

Study on the Generality and Difference of Ancient Family instructions Culture in Yunnan Province

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Abstract: Based on the records, family tree and inscriptions of 16 prefectures and cities, this paper studies the characteristics and regional differences of the ancient family culture in Yunnan. According to the geographical distribution and form characteristics of the ancient family instructions in Yunnan, it is divided into written form (family instructions, letters, poems, etc.) and oral form (folk stories, ballad, etc.). Emphasis on moral cultivation, used by the world; Pay attention to inheritance, harmonious friendship and other characteristics. Oral spread form not only has the regional national culture characteristics, but also contains the national exchanges and exchanges, presents the multi-cultural pattern. Because of geography, history, nationality and other factors, the culture of family instructions in different prefectures and cities also shows significant regional differences. Further exploration of these characteristics and differences will help to better understand the ancient social culture of Yunnan, inherit and carry forward the excellent Chinese traditional family culture, and provide useful reference for the cultural construction of contemporary society and family education.

Keywords: Yunnan; Ancient; Family Instructions; Family Tradition; Nationalities

1. Introduction

Yunnan, as a multi-ethnic area, is an important sample of studying the multi-ethnic pattern of Chinese culture. Based on the local records, genealogy and inscriptions of 16 prefectures and cities, this paper systematically analyzes the characteristics and regional differences of Yunnan ancient family instruction. Research shows that its form can be divided into written (family instructions, letters, poems) and oral

(folk stories, ballad) two types. Written family instructions emphasizes education inheritance, moral cultivation and family harmony, and passes on the core values such as worship, education and worship through training texts. Oral heirlooms integrate national language and communication memory, reflecting cultural blending and pluralistic interaction in frontier society. Due to the influence of geographical environment, historical process and ethnic distribution, the family instructions in different prefectures shows significant differences. Western and southern Yunnan and other frontier areas retain a large number of oral education forms, with national cultural uniqueness and cross-cultural adaptability. The purpose of this study is to restore the ancient social and cultural picture of Yunnan Province, to explore the core concepts of "cultivating the family" and "harmonious coexistence" in traditional family instructions, and to provide a historical reference for contemporary family education and cultural construction. The results not only deepen the understanding of frontier cultural diversity, but also explore the practice path for the modern transformation of traditional ethics.

As a reprimand and teachings inherited in the family or family, family instruction is an important part of Chinese traditional culture. Yunnan is located in the southwest of China, with many nationalities and diversified cultures. Its ancient family education culture not only contains rich family education wisdom, but also deeply embodies the historical, cultural and social development characteristics of different regions of Yunnan. It is of great significance to study the characteristics and regional differences of the ancient family culture of Yunnan through the investigation of the ancient documents of 16 cities and cities in Yunnan.

At present, scholars at home and abroad have made abundant achievements in the study of family instructions culture. The first is the

literature study. Scholars have compiled and sorted out the domestic training documents, such as Lou 's "Integration of family instructions in All Dynasties of China" (2017), which included 285 kinds of domestic training documents from Han Dynasty to Qing Dynasty with the main content of governing the family and teaching children [1]. The second is the case study of family instructions, focusing on Yan's family instructions, Zhu Xi's family instructions, Sima Guang's family instructions and Zeng Guofan's Family Book. The third is the study of the theory of family instructions history, including the study of the general history of family instructions and the history of dynasties. The general history class takes Xu and Chen 's family instructions History of China (2011) as the representative [2], and systematically sorts out the family instructions from Pre-Qin Period to Late Qing Period with detailed documents. The fourth is the special study of family instructions, such as ethics, economic concept, female writing, literary value and so on. The fifth is the study of regional family instructions. With the rise of regional culture research, regional family instructions has become a new focus. Zeng "Jiangnan Noble family instructions" (2017) from the historical evolution, stylistic writing, cultural function, educational thought, literary value and other aspects of the Noble family instructions in a comprehensive and systematic investigation and research [3]. Focusing on the study of regional family instructions in Yunnan, Li and Mao edited Yunnan Family Tree Integration (2021) to collect and sort out more than 20 species of family tree in Yunnan, providing rich literature for the study of family instructions in Yunnan [4]. Through field investigation, Yang and Yang (2020) analyzed the relationship between excellent family style and national culture inheritance in Yunnan frontier minority areas [5]. Huang "Yunnan Zuo's Chieftain family instructions Spirit Research" (2022) summarizes Zuo's Chieftain instructions of the spirit of the country, filial piety spirit, the spirit of education, it is considered that the family with the national feelings and amity culture atmosphere has the enlightenment [6]. The academic circles focus on the family instructions of the Bai nationality, most of them take the family instructions as the carrier to explore their family culture, such as Li "Viewing the

