

# **A Probe into the Nationality of the "Tibetan Opera" in the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Tibetan Areas**

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**Abstract:** Tibetan opera was selected as "a list of representative works of human intangible cultural heritage." The national color of Tibetan opera is rich, and it is the history and folk life culture of the snow-covered plateau. It repeats the joys and sorrows of the Tibetan people and witnesses the progress and development of the Tibetan people. The traditional culture of Tibetan areas belongs to collectivist culture, multi-temporal custom culture, and strong context culture. The Tibetan opera, as one of the unique cultural existences, highlights the traditional, cultural, religious, and ancient culture of Tibetan areas.

## **1. Introduction**

Intangible cultural heritage is the precipitation of culture. The intangible cultural heritage of different ethnic groups reflects the cultural characteristics of different ethnic groups. As of the end of 2016, China has announced 1,372 national non-representative projects (excluding self-sufficiency). There are 13,087 representative projects. The intangible cultural heritage of Tibetan areas is of great value.

## **2. The Cultural Characteristics of Tibetan Opera**

In 2009, Tibetan Opera (Tibetan name: Ajilam) was selected as the "List of Representatives of Human Intangible Cultural Heritage". Tibetan opera, as an excellent culture created for a long time in the snowy plateau, the limit of human survival, is one of the oldest dramas in Chinese drama. Since the 8th century AD, Tibetan opera has gradually evolved from religious art, by singing (Ronda), (Xiaozhuo), dance (Xiongba), Table (Langju), Bai (to card) and technology (Lv Ze) and other programs have formed their own unique artistic style. The most famous ones include "The Princess Wencheng" and "Nusang Tuzi". The Tibetan opera "Auspicious Olympics" once shined at the opening ceremony of the Beijing Olympic Games. It shows the joyful, warm, simple and unique artistic style of Tibetan opera in front of the world, which is unforgettable. The national color of Tibetan opera is rich, and it is the history and folk life culture of the snow-covered plateau. It repeats the joys and sorrows of the Tibetan people and witnesses the progress and development of the Tibetan people. The German philosopher Hegel said: "Drama is a product of a nation going on."

Tibetan opera is a general term for Tibetan drama [1]. Tibetan opera is a very large drama system. Due to the different natural conditions, living customs, cultural traditions and dialects of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, it has many art varieties and genres. Tibetan opera originated from more than 600 years ago, more than 400 years earlier than the Beijing opera, which is known as the national quintessence. It is known as the "living fossil" of Tibetan culture. Tibetan opera is the mother of Tibetan opera art. It spreads the Tibetan areas of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan through the monks and pilgrimages of the Tibetan Buddhist monasteries. It forms the Huangnan Tibetan Opera in Qinghai and the Gannan Tibetan Opera in Gansu. Tibetan settlements in countries such as India and Bhutan also have Tibetan operas. Tibetan opera has a white mask and a blue mask. In the process of circulation, the blue mask drama formed four major schools of consciousness, such as Mulong Tibetan opera, Yuba Tibetan opera, Xiangba Tibetan opera, and Jiangyur Tibetan opera.

### **3. The Intangible Cultural Heritage "Hidden Drama" National Cultural Characteristics**

Tibetan opera is an endless life experience expressed in body language. The body is the axis to express the emotions of the performer or sadness or joy and the love of life. One twists, one turn, one look, simple movement but huge infection. Force has driven the imagination of the audience. The biggest feature of Tibetan opera is that it has language in addition to music and dance, vocal vocals and dialogues, and performance is an extension of language. Below we analyze the national cultural commonality of Tibetan culture in intangible cultural heritage through cultural analysis.

The formation of intangible cultural heritage is the gradual sublimation of the people's sunrise and sunset life. It is gradually formed in the collective and group work, and is the essence that is separated from the collective life of the people. Reproduce the production and life scenes of the time, passed down from generation to generation. In the continuous repetition and practice of the group, the intangible cultural heritage is produced and solidified, and the recognition of the group is an important part of the intangible cultural heritage. Take Tibetan opera as an example. Tibetan operas belonged to religious art culture at the earliest. They expressed their awe of nature through dance. The dances of these sacrifices gradually returned to the people's lives. Through specific dances and movements, they reproduce the production process of the people and express their joy and hard work realized in production, over time, form a unique artistic form with religious characteristics and folk cultural characteristics, reflecting the unique charm [2].

