

A Study of the Structure and Cultural Significance of Shan Proverbs

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Abstract

This study examines the structure, characteristics, and cultural significance of Shan proverbs, known locally as Kwam Kab Tuk, used in Shan State, Myanmar. Proverbs are concise metaphorical expressions that convey moral teachings, societal values, and cultural identity. Influenced by Theravada Buddhism, Shan proverbs have been orally transmitted across generations, reflecting the wisdom and worldview of the Shan people. The research employs qualitative methods, including documentary analysis of 120 proverbs and in-depth interviews with 10 Shan scholars, monks, and community elders.

Findings reveal that the most common structural form of Shan proverbs consists of two lines, each containing five syllables, though variations in syllable count and line structure also exist. Shan proverbs serve educational, ethical, and social functions, promoting virtues such as patience, honesty, and social harmony, while also preserving the Shan language and cultural heritage. Findings further indicate that Shan proverbs embody Buddhist moral reasoning and serve as tools of social cohesion, reinforcing interpersonal respect and collective responsibility within the community.

Analytically, the study demonstrates that the structural regularity and thematic diversity of Shan proverbs mirror the balanced and moral orientation of Shan society, rooted in Buddhist philosophy. These insights reveal that Shan proverbs are not only linguistic artifacts but also dynamic expressions of cultural resilience and adaptation. Findings further indicate that Shan proverbs embody Buddhist moral reasoning and serve as tools of social cohesion, reinforcing interpersonal respect and collective responsibility within the community, representing the living moral wisdom of the Shan people.

The research highlights challenges posed by modernization and language shift, emphasizing the need for preservation through documentation, education, and community engagement. Ultimately, Shan proverbs continue to shape identity and values in contemporary Shan society, serving as a bridge between traditional wisdom and modern life.

Keywords: Shan Proverbs; Cultural Identity; Theravada Buddhism; Oral Tradition; Shan State (Myanmar)

Introduction

Proverbs are concise, metaphorical expressions that carry profound truths, wisdom, and cultural values. In the Shan context, proverbs referred to as "Kwam Kab Tuk" play a vital role in everyday communication and education. These time-tested expressions are more than rhetorical tools; they serve as vessels of collective knowledge, societal norms, and ethical guidance. This paper explores the characteristics, structure, and cultural dimensions of Shan proverbs used in Shan State, Myanmar.

Shan proverbs, which convey moral precepts, were composed by wise members of the Shan community. These proverbs are strongly influenced by the ideals of Theravada Buddhism and have been passed down through generations, instilling values and morals deeply rooted in Shan society. The wisdom embedded in these proverbs reflects the indigenous Shan culture that evolved organically from their traditional way of life.

These proverbs highlight the beauty and depth of the Shan language and cultural traditions. They encapsulate beliefs, ideals, and complex concepts in succinct and elegant language, providing clear meanings and effective life lessons. Shan proverbs are not only linguistically rich and diverse but also sharp and refined in nature. They stand as a treasured cultural legacy, symbolising ancient customs preserved over centuries. Recognising their importance, it is critical to conserve and transmit these proverbs to younger generations, helping them appreciate the significance of these precious linguistic jewels.

Objectives of the Research

The study's objectives are as follows:

1. To find out the characteristics of Shan proverbs used in Shan State of Myanmar.
2. To explore the cultural dimensions reflected in Shan proverbs used in Shan State of Myanmar.

Methodology

This study adopted a qualitative research design, which was chosen for its suitability in exploring the cultural meanings, moral values, and linguistic features embedded in Shan proverbs. Because proverbs are deeply intertwined with daily life, spirituality, and traditional wisdom, a qualitative approach enables a richer interpretation of their symbolic and contextual significance. This design allows for an in-depth understanding of how Shan proverbs function as carriers of cultural identity and moral instruction within the community.

The research combined documentary analysis and in-depth interviews to ensure both textual and experiential perspectives were captured. Primary sources included traditional Shan manuscripts, oral narratives, and Buddhist sermons, while secondary sources consisted of scholarly articles, linguistic studies, and previous research on Shan literature and culture.

Participants were selected using purposive sampling, focusing on individuals recognized for their expertise in Shan proverbs. A total of ten participants were interviewed: five Buddhist

monks and five local scholars and community elders. Semi-structured interviews were conducted using ten guiding questions that explored the origins, structures, meanings, and social roles of Shan proverbs.

Data were analyzed thematically using Braun and Clarke's (2006) thematic analysis framework, which involves three main stages:

Familiarization and coding – reading transcripts multiple times and generating initial codes to capture key features of the data.

Theme generation – organizing codes into broader patterns that reflect recurring ideas about moral values, cultural teachings, and linguistic forms.

Theme review and interpretation – refining and interpreting themes to reveal deeper insights into how Shan proverbs express cultural identity and ethical principles.

