

The Application and Design of Tibetan Furniture in Tibetan Residence

Xiayan Liao

School of Fine Arts, Leshan Normal University, Leshan, Sichuan Province, China

Keywords: Tibetan, Furniture, Tibetan living room, Application and design.

Abstract: In the field of interior design, furniture is one of the key elements in shaping the atmosphere. As the decoration industry is popular: three-point decoration, seven-point furniture. Practice has proved that furniture is increasingly important for the creation of indoor space atmosphere. Furniture is an indispensable tool for people's daily life and work. It plays a role in supporting the human body, storing goods, assisting work and dividing space. This paper focuses on the role of Tibetan furniture in Tibetan living rooms, design principles and classification of furniture.

1. Introduction

The Tibetan nationality is a nation in the snowy plateau. It is located in the junction of the three provinces of Yunnan, Tibet and Sichuan. In history, the Tibetan area is the place where various cultures meet and develop [1]. Due to its special geographical location and deep religious concept, it has formed a unique regional wooden structure system. Whether it is the style of the building, the spatial layout, or the interior decoration features, it has the unique cultural attributes and art of the Tibetan people. Connotation. Taking a residential area in Gushui Village, Deqin County, Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture as an example, this paper analyzes its interior spatial layout, interior furnishings and decorative colors, decorative patterns and national cultural attributes, and summarizes its artistic features [1].

2. Characteristics of Tibetan dwellings

Tibetan traditional dwellings, like other Tibetan cultural forms, have their own unique personalities. Tibetan dwellings are rich and varied. The squatters in the southern Tibetan valley, the accounts in the northern Tibetan pastoral area, and the wooden buildings in the Yarlung Zangbo River valley have their own characteristics [1]. Even the caves can be found on the Ali Plateau.



Fig.1 Characteristics of Tibetan dwellings

The most representative residence of Tibetans is the boudoir. The boudoir is mostly stone-wood structure, the shape is dignified and stable, the style is simple and rough; the outer wall is contracted upwards, and the inner slope is still vertical, as shown in Figure 1. Typical Tibetan dwellings are made of earth and stone, shaped like a bunker, known as a boudoir. It is usually 2 to 3 layers and also has 4 layers. Usually the bottom layer is used as a barn, the upper floor is occupied by people, the

items are stored, and the halls are set up. The flat layout is retracted back and forth, and the lower roof forms the upper terrace. The toilet is located on the upper floor, cantilevered on the back wall, and a hole is opened in the toilet floor. The excrement can fall directly into the pit outside the bottom animal house to avoid the trouble of cleaning [2]. The two-story toilet is staggered. The upper layer of dirt can be smoothly and unimpededly dropped to the bottom pit.

3. Analysis of indoor space layout

The Tibetans in Gushui Village mainly use agriculture and animal husbandry as their main production methods. Their houses are built with the terrain. They are mainly based on the mortuary buildings. They are roughly divided into Po Ding House and Ping Ding House, generally two to three stories, with a second floor. More common, as shown in Figure 2.



Fig.2 Tibetan dwelling style

In this paper, the residence of Gushui Village is a three-storey boudoir building. A layer of livestock is built to house livestock and preserves the traditional Tibetan animal culture. At the same time, in order to increase lighting and improve air quality, small window holes are opened on the wall. The interior of the livestock circle is simply divided by wooden boards to separate different types of livestock.

The second floor is the center of family life. Eating, drinking tea, worshipping Buddha, hospitality, rest, etc. are all here, with living room, kitchen, bedroom, storage room, etc. As shown in Figure 1, the hall is oriented in the west, with a square pillar in the center, the column is red, the upper part is painted with blue and white honeysuckle, the part of the bird is in the shape of a grass, and the upper end is connected to the ceiling with a pink color [3]. There is a fire pit in the hall, which has the functions of cooking, heating and lighting. At the same time, it is the place where people communicate with the gods, which reflects the cultural characteristics of the Tibetan people living together. The bedroom layout is relatively simple, just a place to rest at night, so only the bed and the closet are placed. The storage room is located in the first room on the left side of the door, mainly for storing food, clothing, ghee and so on.

The three-story hall is an important part of the entire residence. As shown in Figure 2, Tibetans use large or small special rooms as family halls for worshipping Buddha statues according to family conditions, showing the importance of religious belief in the hearts of Tibetan people. The decoration of the hall is extremely elegant, spacious and gorgeous. The ceiling, the four walls and the Buddha statues all depict the color paintings. The innermost wall is filled with Buddhist altars. The huge Buddhist altars usually occupy a whole wall; the ancestral uploads are still on the walls on both sides of the hall. The tokens donated by Thangka, musical instruments or sorghum. The family usually does not live in the hall, but when the lama comes to the house to recite the practice, the lama can live in the hall.

4. Application of Tibetan furniture in Tibetan living room

As a carrier of national culture and national consciousness, the decorative art in Tibetan dwellings reflects the integration of nature and spirit. Its interior furnishings, decorative colors and pattern patterns will be perfectly combined with function and aesthetics, using sophisticated Decorating means to express this spiritual satisfaction.

4.1 Indoor furnishings.

The interior furnishings of Tibetan dwellings have strong national and regional characteristics, bearing rich cultural connotations and valuable artistic values. It is a perfect embodiment of the combination of national art and folk culture.

The interior layout of this residential building in Gushui Village is distinct and distinct. The living room is an important activity place for the whole family. The main room is a Tibetan table, a Tibetan chair, a cupboard, etc. The bedroom is only for rest and is simple to set up, with hidden beds, storage cabinets and Tibetan boxes. The hall is the most abundant space in the entire residence, and there are Buddhist artifacts such as Buddhist monks, Buddha statues and musical instruments [4].

