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Who's Who in Zui Quan Zui Quan (Traditional and Simplified Chinese: ; pinyin: Zu Qun, literally Drunken Fist, also known as Drunken Boxing or Drunkard's Boxing) is a traditional Chinese martial art. It is a style of wushu that imitates a drunkard in its movements. The postures are created by momentum and weight of the body, and imitation is generally through staggering and certain type of fluidity in the movements. It is considered to be among the more difficult wushu styles to learn due to the need for powerful joints and fingers. Zui Quan is sometimes called Zuijiuquan (, literally "drunken alcohol fist"). Style 'Drunken Boxing' techniques are based on the legend of the 'The Eight Drunken Immortals' of the Taoist Sect from Chinese Mythology. Each of the techniques in the Drunken Set demonstrates an attribute of one of the Immortals. These "elements" from all eight Immortals' styles are combined to form a beautiful and effective fighting art. Drunken boxing includes almost everything contained in any other kung-fu style and above all that it contains a deceptive philosophy. As the pugilist staggers about, he or she is concentrating on creating momentum and avoiding attacks with the style's trademark unorthodox adaptive moves; for example, if someone is going to push the pugilist, he or she rolls over his arms and hits him, and sometimes sinks his or her weight upon him, according to the situation. There are two kinds of Drunken Boxing, traditional and contemporary. Traditional Drunken Boxing is fight oriented. Contemporary Wushu Drunken Boxing is acrobatic and is very different from the Traditional Drunken Boxing. Contemporary Wushu exaggerates its drunken appearance, so much so that anyone actually under the influence of alcohol would have a tough time performing such actions. Traditional Drunken Boxing also involves stumbling and staggering, but not to such an extreme as Contemporary Wushu Drunken Boxing. Origins The style is ancient, so much so that its conception is shrouded in myth. According to legend, it originated with the poet Li Po in the Tang Dynasty, but there are five other stories of its beginnings. The first story is that monasteries had tournaments between each other; one year, a master spoke to his pupils. He said that should they win that year, they would celebrate for six months. When the competition came, they won, and, true to his word, the master began the celebrations. However, the other monasteries sought revenge, and when they came to the monastery of the celebrating monks, the monks were so drunk that it seemed that they would be unable to defend their home. The master still managed to defeat the vengeful monks, and thus created 'The Drunkard's Fist'. A second story is that an unnamed hermit (his drinking habits are unmentioned) lived alone in a cave in the Qingcheng Mountains, well placed to learn styles from which to create his own. When he became old, he soon felt that he needed to transmit his art so that it may continue. He began teaching a child, his only disciple. However, realising that he would not be able to teach the whole style to the student before his own death, he taught him a poem in which the precepts of his style were contained. He then told the student to study the paintings upon the cave walls, so that he may know the style. After the master's death, when the student attempted to read the paintings, he found that he couldn't understand the paintings and, disheartened, he decided to leave. Before he did so, he got drunk and returned to the cave. When he gazed at the paintings, he found that they began to move, and he discovered the workings of the style. The third story is a tale of the Eight Immortals. According to legend, they were invited to a banquet in an undersea kingdom. However, they arrived intoxicated and rambunctious. The kingdom's guards attacked them, and even though they seem too drunk to retaliate, they offhandedly created a new style, taking advantage of their drunken state. The guards were defeated, and their "Drunken" technique was created.