Inheritance of the Confucian Family Style in the Bai Nationality Area from the Image Wall Culture" [7], Liang "Modern Inheritance Research of the Traditional Family Style of the Bai Nationality" (2021) [8], starting from the Bai nationality family tree, summarize the Bai nationality family style. At present, the research on family instructions in academic circles focuses on Noble family of the mainland, primarily Han Chinese, with little attention given to ethnic minorities. Research on family precepts in the Yunnan region is relatively scarce.

2. Analysis of the Concept of Family Instructions

Family instructions is a practice of family education in ancient China, a way of cultivating individual personality, and an embodiment of Chinese excellent traditional culture.

The term "family instruction" in The Chinese Dictionary is interpreted as: "The teachings of parents to their descendants in terms of standing up for learning." The term "family instructions" in Ci Hai is interpreted as: "Parents' guidance to their children. The words written by the father and grandfather for his children.

At present, different research works define and analyze the concept of family instructions from different angles.

The first is the monograph of family instructions history. As Xu and Chen pointed out in the "History of family instructions in China": "family instructions mainly refers to the direct instruction of the father and grandfather to the children, the parents to the family members, and the clan leader to the clan members, including the elder brother to the elder sister's exhortation, and the order between the husband and wife. The suggestions and demands of the descendants to the elders and brother to brother should not be ignored in terms of their educational and enlightenment significance." [8]

Second, family instructions compilation monographs. "family instructions, also known as" family model,"" family rules," and" family motto." Its forms of expression include special books, admonitions, letters, poetry, etc. "Zhang holds that: "Family, which refers to both the family and the clan. Family instructions refer to the important and essential sayings that

record the teachings for family members to cultivate morality, learn knowledge, manage the household, and interact with others." [9]

Third, family instructions research monographs. According to Zeng's : "The so-called family instructions is the commandment left by the elders for the later generations," "The family instructions can also be called the family commandment, the family model, the family law, the family rules, the court training, the legacy training, the legacy commandment, the norm, the world model, the persuasion, etc." [10]

Based on this, the author organizes the concept of family instructions involved in the project as follows: From the perspective of the content of family instructions, it is the teachings and trainings of the family from grandparents to grandchildren, elders to descendants, couples, middle-aged elders to young people, or talented people to other members. From the perspective of the form of family instruction, including written and oral forms, written form including family instruction and family book, family instruction such as family commandment, family rules, family model, family motto; Family books such as the elders to the younger or the middle-aged elders to the young with teachings, letters, poems and so on; Oral communication forms include family songs, proverbs, folk stories and so on.

3. Distribution and Form of Ancient Family Instructions in Yunnan Province

Yunnan is one of the ethnic minority areas in China, with multiple ethnic cultures. There are more than 6000 resident ethnic groups in Yunnan Province, including Yi, Bai, Hani, Zhuang, Dai, Miao, Hui, Lisu, Lahu, Wa, Naxi, Yao, Jingpo, Tibetan, Brown, Buyi, Achang, Pumi, Mongolian, Nu, Kino, De'ang, Shui, Manchu and Dulong.

