

## On Yi Nationality Kezhi Aesthetic Appreciation and Inheritance Protection

Jian Tao<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Xichang College of Foreign Languages, Xichang University, Xichang 615000, China

<sup>2</sup>Xichang University West Campus, No. 18, ningyuanqiao North Street, Xichang City, Sichuan Province (bus terminal 4)

taojianwin@163.com

**Keywords:** Yi Nationality Kezhi; Aesthetics; Inheritance Protection

**Abstract.** The profound historical characteristics and the spirit of the times in the inheritance and narration of Yi Nationality Kezhi are all inclusive encyclopedias. It condenses the philosophy of Yi people and highlights the aesthetics. It includes the construction of core elements such as "Blessed" geo ecological beauty, labor beauty and artistic beauty. It is not only a popular and widely recited poetry style oral literature of the Yi people, but also a record of the splendid culture of Yi studies, which has a history of thousands of years. It is also reasonable for it win The National Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection.

### 1. Introduction

The Yi nationality Kezhi is one of the most important intangible cultural heritages in the history of human culture. It has important research value for the study of social and cultural history, intellectual history, music history, aesthetic history, art history, and debate history." Liangshan has a rich national culture and a natural landscape that makes people dream.

In this fertile soil, the industrious and intelligent Yi people, with their ingenuity, they have created a rich and colorful national culture. The Yi People's Kezhi is a wonderful flower in this cultural treasure house. " [1] (P.5) Kezhi fully embodies the characteristics of the Yi People's good poetry, pure and tidy, which not only prospers the Yi literature, but also renews the precious spiritual wealth. "Kezhi", with its ancient cultural form and rooted in the Yi people, has created a long-standing epic of the Yi people and become the core achievement of the knowledge of the ancient civilization and traditional culture of the Yi people. It is a kind of poetry with oral argument or folk charm, and a wonderful flower in Yi folk literature garden. The unique rap poetry of this language is the crystallization of the long-term social practice and production experience of the Yi people, and has high research value. " [2] Moreover, "Ke Zhi" vividly reappears the long lost tradition of ancient poetry singing and oral argument, witnessing the folk custom of "keeping history by poetry" and "keeping customs by poetry". "Kezhi" has laid a solid foundation for the preservation and transmission of Yi People's culture, and has become a spiritual and cultural paradigm of Yi People's outlook on life, values, morality and ethics, production and life, aesthetics and so on. In the new era, "Ke Zhi" with its spirit of keeping pace with the times and embracing all rivers, absorbs various excellent cultural achievements and becomes the spiritual food of Yi culture. "Ke Zhi" reads like browsing a historical picture of Yi People's culture. With its knowledge, education, entertainment and competitiveness, it is deeply loved by the Yi people. It plays an irreplaceable role in promoting national identity, strengthening national unity and strengthening social stability. It is also of great significance in inheriting the achievements of human civilization, developing the new culture of the Yi people and building a harmonious society.

