminine postures.[17] Zhang Guolao (张果老), old man Zhang, donkey rider, with his entertaining postures on the donkey, and his donkey's lethal swift double kicks.[18] Cao Guojiu (曹国舅), the youngest immortal, a clever, controlled fighter, locks and breaks the joints (擒拿; qin na), attacks the deadly soft parts of the enemy body (点穴; dian xue).[19] Han Xiangzi (韩湘子), flute-playing immortal, denying and countering the enemy attacks with powerful wrists.[20] He Xiangu (何仙姑), Miss He, flirting with the enemy to cover her short-range attacks, evading the enemy attacks with the twisting body.[21] These elements combine to form a complete fighting art. This style has also several weapon forms. The main weapon is the drunken sword, but other weapons such as the staff are also used. Other styles Southern fist Some Hung Ga lineages include 1 set of drunken boxing. Wong Fei Hung's unique status as a culture hero along with his numerous depictions in popular culture were influential in disseminating drunken boxing into public conciseness. Some Choy Li Fut lineages include 1 set of drunken boxing Hark Fu Mun include 1 set of drunken boxing There is a Southern style of kung fu called 8 drunken immortals boxing[22] Northern fist The most popular form of drunken fist practiced today is probably the modern Wushu taolu called drunken fist. Wushu taolu are based on traditional kung fu taolu. Wushu differs from traditional kung fu in its emphasis on visual aesthetics as opposed to combative effectiveness, and in its pedagogic structure. Wushu drunken fist is generally more acrobatic and dramatized than traditional drunken boxing, with the player visually mimicking a drunkard. Many references to drunken boxing in popular culture resemble Wushu drunken boxing.[23] Bā yǐng quán may incorporate the most extensive drunken component (called wine/alcohol fist) in existing traditional kung fu, with a developed training curriculum, weapons, movement and fighting theory etc., making it a virtually stand-alone style. Ying Zhao Pai includes 1 set of drunken boxing Some Qi Xing Tanglang Quan lineages include at least 1 set of drunken boxing Fu Zhensong system includes an 8 drunken immortals staff set There are Northern and Southern versions of drunken monkey boxing, which is related to drunken boxing. Technique Drunken boxing is internal in nature, and emphasizes the role of jin. Movement is initiated in the dan tian area, and moves through the body distally towards the hands and feet. The musculature is kept as soft as possible. Movement in drunken boxing is relatively unique among martial arts in the frequency and degree in which it deviates from vertical posture, with the torso bent and twisted in all directions.[24] The default hand position is the "cup holding fist", which is a softly held semi-open fist that uses the knuckles to strike and the tips of the fingers to grab. Other hand positions are used, too, among them the phoenix eye single knuckle fist.[25] Combat Many aspects of drunken boxing are specialized towards deception: continuous bobbing and weaving and slipping, feigning instability and lack of focus, attacking from unusual angles and seemingly weak positions, sudden changes of momentum, compounding multiple attacks with the same limb, use of blind-spots and visual distractions, changing game plans in mid-fight and employing concealed or improvised weapons. Like many styles of kung fu, drunken boxing employs a wide variety of attacks, including striking, chin na and wrestling, with trapping range fighting as a default skill. Strikes and grabs are alternated with the hands striking as they extend towards the enemy and grabbing as they retract . The power for grabs is sometimes generated by dropping the body, either through slightly lifting the feet of the ground and then stomping down with the weight of the entire body or by falling to the prone. Some styles of drunken boxing use traditional kung fu weapons, often the jian or gun.[26] The Bā yǐng quán wine boxing system includes many weapons, including saber, spear, guan dao, flute, fan, gourd bottle, sash, sash tied to guard and more.

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