

TIBETAN

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Sustainable Communities

可持续社区



至到1

Introduction

介绍

The Sustainable Communities project examined the development and impact of the Chungba Primary and Middle schools and their relationship with the greater Chungba community. We created a trilingual presentation so that this information would be accessible to Tibetan, English, and Chinese readers.

可持续社区组成员研究了君坝小学和君坝中学的发展对当地社区的影响,以及学校同社区的联系。我们得出了一份调查报告,而这份研究成果会用藏,英,中三种语言呈现。

र्श्वेत:करः।

Primary School

小学



ত্ত্ৰদ্ৰেষ্ট্ৰপ্তমূল্য-মন্ত্ৰণ দিল্লাক্ত্ৰ্যক্ত্ৰিলেল ক্ৰী কুৰ্ব।

ক্ৰীল্লাক্ত্ৰৰ ক্ৰীলাল কৰা ক্ৰীলাক্ত্ৰ কৰ্ম ক্ৰীলাল ক্ৰী কৰিব ক্ৰীলাল কৰা ক্ৰীলাল ক্ৰ

In 1998, the community of Chungba, a rural township on the eastern edge of the Tibetan plateau, requested assistance in building a bilingual primary school for their children. Machik responded immediately with Pencho Rabgey offering his retirement savings as the seed funding. Construction of the Chungba Primary School was completed and the school opened in 2002. Whereas the previous school had 12 children, the new Chungba Primary School welcome 210 students at the boarding school. All the children's parents are farmers and nomads.

The school includes the five original buildings, which now have student dorms, classrooms, and a library, the teachers' residence hall and a new classroom building funding by the education authorities. These buildings are all situated around a central courtyard used for socializing and outdoor activities. The primary school and middle school share a cafeteria and facilities building.

Since the very first year, the Chungba Primary School students have placed first in Tibetan among the 53 schools in Litang County. Much of the success is based on bilingual teaching, the parent-teacher association, merit pay for teachers and various other practices. The Chungba Primary School continues demonstrating its success through state primary school tests year after year.

1998年,君坝这个坐落在西藏高原东边的小村子向外界发出了援助的请求,希望能为社区的孩子们建造一所双语教学的学校。Machik第一时间伸出了援手。Pencho Rabgey提供了他的退休基金当作资金的种子。 在2002年,学校建筑工程完工,小学正式开幕。以前学校只有12个学生,新的君坝寄宿小学开幕的时候迎来了210个学生。孩子的家长都是农民和游牧民。

校园有五座新建筑,里面包含了学生宿舍、教室、和图书馆。教室楼和老师宿舍是由政府教育部提供的。这些建筑都围绕一个中心广场而建。在那儿,人们可以休息、聊天、参加室外活动。小学、中学共用一个的校园和食堂。

君坝小学开幕以来,学生的藏语成绩在理塘县53所学校中名列榜首。双语教学的方式、老师的功绩报酬、家长协会以及其他政策都是成功的因素。每年君坝小学的学生在中国政府的小学考试都能取得很好的成绩。

श्चित्रविद्य

Middle School

中学



२०.८.२०००, तुतु हुँच यो मुह्त्याचय क्री. ब्राह्म त्त्रीत्त हुत्य अ००० तुतु मित्र व्याप्त क्राकुत स्थान क्षेत्र क्

With the continued success of the Chungba Primary School, Machik made a commitment to provide a middle school education for the grade six graduates. Construction of the Chungba Middle School began in 2006 and was completed in the summer of 2008. The middle school is appreciated by the Chungba community because it is only the second middle school in the county and it is the only county middle school located in a rural area. Most parents in Chungba are farmers, nomads and semi-nomads and they wish for their children's school to be close to home. Since there are so few middle schools, last year the Chungba Middle School began admitting students from other townships.

The middle school, like the primary school, is a boarding school 10 months a year, providing both teacher and student accommodations to a maximum of 640 people. The various facilities are arranged around a central courtyard that the students use for playing sports, performances and so on. Classrooms and teachers' offices share one building that also contains the middle school library and the new computer lab. The library provides a variety of books in Tibetan, English, and Chinese. The school cafeteria is in a separate building and provides food four times a day to both the middle and primary school students.

The first grade nine students of the Chungba Middle School will graduate in July 2011. There is no high school in all of Litang County, and so, Machik is now seeking support to send all 60 graduates to high school in other counties in the autumn of 2011.



伴随着君坝小学的不断成熟和成功,Machik承诺为小学六年级的毕业生们继续提供中学教育。君坝中学从2006年开始动工,于2008年完工。作为君坝乡仅有的两所中学之一,和唯一一所坐落在农村地区的中学,君坝中学很受乡里人的欢迎。君坝乡大多数家长都是农牧民,他们都希望孩子德学效能离家近。由于中学的稀缺,去年君坝中学开始接收来自外乡的学生。

和君坝小学一样,君坝中学是一年开放十个月的寄宿制学校,最多能为640名老师和学生提供食宿。学校内有一个用于文体活动的中心广场,其他的基础设施都围绕着这个广场而建。教室、老师的办公室、图书馆和新的机房就在旁边的一栋楼内。图书馆中的书籍包括中文、英文和藏文。学校还有一栋独立的楼作为食堂,一天四次地为君坝中学和小学的学生提供就餐服务。

君坝中学的第一批学生将于2011年毕业。由于中国理塘县都没有高中,所以Machik正在向社会各界寻找支持把这60名学生在2011年的秋天送到其他县的高中去读书。

ক্রি'অম'শ্রি।

Water Project

调水项目



यद्भाषाःचिदः क्रिःज्यानाविदः रक्षेत्राच्यान्विदे रक्षेत्राच्यान्विदे रक्षेत्राच्यान्विदः प्राप्ति । ज्यानि प्र व्यक्षमानि प्राप्ति प्राप्ति प्राप्ति प्राप्ति प्राप्ति प्राप्ति प्राप्ति । ज्यानि प्राप्ति प्राप्ति प्राप्ति प्राप्ति । ज्यानि प्राप्ति प्राप्ति । ज्यानि । ज्यानि प्राप्ति । ज्यानि । जयानि । ज्यानि । जयानि । ज्यानि । जयानि । ज्यानि । ज्यानि

ल्हा । तहार कुर जयनित्र वायन हेया के जिल्ला के जिल्ला के जिल्ला के अमेजिन जिला के अमेजिन जिला के जिला के जिला के जिला उद्देश के जिला के जिला के जिला के जिला के जिला के जिला के अमेजिन जिला के जिला

The initial objective of the Machik water project was to provide the students of the Chungba Primary School with a clean, reliable water supply. The project began in early 2003 and was completed later that year.

The Chungba School brought an influx of people into Weukheu, where the existing water supply was minimal. Machik solved this problem by finding a fresh mountain spring two kilometers away. They had the water tested and approved by local authorities in Dartsedo (Kangding) and constructed a gravity powered pipe system with underground cisterns that carries water through to the Chungba Primary School cisterns to this day.

When the Chungba Middle School was being constructed in 2008, Machik recognized that there would be an increased demand for water. Therefore, they added a second pipe system to meet the Chungba Middle School's needs.

Despite these great successes, a large portion of the Chungba community still lacks a reliable water source. Machik hopes to address these needs in the near future.

Machik的调水工程最初是为君坝小学学生提供稳定而干净的水源而建立的。该项目于2003年初动工,年底便完成了。君坝小学将人流聚集到了Weukheu这个水资源稀缺的地方,而Machik通过从两公里外找到的山泉解决了这个问题。他们将水样送到康定有关部门进行检测,并且通过了认证。随后,他们建了一个通过地下蓄水池向君坝小学送水的重力水压系统。当2008年君坝中学建立的时候,Machik组织认为水的需求量会增加。因此,他们又新引了一根水管来满足学校增加的用水需求。尽管完成了这些卓有成效的功绩,大部分君坝社区依然存在水资源缺乏的问题。Machik希望可以在不久的将来解决君坝地区水资源缺乏的难题。

र्देन प्रहर्भ द्वेते प्रदा

Greenhouse

温室



कुर त्राप्त ने सुराज्ञ के स्वास्त के स्वास्त के स्वास्त के स्वास के स्व स्वास के स्व स्वास के स्व

When the Chungba Primary School was completed and opened in 2002, it was very clear that a new source of good nutrition was urgently needed for the students' meals. After much research and re-design of other greenhouses, Machik completed the CPS green house in 2003. Since then, the green house has consistently provided a variety of organic vegetables throughout the year to the students. The drive behind the greenhouse's success from its inception is due to consistent and caring local management by community members. When the Chungba Middle School was opened next door in 2008, the demand for organic local vegetables for the increased student population necessitated a second green house. With generous support from Machik donors, a second green house is being constructed this year.

当2002年君坝小学落成并招生的时候,人们很清晰地认识到学校对食物营养新来源的迫切需求。经过一系列的调查和设计,Machik最终于2003年建成了君坝小学的蔬菜大棚。从此,蔬菜大棚开始年复一年地为学生们提供源源不断的各种新鲜蔬菜。蔬菜大棚从一开始就运作成功,是由于一直以来当地社区居民的有效管理当君坝中学2008年开幕的时候,学校对于新鲜蔬菜的需求量随着学生的增加日益增多,因此,再建立一间蔬菜大棚变得更为迫切。由于Machik捐资者的慷慨解囊,第二间蔬菜大棚于今年成功落成。

5ये'अर्हेर'ष्टा

Library

图书馆



In 2005, Machik opened a trilingual library for the children of the Chungba Primary School. With the opening of the Chungba Middle School in 2008, a new trilingual library was needed for the older students and their teachers. The new library houses books in Tibetan, Chinese, and English. Although there is still a need for more books, the CMS library has a variety ranging from Tibetan literature to Chinese classical poetry to dictionaries to Pride and Prejudice. The books cover a range of topics from practical vocational manuals to National Geographic children's books. The majority of the books are in the Tibetan language, providing the students with reading material in their mother tongue.

2005年,Machik在君坝小学新建了一间拥有中、藏、英三种语言藏书的图书馆。2008年君坝中学招生的时候,师生们迫切需要一间新的适宜中学生的三种语言藏书并存的图书馆。现在,虽然图书馆已经建立起来,并拥有从藏族文学,中国古典诗歌,字典,到《傲慢与偏见》等的藏书,但是,那里仍需要更多的读物。图书馆的读物内容广泛丰富,包括从实用的专业书本到《国家地理》杂志的青少年版等。图书馆的多数图书为藏语读物,这给孩子们提供了更多接受母语教育的机会。

אימבין

Cafeteria

食堂



The new combined cafeteria was completed in 2008. The first cafeteria served the Chungba Primary School from 2002 to 2008. The student population quickly outgrew the previous cafeteria at the Chungba Primary School, so much so that students were eating outside most of the time. The current cafeteria now serves all 500 students of both the Chungba Primary School and the Chungba Middle School and it can can accommodate another 100 students when the two schools reach capacity. Students have three meals daily as well as a traditional steamed bun in the evening. Machik has worked hard to ensure that the students are provided with healthy and nutritious food by building a greenhouse to provide organic vegetables year round and by educating the school staff about balanced meals. In the summer of 2010, Pamela Leonard taught techniques in producing international-style hard cheese, working with local resident Lhamo, in order to find a local strategy to provide more dairy in the children's diet.

2008年,学校新建了一个联合的餐厅。君坝小学第一间学生餐厅为小学生们在2002到2008年提供就餐服务。但是,由于越来越多的孩子来这里上学,学校的食堂不能再容纳那么多的学生,因此,学生们只能在外就餐。新建的食堂解决了这一问题。它可以为君坝小学和君坝中学500多名学生同时提供就餐。此外,它还可以再容纳100名学生就餐。学校食堂为学生们提供一日三餐,晚饭是传统的蒸馍。Machik长期致力于为学生们提供健康、有营养的食物;因此,他们在学校里修建了一间蔬菜大棚,让学生们一年四季都可以吃到新鲜的蔬菜。同时,他们还专门教导校工去制作一些平衡营养的饮食。2010年的夏天,Pamela Leonard 博士教授给学校教工Lhamo制作国际标准硬奶酪的方法,以此来丰富学生们的饮食。

37951

Dorms

宿舍



Machik constructed the Chungba Primary School and the Chungba Middle School schools with dormitories to house 600 students and also residences to house 50 teachers and staff. Both schools share the facilities building which has laundry, showers and toilets. The students' rooms have bunk beds and the dorms are divided between girls and boys. Though the rooms are not heated in winter, the children receive warm woolen blankets in the winter.

由Machik组织建立的君坝小学和君坝中学拥有可提供600名学生和50名教职工住宿的宿舍。两所学校共享洗衣房、盥洗室和厕所等设施。宿舍分男、女生宿舍,床铺为上下铺。尽管,冬天宿舍内有暖气,但学校还会是发放羊毛毯子给学生御寒。

र्श्विन'सूर्'वर'।

Computer Lab

电脑室



૮૮.) તુવુ-২૦૧૦૮દી૪.૫૪ વિપ્તાવૃક્ષ્યાન્તર્કાર હોક્ષ્યાં ઉપત્રેયાના ક્રુવના સ્થાપ કર્યા ક્ષ્યાના ક્રિયાના ક્રિયા

The computer lab, completed in 2008, is a key feature of the Chungba Middle School. In a rapidly changing social context, these students will need computer skills in the near future, and so, 28 computers with purchased with the generosity of Machik supporters. In the first year they gained a basic familiarity with computers and in the second year semester, the children received Tibetan-language instruction from a teacher from Amdo. The Chungba Middle School is currently seeking a new Tibetan-language computer teacher. In the spring of 2010, the schools were connected to the internet for the first time.