## 2. Organization of the text

### 2.1 Geo ecological beauty

Aristotle, a famous ancient Greek philosopher, described nature in this way: "nature is not man-made. Every field of nature is wonderful." [3] Lao Tzu, a famous ancient Chinese philosopher, wrote in Chapter 25 of the Tao Te Ching: "there is a mixture of things... The world is big, the earth is big and the people are big." [4] Su Shi, a famous writer in ancient China, wrote about nature in his poem "Begonia in dinghuiyuan" and said: "nature is rich and beautiful, so we don't need Gold plate decorative gorgeous houses." [5] These outstanding figures summed up the objective existence of nature's natural objects, natural beauty, natural force, natural scenery and natural resources with brilliant words. "As a language art, Kezhi has a wide influence on the production and life of The Yi people. It is of great significance to the creation of Yi literature, the cultivation of national sentiment, and the cultivation of national self-confidence. It is the soil and material of modern Yi literature. "Kezhi" is a kind of oral literature style spread by local people. It is usually performed in large-scale assembly places such as weddings and funerals. An excellent oral debater is proficient in Yi People's knowledge of myths and legends, customs and etiquette, astronomy and geography, literature and art, and is proficient in debating skills. With his profound knowledge, he is often invited to the wedding place to perform his knowledge of myths and legends, astronomy and geography, and history. He has participated in hundreds of times of his theory. Debate, loved by the public. "Unique here" includes many aspects, including the four seasons like spring, rich treasures, nature's unique secret place and rich wild animals and plants, as well as the inheritance of the splendid culture of Yi studies for thousands of years, among which Kezhi is a brilliant pearl. The pearl exudes a strong natural flavor, making people feel fresh and beautiful. Charm fascinates people! It can be said that this is a natural ecological note that Yi compatriots vividly portray the vast nature image of Yi District from the soul world with real simplicity and sincerity, which is like watching the hometown. "Huotang, ox, rooster, eagle, rock, stone mill, water deer, muntjac, sheep, hound, grassland, skylark, fern and Ji, bamboo forest, golden pheasant, forest, bear, deer, bee, otter, yard dam, sheep, barley, buckwheat flower, flower fragrance, butterfly flying, blue sky above head, stone, firewood burning, vast blue sky, vast land, mountain ridge, shepherd, cattle herding and horse herding, bullfight and horse racing, There are mountains and rivers, fish swimming in the river, fern bushes behind the house, pheasants in the Bush, dense bamboo forest, flower pheasants, forest beside the house, monkeys in the forest, lawn in front of the house, skylarks on the terrace "[1] (p.11-20) In particular, the poetry collection not only reflects the image of Yi District, but also endows it with character. Every sentence depicts a scene, and every sentence expresses feelings. When appreciating Kezhi, it seems that the strong and charming natural flavor of Daliang Mountain is rushing towards us and immersing in our Lung. It feels so fresh, vital and intoxicating... It is not difficult to find out from the contents of the opening, banter, boast, duet and boast of Kezhi that there is no direct expression of emotion in the whole poem, but reading the whole poem can still make people feel the poet's feelings deeply. Through the poet's vivid description of the vast image of nature in Yi District, we seem to see the great ambition of the Yi compatriots to forge ahead and touch the flow of thoughts and feelings as a poet in a typical environment. The ecological environment of human nature animal plant is so lifelike, beautiful, harmonious and moving, which is full of the vitality of nature, touching and shocking! The climate is not cold in winter, not hot in summer, like spring in four seasons, and green mountains and rivers, flowers bloom in four seasons. Yi areas in Yunnan, Sichuan and Guichuan plateau all have this characteristic. The natural beauty of nature exists objectively. Kezhi truly eulogizes people's integration into the natural life with simple and profound national poems, and finds the beauty of nature, and gives people fresh feelings and life enlightenment with anthropomorphic expression techniques. For example, the host and guest of the opening said, "Are the six beasts thriving? Is there a good harvest? " [1] (p.11) the discourse reflects the natural and beautiful original ecological landscape of the flourishing plateau grassland