-Another version tells that they arrived to the banquet and got drunk once they were drinking there, so they went wild and the guards attacked- A fourth story is that policemen in China would carry liquor during the winter to keep themselves warm. This worked, but they noticed that their fighting suffered because of their intoxication. So, gradually over time, they adapted and created a style which could be practiced while drinking without detriment. A fifth story is that the monks of Shaolin created this very special style. Attracted by the famous invincibility of the Shaolin monks, many visitors came to their monastery to learn from the masters of Shaolin about their fighting style. Since they were not real monks, they were allowed to drink alcohol. Some of them got drunk, were challenged and, of course, defeated by the challengers. The masters, feeling responsible for their students, thought of a new fighting style. Using this style, it wouldn't be obvious if the Shaolin monks were drunk or not - obviously drunk students were able to terribly defeat their challengers, since they were not drunk but using the new Zui Quan style. The last is the story of a young man who offended a Kung Fu master, who issued him a challenge. The young man knew that his kung fu was no match for the master's, became very upset, and got drunk. Thinking that by drinking he had thrown away any little chance he may have had, he went into the fight recklessly. To everyone's surprise, the young man, who had been stiff and awkward before, had now become loose, flexible, unpredictable, resistant to pain, and totally fearless. He defeated the master, and later developed a style based on his fluke. 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Please help by spinning off or relocating any relevant information, and removing excessive detail that may be against Wikipedia's inclusion policy. (November 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Drunken Boxing or Drunken ArtsZu QunThe Eight Drunken ImmortalsAlso known asZuiquan, Drunken Boxing, Drunken Arts, Drunken Fist, Drunken Style, Drunken Kungfu, Drunk-Fu, Drunken Eight Immortals Boxing, Drunken Luohan Boxing, Wine/Alcohol BoxingFocusFeints and deceptionCountry of originGreater ChinaPart of a series onChinese martial arts (Wushu)Styles of Chinese martial artsList of Chinese martial artsTermsChin NaFa jinKung fuNeigongNeijiaQiQigongShifuYin and yangHistorical locationsKunlun MountainsMount EmeiMount HuaShaolin MonasteryWudang MountainsLegendary figuresGuan YuBodhidharmaZhang SanfengFong Sai-yukYim Wing-chunLi Ching-YuenEight ImmortalsFive EldersHistorical individualsEmperor Taizu of SongYue FeiHong XiguanDong HaichuanYang LuchanChan HeungWu QuanyouWong Fei-hungSun LutangLi ShuwenHuo YuanjiaWang ZipingChen FakeIp ManTen Tigers of CantonModern celebritiesBruce LeeBolo YeungSammo HungJackie ChanJet LiDonnie YenVincent ZhaoZhang Jin (actor)Dennis ToRelatedHong Kong action cinemaKung fu filmVietnamese martial artsWushu (sport)WuxiavteDrunken boxing (Chinese: ; pinyin: zu qun), also known as Drunken Fist, is a general name for various 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.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]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" (; qun jng) from the 18th century, Sholn monks are described as practicing the style of eight drunken immortals boxing. This style is described as a technical derivative of d tng qun.[3]The B yng qun () 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]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]Creation of the Buddhist style of zui quan is attributed to Shaolin temple. At the beginning of the Tang dynasty (618907 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 (9601279 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.The Daoist style of zui quan imitates the characters of the "Drunken Eight Immortals" (; 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 (), 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 (), 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 (), the strongest immortal, carries a large cauldron of wine, tackles the enemies with strength.[16]Lan Caihe (), sexually ambiguous, carries a bamboo basket, attacking the enemies with swaying waist, mostly feminine postures.[17]Zhang Guolao (), old man Zhang, donkey rider, with his entertaining postures on the donkey, and his donkey's lethal swift double kicks.[18]Cao Guojiu (), the youngest immortal, a clever, controlled fighter, locks and breaks the joints (; qin na), attacks the deadly soft parts of the enemy body (; dian xue).[19]Han Xiangzi (), flute-playing immortal, denying and countering the enemy attacks with powerful wrists.[20]He Xiangu (), 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.Some Hung Ga lineages include one 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 consciousness.Some Choy Li Fut lineages include one set of drunken boxingHak Fu Mun include one set of drunken boxingThere is a Southern style of kung fu called eight drunken immortals boxing[22]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]B yng qun 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 one set of drunken boxingSome Qi Xing Tanglang Quan lineages include at least one set of drunken boxingFu Zhensong system includes an eight drunken immortals staff setThere are Northern and Southern versions of drunken monkey boxing, which is related to drunken boxing.