这个机房完工于2008年,是君坝中学的重要特征。在这个迅速变化的社会体制下,在不久的将来,这些学生都需要电脑技术。对此,在machik 支持者的慷慨捐助下,学校购买了28台电脑。第一年,他们对电脑有了基本的熟悉。在第二个学期,这些孩子接受了一个来自安多的老师对电脑的藏语介绍。现在君坝中学正在找一个新的藏语电脑老师。在2010年的春天,这个学校第一次链接上了因特网。

क्रिंग्वरा

Shops

商店



चलकुट जिट त्यंत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र त्राप्त त्र त्राप्त त्राप्

The main commercial area of Chungba Township is in the hamlet of Weukheu where the Chungba Primary School and Chungba Middle School are both located. Though there were stores in Weukheu before, the increased population brought by the two schools has stimulated the local economy, and so, more stores have opened. There is now a strong economic tie between the schools and the local community. Many shops are located in older buildings across from the school and some of the shops are located street-side beneath the Chungba Middle School. The rent from these shops goes directly to defray some of the operation costs of the school. The shops benefit from the location near the students and teachers who live at the school. The shops provide sundries, food, clothing, motorcycle repair services and there are a few small restaurants as well as a new bakery.

君坝主要的商业区域是一个名叫Weukheu的村庄,也就是君坝小学和君坝中学的所在地。虽然以前Weukheu地区就有商店,但是随着君坝学校所带来的人口刺激了当地的经济,现在越来越多的商店出现在那一区域。由此,我们不难看出当地经济与学校的联系。一些商店被开在君坝学校对面的老房子里,一些商店就新开在君坝中学的旁边,而这些商店的租金被直接用来修缮学校的设施。商店通过学校老师和学生的消费实现盈利。通常,这些商店销售干货、食物和衣服,有的还提供摩托汽修。那里还有几家小饭店和一家新开的烘焙坊。

Architecture 建筑风格



至到5

Introduction

介绍

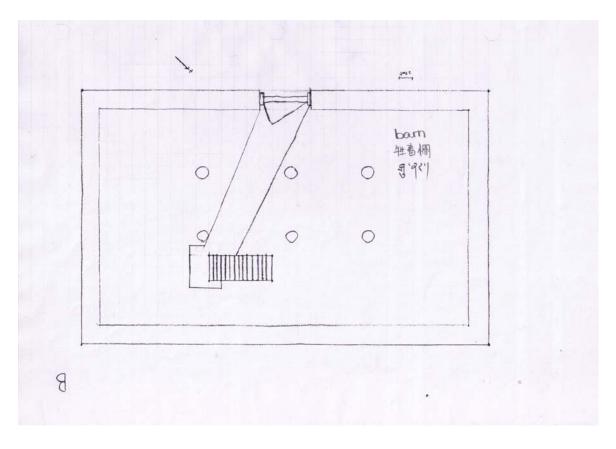
Our project was a study of the structure and uses of the Tibetan home. To research our project, we visited many houses in and around Chungba. Our group took pictures, drew floorplans, and interviewed homeowners to compile our project.

我们组研究了藏房的建筑结构和用途。我们参观了君坝地区的各处房屋和整个君坝社区,同时,拍摄并描绘了各处房屋的构造。希望这些简介对于读者能有所帮助。

र्देग'र्वे5।

Basement

地面层



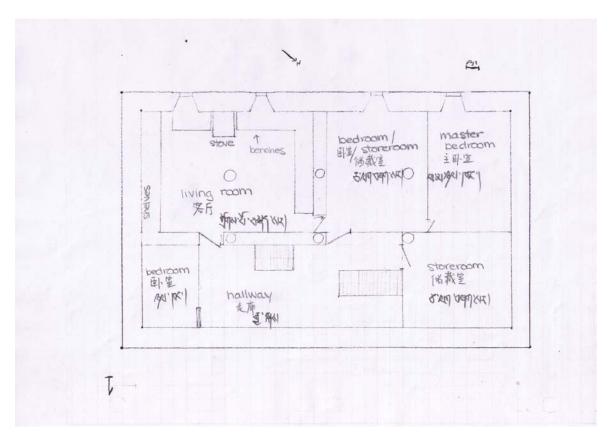
The first diagram (above) is of the barn, which is the ground floor of houses in Chungba. There are many animals kept on this level, such as cows, sheep, and horses. In the morning, women get up very early and go down to the barn level to milk the cows. After milking, they give them hay, and after the cows finish the hay, they take them out to pasture. By the time the sun is rising, they return to the barn to clean up. There are steps [leading from the ground floor barn level to the first floor living level]. In the past the steps in Chungba houses were not like today [they were log ladders], but following development in the rest of the world, steps have changed into their present form.

首先要介绍的是牲畜棚,也就是君坝藏房的地面一层。那里有很多的家畜,比如说,牛,羊,马……清晨,女人们早早起来到牛棚里挤奶。挤完牛奶后,她们会喂牛吃草。牛吃完草之后,牧民们会把牛赶到草原上放牧。当太阳升起来的时候,人们就会打扫牛棚,因为通常牛棚里有很多垃圾。那里还有一架梯子连接着牲畜棚和生活区第一层。以前,老式藏房的梯子并不是所呈现的这样,但随着时代的发展,梯子也随之改进了很多。

र्वेग सेग दर ये।

First Floor

一楼



૧.વર્ડુવર્ડુ, શ્રુપ્ટ.તા. ત્રાના, ત્રાંકુ ત્રી. ત્રાંકુ ત્રાંત્ર ત્રાંત્ર

Living room

- १. विदेशियमुव्यायमध्येष्ठ| सम्प्रीक्षाळम् व्यासम्बर्धान्द्रित पुषासुनावषाविद्रित स्वास्त्रित विद्रास्त्रित विद्रास्त्र विद्रास्त विद्रास्त विद्रास्त्र विद्रास्त विद्रास्त विद्रास्त विद्रास्त विद्रास्त विद्रास्त वि
- - 1. This is called the [stove of] earthen hearth. It is where food is prepared. It could simply be called the kitchen, but it is different from kitchens in Han Chinese homes because Tibetan kitchens and living rooms are together to make it easier to look after guests. The hearth is four-sided, with 3 stones set in the center on which to cook.
 - 2. This is a living room where Tibetan people receive guests. Whenever guests come they will be taken to the living room, but family members rarely spend much time in the living room.
 - 3. This is a cabinet [shelves] in which are arranged traditional Tibetan household implements, some of the most



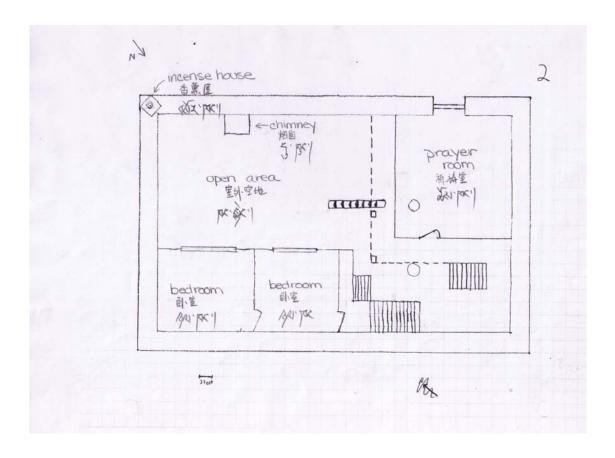
important things in a Tibetan home. These are arranged to be particularly attractive and pleasing to the eye.

- 4. This is a storeroom in which rice, grain and other household goods are kept. Tibetan people's livelihoods depend on agricultural animal husbandry. The average household has at least a dozen of so cows, so Tibetan people like to keep their milk, yogurt and butter in the storeroom.
- 1. 这是炉灶,是做饭的地方,可以简称为厨房。但是,同汉式厨房不同的是,藏式厨房是与客厅相连的,以此来达到接待客人更为方便的目的。炉灶是四边形的,其上放三块大石头,人们在上面做饭。
- 2. 这是客厅,是藏族人接待客人的地方。一旦家中有人来造访,就会在这里迎接客人。但没有客人来的时候,客厅通常是闲置的。
- 3. 这是橱柜,里面摆放着藏式传统的物品,是藏式房屋内部陈设重要的一部分。而且,这些摆设极夺人眼球。
- 4. 这是储藏室,里面贮藏着粮食和许多家常用品。由于藏族人过着游牧生活,一般家里最少养着十几头牛。因此,藏民通常把牛生产的牛奶、酸奶和酥油等放在储藏室里。
- 5. 这是储藏室旁边的一间卧室。通常是家中来了远房亲戚或朋友等居住的地方,里面装潢得非常舒适。

विवासेवायिक्षाया

Second Floor

二楼



४.चलर.चिर्।चमर्।चर्छ्युःसर्थाः कुर्युःसर्थाः कुर्युःसर्थाः कुर्युःस्थाः कुर्युःस्थाः कुर्युःसर्थाः कुर्युः

- 1. For Tibetan people Buddhism is something they cannot do without, so each house has a prayer room [or shrine room] that contains Buddhist statues, tongka paintings, and scriptures, as well as a place for Lamas and monks to stay. In the shrine room, unclean things are forbidden, and there is no smoking or drinking.
- 2. The incense house [songkhong] in Tibetan houses is located on the top floor. It is called the incense house because during the New Year celebrations or when there are significant days of commemoration, we burn incense here.
- 3. When there is a fire in the kitchen stove the smoke goes out the chimney [on the roof], the bigger the chimney the more smoke it can take out. The top of the chimney is covered with mud [i.e. sealed with the same mud mortar as the roof itself] in order to keep the rain from leaking into the house.

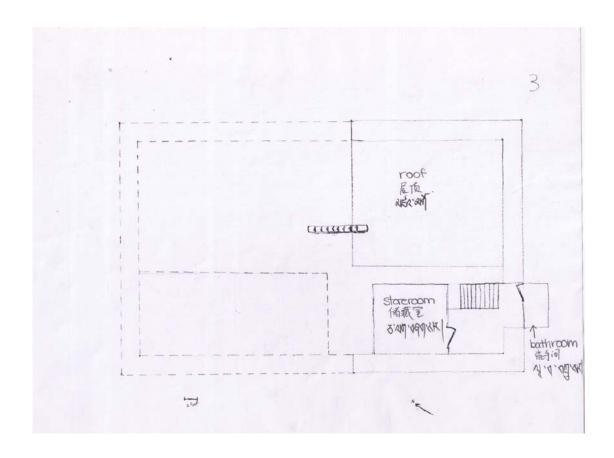


- 4. The top floor and roof can be used to store hay and barley, etc. In summer, it can be used to dry hay. There are also bedrooms on the top floor. In summer, it is hot inside the house, so people can go up on the terrace and watch TV or look at the moon and stars.
- 1. 藏传佛教对于每一个藏族人而言,都是生命中不可或缺的一部分。因此,每家每户都会在自家设立一间祈祷室。通常,祈祷室里会摆放佛像,唐卡和经文。同时,祈祷室也是来做法事的喇嘛和僧侣居住的地方。在祈祷室里,任何不洁的事都被禁止去做,包括:吸烟和喝酒。
- 2. 香薰屋在藏屋的顶层。称其为香薰屋是因为过年或是过各种节日的时候,那里就会焚香。
- 3. 当人们生火做饭的时候,烟就会顺着烟囱释放到户外。如果烟囱越粗,能排放的烟就越多。其上覆盖有泥土,如果下雨的话,可防止雨水倒流进屋子。

च्चित्रस्वाम्बुस्याया

Third Floor

三楼



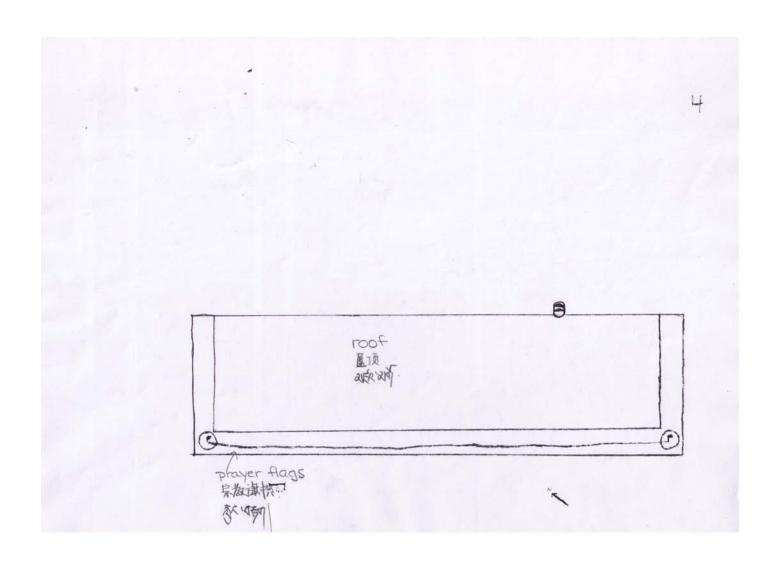
- ७.यन्नानी रे र्ह्नेन 'चु'कु'के 'सहय रेवन' फेबा सहेंन 'तम 'यने ये कर या येन 'या के 'या र्फेन 'यवे 'ह्ना क्रमा 'य
- ઋર્ચેર 'સુષાસુષા'ને પ્રાદ્વ 'વર્વે 'વા'વર્વે 'ष'પોનાસુષા'ને 'ને 'કુ 'સુષા'ન 'સો'વડ 'વર 'દુષ' केंग' વા| गृह 'ष' रेप हेंग
- ८.सह्दरविन्निसह्दरविन्निः । पर्वाचे नामरादे नामराहे भी काहिक । पर में निका खेव नामराके नामराके नामराके नामराके
- - 1. The storeroom on the top floor is the place where we Tibetan people keep useful things like tents [as well as grain and butter].
 - 2. The toilet is located between the first and second floors. The reason it is placed up so high is to prevent thieves from breaking in through the outhouse.
 - 3. The log ladder steps are for climbing onto the roof. Our Tibetan ladders are very convenient, several are always on hand.
 - 4. In autumn the roof of the house can be used for drying barley, etc.