of six animals - under the blue sky and white clouds, six animals are growing in a leisurely and natural way, all kinds of wild flowers are blooming and colorful in the fragrant grassland; bees are flying in the bright flowers to collect honey, dragonflies are flying freely in the air, frogs are heard in the marshes, crickets are heard in the grass and under the stones. A natural ecological beauty. The pink buckwheat flowers are fragrant, the white potato flowers are all over the mountains and fields, the Baogu under the green gauze tent is a green forest, which is a good field scenery. In addition, the "cock", "stone dog", "dog", "hound", "chicken group" and "cat", which are full of strong local flavor, show the characteristics and atmosphere of the Yi family courtyard, especially the wild animals such as "water deer", "wild goose", "Eagle" and " muntjac ". This is the characteristic product of the natural ecology of Liangshan. It seems that people see the timid "water deer" and "muntjac" in the dense virgin forest, struggling to escape, and their movements are so flexible; they seem to see the "wild geese" in a line or V shape flying in the sky orderly and step by step; they seem to see the eagles flying freely in the blue sky and white clouds. Ah, "advantaged" hometown, to the distant traveller with nostalgia, nostalgia and homesickness feelings! Daliang Mountain is a place where people live in spring. When many places (including domestic and foreign) are in the sultry summer, it's a cool, beautiful, dense primeval forest and vast green grassland. It's really cool! The plateau is sunny, the moon is big, round and bright, the blue sky, white clouds and green water and green mountains, especially the natural ecological beauty in Kezhi. The poet describes the mysterious and characteristic charm of Yi District in a calm and faltering tone. It will definitely let you throw away all your troubles, open the vitality door of your life and burn your vitality. In addition to the unique climate of cool seasons like spring, Daliang Mountain is also full of mystery and characteristics. The forest of the mountain is very dense, and there are many kinds of plants. It looks green and glittering near, and looks like Dai in the distance. Wei'e is big and powerful! The water here is characterized by transparency and limpidity, such as spring, stream and river water on the mountain, plateau lake and alpine Tianchi. Even the blue and white clouds in the sky are as clear as mirrors in the water. The beauty here is reminiscent of Walden Lake [6]. Li. "On Bashang, geese and geese go together." Poetry embodies the aesthetic view of Yi people. Furthermore, they show their thoughts and behaviors of maintaining harmony and beauty integration with nature ecology. It is against this background that Kezhi sings in a realistic way: in our place, there are clear rivers and mountains, people come to bathe, ugly people become beautiful, stupid people become smart. [1] (p.29) geothermal resources here are very rich and unique. The most valuable value of Kezhi is that it is a real poem, which has opened up a new era of poetry. Ordinary poems are often the sad expression of poets, often divorced from nature, and appear depressed. But the literature that is really closely connected with nature, with feelings and personality can not be developed. Kezhi poetry brings free and active atmosphere to the literary world. It is very earthy, which is reflected in the geo ecological beauty of nature and the joy of heaven, earth, people and animals. For example, the bridegroom's family "sends a pair of skylarks" to the grassland, "a pair of pheasants", "a pair of golden pheasants to the bamboo forest", "a pair of bears to the forest", "a pair of deer to the mountain", "a pair of bees to the foot of the rock" to welcome the bride; "a pair of otters to the riverside" "To wash the dust for the guests; to send a pair of white dogs to greet the guests; to send a pair of Huagong gels to meet the guests with wings under the eaves; to send two girls to meet the guests in the room; to send two young men to meet the guests with wine at the front end; [1] (p.13-14) "treat the guests with all sincerity". "Sheep treats guests and relatives" [1] (p.15) is gentle and close; barley is the best guest and nods frequently; buckwheat flowers are greeting and fragrance of flowers is attracting guests; The courtyard is full of wine jars, and the smell of wine wafts all over the dam; the wine cup seems to fly like a butterfly; the fragrance is fragrant; the vast blue sky, the vast land, and the world are really happy tonight: the old people smile and squint, the children are happy to dance, the women are happy to sing, and the whole hall is happy!Kezhi of Yi people eulogizes the mysterious scenery of Daliang Mountain with simple and unsophisticated strokes: this family has mountain beams behind the house, tens of thousands of mountains, good

place for shepherding, playing at the foot of lamb mountain, under the house, Pingba is 100 Li wide, herding cattle and horses, and the shepherds are happy; bullfighting and horse fighting, everyone laughs. [1] (p.19)