The traditional family instruction in ancient Yunnan has various forms and rich contents. The literature carrier of Yunnan ancient family instructions takes the genealogy as the origin roots, the letters and poems as the branches and leaves, and the folk ballad stories of minority nationalities as the characteristics.

Yunnan Province has a long history of revising the family genealogy, among which the family genealogy of minority nationalities has its own characteristics. For example, the Yi people have "Nichen pedigree" "Wuding pedigree"

"Luodian pedigree"; Bai has "Dong Genealogy""Taih Longguan Zhao Genealogy""Wang Genealogy""Jianchuan Duan Genealogy", etc. The Dai ethnic group has "Menglong Chieftain family" ; Hani ethnic group has "Dongpu Village Zhu pedigree" "Dayutang Village He pedigree" ; Naxi has "Yang's family tree" "Mu's eunuch tree" and so on, Jingpo has "Jingpo's Yan's family tree" and so on; Zhuang has "Shen clan pedigree," etc. [9]. In these genealogies, there are some important historical materials for the study of ancient family instruction in Yunnan.

According to the geographical distribution and form characteristics of Yunnan ancient family instruction, Yunnan ancient family instruction is divided into written form (family instruction, letter, poem, etc.) and oral form (folk story, ballad, etc.), the written form is mainly distributed in Kunming, Qujing, Chuxiong, Yuxi, Zhaotong, Wenshan, Honghe, Dali, Lijiang, Pu'er, etc.; Oral forms are mainly distributed in Diqing, Nujiang, Dehong, Lincang and Xishuangbanna.

4. The Common and Differential Characteristics of Ancient Family Instructions in Written Form

4.1 Common Characteristics

First, Value education and knowledge. Regardless of Kunming, Dali, Honghe, Pu'er, Zhaotong, Qujing, Yuxi or Baoshan, the families all over the world attach great importance to education and think that education is the root of the prosperity of families. By receiving education, family members can not only improve their own quality, but also contribute to the development of the family.

Second, emphasis on moral and cultivation. Families everywhere emphasize the importance of morality and believe that morality is the foundation of family members. Family members should abide by social morality, professional morality and family virtue, and win social respect and recognition with good moral character.

Third, emphasis on harmony and fraternity. Family inheritance is one of the important contents of ancient family instruction in Yunnan. The family instructions strengthens the sense of belonging and identity of family members and ensures the continuation and

development of the family by stipulating the ritual of sacrifice and the revision of family genealogy. Some family instructions clearly stipulate that children and grandchildren must regularly participate in family sacrifice activities, inherit the history and culture of the family through sacrifice of ancestors, and strengthen family cohesion. This inheritance not only helps the unity and cohesion of family members, but also helps the development of family culture.

4.2 Differential Characteristics

Because of the different geographical location and cultural background, the family culture of different regions presents different regional characteristics. For example, Kunming's family culture is more pluralistic and inclusive; Zhaotong's family culture embodies the intersection of the Central Plains culture and the frontier culture. The family culture of Qujing pays more attention to the inheritance of traditional virtues such as loyalty and filial piety. Yuxi's family culture emphasizes both business and culture. Baoshan's family culture pays more attention to the inheritance of values such as diligence, unity, filial piety and loyalty.

5. The Common and Differential Characteristics of Ancient Family Instructions in Oral Form

The stories of minority folk literature in Yunnan Province carry the consciousness of the Chinese National Community. "While the minority literature expresses the image of the contemporary Chinese National Community, it can also extract the beneficial literary elements and excavate the consciousness of the national community contained in the folk literature." [10] In Xishuangbanna, where the Dai ethnic group is the main ethnic group, in Dehong, where the Jingpo and Dai ethnic groups are representative ethnic groups, in Nujiang, where the Nu ethnic group is representative, in Diqing, where Tibetan culture is prominent, and in Lincang, where the Wa ethnic culture is prominent, regions with significant characteristics of Yunnan's ethnic minorities, ancient family precepts stories exhibit the following characteristics.