The intangible cultural heritage passed down from generation to generation means that the unique culture formed by a group inherits and continues from generation to generation, manifested as the deferral of time and the transmission of the group. It has cultural inheritance and the initial intangible cultural heritage. For word of mouth, there are clear inheritors and inheritors, such as the rap of the Tibetan folk hero epic "Gesar Earth Biography", there are storytellers and singers who specialize in rap. These rappers have passed down the rap of "Gesar Earth Biography" from generation to generation, and Tibetan culture has been passed down from generation to generation. During the inheritance period, new group values, outlook on life and ethics are continuously added to meet the psychological needs of the group and reflect the spiritual commonality of the group. The Tibetan opera passed on from mouth to mouth reflects the inheritance of Tibetan traditional culture.

Tibetans are located in almost the entire Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and its adjacent areas outside Tibet and Tibet. Tibetan culture is a cultural form formed by the Tibetan people as a main body through a long history. It is a snowy culture formed by the "mountain ocean" on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. It also accepts the cultural factors of the neighboring cultural circle. With the most special cultural concept in the world, the culture of the Tibetan people can be regarded as the most unique and creative culture in the world. Intangible cultural heritage is closely related to the regional environment and language state of a particular nation and it shows obvious regionality. Culture, whether it is produced or circulated, is associated with a certain region. For example, in the Spring Festival in China, the pen and ink records the cultural plots of the Yan and Huang dynasties, which are the tribute to the ancestors, and belong to the unique customs of the Chinese character culture circle. The Spring Festival has been a major festival, and interpretation has become a symbol of Chinese culture. Therefore, we can see that different geographical environments have spawned different cultures, just as the snowy culture has nurtured a unique art like Tibetan opera.

### **4. "Tibetan Opera" Has Become a Symbol of Tibetan Traditional Culture**

Tibetan traditional culture carries the spirituality of oriental aesthetics. They pay attention to: Where do we come from, where is the problem more than material life, Nietzsche concludes that the growth of genius depends on dry climate and clear sky. Perhaps because of the clear natural environment of the Tibetan area and the dry climate, Tibetans are more likely to think about spiritual issues, such as: the ultimate thinking of life, more concerned with what death means, how to integrate individual life into higher order. In the middle, this is the ultimate concern and spiritual conversion. Like the four teachings of Buddhist teachings: "Bitterness", "Jiji", "Destroy", "Tao", Buddhism yearns to completely abandon all the roots of suffering and reach the highest ideals to

Nirvana. The Tibetans also practiced throughout their lives, hoping to be happy and happy. This is the spiritual humanity of Tibetan traditional culture. Since the Tibetan people are a group of people's religious beliefs, Tibetan culture from the inside to the outside highlights the imprint of religious culture. Many Tibetan traditional cultures, including Tibetan operas, are inseparable from religious imprints.

The Karakoram Mountains, the Pamirs, the Himalayas and the Tanggula Mountains around the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, and the rivers between the Hengduan Mountains and the valleys form a closed geographical state. Because of the closed nature of the geographical environment, the vision of the early Tibetans is blocked. Limiting the scope of their activities, but also contributed to the formation of their own unique traditional culture. Due to the constraints of the geographical environment, the collective consistency of the people's labor has contributed to the cohesiveness of Tibetan culture. We are the world's highest and most brilliant Buda. Laguna is an example of the interpretation of culture from the aesthetic of the building. The Potala Palace is a carved building and a fortress-style palace temple building. It was originally the Tibetan king's palace in Tubo. It has now become a landmark in Tibet. It looks at the towering people at a glance. The cloud represents the mysterious and spiritual power that introduces awe, and at the same time it is a flat top laying, representing the essence of compassion and peace. Because it is built on the mountain, it complements the majestic mountains surrounding it. Finally, all eyes will be directed to the Jinta layer. The top, the magnificent golden dome represents the wisdom of the heavens and the heavens, guiding the Tibetans to enjoy the joy, from the sadness to the joy, the greatness. By constructing a proportion of the artistic treatment, the builders have made the Potala Palace a comprehensive cohesion. It also represents the cultural cohesion of the Tibetan people. Although it has been preserved for thousands of years, it still retains the characteristics of traditional culture, and Tibetans are also united under the influence of traditional culture. Tibetan operas happen to reflect the closedness and cohesiveness of Tibetan traditional culture [3].

Yu Qiuyu, a language master, believes that the primitive simplicity of Tibetan culture, like an innocent child, shows an unobtrusive rate of straightforwardness.

## 5. Conclusion

The human spiritual world manifests itself in cultural characteristics. Although they vary widely, they are interrelated and together constitute a splendid legacy of human culture. Due to geographical differences, environmental differences and historical differences, the cultures of all ethnic groups in the world are blooming, showing different aspects of the human spirit and forming cultural carriers with different styles and different forms. As one of the oriental cultures, Tibetan traditional culture Tibetan operas show its spiritual, religious, ancient and mysterious characteristics compared to Western culture.

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