- 1. 屋顶是藏族人存放放牧用的物品的地方,例如:帐篷、谷物和酥油等。
- 洗手间建在二楼和三楼之间。之所以设立在这么高的地方,是为了防止小偷从此进入房子。
 梯子是通向屋顶的路径。藏式楼梯使用起来非常方便,可以随时移动。
- 4. 屋顶是藏房的最高层。到了秋天,屋顶可以用来晒青稞。

षर परे में न

Roof

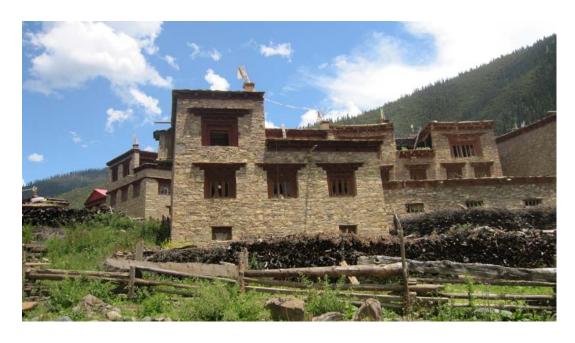
屋顶



מביטן

House

楼房



- গ্ৰহ স্থান বিষ্ণান্ত (Roof Prayer Flags Tibetan Custom) বিহ্ 'মীথ 'ৰ্দামম' ৰ্ম্ব্ৰিঅ' অম'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰিঅ' ক্ৰুম্বাৰীৰ 'ইন্
- १ विज्ञान्द्रेन्यान्यस्य (The upper floors shrine room) दे सर्केर्यून्य
- < र्वेन'यहेन्यअ'न्ट'र्ये' (First floor) वे'ख्रुन्यअ'नेन्यअ'न्ट'न्टेंअ'र्ये'यहेन्यअ'नेन्
- ५ ब्रेन्दु तिर ब्रेस्ट में ब्रेंब स्ट के महिना बना के मानव की भायक्षा व क्रिट हे या दर महिना के कि में कि के कि
- ५ भैट वे में र्रिट के के अप (Food) क्रिय हो र रेर्
- 1. The prayer flags on the roof of the houses are a Tibetan tradition.
- 2. The third floor is the altar room.
- 3. The second floor has a guest room, a family room, bedrooms, and a kitchen.
- 4. The first floor is for livestock and to store things.
- $5.\,\mathrm{The}$ wooden design above the window is especially beautiful and a Tibetan tradition.
- 6. The wood is used by the local people for cooking.
- 1. 将藏旗插在屋顶上是藏族人的一种传统。
- 2. 第三层楼是祈祷室。
- 3. 第二层楼是一间接客室,一间家庭室,卧室和一间厨房。
- 4. 牲畜和杂物被放置于第一层楼
- 5. 窗户上的木头设计是传统藏族设计,非常美丽。
- 6. 藏族人用木材生火做饭。

विशक्रमा

House Placement

楼房布局



The exteriors of Chungba houses are made of stone, which can withstand winter cold. The stone material also helps light come through the windows. Each house has about three floors, and the house is made of a mixture of stone and mud. The first floor is used as a place to tie up the domestic animals, while the storeroom, kitchen-living room and bedrooms are built on the second floor. Hay is stored on racks on the third floor. The flat roof is a good lookout place. Most houses have several ornate windows, and fancy decorations are carved on them. A house should be located near a water source for easy access. Therefore, most Tibetan houses are built at the foot of a mountain where there is a river.

君坝藏房的外部都是用石头砌成的,那是因为牢固的石房能抵挡冬天的寒冷,也可以从窗户引入光线。每家房子大概有三层左右,大部分用石头和泥巴混合砌成的。一楼是拴家畜的地方,二楼是仓库和卧室。三楼木架上是存放干草的地方,屋顶为平地,是远望的好去处。一座藏房有若干个窗户,上面刻着精美的条纹,从前面看十分漂亮。为供应水,房子离水源近是非常必要的,因此,藏房大多会建在山脚离水源近的地方。

श्चीं नृतसावर प्रते न्या

Courtyard and Barn

院子



यद्वाची क्रेंद्र प्रतिक क्रि. प्रतिक क्रि.

Houses in Chungba have a courtyard and barn. Usually the barn has three levels [including the roof top]. The number of posts [overall size] of the barn depends on the size of the courtyard. In autumn the first floor of the barn can be used for storing dried hay and grain. The courtyard sometimes also has small flower gardens.

君坝的房子都有院子。 平常一个院子的楼房(包括屋顶)共有三个层。看院子的大小通过看柱子。如果一个院子比较大的话,柱子也比较多。秋天到了,人们就会把谷物晒干了等放在二层楼里。院子里还有些花园。

र्वेग सेग दर ये।

Ground Floor

地面层



यदे व्रे.स्ट्रिक्ट अट स्थाप्त स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स्थापत स

This could be called the "home" of the family's domestic animals. The family's animals are put up in the ground floor at night [during the winter], and a cow is tied to each wooden post. Each family can have many animals of many different kinds, so they can tie them up here. To the side of the picture there is a tractor tire. People in Chungba like to keep their motorcycles locked up on the ground floor to keep them from being stolen.

这可以说是家畜的"家"。自家养的牲畜,晚上会拴在这里。每一个木柱会拴一头牛。每家都会有很多各种各样的家畜,因此,把它们栓在那里。在照片中,柱子旁边是一个摩托车轮胎。君坝人喜欢把摩托车放在里面,这样可以防偷盗。

यर'भुर।

Hallway

门厅



इसावज्ञ्चन्द्रसायकेंचा देवे श्रीरायाक्ष मुचे स्पेत् के के के कि स्वत्य के स्वत्य के स्वत्य के स्वत्य के स्वत्य त्या साम्याप्त के स्वत्य स्वत्य के स्वत्य के स्वत् त्या साम्याप्त के स्वत्य के स्वत्य

This photo was taken outside the kitchen-living room, the sink is placed here because it is between the second and third floors. Tibetan people are farmers and herders and most of their work is manual labor, they work hard and are busy every day. For convenience the sink is specially placed by the door so that people can clean up quickly. In the foreground are water pipes; each and every family in Chungba installed new running water in 2007, the advantageous result of economic development. The world is developing, the nation is developing, and following this Tibetan areas are continuously developing too. Before there was running water, each family had to carry water from far away. In the background of the photograph is a storeroom, with barley, wheat, and tsampa kept inside, as well as household utensils for daily use. The sink is located next to the faucet, and there is a drain for waste water. These new facilities were put in place to improve living conditions in the Tibetan home.

这个图片是在厨房和客厅的外面拍摄的。水盆摆放在那里是因为它在二楼和三楼之间。藏族人过的是农牧生活,大多做的是体力劳动,每天都过着忙碌的生活。为了方便,专门把其摆放在门前,那样就可以以最快的速度洗漱自己。前面的那是自来水。自从2007年开始,家家户户都新通了自来水,这是经济发展所带来的好处。世界在发展,国家在发展,藏族地区也在不断发展。没有通自来水之前,每家都要去很远的地方打水。旁边的那个门通向一间仓库,里面存放着青稞、麦子、糌粑,还有日常的家具。自来水龙头旁边是水沟,把脏水和其它的东西倒在里面,还可以用来冲水。为了居住更方便,人们做出了这样的设计,藏房真是一幢奇妙的房子。

गायक्षेपा

Main Post

主轴



द्यायः क्षित्राचार्त्राच्यात्रे क्षेत्र व्यापन क्षेत्र प्राचीत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्

The center post of the Tibetan house is the most important post in the construction of the house, it is both big and thick, and placed in the very center of the house. In order to make the room more beautiful, people usually decorate it with brightly colored painted designs, elegant and beautiful. On the New Year or other special occasions, a khata is wrapped around the central pillar to express wishes for good luck, health and happiness. At those times, young and old will gather together to dance around the post. Some families will also hang their photographs on the center post, to bring back special memories or show lovely pictures of the family.

中心支柱是建造藏房最重要的一个支柱,它大而粗,且在房子的中心。为了美化房屋,人们经常在它上面描绘五彩鲜艳的图画,精致而美丽。如果碰到新年或其他重要的节日,就会把哈达挂在上面,以示幸福安康,吉祥如意。届时,老老少少都会绕着它跳起象征吉祥的舞蹈。有些家庭会把自家的照片挂在上面,用来勾起对过往美好生活的回忆,或是欣赏一下家人的美照。

यर वि'यर्गेर किंग

Shelf Display

橱柜展示



The objects in this photograph are important tools for eating, drinking, and household use. At the top are vessels of copper and silver. In the past, people used them for carrying water and for milking cows. The copper pots below were used for pouring water, and now in modern times they are used as display pieces. The silver and copperware are also put in the Tibetan cabinet for display; one of these vessels is probably worth 500-600 yuan. Of course, there are differences of quality and price. The large copper pots at the bottom of the photo probably cost around 6-7000 yuan for a pair, or around 3000 each. This Tibetan cabinet is the special place for keeping different kinds of display pieces. The ornately figured shelf at the front is designed both to keep the objects from falling out and to be beautiful, as well. All the painting surrounding the cabinet is also designed to make the home beautiful.

照片里的器物是藏族同胞们饮食起居的重要工具。 最上面展现的是银铜器, 它是以前人们用来挑水和挤奶的重要工具。下面的铜器以前是用来倒水的,现在则是一种展示品。银铜器也是放在藏柜中的装饰品, 一个银铜器大概要500 —600元钱。 当然,它们也有质量和价格的差别。 照片最下方大的铜器一对大概6000—7000元左右, 一个大概3000元左右。这个藏柜是专门放铜器等各种展示品的地方。前面那个突起的窗纹是为了纺织物品掉落和美观而设计的。周围各种的绘画都是为了使家变得更美丽而设计的。

मुयःगुग्वरःर्से

Bench

长凳



हिस.यट.ज.स.चीटय.सूचीता.स्थरी हिस.यट.ज.स.चीटय.सूचीता.स्थरी ट.टेट.कूची.इ.सूचीता.सट.सू.सूटी ये.कट.सह्य.ईचीता.सुची सत्त्रीय.सू.सूचीता.सूट.देशी य.चीटय.हूची.ज.पईट.यंता.ब.सूचीता.पर्वीट.प.सूची हिस.यट.ज.

Carpets are placed over wooden seats in the living room for guests to sit, drink tea, and eat. They make the home beautiful.

这里有许多地毯。把它们都摆在木板凳上,有客人的话就可以坐在上面喝茶,吃东西。家里非常漂亮!



Windows

窗户



This is a window. In a Tibetan house the windows are often distinctive [that is, different from other houses]. The size of the windows in a Tibetan house is not standardized, and each household can decide what design and color the windows should be.

这是窗户。藏房的窗户通常各不相同。藏房的窗户大小没有什么规定,自家人可以决定是否涂抹以及涂抹何种颜色。这就是有关于藏房窗户的一点简介。

מביאָבין

Rooftop

顶楼平台



श्राह्मका कुरियान स्त्रीत्ता क्ष्या विद्या स्त्रीत्ता क्ष्या क्ष्य

This is the third floor or roof top terrace of a Tibetan house. The large object in the middle of the photograph is the chimney. The Tibetan hearth is different from those of other ethnicities, it produces a lot of smoke. To pull the smoke out of the house, Tibetan people make this kind of chimney. Beside the chimney is the incense house, which is used to burn incense during New Year celebrations or special events.

这是藏房的第三楼,或者叫屋顶楼层。图片中大的那个就是烟囱。藏族人的炉灶和其他民族的炉灶并不相同,它产生的烟非常多。为了把烟排到屋外去,藏族人制作了这样的烟囱。烟囱旁边是香薰炉,当过春节或其它特殊节日的时候,为了庆祝,就会在里面生烟。

सर है।

Prayer Flags

祈祷旗





र्चित्रायद्वाकाः भुक्षा भुक्षा विद्वार दिया

Process of Building a Tibetan house

藏房建筑过程

તરંત્વદ્ય શ્રાપ્ટ્રને તિયાન ત્રાને ત્રાને કાર્યક્રમ ત્રાનુ કિને ક્ર્યાને કર્યા શ્રાપ્ત માનવ માને સામ ત્રામાં સ ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં સ્થિત ક્રિયોને ક્રિયોને ક્રિયોને ક્રિયોનો સામ ત્રામાં સ્થિત સ્

Tibetans begin the house building process at least a year before actually breaking ground on the project. Preparations include collecting building materials such as stones, logs, and fine soil for use as mortar, and procuring machinery required for the construction. Hiring experienced workers, carpenters and stonemasons is also crucial to the construction process. Construction is commenced on one of the auspicious days on the Tibetan calendar. When the construction starts the foreman is in charge of the division of labor and supervising the whole construction. The majority of the workers are hired labor and relatives and sometimes neighbors will come and help in turns (you help I help). While construction is underway, the host or owner is responsible for preparing food such as yoghurt, barley, milk, bread, and vegetables for the volunteers and paid workers. It takes at least 15 days to build a Tibetan house. After the house is built people will move in first and then try to collect money to decorate the inside.

