

The Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongolian Nationality in China from the Perspective of Marxist Culture

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Abstract: Mongolian culture typically represents the prairie and nomadic culture. This paper attempted to introduce and study the protection of Mongolian intangible cultural heritage from the perspective of Marxist cultural view, trying to have a more in-depth understanding of the inheritance and protection of Mongolian cultural heritage in China.

Keywords: Marxism; Cultural view; Mongolian; Intangible Cultural Heritage

1. Marxist cultural view and its development in China

Culture is the product of the people's spiritual world in the process of their production and life , whose spiritual characteristics are consistent with the nation and reflected their way of thinking. The Marxist view of culture is a concept system , closely related to its theories of literature and art, practice and history, permeated all aspects of Marxist theory.

1.1 The characteristics of Marxist Cultural View

The word "culture" appeared very early in China. There was a sentence of "Fan Wu Zhi Xing Wei Bu Fu Ye, Wen Hua Bu Gai, Ran Hou Jia Zhu (凡武之兴为不服也, 文化不改, 然后加诛)" 1 in which the meaning of the word "culture" was "cultural education" , instead of the common meaning "culture" in modern Chinese.

We have now expanded the scope of the word "culture". In a broad sense, culture refers to the sum of material and spiritual achievements of all human social activities; in a narrow sense , it only refers to the spiritual achievements of human beings.

Marx did not give a clear concept of "culture" in his works, nor did he use it repeatedly to clarify his cultural philosophy , but he talked about the characteristics of culture from several different aspects in his books. Marx greatly emphasized the the main role of human beings. And he believed that culture is not a spiritual product independent of the economic base, but an important part of the superstructure adapted to the economic base. He further pointed out that production practice is the fundamental reason for the emergence of culture and is also the fundamental driving force for cultural development.

1.2 The inheritance and development of Marxist cultural view in China

The localization of Marxism is to combine the basic principles of Marxism with China's specific practical experience. The localization of Marxist cultural view is an important part of the practice of localization of Marxism. After the introduction of Marxism into China, the Communists have carried out an in-depth and comprehensive interpretation and development of it, and then formed a theoretical system of Marxism with Chinese characteristics.

Entering the new century, with the unremitting efforts of the Chinese Communists and the Chinese people, Chinese culture has gone through many vicissitudes, showed new vitality and burst out new strength.

2. Marxist cultural view and the protection of Mongolian intangible cultural heritage

Keeping Marxism is the core guiding ideology of our Communist's works of cultural construction and protection. To

protect the excellent material and spiritual cultural heritage existing in human history and handed down to the present day, is an important step in China's cultural construction, which can keep the tenacious vitality and creativity of various national cultures.

2.1 Mongolian intangible cultural heritage

Mongolia(in Mongolian) is one of the ethnic minorities in China, known as "Mengwushiwei" and "Mongolia" in history, who mainly settled in China's inner Mongolia autonomous region, northeast China, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Hebei and some other places. In the long-term nomadic life and process of production practice, Mongolian people have created a unique and profound national culture, which is reflected in Mongolian music, art, literature, architecture and other aspects.

According to our country's "ten law" classification, Mongolian intangible cultural heritage can be roughly divided into the following categories:

2.1.1 Folk Literature

The intangible cultural heritage of Mongolian literature is mainly composed of folktales and heroic epics. A total of 9 items were selected as national intangible cultural heritage of this classification, including Gesi(sa)er, Gadameilin, Hanqinggele, Zhuzanci, epic of Kerqinchaoer, Jianger, story of Balagencang, folk story of Kazuo dongmeng, Taoketaohu.

2.1.2 Folk music

Mongolian has a very rich music culture, of which 11 items selected as world-class and national intangible cultural heritages up to 2014: Mongolian Humai, Changdiao, polyphonic folk songs, Mongolian folk songs (Inner Mongolia' application: "Wulate folk songs", "Erdos Guru songs", "Horqin Narrative Folk songs", "short tune folk songs of Fuxin East Mongolian", "Erdos short tune folk songs", "Guoerluos Mongolian folk songs"), Mongolian folk songs (Qinghai Province's Application), Mongolian Sihui music, Mongolian Hanting music, Chaoer music, Mongolian Tuobuxiuer music, morin khuur music, Aser music. Mongolian Changdiao and Humai were selected into the world intangible cultural heritage list in 2005 and 2009 respectively among them.³

2.1.3 Folk dance

Mongolian dance has its distinctive national characteristics and various forms of expression. There are four such items selected as national intangible cultural heritage: Mongolian Andai dance, Mongolian Sawuerdeng, Chama, Bowu.

2.1.4 Traditional musical art

There are two items of Mongolian musical art selected as national intangible cultural heritage: Wuligeer, Haolaibao.

