

Interpretation of Folk Culture in Tibetan Folk Proverbs

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Abstract: There is No Doubt That the Formation of Tibetan Folk Proverbs is Closely Related to the Living Environment, Religious Beliefs and the Customs of the Tibetan People, with a Unique National Character. by Explaining the Folk Factors Embodied in Tibetan Proverbs, We Can Better Explore the Cultural Connotation of Proverbs and Make It Possible for Us to Deepen Our Understanding and Research of Tibetan Social Life.

1. Introduction

The Folk Custom of Tibet is One of the Important Contents of Traditional Tibetan Culture. Tibetan Folk Proverbs Are Like a Traditional Painting[1]. They Not Only Reflect People's Life, But Also Convey Their Thoughts. They Also Have Strong Local and National Characteristics, and Contain Rich Folk Culture.

2. A Vivid Copy of Tibet's Eating Habits

There is a saying in Tibet, which can be summarized as the accumulated and long-term productive labor of Tibetans [2]. It is the life experience of thousands of years of wisdom crystallization of Tibetans. The ancient Tibetans lived in the snow capped plateau and experienced a long and bold life. Therefore, Tibetan folk proverbs should reflect the life habits closely related to the natural and social environment in which they live. Tibetans have lived on snowy boards since ancient times. The harsh mountain environment forms a unique diet culture reflected in proverbs. For example, “bulls and sheep are priests' treasures, and six are farmers' treasures” are necessary. This is the tradition of ancient Tibet[3]. If you come to your home in Tibet, the host often uses hot buttered tea for taste. In addition, the traditional Lantern Festival every year, in order to commemorate the founder of yellow religion, zongkapa wants to light the butter lamp. In addition, when religious sacrifices and celebrations are held, people will read blessings. These foods reflect the status of the Tibetan people in production and life, and are closely related to the life of the Tibetan people. Tibet has a long tradition of wine culture and drinking habits. For Tibetans living in the cold and strong wind environment, wine not only increases their ability to resist the cold, but also adds joy to their life. For example, “the goat sees the willow, the Tibetans see the wine”, “Tibet stares at the wine” and “the long expected VIP arrives. The wine here is mainly Tibet's unique wine, barley. For people in Tibet, barley wine is a symbol of joy, happiness and friendship, and it is often used as a drink between family and friends' meeting and celebration. The boldness and enthusiasm of Tibetans at such a time, you can see that they will infect people around.



Fig.1 Pictures of Tibetan Folk Proverbs in Diebu

3. Display Unique Clothing Culture and Etiquette

Cosmetics represent the respect of beautiful countries. Tibetans also have a unique habit of plateau characteristics: “fox fur hat looks beautiful, and then ear is memory skin hat.” “When you are sleeping, daoma, please don't forget, and when you are safe, please don't forget the waist knife”, pearl agate is not to eat. Girls like that one best. Please master that. Young people look back at her like bees. “From these proverbs, we can see that we like Tibetan men and women, and pay special attention to jewelry such as pearl agate, coral and waist knife[4]. Most of the Tibetans living in the Qinghai Tibet Plateau are nomads, living on water and grass for a long time. Therefore, cattle, sheep, horses and other livestock and gold and silver treasures are property. In the eyes of Tibetans, these ornaments are not only a symbol of wealth and status, but also reflect their unique aesthetic needs. In their long history, the rites and habits formed by the Tibetans are also reflected in the proverb: “a tower has layers, but a man has sons”. Especially respect for the elderly. In the family dinner table and all kinds of sacrificial activities in the village, the young and the old orderly have their own strict etiquette norms: “before the child is born, adults can't name it or make clothes for it.” Tibetans think it's a sign of bad luck, and it will hurt their children's vitality. If they don't see the gods, they won't take off your hat. If you don't look at the river, you can't take off your boots[5]. The above proverbs reflect that the etiquette and habits of Tibet are closely related to the life of Tibetans, and can deeply feel the unique cultural background reflected by Tibetan proverbs.