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.[citation needed]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]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.[citation needed]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 off the ground and then stomping down with the weight of the entire body or by falling to the prone.[citation needed]Some styles of drunken boxing use traditional kung fu weapons, often the jian or gun.[26] The B yng qun wine boxing system includes many weapons, including saber, spear, guan dao, flute, fan, gourd bottle, sash, sash tied to guard and more.[citation needed]^ "" (in Traditional Chinese). ^ Pickens, Tim (2015). Six Harmonies Drunken Boxing. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. p.11. ISBN978-1515026532.^ Shahar, Meir (2008). The Shaolin monastery: history, religion, and the Chinese martial arts. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. ISBN9780824833497. OCLC259735411.^ a b Calvin, Chen. "Drunken Kung Fu". KungFuMagazine.com. Kung Fu Magazine. Retrieved 10 February 2018.^ Shi Deqian (1995). (Encyclopedia of Shaolin martial arts) 4 volumes. 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ISBN978-1500850524.^ Drunken Kung Fu Eight Drunken Immortals, 1st Form: Lu Don Bin. ikungfu.net.^ Drunken Kung Fu Eight Drunken Immortals, 2nd Form: Li Tit Kwai. ikungfu.net.^ Drunken Kung Fu Eight Drunken Immortals, 3rd Form: Han Zhong Li. ikungfu.net.^ Drunken Kung Fu Eight Drunken Immortals, 4th Form: Lan Cai He. ikungfu.net.^ Drunken Kung Fu Eight Drunken Immortals, 5th Form: Zhang Guo Lao. ikungfu.net.^ Drunken Kung Fu Eight Drunken Immortals, 6th Form: Cao Guo Jiu. ikungfu.net.^ Drunken Kung Fu Eight Drunken Immortals, 7th Form: Han Xiang Zi. ikungfu.net.^ Drunken Kung Fu Eight Drunken Immortals, 8th Form: He Xian Gu. ikungfu.net.^ Liang, Ting (1989). The drunkard kungfu & its application (2nded.). Hong Kong: Leung's Pubns. ISBN9789627284086. OCLC52024840.^ Henning, Stanley E. (Winter 2008). "Visiting Tianshui city a look into martial culture on China's northern silk route". Journal of Asian Martial Arts: 26+.^ Ben Johanan, Tomehr (December 1, 2012). "Drunken Boxing". Kung Fu Tai Chi Magazine. December 1, 2012. Kung Fu Magazine: 5449.^ Ripski, Neil (2010). Secrets of Drunken Boxing Vol. 1. Lulu Press, Inc.^ , (1959). : [Flower of National Sports: Discussing the New China Martial Arts Movement]. . p.1.27,^ Drunken Kung Fu White Wine Form (Baijiu Quan) Cyril Nolgrove CAMC (video).Retrieved from " When discussing the question is Drunken Master a real martial arts?, we delve into a topic filled with intrigue and a blend of fantasy and reality. Drunken Master is often depicted in movies and popular culture, showcasing a martial art style marked by seemingly erratic movements that resemble the actions of a drunken person. However, behind these portrayals lies a rich history and unique elements that may or may not align with traditional martial arts disciplines. This exploration will guide you through the roots of Drunken Master, its techniques, and how it has been received both culturally and within martial arts communities, including discussions on platforms like Reddit.Understanding the Origins of Drunken MasterThe concept of the Drunken Master is deeply rooted in Chinese folklore and has been popularized by films, notably those featuring martial artist Jackie Chan. The style is linked to the historical figure of the Drunken Fist developed under the auspices of various styles of kung fu, notably within the Wu Yi () lineage. Legend has it that the Drunken Fist was created to confound opponents with unpredictable moves that mimic the actions of someone inebriated. The portrayal in films, however, often exaggerates the techniques for dramatic effect, leaving many to wonder whether theres a substantial practice behind it or if its purely fictional.The Techniques of Drunken MasterDrunken Master is characterized by its unique and fluid form of combat, which emphasizes bending, swaying, and unorthodox movements. Practitioners appear unsteady and clumsy, using this to their advantage by evading attacks and delivering strikes in a manner that keeps opponents guessing. Some of the key elements of Drunken Master training include:1. Fluidity and BalanceCentral to the Drunken Master style is the ability to maintain balance while appearing