## 2.2 Beauty of Labor

Horace said: "the poet's wish should be to give people benefits and fun." [7] (p.155) Ke Zhi of Yi people is different from other poems. It is a broad and profound culture created by Yi people through their hard work in the field. The poet of Kezhi tries to explore the eternal value in the surging and settling of the long history, and to find the profound philosophy of life in the mysterious nature, which embodies a kind of noble sentiment and broad mind. Looking for the eternal value of life. In this solidified historical picture, the leisurely farmers and herdsmen of Yi nationality are full of interest in autumn, moon and spring. They found beauty in the hard-working and simple work of Dashan, which has been passed down from generation to generation. Different from other poetry options, it creates a beautiful style of poetry, which is easy to sing, fresh, natural, real and vivid. Through the ages, things have changed, talking and laughing, and it's full of joy. Kezhi, which embodies the beauty of labor, has been handed down for thousands of years, such as: the beauty of goat tail skirt in Alpine shepherd's office; the beauty of tail hair in Yanger chicken farm; the beauty of galloping horse with red saddle; the beauty of black big bull with niuyangmei [1] (p.28)..... Matching beauty: "iron bamboo / Nianzi dangzi / bamboo / Wood / wood stone / Stone grinded noodles (stone grinded bean flower is a delicious food in Daliang Mountain) / bamboo and bamboo matched beauty (Yi bamboo building has important aesthetic value and architectural value)", screen face beauty, flower chicken pecking beauty [1] (p.28-29),... Beauty is found in work..What a wonderful picture it is that the crops harvested in autumn are piled up on the farm and the six animals are flourishing! The poem reflects the life of Yi people living and working in peace and contentment. In Kezhi, it vividly eulogizes that natural beauty must also have aura - beautiful mountain peaks, all dressed up in forest, otherwise bare; beautiful rivers and rivers, if there is no fish to swim, plain and lifeless; deep mountain pheasants (Liangshan people say pheasants, colorful golden pheasants, pheasants and other rare wild birds, their feathers are particularly long and beautiful) are beautiful, thanks to their colorful feathers, otherwise they have aura; if there is no level When the dam is open, the horse will gallop with vigor; if the field is empty, the crops will be green; if the mountain is not beautiful, the cattle and sheep will be beautiful. [1] (p.30-31) From the philosophical point of view, this section explains the harmonious symbiotic relationship of creatures closely related to nature, and further creates and develops beauty through people's labor. Care for forests, rivers, animals and plants is the main purpose of human sustainable development and beauty. Based on what the hero "Uncle" has seen and heard, and adopts anthropomorphic technique, it not only reflects the rich ecological flavor of the work, but also reflects the ecological thought of Yi people and the beautiful philosophy of harmony between heaven, earth and human beings. The style uses realistic and simple poetry to sing the unique beauty and harmony of Daliang Mountain -- walking on the high mountain road, walking on the hillock, three big lacquer trees, three hundred flowers, attracting bees. Three hundred pairs; when I came to the pass of the pine forest, there were three big pine trees, three hundred pines and three hundred parrots; when I came to the fir forest, I saw three big fir trees, three hundred fir trees and three eagles on the top. There are crows in the branches, old bears in the feet and ants in the roots. They come to the cliff and live on the rocks. They are hardworking, simple, unselfish and fearless. They offer fragrant honey for people. They come to the woods and dense forests, where there are deer and deer, such as three friends and four friends. They come to the river, where there are three hundred rivers and three pairs of fish. They jump and jump. They come to the valley of Anning, where there are three trees. Trees, which are peach and plum trees with 300 flowers, attract three hundred bees; come to the bamboo forest, rooster in the bamboo forest, rooster in the broccoli forest, rooster in the broccoli forest; appear like a rainbow, draped in the blue sky; come to the fern Jiping, fern Jiying pheasant, pheasant in three



majestic, powerful and peaceful spectacle makes people clean their souls and awe the mystery and magnificence of nature. "Along the Anning River, wild geese gather here" [1] (p.63) the beautiful Anning River is the mother river of Xichang. The water is clean and clear. Wild geese gather here to live happily. In "Kezhi", there are "the clouds in the sky roll up, and there will be strong wind", "the mountain top is covered with thick fog, and there will be heavy rain", "the grass dam is wide, and the wild is full of skylarks". [1] (p.62-63) And "spread for thousands of miles, like a waterfall for words, flying without end" [1] (p.64) reflects that the Yi People's ecological literature thought is inspired by the local natural environment. The beauty of Kezhi's poetry touches everything, whether it's animals or humans, whether it's rivers, the earth or even the sky. Kezhi, like the sound of nature, touches everything of the creator, such as "talk to the forest, the monkeys in the forest, listen to the words first", "talk to the rocks, the bees on the cliffs, listen to the words in pairs", "talk to the rivers, the otters on the rivers." Listen to the words in pairs ", "listen to the blue sky, the blue sky and the stars, listen to the words in flight "and" listen to the earth, the people of the earth, all listen to the words "[1] (p.64-65); the Yi people are the witnesses and watchers of the nature of Daliang Mountain for thousands of years, and the same is true. In the "mountain fir forest, there are old bears in the forest", "the highest mountain peak, flying eagles on the top of the mountain", "the steep mountain cliff, many beehives on the cliff", "the rolling river, there are big fish under the waves" [1] (p.68), "Ke Zhi" promotes the universal love of all things, reflecting the simple knowledge and literary thoughts of the Yi people on the nature, such as: butterflies fly in pairs, intended to convey feelings, dragonflies fly in the water, tell love Kezhi (p.75) reflects that Yi people observe and accurately confirm the habits of animals and plants in their surrounding environment through labor, which is the natural and ecological growth law, very vivid, full of natural vitality, lifelike, and transmits the positive energy of nature, such as "Eagles want to fly high, wild geese love to travel far, cuckoos love to fly" Ming, Chinese fir loves snow mountain, pine grows to the sun, green grass grows with flowers, frogs like swamps, fish like rivers, bees build rock nests "[1] (p.83-84)