5.1 Presented in the Form of Folk Literature

Oral family instructions is mostly presented in the form of folk literature, with the characteristics of collectivity, oral, variability. For example, Xishuangbanna, Dehong and other prefectures, because of the remote location, the permanent resident population mainly resides in ethnic minorities, although it was recorded in the documents of the Central Plains as early as the Han and Jin Dynasties, the degree of influence by the culture of the Central Plains is low, even if there will be elders teaching and admonishing the descendants within the family or clan, it is rare that the written moral norms and code of conduct formulated by the family or fathers are completely different from other texts. In addition, Nu, Dulong, Wa and other non-written nationalities in Nu River and other places, the cultural inheritance is often realized through oral tradition or physical practice, presenting a mixed state. The standard of morality and the standard of value are spread from oral to life, inherited from generation to generation in the form of folk literature, and regulate the people. Such as Xishuangbanna, Dehong, Lincang and other Dai family instructions legend "Langa Xige," depicting the image of filial piety and faithfulness, affecting the moral concept of the Dai people.

5.2 Highlight the Quality of Filial Piety, Integrity, Courage, Diligence and Kindness

The quality of filial piety, integrity, bravery, diligence, kindness, etc. Through the national minority myths, legends and all kinds of fantasy stories, life stories to implicitly or explicitly convey the people's awareness of family ethics, quality cultivation, individual ideal pursuit and so on. Jingpo's epic "Le Bao Zhai Wa" presents Jingpo's understanding of all aspects of the universe, nature, human beings and society through the singing in the Min Nao Ceremony. While transmitting the experience of production and life, Jingpo's epic "Le Bao Zhai Wa" subtly educates people to respect the old and respect the rite system. Xishuangbanna Kino folk tale "The Origin of Shangxinfang" not only explains the folk customs, but also conveys the ethics of filial piety and gratitude.

5.3 It has the Characteristics of Regional National Culture and Presents a Multi-Cultural Pattern

It not only has the characteristics of regional national culture, but also contains the integration of national exchanges and exchanges, showing a multi-cultural pattern. From the content of folk ancient family instructions stories, dog farming type, puzzle proposing type (including tianconch type), swan virgin type and other types of stories are common in all ethnic minority communities. For example, the stories of the two brothers with punishing evil and promoting good as the core theme are widely spread in Yunnan. The stories of Lincang Cangyuan Wa nationality "Two Brothers Selling Dads," Dehong Lianghe Achang nationality "La Liang and La Hong," and Xishuangbanna Jinghong Dai nationality "The Story of Deer Antler" are all of this kind, all of which praise the excellent qualities of diligence, kindness and bravery, criticize the laziness, greed and evil of small people, and convey the requirements of brother harmony. But in the specific content of the story, there are regional and national differences, showing the influence of the national culture and other ethnic culture traces.

6. Conclusion

Through the investigation of the ancient documents of 16 cities and cities in Yunnan, we can see that the written form of family instruction in ancient Yunnan has attached importance to education and poems and books; Emphasis on moral cultivation, used by the world; Pay attention to inheritance, harmonious friendship and other characteristics. Oral spread form not only has the regional national culture characteristics, but also contains the national exchanges and exchanges, presents the multi-cultural pattern. At the same time, influenced by geographical environment, historical development and ethnic distribution, the culture of family instructions in different regions shows significant regional differences. This regional difference not only reflects the cultural diversity of ancient Yunnan, but also provides important clues for us to understand the history, culture and social development of different regions in Yunnan. In addition, the interdisciplinary approach of this paper needs to be deepened, the current research is focused

on literature analysis. The future can combine anthropology field investigation, sociolinguistics and other methods to strengthen the interpretation of the dynamic inheritance mechanism of the family culture. This study provides a new angle of view for the study of frontier culture, which needs to be expanded through multiple dimensions to make the traditional tutoring become the cultural bond of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community.

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