A normal Tibetan house has four floors, each floor has a special use. The first floor is for housing the domestic animals, such as cows, horses, sheep. Axes, hoes, and spades are organized on the ceiling of the first floor. On the second floor is the family activity center in the family living room and kitchen and that room is beautifully decorated. In the living room there is a display of Tibetan traditional decorations such as cooking pots and pottery. There are also small rooms on the second floor such as bedrooms and storerooms. The third floor is a clean open area. In summertime people will bring grass to this floor to dry. The top floor is for keeping the grass from rain.

From old days to now the Tibetan house has had historical meanings; it has had a prayer room which is especially unique from other cultures. The Tibetan house has complete uniqueness and beauty.

藏族人造房子要做很多准备。先要准备建筑材料,例如石头、木料、又细又好的土以及建筑工具。早在一年前,藏族人开始做好充分的准备了。造房子要请有经验的木匠和石匠,并请一个优秀的石匠做总指挥。

选一个吉祥的日子画地基。开工的时候,总指挥要指挥一天的工作,给大家分工。做工的主要人物是打工的和自己的亲戚,还有邻居之间的互相帮助。建房子的过程中主人要准备酸奶、牛奶、酥油、糍粑、蔬菜等食物来请帮工的人吃。建一个藏房至少要15天左右。房子建好以后,人先住进去,再攒钱装修内部。

藏族的房子有四层,每一层有不同的特点。最底下是牲畜棚,有牛马羊。一层的天花板上整齐地插着锄头、斧头、铲子。第二层是装修得非常漂亮的客厅,也是厨房。在客厅展示有藏族传统的装饰品。二层还分有很多小房间,例如,卧室,仓库等。第三层是干净的楼顶。到了夏天。人们会背草到楼上晒干。最高层是为晒草的一层挡雨。

从古至今,藏族房子是非常有历史意义的。房子里有一个和其他民族不同的颂佛念经的房间。藏族的房子有说也 说不完的特点,写也写不完的美丽。

मुट्रियदेवस्य भूव मुव्यू र देवाया र वादारस्य

Old House vs. New House

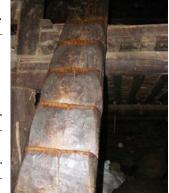
新旧楼房对比

र्वेऽ'वर'क्केर'वा

सूर्यो इट्रियट्रेष्ट्रीयट्रेष्ट्रिय्येष्ट्रीयार् क्रियायर् सूर्याय्याय्यार्येर् क्रियायर् स्त्रेर् ट्रियाय्येष्ट्र्ये व्याप्त्रे स्वाप्त्रे स्त्रे स्वाप्त्रे स्वाप्

मायस्ट्रीस्त्री द्वितस्य स्त्री प्रति ह्वेमायस्य केर प्रदेश ह्वा स्तरकरः दर स्त्री नायस्य।

तुः तक्षर भेरित्य प्रति। वात्र यक्ष्रेत्र क्षुत्र पश्चित भिर्माण कार्यकाष्ट्र प्रति। विश्व प्रति। वात्र प्रति भुविका क्षेत्र भुवा प्रति क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति क्षेत्र क



র্বি-বিদ্যোধ্যমানা

देशतह्र्यस्त्रीतिरक्षत्रीत्रम् कृष्णीयवृत्त्वार्यस्त्रीयवृत्त्रम् विष्णास्त्रम् विष्णास्त्रम् विष्णास्त्रम् वि स्त्रिक्तत्रम् विष्णास्त्रम् कृष्णस्य प्रदेश्वेत्रप्ति विषणस्य प्रत्याचित्रप्ति कृष्णस्य प्रत्याचित्रप्ति स्वत्य चित्रप्ति स्वत्य प्रत्याचित्रप्ति स्वत्य प्रत्याचित्रप्ति स्वत्य प्रत्याचित्रप्ति स्वत्य चित्रप्ति स्वत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य चित्रप्ति स्वतः स्वत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य चित्रप्ति स्वतः स्वत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य चित्रप्ति स्वतः स्व



त्यहं ना स्वार्य त्या के स्वार्य के स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्व स्वार्य स्वर्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वर्य स्वर्य

Old houses:

Based on Lhamo's visit to the oldest house observations of the old house in Hegendo (Lhamo's see how house design in Chungba has changed:

1. From the oldest house we can see that old designed for defense against attacks. The only protected by three things: a hole next to the door chute overhead for pouring down rocks or boiling pour water on the door if attackers try to use fire 2. Windows in both old houses were rare, quite other small holes in the masonry for light and



in Chungba [place name?], and on our own maternal aunt's house; name of family?), we can

houses were like small forts, with many features entrance to the house is the front door, which is for aiming a gun or spear against an intruder, a water on attackers, and a slot over the door to to break in.

small and unglazed; older houses seem to have ventilation, usually high up on the wall. In the case $\frac{1}{2}$

- of the Hegendo house, there seemed to be a small open courtyard in the center of the house for light and ventilation.

 3. Old houses have open hearths [note that there are names for specific parts of the hearth that we have on video]; as a result, the interior of the kitchen-living room is deeply blackened by smoke and the ceiling is shiny with creosote. In contrast to new houses, there is no painted decoration in the old house.
- 4. All partition walls in the old house are made of wood paneling (note the contrast with the sawn boards and tongue-and-groove log slabs in a new house). All the woodwork in an old house is hewn rather than sawn, and joined. Thus, for example, floors are made of long joists, hewn flat, between which there are fitted short puncheon boards (contrast with the long boards of new flooring). This old flooring technique is also found in older rooms of newer houses [see example of bedroom in Rimbon house].
- 5. Stairs in old houses were ladders hewn out of single large logs, a technique that is still used in the upper floors of new houses where grass and grain are dried and stored. These older log stairs were simple to make with an axe and drawknife (for the long smoothed off top) in contrast to the sawn board stringer-and-riser steps used in the main floors of new houses, referred to as "Chinese stairs."

These differences between the old and new houses are largely a function of new construction techniques, but also reflect both social stability (from fort to home) and increased prosperity. Still, the continuities of house design are clear: the basic functional divisions of the house layout remain the same, with animals kept on the ground floor, the kitchen-living room and bedrooms on the second floor, agricultural space on the upper floor, along with sacred space: prayer room, tsaza [clay Buddhist sculputures?], incense house (sang khang), prayer flags—all sacred spaces kept at the highest part of the house. In our observation, the layout of the house interior in old and new houses is largely the same, and the arrangement of the kitchen-living room (jiakhang) is the same: the position of the hearth/stove, L-shaped couch, ornamental display of housewares





(pots, plates) in cupboards and cabinets, even the position of the television is consistent in old and new houses. There are some small differences, such as the placement of the symbol of abundance (dots of barley flour) during Losar, which used to be

all around the jiakhang but is now limited to the masonry wall behind the stove, but on the whole there seems to be a consistent traditional pattern still in use.

New Houses

Based on our own observations of houses built over the last 25 years, houses in Chungba Township have maintained the same basic traditional design, but have become larger, with significant changes in the interior and exterior elements of the house that reflect broader social and technological changes. Some of these new elements include: "Chinese stairs" replacing the traditional single hewn log stairs;

sawed beams and planks replacing hewn (axe and drawknife) timbers; more and larger windows (the current pattern seems to be 4 windows on

main floor south face); more brightly decorated interiors, particularly the kitchen-living room; puncheon floors have been replaced with long flooring; in the upstairs living areas, it seems that wood paneling has been replaced with tongue-and-groove log slab siding on newer additions/renovations.

The traditional hearth was an open fire pit with a stone or adobe stove for holding pots and kettles; this was probably first replaced with masonry tile-faced stoves (Chinese style), and over the last three years by Chinese-made metal stoves purchased from Litang.

Electricity was available in houses outside the main settlement of Wuhe beginning eight years ago; running water through pipes over the last two years (based on interview in Rimbon 8/1/2010). Before houses had electricity and running water people used oil lamps (a cotton wick inside a metal tube) and torches that burned pine pitch for light. Water was held in cisterns made of hollowed logs with a wooden bottom sealed with pine pitch.

Current renovations include: replacement of traditional wooden windows by mass manufactured metal clad double-pane sliding glass windows; enclosing open terraces on the top floor (sometimes with polycarbonate greenhouse roofing); renovation of lower floor into finished storage space instead of livestock wintering pen [Note: all these were observed in Uncle Ah Jia's house: he was a truck driver and is the local leader, and



his house is at the entrance to the community and is its center, with heavy equipment as well as the local grassroots health clinic]. Finally, in an interview in Rimbon, we learned that new houses now sometimes divide the kitchen from the living room.

These new developments suggest that house design is beginning to reflect economic trends away from agriculture and toward consumerism, as productive spaces are being transformed into living and storage space. Those living spaces are becoming more comfortable, with a premium placed

on warmth (e.g. manufactured insulated windows and metal stoves), light, cleanliness (e.g. chimneys for smoke, finished flooring), and labor saving devices. The separation of kitchen from living room also suggests a developing



sense of privacy that further separates production from the basic house design. Do houses now have more separate bedrooms than in the past? Is there now more emphasis on interior decoration than exterior, and does that suggest an "inward turn" away from public display (plainer windows, painted living rooms?) toward private space?

君坝建筑改变小览

老藏房:

通过Lhamo到君坝最古老的藏房的拜访,以及我们自己对Hegendo内的老藏房的观察,可以看出君坝地区的建筑设计发生了变化:

- 1. 我们可以发现老的藏房就像小型碉堡一样,有很多设计元素是用来防御别人的攻击的。藏房的唯一出入口就是前门,由三个设计来防护:门的旁边有一个小孔可以令枪管和标枪通过;上方有一条渠,可以用来朝敌人丢石头或者泼滚烫的开水;门的上方还有一个水槽,当敌人火攻时用于洒水灭火。
- 2. 老藏房内很少有窗户,即使有也是又小又不透风的窗子;更古老的藏房在石匠屋内的墙上会有小孔,用于采光和通风,通常位于高处。在Hegendo的房子的中心位置有一个小的露天院子,用于采光和通风。
- 3. 老藏房内都有敞开式的壁炉,所以,厨房兼客厅的房间内都被壁炉的烟熏得很黑,而屋顶由于长年积累杂酚所以会显得有油光。和新式藏房比起来,老藏房内没有图画类的装饰。
- 4. 老藏房内的隔墙都是由木条拼接而成的。屋子内所有的木头都是用斧子劈开并且拼接而成的,而非用锯子锯开。比如地板就是由长的木头砍平之后拼接起来,拼接处有短的支柱塞入接口中。这种铺地板的方法在新藏房内较早的房间也可以看到。
- 5. 老房子内的楼梯都是由单根大的圆木砍出来的,在新的房子的上面(用于储存晒干谷物和草的地方)也可以看到。这些老的木头楼梯可以用斧头和跑刀很方便地制作出来,和用锯子锯出来的一阶一阶的楼梯,也就是汉式楼梯,有很大的不同

君坝地区藏式老房子和新房子的不同主要在于建筑技巧的不同,但同时也反映出社会变得更加稳定而且人们生活水准更高了。不过,房子设计的几个一脉相承的元素还是很清楚的:房子的基本布局没有改变,动物们使用底楼,厨房兼客厅在二楼,楼上存放农作物的地方,以及祈祷室Tsaza,藏香室,藏经旗——所有神圣的房间都被放在屋子最高的地方。在我们的观察中,新老房子的内部布局基本相同,厨房兼客厅内的布局也基本相同:壁炉的位置,L形的沙发,装饰性的锅碗同样摆在壁橱和柜子内,甚至连电视的位置在新老房子内都相同。但是,仍有一些小的不同点,比如在Losar期间摆放代表物产丰饶的青稞面粉的位置。从前,人们把它撒在整个厨房兼客厅内,如今只在炉子后面的石匠墙附近,但是整体来看屋子内仍采用传统的布局方式。

新藏房:

通过我们对君坝内近25年里面建造起来的房子的观察,这里的房子保持了统一的基本传统设计,但是,它们变得更大了,而且在房子的内部和外部的一些元素发生了巨大的变化。这些变化反映出社会和技术性的变化。其中的一些元素包括:汉式楼梯取代了传统的单根圆木楼梯;锯子锯的横梁和锯子锯的木板取代了斧头劈的木头;更多更大的窗户;采光更好装饰更鲜艳的内部,尤其是厨房兼客厅的房间;旧式的地板也被长而整齐的地板取代,在楼上的居住区域内,原来的地板也被新式交叉拼接的圆木板取代。

旧式的壁炉是一个由石头围起来的开放的火堆,上面可以放锅子和壶。这个大概是最早由汉族式的壁炉取代,最近三年内又变成了从理塘过来的汉族人做的金属壁炉。

八年前开始在Wuhe外的主要居住区开始有电可以使用,两年前开始有自来水。在那之前人们用油灯和火炬来照明,用有木头底的空心圆木来储水。

最近的改变包括:用新的批量化生产的金属制、可滑动的窗户来代替旧的木质窗户;把屋顶原本露天的部分遮蔽起来;底楼由牲畜的窝改建成为储物室。一次在Rimbon的采访中我们了解到,有些新房子现在把厨房和客厅分开了。

这些新的改变告诉我们现在的房子设计反映了经济潮流正在由农业经济转化为消费经济,因为原来用于农作的空间现在被转变为生活和储物的空间。现在的生活空间变得更舒适,对温暖、采光、卫生、节省劳动力的设施的注重也越来越多。厨房和客厅的分离也表现出一种对隐私的需求,同时这种需求进一步把农作和基本房子设计分离开来。现在的房子是不是会有更多的卧室?现在对屋子内部的装饰是否多于外部的装饰?那是否意味着人们现在更加注重房子的内部而非简单的外部展示?