wobbly. This is achieved through rigorous training that enhances one's core strength and overall flexibility, allowing practitioners to move gracefully even when simulating loss of control.2. Disguising IntentionsDrunken Master techniques often involve leading opponents into a false sense of security. As one sways and stumbles, they may draw an attack, only to counter it in an unexpected manner. This strategic unpredictability is crucial to the art's effectiveness, showcasing how the style is more than mere theatrics.3. Using the EnvironmentBumps and obstacles can serve as an advantage for Drunken Masters. They may leverage the environment in their movements, using walls, tables, and other structures to assist in executing their techniques cleverly.Drunken Master vs. Traditional Martial ArtsMany traditional martial arts prioritize discipline, precision, and structured techniques. In contrast, Drunken Master embraces a more improvisational approach that can seem chaotic. Critics often question its practicality in real combat scenarios, citing that while it may be entertaining, there are concerns about its effectiveness compared to established martial arts forms such as Karate, Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu, or Muay Thai. However, proponents argue that it embodies an advanced understanding of body mechanics and can be incredibly effective when mastered.Drunken Master in Popular CultureThe influence of Drunken Master extends far beyond traditional martial arts practices. Jackie Chans portrayal in the 1978 film Drunken Master introduced the style to global audiences, blending comedy and incredible acrobatics with martial arts choreography. This representation has spurred interest in both the fictionalized and potential real-life applications of the style, leading to discussions on platforms like Reddit, where users often debate its legitimacy and practicality.What Do People on Reddit Say About Drunken Master?Reddit serves as one of the major online platforms where discussions about martial arts flourish. Subreddits dedicated to martial arts often engage in lively debates regarding the effectiveness of various styles, including Drunken Master. Users share personal experiences, opinions, and training regimes, contributing to a broad tapestry of insights that highlight the unique appeal of this style:1. Mixed OpinionsMany Reddit users hold a spectrum of opinions about Drunken Master. Some appreciate its uniqueness and emphasize its entertaining aspects, while others advocate for practical applicability in self-defense scenarios. This reflection of diverse perspectives showcases the complex nature of understanding martial arts in contemporary society.2. Training and ResourcesSome Redditors share resources for learning the Drunken Master style, from online tutorials to community classes. For those intrigued by this martial art, these discussions offer gateways into deeper exploration, transcending beyond the cinematic representation to real-world practices.3. Entertaining DebatesDiscussions about Drunken Master often grow humorous, with comparisons drawn to other martial arts styles and playful banter regarding which styles would win hypothetical matchups. This light-hearted engagement fosters a community environment, encouraging newcomers to explore martial arts without feeling intimidated.The Reality of Drunken Master TrainingWhile cinematic interpretations of Drunken Master may veer into fantasy, there are certainly legitimate schools and practitioners who have adopted and refined the art. Those interested in pursuing Drunken Master as a martial art should consider the importance of specialized training that emphasizes both the foundational principles of traditional martial arts and the specific techniques unique to this style.Conclusion: Is Drunken Master a Real Martial Arts?In conclusion, the question is Drunken Master a real martial arts? invites a multifaceted exploration of its origins, techniques, cultural impact, and perspectives shared within communities like Reddit. While the style may not have the roots and structure of more conventional martial arts, its thematic elements and innovative techniques embody a form of martial creativity that deserves recognition. If you're captivated by martial arts and wish to discover more, we invite you to contact Storm Taekwondo and take your first step into a broader world of martial arts training!Chinese martial artThis article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. 