Fig.2 Picture of Ethnic Culture of Tibetan Folk Proverbs

4. The Mapping of the Unique Aesthetic Habits of the Tibetans

“As a kind of culture with complex content structure and existing form, Tibetan folk culture is more complex and complex”, and Tibetan aesthetics is deeply influenced by Buddhist ethics. There are ten good methods in Buddhism, that is, stealing, stealing, immorality, delusion, not drinking, no tongue, no swearing, no slang, no bad things. In the aesthetic concept of Tibet, good is the highest standard of behavior and value judgment, “good” reflects the aesthetic tendency and aesthetic psychology of the Tibetans, creates a strong flavor of life, and reflects the national spirit and values of the Tibetans [6]. For example, as the saying goes, “Mo looks at the mouth, face at the face”, “yak

is good, nose is good, girl is good, parents are good”, “look at that person's heart, look at the horse”, it is difficult for people to judge their own good and evil. We mainly value people's quality. Tibetans believe that as long as they are kind, they will be beautiful. Therefore, it's nice to respect the old people and abide by the agreement on the premise of kindness. For example, “the bridge of the river can't be forgotten, the children grow up, and then their parents can't forget” and Tibetans pay homage to the elderly, the pure piety to the elderly, the most basic ethics and morality - I believe[7]. For example, “straight trees are more useful, honest people have more friends”, “good neighbors, honest character”. In order to adapt to the harsh natural environment and live in harmony with the nature, Tibetans living in the Qinghai Tibet Plateau have a long-term understanding of the value of labor, appreciate the aesthetic taste of beauty and appreciate the aesthetic taste of beauty. For example, “labor is the right hand of happiness, economy is the left hand of happiness.” “if you eat butter, first of all, you need cattle.” you need to raise a large family to live. The living environment of Qinghai and Tibet Plateau requires the strong physique and diligence of the Tibetans who live here all the year round. With the passage of time, it has also become a customary aesthetic standard for Tibetans. The preference for white is also the unique aesthetic orientation of Tibetans. White people are the embodiment of beauty and the symbol of the kindness of Tibetan people. That means pure compassion. In Tibetan proverbs, white always corresponds to “good” and “good”. For example, “the father is as straight as the sun, the mother is white before death, the bone is white after death”, “cut the chest like a white chest, cut off the white blood vessels”, these are the words and beautiful things loved by Tibetans[8]. The love of white Tibetans includes the value orientation of true, gentle and beautiful beauty. The white aesthetics of Tibetans is closely related to the geographical environment in which they live for a long time. Most Tibetans live on a snowy plateau. Snow mountain, white cloud, sheep and milk guard the life of Tibetans. White naturally entered Tibetan aesthetics. From behind the Tibetan people, we can feel their kindness, simplicity, openness, right and wrong, wrong and truth seeking, clear attitude towards life and yearning for values.

5. Tibetan Proverbs Show a Strong Flavor of Plateau Life

Tibetan proverbs are the life experience accumulated and summarized by Tibetan working people in their long-term productive labor. They are the result of thousands of years of Tibetan wisdom. Therefore, Tibetan folk proverbs are closely related to the natural and social environment in which they live. Showing a strong breath of life and unique national characteristics[9]. Because of the unique natural environment of the Qinghai Tibet Plateau, the Tibetan people living on the vast grassland mainly feed on water and grass and nomadic, so many images in Tibetan folk proverbs come from the Tibetan, such as yaks, sheep, horses, etc. “If you want more wealth, feed more cattle and sheep.” Cattle and sheep are the wealth of herdsmen, and grain is the wealth of farmers. “Wolves can only eat weak cattle and sheep, but they are afraid of three points when they see yaks. The Tibetan people attach great importance to the harmony of people, grass and animals. In the world of Tibet, natural creatures have life. They do their best to keep in harmony with nature. They thanked their ancestors for giving them this pasture, cattle and sheep, so they cherished these living materials and were familiar with the living habits and physiological characteristics of these animals. “Yak is very good, you can see it by its nose; you can see if butter is good, and see the color.” “If the horse is good, look at the raised head, sincerely, look at the milk in the bowl.” It's important to learn when you are young. From this we can see that Tibetans are very familiar with and love their living environment and know their living environment very well. To them, these animals are as important and kind as people. They know these animals and themselves. These knowledge and skills come from their life experience, from their careful observation of things around them, and from the close relationship between people and the environment. The unique life philosophy of Tibet Plateau. In addition, with the passage of time, Tibetans gradually mastered the grazing methods and livestock characteristics in the production practice. There are also many proverbs about animal husbandry habits in proverbs. A cow is stronger than a horse; a mule that goes up is faster than a horse; a horse that goes down is better than a mule. “If you want milk tea for

breakfast, you must have it the night before.” “You have to lean back on the downhill horse, facing the river.” Leaning forward. These proverbs are the wisdom accumulated by Tibetan people in their long nomadic life. They are vivid portraits of Tibetan nomadic life, full of rich flavor of plateau countryside.

6. Conclusion

The study of national proverbs is an important aspect of the study of the essence of national language and folk culture. Through Tibetan folk proverbs, we can feel Tibetan people's persistent pursuit of truth, goodness and beauty and their yearning for a better life. The unique charm of Tibetan folk customs and the Tibetan people's concept and pursuit of beauty.

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