मान्यायदी।

Notes on Interviews

采访记录

বভ্ৰমন্ত্ৰই 'ইৰ্ম 'ৰ্ছিয়

चिश्वादाद्वादा की बुक्की अस्तावित्र कृता की अववाद अस्ताव की विवादी वाप अस्य अवित्र की स्वाद्वादाद की की अस्य अस्ताव की अस्य अस्य अस्ताव की अस्य अस्याव की अस्य अस्य अस्य अस्ताव की अस्य अस्ताव की अस्य अस्य अस्य अस्ताव की अस्ताव की अस्य अस्ताव की अस्ताव की अस्ताव की अस्ताव की अस्य अस्ताव की अस्त अस्ताव की अस्ताव

Based on Information from Interviews in Rimbon (7/27/2010) and Higendo (7/29/2010)

Many implements for food preparation have great significance to many Tibetan families. The jyangdu, a large urn for storing barley beer (chang) was 5 generations old in one family in Rimbon. The chatch, a wooden implement for breaking up tea blocks, was around 3 generations old. Many large pots, formerly used to decorate the home. Charcoal braziers, located in the tables in the living room are used for heating tea and cooking; they help to make the kitchen/living room a comfortable place in the winter.

The main cooking and warming tool in the Tibetan home has changed over the years, however, the traditional source of heat and warmth in the Tibetan farmhouse was the open hearth. Recently, however, Chinese made stoves have begun to be a common sight in many homes. The new stove reduces the smoke released into the house, making the living room healthier and more comfortable, but some families argue that the food cooked on the new stove does not taste as good and is harder to cook.

The Tibetan farmhouse is a very specific and ancient design. Before roads were common in Tibet, logs used in construction were dragged by hand through the woods. Houses were built of stone and rammed earth in 18 to 19 days. Most of the people in the area come together to finish the basic structure fast, so that the family can begin to live in it as soon as possible. The inside, however, is finished slowly, and as the family becomes more prosperous the inside of the house is decorated and furnished.

The location and decoration of the house has great religious significance in Tibetan culture. The decorations on the walls of the farmhouse are Buddhist designs hand-painted by a local Tangka artist. The house location is also very important. The foundation is always located on solid ground. Traditionally the front door is located on the south side of the house and the toilet on the east side if possible. The stove is also located on the south side, and other objects, such as the hand-grinder for grain and the wood for winter are also in specific, traditional, locations.

以下总结基于Eric Anderson在热巴(音译), 纥艮荳(音译)的采访整理而成。

对于藏族家庭而言,许多与食物有关的器皿都有重要的意义。建都(音译)是一种贮存青稞酒的大型器皿。在热巴的一户人家里,这种器皿见证了5代人的历史。凯泰(音译)是一种碾碎藏茶的木制器皿,它则历经了3代人的变迁。从前,许多用来制作大量酥油茶的大锅,现在被藏区的人们用来装饰房屋。放置在客厅中央的木炭盆,被用来煮茶和做饭,同时,在冬天,它还有为客厅供暖的用途。

藏族地区做饭及室内保温的工具,随着历史的变迁,也改变了许多。从前,在藏区牧民家庭,传统的烹饪及保温工具是一种开放式的壁炉。而现在,国产的炉灶成为了藏区牧民家庭普遍使用的新式工具。新式的炉灶避免了烧火时产生的烟雾滞留屋内的缺陷。如此以来,客厅的环境更为健康,变得更适于人们居住。但同时,也有不少藏族家庭认为,使用新式炉灶增加了烹饪的难度,而且,烹饪出来的食物也不如以前那么美味了。

藏区的牧民住房通常被设计成古老而且极具地方特点的样式。在藏族地区尚未修路之前,人们用双手把圆木从森林里运出来,圆木成为连接地区之间的道路桥梁。藏族房屋通常用石头和夯土建造,藏民从各地赶来帮助建造房屋,以此来缩短房屋的建造时间(18-19天)。而内部的装潢则非常缓慢: 当藏族家庭更为富有,其房屋的内部装饰及家具才逐渐完盖

在藏族地区,房屋的选址和装潢在藏文化中有重要的宗教意义。通常,房屋墙壁上的佛教装饰由一位唐卡艺术家手工绘制。房屋的建造选址也很重要。基于传统,人们会尽可能把房基搭在坚固的土壤上,大门开在房屋的南面,厕所建在房屋的东面,炉灶砌于房屋的南面。其它的东西,像那些用于手工谷物研磨的器皿和过冬用的木材,也被放置于固定的传统的位置。

सळव्यम्यायः देवः समा Glossary

词汇表

	いコート	
# ~ .\G~.\	Window	窗子
षर हैंद ।	Top floor	楼上
अर्कें द्रायदः।	Prayer room	念经房
इ.च. _{वि} ट.,।	Bedroom	卧室
5.44	Chimney	烟囱
कु 'सर्हे5।	Storeroom	仓库
⊉ .₩ 4 /I	Stairs	楼梯
Nation of the second	Log stairs	梯子
الحال	Post	柱子
नार्ट्र स्था	Beam	上梁
बेट ⁻ केंबेट ⁻ कुट ⁻ ।	Joist	横梁
শুৰ ঐ্যা	Floor	地板
र्ने	Stone	石头
क्रिका	Foundation	地基
বৰ্ষ গ ্ৰেছী	Cabinet	碗柜
चर्चे स्रुका	Architecture	建筑
बी	Door	门
শ্ৰিশা	Roof	屋顶
<u>नहूर, वट. ।</u>	Living room	客厅
घ्रवःगा।	Hearth	灶台
왕미지:되다	Stove	铁炉
हुँ र १९८ ।	Bathroom	厕所
<u> </u>	Furniture	家具
र्हे ण'हें।	Table	桌子
শ্বৰ শ্ৰি	Couch	沙发
Ę.YI	Pottery	陶器
₹"∰41	Hay loft	晒草房
קשר 'קר'ן	Incense room	香薰房
ঘণ দ্রি।	Loom	织布机
षट'य।	House	房子
य5.स्ब	Molding	屋檐
ৰ্বি-ন্ট্ৰা	Tibetan mastiff	藏獒

र्डे किट रेग या

Ethno-Botany

人文植物



至到5

Introduction

介绍



We studied the use of plants in Chungba. We gathered our information by interviewing local adults and going on walks with local children. We learned about many types of plants; however, because our guides in the field were young, their largest realm of knowledge was composed of edible fruit plants. Thus, we mostly focused on plants that can be consumed and those with which you can play. We hope that in the future other people will be able to expand on our work and add more plants to our book. We have also included an analysis of our interviews with older people who discussed medicinal plants and incense. By talking to various local people such as the barefoot doctor, we found that much of the knowledge passed down to other generations is being lost and the names and uses of various plants are being forgotten. By creating a written document in three languages, we hope to preserve the local knowledge and help kids learn English, Chinese, and Tibetan.

我们在君坝了解到了许多有关于植物的知识。我们通过采访当地居民,和当地的孩子们一起远足来获取信息。

我们了解到许多种类的植物;然而,由于我们的向导是个孩子,我们所了解到的大多是可食用的和有趣的植物。我们希望在未来,有更多的人可以拓展我们的书,并加入更多植物。

同时,我们采访了当地的长者,询问了他们药用植物和熏香。这些采访也收录在本书中。

通过和当地居民的交谈,例如赤脚医生,我们发现许多植物的名字和用途在一代代的传承中,逐渐被人们遗忘,渐渐流失。

我们希望通过这本由英,中,藏三种语言组成的书,来保存我们所了解到的知识,以便后人查阅。



षायाने यो ने।

Amanini

阿曼尼尼(音译)



Amanimi is an herb. This single stalk plant has a square-shaped stem. It is about .6 meters tall and has purple cone-shaped flowers that grow up the whole stalk. The leaves are soft and hairy. It grows in Chungba Valley ten meters from the river and two meters from the road. The leaves can be used as toilet paper and as tissues. The flowers can be sucked on for a sweet flavor, but the leaves are inedible.

阿曼尼尼(音译) 是一种草药:约0.6米高;茎直立,方形;其茎上长有紫色锥形花朵,可被吮吸,其味甘甜;叶子软而多毛,不可食用,可用作手纸或餐巾。生长于君坝地区距河流10米,离道路两米远的地方。

तुर'स्रा

Turnip

萝卜



Turnip is an herb. It is approximately half a meter tall and has large, green leaves with thin stems. Directly underground grows a large, oval bulb with a thin single root protruding from the middle. It is cultivated in the flat fields of Chungba Valley. The fields we found were five meters from the river. Once harvested, it is eaten raw after peeling the bulb. It is said to taste like bread. Cows eat it as well.

萝卜是一种草药:大约半米高;细茎,其上涨有较大的绿色叶子;长有椭圆形肥大根部,中间凸起,剥皮后可食用,味如面包,可直接饲喂奶牛。比较广泛种植于君坝地区,我们在距离河流5米远处发现这种植物。

क्षा

Barley

青稞



ब्राह्मे प्रमुच निवासी क्षा क्षेत्र क् व्यक्ति क्षेत्र क्षेत्

Barley is a grain. It is a member of the grass family. This one meter tall stalk has long, thin leaves and a feathery grain growing at the top. It is cultivated in flat fields in Chungba Valley five meters from the river. Once harvested, it is used to make beer and ground up and roasted to make zamba.

青稞是一种谷物,是草本植物植物的一员:茎高1米左右;其叶细长;羽状青稞粒生长于其顶部;青稞丰收后可制作成青稞酒,干燥、烘焙等过程后制成糌粑。通常生长于均把地区离河流五米的地方。

Pal

Kla

珂楋(音译)



तिरायुःत्रमायवामान्ता क्रियःस्टाक्षर्णः रम्भेत्राक्षमान्ता व्यामान्त्रम्

Kla is a shrub. It is two and a half meters tall and has thin branches with many little leaves. It has small, red berries. It can be found in Chungba Valley along the roadside ten meters from the river. The berries can be eaten.

珂楋(音译)是一种灌木: 高2.5米; 枝干较细; 叶子细密; 果实为红色小梅子,可食用。通常生长于君坝地区沿道路距离河流10米远的地方。

দ'ৰ্শি

Dakho

达袧(音译)



त्वमः त्वमः अवस्यास्त्री क्ष्यामः त्वमः त्वमः त्वमः नेत्रम् त्वमः नेत्रमः प्रमः प्रमः त्वमः त्वमः त्वमः त्वमः विषयः विष

Dakho is a small herb about half a meter tall with circular clusters of small soft, translucent red berries found at the top of the plant. The leaves are staggered at the base of the plant and have saw-like edges. It is most commonly used to treat skin diseases by crushing the berries and rubbing them berries on your skin.

达袧(音译)是一种草药:高约半米; 其叶交叉,有锯齿边缘;果实生长于其顶部,小而粘稠,可涂在面部,以治疗皮肤疾病。

ने दिन मणेर सा

Sichuan Pepper

花椒



The Sichuan Pepper is an approximately 2 meters tall and 1 meter wide shrub. We found this specimen about 10 meters from the river and 2 meters from the road. On the woody branches there are small sharp thorns, small green leaves, and small pink berries that grow in clumps of two to four. It is most commonly used as a spice, but it also has numbing properties; therefore, it is also used for curing toothaches. The berries are normally picked and dried for use, but are sometimes ground.

花椒是一种灌木:高约两米,宽一米;其树枝上长有皮刺;其叶小而绿;果实为粉红色,2-4个为一组,丛生;果实干燥、有时碾碎后,可作为调味料,性味辛麻,可治疗牙痛。我们在君坝地区距离河流10米远,距道路2米远的地方发现该植株。

बेर्सेफ्रिसा

Zemohina

沙果



बेक्षि, मार्कुत्रुष्टि, सुचार सु के सुचार सुचार

Zemohima is a woody vine with small red berries that turn purple when ripe. The zemohima also has small, green leaves with pointed tips. The main use of this plant is to eat the tasty berries.

沙果是一种藤蔓植物: 其叶小而顶端尖细; 生有小的红色果实, 成熟后为紫色, 可食用。

गुद्र शे।

Gensi

枸杞



चीब खुडुत्र्त्युची काल्या कुर्याचित्र कर्ना क्षेत्र क्षेत्

Gensi is a tree that is roughly three meters tall and bears fruit. Initially green, these fruits turn red as they ripen in the fall, and become edible. Gensi's leaves are three-fingered and shaped like hands. Gensi grows roughly five meters from the river in Chungba Valley.

枸杞是一种树木:大约三米高;其叶有三个叶尖,形如手掌;果实为绿色,秋天成熟后为红色,可食用。生长于君坝地 区距河流5米远处。

ર્વે આ

Loma

蒌玛(音译)



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Loma is an eight foot tall tree. It has strong, flexible branches with long, thin leaves. It grows in bunches along the river in Chungba Valley. The branches are stripped of leaves and woven together to make baskets. This is primarily done by men; however, the practice is becoming antiquated

蒌玛(音译)是一种树木:高约8英尺;其叶细长;长有强韧的树枝,可用于编织,通常由男性完成,但这项技艺正逐渐流传。通常丛生于君坝地区的河岸。

מָד׳אר׳ן

Dandelions

蒲公英



Dandelions are white flowers with clustered seed balls at the top. These seeds are very light and barely attached to the stem, so they are dispersed by the wind. The leaves grow from the bottom of the tall, thin stem. This plant is usually found in fields in Chungba Valley next to the river. The primary usage is recreational, as kids love to blow the seeds off the flower.