Tibetan tables and Tibetan chairs are most commonly used in Tibetan furniture. The Tibetan table often has a waist, and the legs are mostly curved legs and legs, usually decorated with painted or carved. The backrest contour of the chair is in the form of a curve, and the back screen is engraved with patterns such as Ssangyong, Shuangfeng, Longfeng and so on. The cabinet is an indispensable important piece of furniture in Tibetan furniture. It is used to place kitchen utensils and is drawn with beautiful patterns, as shown in Figure 3.



Fig.3 Tibetan residential interior design

The bedroom is mainly furnished with Tibetan beds, storage cabinets, Tibetan boxes, etc. The color and decoration are relatively simple, and only some simple patterns and patterns are decorated. The cabinets and storage boxes are used to hold clothes. The front panel is decorated with simple auspicious patterns. The color is monotonous and practical.

Buddhism is the most important indoor decoration in Tibetan dwellings. It is impossible to place things in the house. Generally, the owner asks the local craftsmen to make home production. The layout is regular, the proportion is balanced, and the two sides are symmetrical. The Buddha's shrine is connected to the wall and cannot be moved after it is made [3]. The pattern is the most adorned, with an openwork technique. Buddha statues are placed inside the Buddha's shrine, and they are dedicated to Sakyamuni, Tara, King Kong, etc. In front of the Buddha statue, butter lamps, water bowls, prayer tubes, etc. are placed, and the butter lamps are lit overnight. Under the buddha, there is a closet, and the scent supply, the implement, the warp, etc. are stored in the closet.

4.2 Furniture decoration color.

Tibetan people believe in religion. Under the influence of Tibetan Buddhism, interior decoration colors can vigorously render and interpret the connotation of religion. In addition, because the Tibetan people have lived in the alpine valley for a long time, they have a strong reverence for nature.

The blue sky, white clouds and green grass have a certain influence on their visual aesthetics, forming a unique feature.

Tibetan residents like to decorate the interior space with bright colors. The commonly used colors are red, yellow, white, black, blue and green. They are decorated directly with high-purity colors and contrast colors to achieve a strong, pure and bright visual effect. The enthusiasm and bold character of the Tibetan people are closely related. The living room is the main place for people to rest for a long time. The decoration is gorgeous and the colors are rich. The beams and columns are the focus of decoration. There are also Buddhist temples and Buddhist emperors in the halls that use bright colors for engraving and painting decoration [5]. The ceilings and walls are painted in red, white, yellow and blue, making the whole space look magnificent, plus The combination of the upper detail and the interior space of the building, as well as the furnishings, lighting and other elements, create a deep and confusing religious atmosphere, as shown in Figure 4.



Fig.4 Tibetan furniture interior decoration application

These decorative colors are not only an external manifestation that conforms to the natural system, but also a form of corroboration that matches the religious psychological structure of the Tibetans. The Tibetan people make full use of the combination of various colors to create different visual feelings, which are highly aesthetic.

4.3 Decorative patterns of interior furniture.

The interior decoration patterns of Tibetan dwellings are rich and varied, mainly including animals, plants, utensils, landscapes, geometric figures and Buddhist motifs. Tibetans have created unique patterns through rich imagination and existing forms of things, bearing the feelings, blessings and yearnings of Tibetans.



Fig.5 Tibetan folk furniture decoration

Animal themes include dragons, phoenixes, lions, etc. [2]. The dragon is a symbol of the Chinese nation, a totem image that has been deified, symbolizing sacredness, power, and bravery. The head of the Phoenix Birds symbolizes beauty and peace. Lions have an important place in Buddhism,

symbolizing bravery and strength. These patterns are common in the interior decoration of Tibetan dwellings, especially in the decoration of enamel, beams and pillars to express the Tibetan people's yearning for a better life, as shown in Figure 5. In addition to these animal themes, there are cattle, sheep, chickens, deer and so on. Plant patterns include lotus and peony. The lotus flower grows in the mud, the root is lotus root, the color is fresh and pure, and the mud is not stained, which has a profound philosophy of life. The color of the peony flower is gorgeous and the flower type is rich, symbolizing wealth and good fortune. In addition to these plant patterns, there are also fruits, vegetables and other subjects [6].

5. Summary

The indoor space art characteristics of Tibetan dwellings directly reflect the Tibetan people's historical and cultural traditions, life appearance, artistic aesthetic taste, and regional characteristics, which affect the modern people's life and way of thinking. Therefore, the study of the artistic characteristics of the interior space of Tibetan dwellings is conducive to the combination of traditional culture and modern innovation, giving full play to the use of various functional features of furniture, thus creating an indoor space full of fun, harmony and comfort, and creating a beautiful and healthy living environment. .

References

- [1] M.L. Li and Zh. Yuan, Research on the Types and Modeling Characteristics of Tibetan Furniture, Furniture, 2008, vol.2, pp.89-95.
- [2] W.D. Shi Q.M. Li, Analysis of the characteristics of wooden structures in Tibetan areas, Shanxi Architecture, 2014, vol.7, pp. 1-2.
- [3] Q.X. Lou, Chinese Native Architecture Art, Building Industry Press, 2006, vol.1, pp.128-142, 162-178.
- [4] J.M. Yang and X.Y. Zhao, History and Culture of Tibetan Architecture, Qinghai People's Publishing House, 2003, vol.10, pp.146-148.
- [5] Y.A. Tao, The cultural connotation of Tibetan residential architecture, Journal of Anhui University of Technology, 2010, vol.5, pp.33-34.
- [6] Zh.Q. Ren, Furniture design practice, Shandong Institute of Arts and Crafts, 2005, pp.34-36.