"The fox leaves its mother's nature, and its tail is white on the tip; there is no space in the mountains, and the lark can't make a sound and the sheep's cry is beautiful; when the pheasant doesn't sing, the buckwheat flowers are fragrant; when the mountains are not covered with bamboo shoots, the panda is busy climbing trees" [1] (p.86-87) "the buckwheat sows repeatedly, and the buckwheat Huis are like falling hooks; the round roots sows repeatedly, and the leaves are like pear leaves; the wheat sows repeatedly, and the ears are like sheep whiskers [1] (p.88); the family has fuluoshen, a pair of red billed green parrots.[ 1] (p.103) cattle, sheep, man hillside [1] (p.106) buffalo coming to cultivated land [1] (p.108) snow covered mountain [1] (p.109) long Lone Pine in Yangshan mountain, ice covered mountain ([1] (p.110), especially the Yi People's naming of big and small Liangshan Mountain as high as 32 [1] (p.128-130). It can be seen that they are familiar with their homeland.

### **2.3 Artistic Beauty**

On the beauty of human art, art master Beethoven said: "the real art is immortal." [7] (p.148) "only those beautiful, good and true can last as long as the rock." [7] (p.150) Rodin commented: "art is emotion" [7] (p.149) "the greatest difficulty and noblest situation in art is to depict and write naturally and simply." [7] (p.152) Kezhi "as an oral debate activity of Liangshan Yi People's civil society, is a" tree of life "growing out of Liangshan Yi People's traditional culture." [8] Kezhi is a unique and well-known national classic epic, which has infinite meaning and is full of emotion. It creates a kind of indifferent and quiet atmosphere, and reflects a high artistic conception and profound philosophy of life. Its expression angle not only covers the whole situation and expresses the theme in a bird's-eye way, but also sees the spirit in the details, which is very valuable. For the readers of later generations, Kezhi is not only a classic, a historical book, but also an outstanding prose work. First of all, the description of environment in Kezhi is based on the real typical. It not only truly reflects the ecological characteristics, laws and trends of specific environment, but also