蒲公英是一种花: 茎细; 叶子从底部至顶部生长于枝干上; 种子生长于顶部,与枝干连接不紧密,易随风飘走,以此传种。通常生长于君坝地区的河畔。

येवियाम्बर हो।

Leibakanaze

苍耳



Leibakanze is a bush. Found in Chungba Valley four meters from the river, this plant produces spiky green balls that serve recreation purposes. When thrown at people, the balls stick to clothing or hair by means of microscopic hooks on the ends of the spikes. Leibakanze are approximately 1.5 meters tall and 1 meter wide.

苍耳是一种灌木:大约1.5米高,1米宽;其果实为绿色,有细小尖状钩子,状如小球,可做游戏工具,向人投掷,可钩挂在衣服或头发上。我们在君坝地区距离河流4米处找到了这种植物。

?क्षे र्हिणा

Wishbone Flower

夏堇



xxx તદ્દી.તા. ત્રેમ. વ્યત્ને ક્રી. ક્રા. ક્ર્યા ક્રીક્ષાન્ત્રામાં ક્રીયાના ક્રો. ક્રિયાના ક્રો. ક્રિયાના ક્રો. ક્

Wishbone flower is a yellow and brown square flower that grows towards the ground on climbing vines. For entertainment, two flowers can be hooked together and then pulled apart. Whoever pulls the flower that does not break is the winner. It is found in Chungba Valley along the river.

"夏堇"是一种黄棕色的,开花时为方形口的花,生长于藤蔓上。可作为娱乐游戏,两朵花可以相互拉扯。扯断对方花且自己的花无损伤的一方即为胜者。此花生长于君坝地区河岸旁。

Edelweiss

火绒草



Tra, Tibetan Edelweiss (Asteraceae). It is an herb that grows in the grasslands of the Tibetan plateau. It is used in Machak. The locals collect the inner flowers, the soft cottony part, dry them and put the material in a leather pouch, the bottom of which has a dull blade. A piece of flint is also carried in the pouch. The Edelweiss is used as a fire starter with the spark produced by the flint and the blade.

Tra是一种藏族地区的火绒草,被用于Mechak。人们收集这种植物,干燥后,将它们被放置于皮质的底部有钝刀的袋子里。人们干燥中间的较软的脂粉部分,把它和火石一起用来生火。如今,这种植物生火的方式很现代化。藏式网上艺术馆"kick start",在博尔德和纽约用现代化的方式对藏族艺术进行讨论和展出。因此,"machak"成为了一种具有实际和象征意义的词汇。

र्हेट'प्रथा

Spanish Moss

寄生藤



Towee looks like Spanish Moss. It is used for socks in the winter, baby diapers, wiping your nose, and, if dried, for washing dishes. Usually, it is used when slightly moist, for then it is soft.

寄生藤形似铁兰。通常,其湿软的部分可被使用,冬天可被用作袜子、婴儿尿布或者擦鼻涕的布。如若干燥,可用来洗碗。

Interviews

Our first interview was with a woman named Apen. We focused primarily on medicinal plants, about which she had a basic understanding; however, she did not know many details or many names. She learned about these plants from her father, who knows even more about them. There is no formal guide for the plants, and other than the barefoot doctor, who focuses on very simple, primarily western medicine, the nearest doctor





is three hours away in Litan. There are schools dedicated to Tibetan medicine, which teach how to examine all elements of the body and mind, a practice also used in Chinese medicine. To become fully trained takes over twenty years.

One example of a medicinal plant, the name of which she did not know, is found in the mountains and can be put on a wound to help stop bleeding. She also knew of a plant that called Thu, which is Tibetan for poison. The plant is dug up and used for colds. She uses the round, white root, which can also picked, dried, and sold in Chinese markets for a large profit. It is, however, hard to find and cannot easily be cultivated, making it difficult to be turned into a profitable industry. Many plants found in Tibet are sold to the Chinese medicinal market. Some of the plants sold are not actually used in traditional Tibetan medicine, but are collected and sold, because they are used for Chinese medicine. Some towns, like Dartsedo, regularly produce plants for the Chinese market. Chungba, however, does not because Chungba does not have anyone with the right education and training to do so, even though the areas does contain the resources.

She does not store most medicinal plants, but instead picks them fresh when needed. Occasionally she will keep a small handful of certain commonly used ones. She uses a combination of Tibetan and international medicine and expressed no preference for one over the other. She just uses whatever works best for each circumstance. For example, she would use Tibetan medicine for dizziness. She also knows people who use Tibetan medicine for liver and kidney problems.

We also asked about the use of incense. She said she gets her incense from a monk who makes all the incense for Chungba. He is the only person in Chungba who knows how to make it. He uses sage and juniper, in addition to other ingredients that she did not know, all of which

he collects himself. He is not currently training anyone, not because he is not willing to teach, but because there is a lack of interest in incense. Unless he finds someone to train, the knowledge of incense in Chungba will die with him.

When asked about the plants that grow at a higher altitude and the plants that yaks and cows eat, she named a few flowers, including Amanimi and explained that what the cows eat has a dramatic effect on the quality of the milk. In the winter when the cows eat grain, they produce almost no milk.

Another plant she told us about was headache plant, which grows at higher altitude and is used to make the traditional paper. The paper is long-lasting because insects do not eat it, nor do any other animals. It is toxic if it is consumed or read for too long.

The second interview took place with a family who had invited us into their house for a meal. We talked with 3 women residents of Higendo. In this interview, we focused on the incense that was burned when we arrived in the house. Other than the incense purchased from the monk, they use two types of incense.

One is made from fresh plants, like roots that are dug up and burned. It is only found in the summer, and the plants can be found in the grasslands.

Both men and women collect the plants, and children learn where to find them between the ages of 10 and 12.

The other kind of incense comes from a tree called Hoopa. The wood is dried, chopped into little pieces, and burned. This process takes one month. The men chop down the tree, and the women prepare the woodchips. The trees are the size of a peach tree, and one tree can supply a family for three years.

The burning of incense is mandatory for religious festivals and when monks come to visit. It can also be burned when friends come to visit. To burn the incense, they first burn coal and put it in a bucket, and then they put in incense.

Although the trees are only eight or nine kilometers from their house, the roads are of such bad quality that the trees are difficult to transport. They therefore usually just buy incense in Litan because it is easier to do so.



采访记录

我们的第一个采访对象是一个叫Apen的妇女。我们主要讨论了她拥有基本了解的药用植物,但是她不知道很多细节或者植物的名字。她是从她的父亲那里学到的这些植物,所以,她的父亲了解更多。这些植物没有一个正式的使用指南。除了使用最基础西药的赤脚医生,最近的医生也在三小时车程以外的理塘县。有些学校致力于藏药学习。同使用中药一样,学校教授如何检验身体和精神的所有部分。全部教程需要花20多年才能完成。

有一种Apen不知道名的药用植物能在山上发现,可用于给伤口止血。她还知道有一种叫做Thu的在藏语中意为毒药的植物,挖出来后可用于治疗感冒。她将这种植物圆而白的根晒干后在中国国内市场上买了好价钱。但是,因为这种植物很难种植养活,所以不能变成一个赚钱的行当。许多在西藏发现的草药都被买到了国内医药市场。有些植物并未用于传统藏药,而是被收集并当作中药买。像康定这种城镇一直为国内市场提供草药。但是,君坝却没能做这生意。不是因为君坝没有受过教育和训练的人,只是君坝地区没有资源。

Apen并不贮藏草药,而是即采即用。有时她会留一些经常用的草药。她混用藏药和国际药品,而且没有特别的偏好。她只是根据不同的情况,用最合适的药。比如说,她会用藏药来治疗晕眩。她还知道有些藏药被用于治疗费肺部和肝脏问题。

我们也询问了关于香薰的使用。据她说她的香薰是从一个制香薰的僧侣那里得来的。这个僧侣为全君坝地区制造香薰,也是唯一一个知道怎么制造的人。他用他自己收集的鼠尾草和杜松子混合一些Apen也不知道的成分制造香薰。他现在并没有培训任何接班人。不是他不愿意教授,而是没有人感兴趣。除非他找到一个愿意学的人,否则制造香薰的技巧将会随他的过世而失传。

当我们问及一些长在高纬度的牦牛和奶牛常吃的植物时,她报了一些花的名字,比如阿曼尼尼(音译),并且解释了奶牛所吃的植物对产奶量的重大影响。在冬天,当奶牛吃谷物的时候,它们基本不产奶。

她还告诉了我们一种生长在高纬度的用于制造传统纸张的头疼植物。这种植物做出来的纸很耐用,因为虫子和动物都不能吃它。如果长期使用或者食用的话,是会中毒的。

我们在一家邀请我们过去吃饭的家庭里进行了第二次采访。我们与三个来自Higendo的妇女交谈了。这次我们着重问她们回家就烧的香薰。除了僧侣给的那种香薰,她们还使用另外两种香薰。

一种由像树根一样需要挖出来再烧的新鲜植物制成的。这种植物只能夏天的时候在草丛里被发现。男人女人都会采集植物。孩子在10到12岁的时候学习怎么发现这些植物。

另一种香薰是由一种叫Hoopa的长得像桃树的树制成的。木头被晒干后,把它们切成小片来烧。男人把树砍到后,由女人准备木片。这个过程要用一个月。但是一棵树可以供应一家用三年。

宗教节日和僧侣来访时,烧香薰是必须的。朋友来访时,也可以少香薰。烧香薰的时候,将燃烧的炭块放入桶里,然后再放香薰。

虽然树离他们家只有8到9公里的距离,但是由于较差的路况,搬运就成了问题。所以,为了图方便,他们一般都在理塘县买香薰。

सक्रम 'वम्या मेत् 'स्मा

Glossary

词汇表

गुबुट:हा	Stalk/Stem	茎
के देंग	Flower	花朵
ৰ্থ-মা	Leaves	树叶
3.7.5.0	Edible	可食用的
₹ . \$91	Herb	草药
क्रे भेट १	Plant	植株
\$.01	Root	跟
बिट प्या	Field	田地
यूट य	Valley	山谷
বই:ইন্খা	Grain	谷物
\$1	Grass	草
and the state of t	Grows	生长
कुर्ने	River	河流
প্রদাবর্	Berries	浆果
অব্য ন্দ	Branches	树枝
क्रि:ह्युट:1	Shrub	灌木
ఇమిన్హ్హా	Inedible	不可食用的
क्रॅ-रब	Thorns	刺
J.E.M.	Spice	香料
ন্থীক <u>া</u>	Ripen	成熟
क्ट हिंगा	Fruit	水果
عاد يَقِد ١	Tree	树木
শৰ্ট্ৰা	Seed	种子
बे र्हेग्ने मे प्दन्य बा	Petal	花瓣

Food Ways 食品工艺



至到了

Introduction

介绍

स्त्रीक्षा त्रियालका क्ष्या क्ष्य क

The foodways group learned about the common foods of Chungba: specifically, how they are created and used. The people we interviewed grow crops, but also keep yaks and other cattle for meat and dairy. The foodways section begins with a discussion of barley, the most important grain crop in Chungba. Barley cultivation is the basis of the Tibetan calendar, and the major events in barley production mark the progress of the annual cycle in Chungba. Barley products are used for religious purposes, and as food for humans and animals. Humans eat barley once it is roasted and milled into flour. The flour is placed in individual bowls, and mixed with tea and dairy products such as butter and casein to make tsamba, a traditional staple of the Tibetan diet. Wheat, the second most important grain, is grown similarly to barley, and used to make fried bread and polu. Polu is a wheat flour dumpling with meat, potato, or even a sweetened tsamba filling. Peas, potatoes, and various vegetables round out the list of crops grown in Chungba. Yak and cattle are an important aspect of food production in Chungba. Yake are kept on the high grasslands above Chungba valley. Cows are kept in the valley near the herders' permanent homes. Tso, the product of crossbreeding yaks and cattle, are kept on the high grasslands in the summer and in the valley in winter. All of these animals produce milk and meat for human consumption. Families must divide their time between the high grasslands, where they live in tents, and their permanent houses in the valley in order to balance the demands of this mixed agricultural economy. Summertime is peak dairy production season, and many family members stay in tents at high elevation with the yaks and tso. In wintertime, tso, and cattle return to live in the valley homes, while yaks remain on the pasture. The manure from the winter quarters is used to grow crops and allows the farmers to avoid chemical fertilizers. Chungba has full-time herders, who do not cultivate crops and who live permanently in black tents on the grasslands with their herds; however, our group did not interview these people.