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(November 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Drunken Boxing or Drunken ArtsZu QunThe Eight Drunken ImmortalsAlso known asZuiquan, Drunken Boxing, Drunken Arts, Drunken Fist, Drunken Style, Drunken Kungfu, Drunk-Fu, Drunken Eight Immortals Boxing, Drunken Luohan Boxing, Wine/Alcohol BoxingFocusFeints and deceptionCountry of originGreater ChinaPart of a series onChinese martial arts (Wushu)Styles of Chinese martial artsList of Chinese martial artsTermsChin NaFa jinKung fuNeigongNeijiaQiQigongShifuYin and yangHistorical locationsKunlun MountainsMount EmeiMount HuaShaolin MonasteryWudang MountainsLegendary figuresGuan YuBodhidharmaZhang SanfengFong Sai-yukYim Wing-chunLi Ching-YuenEight ImmortalsFive EldersHistorical individualsEmperor Taizu of SongYue FeiHong XiguanDong HaichuanYang LuchanChan HeungWu QuanyouWong Fei-hungSun LutangLi ShuwenHuo YuanjiaWang ZipingChen FakeIp ManTen Tigers of CantonModern celebritiesBruce LeeBolo YeungSammo HungJackie ChanJet LiDonnie YenVincent ZhaoZhang Jin (actor)Dennis ToRelatedHong Kong action cinemaKung fu filmVietnamese martial artsWushu (sport)WuxiavteDrunken boxing (Chinese: ; pinyin: zu qun), also known as Drunken Fist, is a general name for various 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. 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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.The Daoist style of zui quan imitates the characters of the "Drunken Eight Immortals" (; 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 (), 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 (), 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 (), the strongest immortal, carries a large cauldron of wine, tackles the enemies with strength.[16]Lan Caihe (), sexually ambiguous, carries a bamboo basket, attacking the enemies with swaying waist, mostly feminine postures.[17]Zhang Guolao (), old man Zhang, donkey rider, with his entertaining postures on the donkey, and his donkey's lethal swift double kicks.[18]Cao Guojiu (), the youngest immortal, a clever, controlled fighter, locks and breaks the joints (; qin na), attacks the deadly soft parts of the enemy body (; dian xue).[19]Han Xiangzi (), flute-playing immortal, denying and countering the enemy attacks with powerful wrists.[20]He Xiangu (), 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.Some Hung Ga lineages include one 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 consciousness.Some Choy Li Fut lineages include one set of drunken boxingHak Fu Mun include one set of drunken boxingThere is a Southern style of kung fu called eight drunken immortals boxing[22]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]B yng qun 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 one set of drunken boxingSome Qi Xing Tanglang Quan lineages include at least one set of drunken boxingFu Zhensong system includes an eight drunken immortals staff setThere are Northern and Southern versions of drunken monkey boxing, which is related to drunken boxing.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.[citation needed]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]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.[citation needed]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 off the ground and then stomping down with the weight of the entire body or by falling to the prone.[citation needed]Some styles of drunken boxing use traditional kung fu weapons, often the jian or gun.[26] The B yng qun wine boxing system includes many weapons, including saber, spear, guan dao, flute, fan, gourd bottle, sash, sash tied to guard and more.[citation needed]^ "" (in Traditional Chinese). ^ Pickens, Tim (2015). Six Harmonies Drunken Boxing. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. p.11. ISBN978-1515026532.^ Shahar, Meir (2008). The Shaolin monastery: history, religion, and the Chinese martial arts. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. ISBN9780824833497. OCLC259735411.^ a b Calvin, Chen. "Drunken Kung Fu". KungFuMagazine.com. Kung Fu Magazine. Retrieved 10 February 2018.^ Shi Deqian (1995). (Encyclopedia of Shaolin martial arts) 4 volumes. 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Kung Fu Tai Chi Magazine. December 1, 2012. Kung Fu Magazine: 5449.^ Ripski, Neil (2010). Secrets of Drunken Boxing Vol. 1. Lulu Press, Inc.^ , (1959). : [Flower of National Sports: Discussing the New China Martial Arts Movement]. . p.1.27,^ Drunken Kung Fu White Wine Form (Baijiu Quan) Cyril Nolgrove CAMC (video).Retrieved from " Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. Perhaps youve 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 Chans 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 (