specifically describes the harmonious life characteristics of human beings in the ecological environment. Dialectics and simple philosophy are closely integrated with the ecological environment, providing the core of the beauty of Daliang Mountain. That is, the symbiosis and harmonious beauty of ecology and human beings. Here, the environment is not only the extension and matching of the story, but also the expression and projection of the character's will. More precisely, the sublimation and blending of the environment become the artistic conception of beauty. The connotation, rules, contents, scenes and procedures of "Kezhi" [9] the ecological aesthetic feeling in Kezhi gives people multidimensional and diversified beauty, reflecting the beauty of regional national characteristics and uniqueness. This is the "unique" beauty! In particular, Kezhi is grounded and artistic beauty sublimated through labor. It is good at writing complex things in an orderly, well cut and elegant and fluent style. It is full of poetry, euphemism and implication, meaning meaningful. In terms of poetic language, it is not only accurate, distinct and vivid, but also has the characteristics of neat beauty, inhibitive beauty, stagger beauty and loopback beauty in terms of word selection, metaphor selection and modification, which makes people's sense aesthetic level leap to the profound philosophical aesthetic level, while the charm, pride and boldness highlight the simplicity and wisdom of national character. "Ke Zhi" is written in a euphemistic and moving way. This paper first introduces the past and the present, and then explores a new way, which is stable and simple, strict in structure, echoing up and down, and connected in context. The observation of nature enlightens people's ecological philosophy thought, which highlights the characteristics of the Yi People's ecological literature thought, which is deeply rooted, well-organized, with facts, basis, circumstantial evidence, and conclusion; the use of parallelism, words full of vitality, implied meaning; catchy, passionate; smooth tone, strong persuasion, full of style It shows the writing features of Kezhi. It is one of the artistic features of Kezhi, and it has become a kind of article of later history theory. The content of Kezhi is very meticulous and wonderful. Through question and answer, the poem combines the pen of history and the pen of literature. On the small topic, I made a big article, which was frank and honest, simple and detailed, and thorough in reasoning. From the beginning to the end, I formed a Ode to the nature ecology. The response of Kiki performers is calm, witty, witty, honest, impressive, progressive, ups and downs, highlighting the focus of nature ecological culture and poetry. Its language is clear, concise and comprehensive, strong appeal, vigorous vitality, with a magical ecological atmosphere of nature, and achieved excellent artistic results. The performing artist's language of Kezhi is vivid and vivid, which fully displays the distinct personality of different characters and things. After thousands of years, it still has its vitality. In literature, Kezhi also has an important position and value. "Kezhi" is a comprehensive narrative, the poetic language is easy to understand, artistic, easy to recite, easy to remember. " [10] his reasoning, writing and thinking are broad and profound, his argumentation is thorough and incisive, and his momentum is crisscross; his narration is vivid and vivid, and there are many complete stories with dramatic features; he is eloquent, and he is good at activating and enhancing the expression effect with parables and metaphors, which impresses people. It is very persuasive to use antithetical parallelism, lay out parallelism and demonstrate repeatedly. It can be regarded as a model of excellent national poetry and literature. It depicts the nature vividly with the pure and vivid language. Vivid and clear, with appropriate words. Feel real, down-to-earth, sung for thousands of years. The poem is simple and fluent, from the heart and soul, touching. It elegantly eulogizes the mountains, rivers and mountains of Yi Township -- a unique, charming and picturesque magnificent scenery. People enjoy themselves and blend into the natural background. The simple and honest atmosphere of the integration of nature, man, nature, animals and plants, such as the wind running on the water, naturally written. It is a masterpiece with clear and elegant poems, which eulogizes the beauty of Daliang Mountain's regional ecology. As Wallis said, "philosophy is the impulse to find a home with nostalgia." [12]

### **3.Summary**

This paper takes a large number of Yi People's wisdom sentences as examples to analyze and elaborate the artistic, mass, history and development of Yi People's "wisdom", a unique poetic literature. " [11] "with the impact of different cultures and the influence of modernization, the performance of Liangshan Yi People's Kezhi in folk activities is also facing many difficulties, especially the protection of inheritors is more urgent." [7] in the process of collecting and sorting out Yi People's oral literature "Kezhi", we should carry out the collection and sorting out

In order to avoid one sidedness and inaccuracy, we should go deep into the field and carry out collection and collation in various ways that complement each other. [14] several suggestions: first, the further guarantee of the life and creation of the inheritors. At present, the inheritors of Kjelldahl wisdom are basically farmers. Apart from their heavy work, they use their spare time to create. In addition, apart from the wedding and other folk customs, their income is not sufficient.