食品工艺小组研究了君坝的食品是如何被生产和使用的。我们所采访的村民既种植农作物也饲养牛羊用作日常肉类何如制品。我们先从介绍和讨论青稞这一君坝最重要的农作物开始。青稞的种植是藏族历法中的基本事项。我们了解到,君坝一年中重要的节假日是与青稞生产的主要活动相关联的。青稞产品不仅用于宗教用途,还可供任何动物食用。首先,将青稞烘烤后研磨成粉。将青稞粉倒入碗中,与茶和乳制品(酥油和干酪)混合制成传统主食——糌粑。其次重要的谷物——小麦,和青稞的种植过程和时间相似,用于制作干面包和馍馍。馍馍是一种用肉类或者土豆,甚至甜糌粑做馅儿的饺子。豆子、土豆和各种各样的蔬菜丰富了君坝农作物的品种。牦牛和奶牛也是君坝的主要食品。牦牛通常在君坝山谷的高原草地放养,而奶牛则放养在离家近的山谷中。奶牛与牦牛的杂交中——犏牛,则夏天放养在高山草地上,冬天放养在山谷里。这些动物既为人们产牛奶,叶蝉肉食。藏族家庭必须合理分配他们在草原住帐篷的时间和在山谷住家里的时间,以此来平衡这种混合农业经济的需要。夏天是产乳制品的高峰期,很多家庭与牦牛和犏牛待在高山草地上。等到冬天的时候,人们带着犏牛和奶牛回到山谷的家中,而牦牛仍然留在草地牧场。冬天积累的肥料会被用于农作物种植,而无需额外的化学肥料。君坝也有不种植农作物,带着牧群长期生活在草原帐篷里的全职游牧民。这些人没有被我们列入采访对象。

Barley

青稞

ष्यास्यासारचे स्थित । देश्वः स्थातास्य स्थित् के स्थान्य स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान द्यास्य स्थान्त स्थान स्थान्त स्थान्त

HOLIDAYS (as part of BARLEY)

Note to editor: things in parenthesis need to be verified in Tibetan text, and put there if not present, and then parenthesis can be erased. They are points that were conveyed orally as the text was being written, but may or may not actually exist in the Tibetan text.

Barley

Growing Barley

Barley is a main food for the Chungba people. There are twelve months in the Tibetan calendar. In the first month, people break up the manure piles in the fields to make fertilizer. They then plow the fields and plant the seeds. From the second month to the fourth month, the barley seeds germinate and the barley begins to grow. This is a very good season for barley growth, and people do not need to water the barley crop. As the barley sprouts become "ears," the barley grains begin to form. During this period, the only thing the farmers need to do is weed the fields. From the seventh to the ninth months, people begin to harvest the barley with liveliness.

Harvesting Barley

Sometimes, families help each other with the barley harvest. [Barley is cut bunch by bunch and leaned into stacks to dry under the sun for about three days.]Then the plants are taken back to the house, and threshed on the rooftop threshing floor. In order to thresh the grain, stalks are beaten on the edge of a suspended wooden box that has a screened bottom. The grains fall into the box and then the box is shaken so the husks fall through the screen. Then the farmers pull out any stones by hand, The stalks are used as animal feed [in the winter]. When the stalks are beaten on the edge of a box, the grain falls into the box, which is a screen on the bottom. From here, the grain is stored either [in plastic bags or in a large, wooden box] in the storeroom. It is roasted, then it is milled bit by bit when the family wants to eat it.

Wintertime

[Nowadays, from the ninth month to the twelfth month, manure is removed from the ground floor of the house to small piles in the fields. Before, this job was done only in the twelfth month, and some people still do it this way. Some barley is mixed with water and used to feed the domestic animals].

Barley and the Holiday Calendar

The Losar (New Year's) celebration is at a slightly different time in each valley because it depends on the weather in each valley. About two weeks after Losar, farmers begin to cultivate for the coming year's crop. At dawn on the first morning of the new year, fireworks are set off, then women carry a bucket of water [and place it next to a stone that has grains of rice, barley, and wheat]. Also, the men and boys of Chungba go to the foot of the mountain. They mix butter and barley together put in a fire [as an offering to "qiu shan." The smell is very fragrant. This offering shows their love] for their lama and for Buddhism. When the barley sprouts, there is a holiday called "green happiness." People will eat tsamba, wheat, potatoes, yak meat, and other foods outside next to their barley crops. [After the harvest, there is another important festival called "dentok is to celebrate the fact that the families now have lots of barley.]

青稞是君坝人的主食。藏历一年有十二个月。一月里给田地施肥和耕地,然后把粮食的种子播种在地里。藏历2至4月期间,庄稼长穗并越长越大。在庄稼生长的这个好时节,田地里不用灌溉浇水。随着青稞发芽长麦穗,然后慢慢结果实。这时人们做的也就是锄草工作。在藏历七月到九月间庄稼开始成熟了,人们心中充满着喜悦的心情到自己的田地里去收割庄稼。

收割的季节是最热闹的,人们互相帮着一起在田地里收割。在阳光下,青稞被人们截成段,晒干三天。然后,他们把青稞从田地里收起拉到家里的场院摊开打成粮食,剩下的青稞植株可以用来喂牲畜。把打出来的粮食放到一种工具里进行摇动以至于把碎小的石子、土粒从粮食中分离出来,再把粮食装在塑料袋或放到一个大木箱里,放到粮食仓库里。在食用粮食时可以直接把粮食炒熟后吃。

藏历9至12月,人们从储藏室把牲畜的粪便移走并切割成一小块一小块,到田里施肥。从前,这件工作只在12月完成,至今,也有不少人这么去做。同时,青稞也被掺水用于喂牲畜。

重要节日或新年之时,乡村里更具山谷天气的不同,活动有所不同。而且,这个时期的特点是气氛再大也不过是两周,这都是因为变化无常的天气和人们未完成的工作。新年过后两星期后是一年劳动的开头。新年的早上女人们去打水,同时,还会带上大米、青稞和麦子,并把它们放到河滨的石头上;男人们会去山脚下,把青稞和酥油焚如火中,产生一种奇妙的香味。这是一种拜山的仪式,向神和佛祖们祈祷吉祥和平安。在一月有一个叫sngo skyod 的节日,在这一天时,人们开心的坐在一起吃着糌粑、酸奶、土豆和牦牛肉等。青稞丰收后,人们会过另一个重要的节日"dentok",这个节日是用来庆祝青稞丰收的。



ब्रमाबिट ब्रे स्मर के प्यर देवि पुर प्यद्वमायार्थे द्रपद्या ५ प्यसप्यद्रसायाया क्षेत्रमाद्रमाया क्षेत्रमाया क्षेत्रमाद्रमाया क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाया क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाया कष्ट्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय क्षेत्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाय कष्ट्रमाद्रमाय

The barley fields are usually planted at the bases of the mountains. When the barley grows to about 1 meter in height, the fields become very green. It is very beautiful at this time of year. This also represents the approaching of the harvest season.

青稞田一般种植在山脚下。青稞长到1米左右时,看上去一片绿油油的,非常美丽。这也表明丰收的季节就要来临。



देश्विस्रमायार्वे हिर्गुः क्षुमायार्वे हिर्गुः क्ष्यायार्वे स्थाप्ते स्थाप्ते स्थाप्ते स्थाप्ते स्थाप्ते स्थाप विश्वास्त्राप्ते हिर्गुः क्षुमायार्वे हिर्गुः क्ष्यायार्वे स्थाप्ते स्थापते स्

After the barley grains are sun-dried, about a bowl's worth of grain is put in a flat pot used for frying bread. Then the people will use a stick that is covered on one side with a cloth to mix the grain while it roasts. After two to five minutes of this, the grain becomes "yu." This is the main way to make tsamba.

青稞晒干后,将其放置在专门煎炸锅盔的平底锅里,一次大约放入一碗左右。用一根一头包着布的木棍搅拌,2至5分钟后,青稞变成了"yu"。这是制作糌粑的必要过程。







कु.पर्सून.प्रमातकीबाद्याद्रमात्त्रीत्त्वीयःस्तात्रीयः व्याद्भितः प्राप्ते विष्यात्रीयः प्रमाति विषयः प्राप्ति व पर्टेट्यो की.मीमाजीयःक्ष्यात्रीयः प्राप्ति प्राप्ते प्

The water mill is an important place that is involved in the tsamba-making process. People bring yu to the mill. By diverting the river so that water flows underneath the mill and moves a water wheel, the grinding stone inside the mill moves as well. The yu falls slowly from a sack above into the center of the grinding wheel, and is gradually milled into tsamba.

磨坊是制作糌粑的重要场所。人们把"yu"拿到磨坊里,用水渠把水引入磨坊下面,推动水车,磨房里的石磨也随着转动。"yu"从石磨上方倒放的袋子里缓缓倾倒入石磨中,逐渐研磨成糌粑。



দ্র্মির্জা ইম্বাইন্ধ্রমা দ্রাথমা স্কর্মারা Left: Roasted barley grains. Right: Tsamba

左: 烘焙好的青稞。右: 糌粑。



These are the remnants of a *dorma*, a Tibetan Buddhist spiritual offering that is made at local monasteries or at homes by families. To make one, tsamba mixed with butter and sugar is shaped into a 2.5-inch-high offering that resembles a very firm teardrop with a flat bottom. *Dorma* always have red food coloring on the sides, and may be eaten after the offering has been made.

这是一种藏传佛教叫做 dorma的小碎片,,被用于家中祈祷或寺庙。Dorma是2.5英寸左右、平底的状如泪珠的糌粑与黄油和糖的混合物。Dorma通常被制作成红色,经过宗教用途后可食用。



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To make barley beer, barley grains are boiled, left to sit for one to three days in a warm place while covered with cotton "clothes." After sitting, it is boiled again and the vapor is condensed into a liquor. This is the waste from this process, softened barley mash that is used as animal feed.

青稞酒的制作: 先将青稞煮熟,随后放置于温暖的地方,盖上几床棉被,1-3天后,即可再次煮沸,得到的水蒸气即为青稞酒。这是青稞酒的废料,可供动物食用。



Wheat

麦子



र्ट्र इस्मारीय हे हिट बिट में र हेरा

Woman kneading wheat flour polu dough.

藏族妇女在揉面,用来制作馍馍。



できょれいかい。資金に高くですできた。 Wheat bread fried in butter. 用牦牛酥油煎炸的麦子锅盔



るにもですれるにするか。され、資でになっている。
Wheat flour *polus* in a steamer.
蒸笼里的麦子面馍馍

र्विमार्चिमा

Potatoes

土豆

During the springtime, the farmers plant the potato seeds one by one. Around the fifth and sixth months, the leaves and flowers start to bloom and the potatoes start to grow underground.

In the fall, the potatoes are ready to be harvested and eaten. The big and healthy potatoes are put in a bag and placed in a 1-2 meter-deep hole near the house. These are the seed potatoes for the next year's planting.

Potato *polu* filling is made with boiled potatoes, salt, and butter. The filling is placed in a flour dough, and steamed on the stove for approximately thirty minutes. Then it is ready to be eaten.

春季的时候,农民们会把土豆种子一颗颗播种到地里。在藏历五、六月,草长莺飞,鲜花怒放,土豆在土里也开始生长。

秋季来临,土豆就可以收获了。大而肥壮的土豆被放到袋子里,埋入挖好的洞里(通常离家里很近)。这些土豆会在来 年被用作种子。

土豆馍馍的馅料:煮熟的土豆,盐巴和酥油。将馅料放入面团中间,放入炉灶中蒸30分钟即可食用。





টুঝ'র্জনে দীখুঝ'ন'ব্দে দিন্দিন নিদ্দিন A potato patch in a family's vegetable garden. 家庭蔬菜园的土豆田



河河河河河河 Potato filling for *polu*. 馍馍的土豆馅

श्रव सा

Peas

豌豆

ष्यद्भात्राञ्चता, विकास त्याच्या विकास त्याच त्याच्या विकास त्याच्या विकास त्याच्या विकास त्याच्या विकास त्याच्या विकास त्याच त्याच्या विकास त्याच त्याच

First, the peas are planted in the field. Then the field is plowed to make sure the peas are fully buried. In the summer, the leaves grow, and the pea flowers bloom. From the eighth month to the ninth month, the peas are ripe. Peas are stored whole in the storeroom, and can be eaten in the following year. Peas are considered to be a kind of grain, and people grind them into flour to feed animals. In the past, there was less food then there is today, so people also ate pea flour.

首先,把豌豆的种子播种到地里,再犁地,使种子埋入地里。夏天,树叶茂盛,鲜花怒放。在藏历8,9月的时候,豆子成熟,于是人们将其收割。豆子会被放入储藏室,这样,它们就可以逐渐被吃掉。豆子被认为是一种庄稼,人们把豆子磨成粉喂给动物食用。过去,当人们的饭桌上的食物并不丰盛的时候,人们也吃豆子。



यालया. झु.सैयायारटा शही

Yak, Cattle, and Tzo

牦牛、奶牛和犏牛

क्रियन्तर अहे श्रीयश्चर प्रचेत्र स्थान स

Yaks are put up on a pasture for the entire year. They are used for food, but they also are an important tool in the nomadic herdsmen's lives. For example, they can carry all of a herdsman's heavy equipment and his tent. But though yaks help carry herders' burdens, herding yaks is still an arduous duty. In the summer, for example, yaks can spend all day lazing around either on the slopes or at the foot of the mountain — and the herder must be able to count them all at any time. Also, during winter nights, herdsmen have to drive yaks home through the frigid weather. The average number of yaks any family will own greatly varies; rich families may raise 300-400, while poor ones may only raise two or three. Formerly, every family would slaughter some of its yaks for food or business; nowadays, few kill any at all. [This is because monks told herders not to kill yaks.]

Most herders' incomes come from selling butter and casein (also known as "Tibetan cheese," a dried yogurt product). The male yaks are mainly used for breeding; the female yaks are mainly used as milk-producers. Both male and female yaks' fur, leather, and horns can be sold — even their tail hairs can be taken and made into dusters. Normally, female yaks produce less milk than tsomos (female tso). Tso (the male crossbreds) are mainly used as draft animals for plowing, while tsomo are used mostly for milk production. Yaks, tso, tsomo, and cows are fed the same things; the only difference is the amount given to cows is greater.