2.1.5 Acrobatics and athletics

There are five items of Mongolian Acrobatics and athletics selected as national intangible cultural heritage: Shaliboer wrestling, Bulu, Mongolian Boke, Mongolian chess, Mongolian Tuoqiu.

2.1.6 Folk painting

There are two items of Mongolian Folk painting selected as national intangible cultural heritage: Mongolian embroidery, Mongolian calligraphy.

2.1.7 Traditional skills

There are eight items of Mongolian traditional skills selected as national intangible cultural heritage: Mongolian harness making skills, Mongolian beef and mutton cooking skills, Mongolian yurt building skills, dairy foods making skills (Chaganyide), Mongolian Leleche making skills, bow and arrow making skills (bow of cattle horn making skills), carpet weaving skills (Alxa carpet weaving skills), national musical instrument making skills (Mongolian stringed instrument making skills).

2.1.8 folk custom

There are twelve items of Mongolian folk custom selected as national intangible cultural heritage: Meirigengzhao belief custom, Obo sacrifice festival, Spring Festival (Chagansa day), Nadam, Erdos wedding, Mongolian camel feeding custom, Mongolian wedding, Genghis Khan sacrifice custom, Mongolian costumes, Chagansulide sacrifice custom, Bogedawula sacrifice custom, Chagannaoer winter capture.

2.1.9 Traditional medicine

There are one item of Mongolian traditional medicine selected as national intangible cultural heritage: Mongolian Medicine.

2.2 The protection of Mongolian intangible cultural heritage under the guidance of Marxist Cultural View

Marx thought that people are the producers of their own ideas, thoughts and so on. Each nation has created its own rich and splendid national culture through labor practice. In general, China has basically formed a set of systematic and complete cultural system of inheritance, protection and management in the long-term process of exploration and practice. To sum up, there are mainly the following three aspects:

2.2.1 Improve the system construction and enhance the ability of management

In 2004, China joined the Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage adopted by UNESCO, and in 2005 introduced the Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Strengthening the Protection of China's Intangible Cultural Heritage. The Opinions put forward that the principles of China's intangible cultural heritage protection should be "government led, social participation, clear responsibilities, joint efforts; long-term planning, step by step implementation, incorporating point into planes, put the emphasis on actual effect".

After that, China has successively introduced the Notice on Strengthening the Protection of Cultural Heritage and other documents, and made an important Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection Law, which has basically established a relatively perfect system of application, identification, inheritance and protection for intangible cultural heritage. Through the continuous exploration and practice in recent years, China has accumulated a quite broad experiences in the protection of intangible cultural heritage, and has also successfully protected a large number of valuable national cultural heritage from broader dimensions.

2.2.2 Enhance the social awareness and pay attention to folk heritage

People are the creators and inheritors of history, shouldering the important task of continuing and carrying forward the national culture. For the intangible cultural heritage relying on oral inheritance, we must make the "inheritor" the first priority. In recent years, due to the progress of society, the development of science and technology and the increasingly close international exchanges, many intangible cultural heritages with oral inheritance as the main way of inheritance are faced the dilemma of "die with the death of inheritor".

To protect and inherit the excellent national intangible cultural heritage, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has set up the "Cultural Heritage Day" and "Grassland Cultural Heritage Protection Day". Government has also combined the cultural heritage protection with folk festivals, and encouraged people to carry out activities such as Obo sacrifices festival, Nadam and lighting Festival, in order to attract more people to inherit the excellent national culture through competitions, festivals and other activities.

2.2.3 Strengthen international exchanges and innovate protection forms

In recent decades, relying on convenient and rapid ways of communication, many foreign institutions and organizations have found the profound value of Chinese civilization. For example, Wang Wenwen, director of the China Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection Center, gave a wonderful speech at library of American Congress on April 24, 2007 in

Washington, D.C. local time, introducing the protection of China's intangible cultural heritage, which aroused strong repercussions, showing that China's intangible cultural heritage protection has formed a relatively perfect system and found a scientific model, which has a high reference value. At the same time, it also shows that strengthening cultural exchanges and learning at home and abroad is a necessary means to promote the effective protection of cultural heritage.

Conclusion

Mongolian excellent intangible cultural heritage, of a wide variety and a long history, has great value of inheritance and development. China has basically formed a set of intangible cultural heritage protection system with Chinese characteristics in more than ten years of practice. We have made a lot of achievements in system construction, folk inheritance and international exchanges, and summed up the principles and methods with high guiding significance. To help national intangible cultural heritage get better inheritance and move to a broader stage, we need the whole nation and all mankind to put down their prejudices, communicate with each other and make joint efforts.

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