In addition, due to the so-called commodity economy, successors may be affected by the economy and change their careers. There's no sign of it. Therefore, relevant units, departments, social organizations or caring people and enterprises should pay attention to this is to save the endangered and lost national culture, and establish a special love fund or other organizations for the Yi People's Ke Zhi culture to protect the basic life and creation of the inheritors. Second, learn from each other and communicate with each other. In Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou and other regions, there is a wide distribution of Yi People's wisdom. Each has its own characteristics. Every year, one or two sessions of Yi People's Kezhi cultural academic exchange conference can be held in a certain place. Learn from each other's strengths, innovate and closely follow up learning. General Secretary Xi Jinping's new instructions, especially the new ideas on cultural power, guide Yi People's wisdom to advance with time. According to the poetic form and artistic style, "contemporary Yi poetry creation" can be divided into "old style poetry" and "new poetry". The creation of "old style poetry" is mainly of "Ode type", obviously with the color of traditional "wisdom conquering" art skills and folk literature; while the creation of "new poetry" presents the trend of wide themes and diversified styles. However, there are many new challenges in the development and Transcendence of the two kinds of native poetry. [15] Thirdly, in addition to speaking to the Yi compatriots, the Yi nationality Kezhi should also speak to other ethnic compatriots. Boost the leaping development process of local culture and tourism economy. It can train some Putonghua to be accurate, and understand the simultaneous interpretation and alternate interpretation of Yi language, so that tourists can not only enjoy the natural scenery of ethnic areas, enjoy the delicious food of various ethnic groups, but also further appreciate the charm of Yi People's Kezhi culture. Fourth, the cultivation and research of the inheritors. Institutions of higher learning can hire heirs of wisdom as visiting professors to serve as teachers for aspiring students. Teach the creation and performance of Kezhi face to face. Experts, scholars, and heirs of Kezhi who study and teach Yi culture in Colleges and universities of China, especially in ethnic universities, can hold academic exchange research conferences. Up to now, Meigu County, Liangshan Prefecture has two national intangible cultural heritage lists, i.e. the traditional marriage customs of Yi people and the wisdom of Yi people. There are one national intangible cultural heritage inheritor, eight provincial intangible cultural inheritors and 48 county-level inheritors. [13]

### **Acknowledgement**

This research was financially supported by the National Civil Affairs Bureau Humanities and Social Sciences Key Research Base Funded Project of Minority Philosophical Thought and Cultural Heritage Innovation Research Base "Study on the Aesthetics and Inheritance Protection of the Yi Nationality" (2019SZJD05).

## Rference

- [1] Ma Budu et al. *The essence of Yi nationality's wisdom in Liangshan* [M] Chengdu: Sichuan Ethnic Publishing House, 2005
- [2] Niu Mu Zhi; Sun Zhenghua; *On the role and development path of Liangshan Yi nationality's "Ke Zhi" in folk activities* [J] JOURNAL OF SOUTHWEST UNIVERSITY FOR NATIONALITIES (HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES EDITION), 2013, issue 10
- [3] Ross Aristotle [M] Beijing: Commercial Press, 1997
- [4] Laozi. *The book of moral classics* [M] Beijing: Guangming Daily Press, November 2013
- [5] Ma Wei. *Su Shi's appreciation of CI* [M] Beijing: Commercial Press International Co., Ltd., 2017
- [6] Henry David Thoreau. *Walden Lake* [M] Beijing: democracy and construction press, 2017
- [7] Yang Xu. *Famous sayings of foreign celebrities* [M] Beijing: Xinhua press, 1983
- [8] Gu erhou; *The Past, Present and Future of the Inheritance of "Kezhi" of Yi Nationality in Liangshan* [J] national art research, 2011, issue 01
- [9] Gu erhu; *A Preliminary Study on the Culture of "Kezhi" of Yi Nationality in Liangshan* [J] Journal of Xihua University (PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES EDITION), 2010, issue 6
- [10] Shen Liangjie. *The language features of Yi Kezhi* [J]. Academic exploration 2008 (4): 140-144.
- [11] Shamalayi. *On "Kezhi" of Yi nationality* [J]. Journal of Southwest University for nationalities, 2003,24 (1): 18-23.
- [12] *People's daily* (March 20, 2014, version 05)
- [13] *Special Topic of Yi People's Kezhi in folk culture of Meigu County*, <http://shop.bytravel.cn/procce4/yizukezhi.html> On the loss of cultural elements in the written process of oral literature
- [14] *Introduction to the creation of contemporary Yi poetry by a Niu Muzhi* [J]. JOURNAL OF SOUTHWEST UNIVERSITY FOR NATIONALITIES (HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES EDITION), No. 03, 2002