牦牛一年四季都被放置于牧场上。它们不但可用于食用,而且在牧民的游牧生活中扮演着重要的角色。它们能驮起极重的物品,例如:牧民所需的所有生活用具以及他们的房子(帐篷)。牧牦牛是一件很辛苦的差事。夏日,牦牛会终日呆在山坡和谷底之间,牧民还得不时去查数牦牛的数目。冬日,尽管傍晚时分牦牛会被赶回家中,但是白天青年牧民则不得不冒着猎猎寒风在草上奔波。一个家庭蓄养牦牛的数目不定。通常,富有的人家会养三,四百头牦牛;而清贫的人家甚至只有两,三头牦牛。从前,每家每户都会杀掉一部分牦牛来食用或买卖,但现在,很少有家庭宰杀牦牛。如今,大多数牧民家庭的经济来源在酥油和奶渣的销售上。牦牛被主要用于配种,而且,它们的皮毛和牛角都可以来买卖,甚至连其尾巴都可以出售(牦牛尾巴可以被制成掸子)。母牦牛除了可以被用来挤牛奶外,其他用途同公牦牛并无差别。通常,母牦牛的产奶量大于母犏牛,而公犏牛被主要用于耕地,母犏牛则主要用来产奶。饲喂给它们的饲料通常没有分别,只是牛本身食用饲料的量的差别。



वर्त्तेन्।स्रीप्ट्रांतिस्रीते द्वीकाया एवर्त्तेन्।यात्रिनाचीकार्तिःसायति

A mother yak with her baby.

母牦牛和它的孩子

There is a big difference between tzomo and female cows. This is because tzomo are herded in different places throughout the year, whereas cows remain in the valley. During the summer, when the grass is growing, tzomo reach their peak milk production. In the spring, tzomo give birth, and the offspring are able to walk after just three days.

母犏牛和奶牛之间有很大的差别。这是因为母犏牛一年四季有不同的放牧方式,而奶牛通常会呆在家中。夏天,当水草丰盛的时候,母犏牛的产奶量也会达到峰值。立春之际,母犏牛会开始产崽,小牛犊在两三天后才能行走。



सर्हे दिन्यामा स्वारा हिना त्रा हिना स्वर हिना स्वर

Cows.

奶牛



અર્દે' 'દ્રદ' गुण्णग' र्केग का भूक 'द्यंति' प्रदेशिका 'क्षंद्र' 'वास्त्य' र्केट 'क्षुं 'वास्त्य' र्केट 'क्षुं वार्षें दिनु का क्षां प्रते के प्रदेश प्रतिकृषें प्रतिकृषे प्रतिकृषें प्रति

犏牛和牦牛徘徊在游牧人家的帐篷外。



वर्त्रेन यन्त्रेन नेशर्वे अपर्वे

A woman milking a tzomo (female tzo).

一位牧民正在挤母犏牛奶。



र्वे अन्तरअर महिषायायर्गे विदेशी वर्षेवायर्वे न। वर्गे विदेश यदि विकास वास्तर स्नुवादेश यार्षेवायान्तर

A cream separator. Cream is separated out and can be made into butter, clotted cream, etc. The remainder of the milk, which is now skimmed, can be made into yogurt, which can further be processed into casein.

奶油分离器。分离出来的奶油可以被制成酥油,凝固的奶油等。剩下的牛奶,可以被用来制成酸。之后,又可制成奶 渣。



ર્લે

Yogurt.

藏地酸奶



कु'र देंद्र'स्रवे'कु'र। के'र्वेग'र्नु'प्रविग'रा'द्रदः श्लेस'ग्रीस'स्रोसेंट प्रग्नुर।

Casein, or "Tibetan cheese," is formed by sun-drying yogurt until it crystallizes.

曲拉,"藏地奶酪",放置于阳光下晒干直到结晶。



र्द्श्यर ।

Cream.

奶油



र्वेर्'र्स्सरस्यस्थान्यस्थान्यः स्वर्'र्'स्रर'क्ष्मर्थाः स्वर्'र्'स्रर'

A man kneading butter from cream.

藏民在揉搓奶油,以此制作酥油。





सर्हें निर्मे र ने र्ट्र मी स्वा कर का विवा लीता

Yak meat filling for polu, steamed Tibetan dumplings.

牦牛肉馍馍--蒸的藏式饺子。

क्रि.क्जाडेश.प्री

Vegetable Garden

蔬菜园

12 देव समिते पर्टेश ह्या

चचय कुरा बीड्रुट्राजा हा देन दिसा है। देन क्रियों मुण्या देन क्रियों स्वरास देन क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रियों क्रिया क्रिया

People in Chungba keep vegetable gardens near their homes. In the vegetable garden are the following: cabbage, bok choy, baby bok choy, onions, carrots, turnips, radishes, squash, and Chinese garlic chives. Cabbages and onions are grown year-round, and can be harvested two weeks after they are planted. Carrots are planted and harvested on the same schedule as potatoes, and may be buried for up to 8 months in a meter-deep hole to preserve them. Besides turnips, which are used mainly as a food source for livestock, all of the vegetables planted in the garden are eaten by the family. Farmers save their own seeds from all their crops, but sometimes exchange seeds with other farmers, since it is believed that crossbreeding makes a stronger variety.

君坝的人们会把自家的蔬菜大棚建在离自己房子不远的地方。通常,人们在蔬菜大棚里种白菜,青菜,小青菜,洋葱,胡萝卜,白萝卜,西葫芦,芜菁和韭菜。君坝人一年都种植白菜和洋葱,而且这两种蔬菜在种下去两周后即可收获。土豆和胡萝卜的种植规律基本相同,不过,胡萝卜会被人们储藏在1米多深的洞里,以备后续使用。除了芜菁主要被用来喂给动物之外,其它种在蔬菜大棚里的蔬菜会主要供人食用。通常,农民们会自己贮藏自家的种子,但有时,他们也会和其他农户交换种子,这种交叉种植的方式可以增加食物的多样性。



ট্রিঝ'র্জন দ্বীর্স্তির্ব ঝথি'্দন 'ব। A family's vegetable patch. 家庭蔬菜棚



বনা.পূর্ন

A turnip.

萝卜



る。 A squash. 西葫芦

ध्र.क्षेत्र.क्षे.वि

Purchased Items

日常用品

विव समिति दिसाहरा

ट्टल्चमा क्षेत्रमञ्जूको बाह्यत्त्रम्स्यास्यक्षिया बाह्यस्यक्ष्यम्यद्भायक्ष्यम्यत्त्रम् चन्द्रम्यस्यान्यक्षयम्य वित्यवेद्रम्भवेद्रम्थल्यस्यक्षयम् वित्यक्षयम् वित्यक्षयम् चन्द्रम्यस्य वित्यक्षयम् वित्यवेद्रम्यस्य

People in Chungba buy many products for everyday use in their homes. As people in Chungba find themselves with more disposable income, their diet increasingly favors purchased goods. Standard food items purchased include tea, rice, white flour, vegetable oil, cauliflower, watermelon, spinach, celery, green beans, green pepper, ginger, and hot pepper. Manufactured drinks are purchased for special events and for visits from guests.

君坝地区的人们会购买许多日常用品。随着君坝地区人们可支配支出的增加,人们购买了越来越多种类的食物。君坝地区人们购买的基本食品包括:茶,大米,白面粉,蔬菜油,花菜,西瓜,菠菜,芹菜,绿豆,青椒,生姜,辣椒。同时,饮料也会在特殊的节日被人们购买,用来给客人饮用。

सळव'रचेव'रेद'सेग्। Glossary

词汇表

	Apple	苹果
	Barley	青稞
1.41	Barley Beer	青稞酒
बे <u>श</u>	Boil	煮
बेश.कट.1	Bone	骨骼
बार्-हु-हा स्रोहे-हुन्दा	Breed	繁殖
र्बर् झेयाया	Yak	公牛
ग्धम	Butter	奶油
&X	Carrot	胡萝卜
वास्त्रम् ।	Casein	奶子
बुंखा कुंस:प्रव:स्ट:प्रवेब:ध्व:या	Ceremonial	纪念意义的
वर्ष्युर.र	Cheese	奶酪
हॅं अप्यश्चिर प्युर '। र्कें र 'र गार ।	Chemical Fertilizer	化学肥料
हुँश:स.l	Chinese Cabbage	白菜
ק'	Clotted Cream	凝固的奶油
य <u>त्तु </u> बिद:यमा	Cow	奶牛
र्बेट.खड़ेश.डूंच.ब्रैंटर। जेट उत्तर्	Crop	庄稼
क्षेत्र र्थेण	Cross-breed	杂交
र्ट.इ.श	Cucumber	黄瓜
ફ્રિ જા ર્સૈયાના	Dairy	奶品
^अ भ.कुंश.कुं.यो	Domestic Animal	家畜
বন্ধ্ৰ বন্ধ্ৰ	Dry	干燥
₹ <u>₹</u>	Fatten	变肥壮
খু <u>ন</u> ।	Female Yak	母牦牛
यु दुवा या	Ferment	酵母
राविद्रा	Fertilize	施肥
धे।	Fertilizer	肥料
মথ দ্বি মন্ত্রাকা	Field	田地
ব্ৰুগ্	Flour	
	FIOUF	面粉

委、日 C.1	Fruit	→人田
र्थ हिन	Fry	水果
इ.ह्न्य	Fur	煎炸
₹1	Grain	毛
বম্বৰ,না	Grass	谷物
ક્રું <mark>ક</mark> ્રમ'યા ક્રુંક્ર'બેક'યા	Grassland	绿草
ह्रेंब 'येब 'या	Grind	草地
	Grow	磨
है <u>ब</u> राउक्कुवा	Harvest	生长
र ॐ ।	Herd (n.)	丰收
ही नुब [्] येब [्] या	Herd (v.)	一群
वि <u>ष्</u> री	Horn	放牧
इ.श्रा		犄角
ন্মন্	Horse	马
দু,ম,নুৰূ,ম। শ্লীঝ,মা	Husk (n.)	壳
दिया	Husk (v.)	去壳
र्गे हैं।	Leather	皮
पर्हें प	Male Yak	公牦牛
<u> वर्</u> चेन्या	Manure	
₹-1	Milk (n.)	粪便
क्केयायदेव दे प्रति प्रति केषि	Milk (v.)	牛奶
শ্ৰন, ব্ৰু। ব্ৰহ্ম, ব্ৰুণ	Mill (n.)	挤奶
संब-भ्रा १४०० नावी	Momo / Polu	磨坊
ধ্ব	Nomadic	馍馍
शर्चे झटा	Onion	游牧的
\$-457 -2	Pack Animal	洋葱
वदेनस'वह्र्यासा ह'सा	Pea Flour	供运输的动物
याना,जी	Peak	豆子粉
	Peas	最高值
	Pig	豆子
	Plain	猪
		草原
	Plant (n.)	植物
	Plant/sow (v.)	播种
	Plateau	高原
	Plow	141/37

	Potato	刨
र्बिना विकास वर्षा	Preserve	土豆
8×.क्.व.	Pumpkin	保存
	Radish	南瓜
	Ride	白萝卜
	Ripe	骑
<u>इ</u> ंचिंग	Roast	收割
यासुना-दान्तर-याँ। यासुन-दान-व्या	Rope	烤
বৰ্জিৰ,'যা	Salt	绳子
बिदः यद्वनाया चक्रेनाया	Schedule	盐
बे.क्या	Seed	计划
891 ∢	Slaughter	种子
यक्तर प्रावि। स्थान	Sow	屠宰
মার্ঘর ই'মাশার্ভির'যা	Sprout	播种
र्वे संगर्डे र या यदेयस यह गमा	Squash	苗
	Stalk	西葫芦
લ'યુ ર્કેક્ વેંચન	Steam	秸秆
र्शेज्'स्म	Sugar	蒸
र्केंद्र,या	Tail	糖
ग'र। बु'गु'।	Tent	尾巴
ह्ने.बी. १९६	Tsamba	帐篷
ক্স.ব	Tzo	糌粑
શ <u>દ</u> ્ધ. શ <u>દ</u> ્	Tzomo	編牛
चना र्थेना ।	Turnip	母犏牛
ár.	Udders	萝卜
ळवा	Vapor	乳房
क्रज:इस)	Vegetable	水蒸气
8,1	Vegetable Oil	蔬菜
	Water (v.)	蔬菜油
्र ^द ् ^{क्ष} र् :क्रर्	Wean	浇灌
वत्	Weed (n.)	断奶
न्यम्	Weed (v.)	杂草
ৰী	Weigh	除草
	Wheat	称重
	Whey	大麦
	Yak	乳浆
	Yogurt	牦牛

是对恐怕不可 Acknowledgements 鸣谢

कुंब ब्रेट व्यापरे पर्यापया

Sustainable Communities

可持续社区







下近天下級領部了四級可含了公司在內面蓋中的國際學生从左到右依次是: 扎西,才让拉毛,旦拉。

वर्ड्,श्रेथी

Architecture

建筑风格

क्षेत्र देवाया

Ethno-Botany

人文植物



From left to right: Hannah, Andrew, Zirendengzhu, Hengchu, Tserenima,

Gomba, Qingmeizhongma

BELOW PUTTHE PICTURE OF SEBASTIAN AND CAMERON IN CHENGDU

ADD A SPECIALTHANKS TO MARA, RICKY AND TSE BHA

বি'ঝবা|

Food Ways

食品工艺