Ethical considerations were central to the research process to ensure transparency and protect participants. All participants were informed about the study's purpose and their voluntary participation. Informed consent was obtained both verbally and in writing. Interviews were conducted respectfully, adhering to cultural norms, especially when engaging with monks and elders. Participant anonymity was maintained, and all collected data were securely stored and used solely for academic purposes.

The Structure of Shan Proverbs

Shan proverbs come in various forms and structures depending on their content, context, and intended message. Understanding these structures helps us appreciate their aesthetic and cultural value.

Generally, Shan proverbs are grouped by the number of lines and the number of syllables (or letters) per line. The most common structure consists of two lines, each typically containing five syllables. This balanced form makes the proverb easier to remember and recite, and more pleasing to the ear. Although the two-line, five-syllable structure is predominant, other forms exist.

Some proverbs have two lines with four syllables each, while others may contain three or two syllables per line. Occasionally, three-line or four-line proverbs are found, but these are less common. In terms of frequency, the two-line, five-syllable structure is the "standard" form, representing the majority of Shan proverbs. The two-line, four-syllable structure is the next most common, followed by the two-line, three-syllable form.

It is important to note that these structures are not rigid. Poets and speakers may modify the form to suit their message or rhythm, demonstrating the flexibility and vitality of Shan proverbs as a living oral tradition.

Findings and Discussion

Based on the documentary analysis and in-depth interviews, the findings reveal several distinctive characteristics and cultural dimensions of Shan proverbs, along with their

educational, social, and linguistic significance. The results are presented and discussed as follows.

Characteristics of Shan Proverbs

Shan proverbs are typically short and poetic, rich in metaphors and analogies. Their main characteristics include:

Conciseness and Clarity: Most are brief often a single sentence or phrase yet convey profound philosophical meanings.

Dual Interpretations: Some proverbs are straightforward and widely understood, while others contain layered meanings requiring cultural knowledge for full interpretation.

Moral Instruction: Nearly all carry ethical teachings intended to guide individual behavior and promote social harmony.

Use of Local Imagery: Common motifs include nature, animals, agriculture, and Buddhist symbols, making the proverbs culturally resonant.

Cultural Dimensions Reflected in Shan Proverbs

The cultural depth of Shan proverbs can be observed through five interrelated dimensions: ethical and religious values, social harmony, oral tradition, daily wisdom, and identity preservation. Each of these dimensions reveals how Shan proverbs function as cultural texts that transmit moral teachings, social principles, and collective identity.

Ethical and Religious Values

Shan proverbs are deeply influenced by Theravada Buddhist philosophy, emphasizing virtues such as honesty, patience, humility, and compassion. For instance, the proverb, "Doing good brings happiness, while doing evil leads to suffering," reflects the Buddhist doctrine of karma and moral causation. These expressions demonstrate how ethical instruction is woven into daily communication, reinforcing the spiritual and moral foundation of Shan society.

Social Harmony and Community Life

Proverbs that promote cooperation, mutual respect, and non-violence underscore the Shan community's strong emphasis on collective well-being. They serve as verbal guidelines for peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution, shaping social conduct through concise moral reasoning. Ultimately, these sayings strengthen communal ties and contribute to the preservation of social harmony in Shan villages.

Oral Tradition and Education

Transmitted orally from generation to generation, Shan proverbs function as informal educational instruments. Parents, teachers, and monks employ them to instill discipline, critical thinking, and respect for others. This oral pedagogy reflects an indigenous educational philosophy rooted in experience and moral reflection, ensuring that ethical values are internalized through memorable and rhythmic language.

Daily Life and Local Wisdom

Many Shan proverbs encapsulate practical wisdom drawn from everyday experiences agriculture, cooking, family relationships, and health. Integrated into rituals, storytelling, and

festivals, these proverbs bridge abstract moral teachings with tangible aspects of life. Through this linkage, they demonstrate how traditional knowledge adapts to real-world situations, sustaining cultural relevance over time.

Preservation of Identity and Language

Through the continued use of the Shan language, proverbs play a vital role in preserving linguistic and cultural identity. They act as symbols of endurance and pride amid modernization and cultural assimilation. In this way, Shan proverbs not only safeguard the language itself but also embody the community's resilience and unity in the face of social change.

Collectively, these five dimensions illustrate how Shan proverbs function as living repositories of the community's moral, social, and cultural consciousness.

Analysis of Selected Proverbs

To further demonstrate their philosophical depth and pragmatic orientation, the following examples illustrate key moral lessons embedded in Shan proverbs:

1. "The water that fills the rice field comes drop by drop." highlights patience and perseverance in achieving long-term goals.
2. "A buffalo without a tail still swats flies with its ears." emphasizes creativity, adaptability, and resourcefulness in problem-solving.
3. "A sharp tongue cuts deeper than a knife." warns of the destructive potential of careless or harsh speech.

These examples reveal how Shan proverbs combine poetic brevity with moral clarity, functioning as ethical compasses and mirrors of lived experience.

Educational and Social Functions

Shan proverbs serve educational and social purposes in both formal and informal contexts. In schools, they are used to teach moral values and language skills. In community life, elders use them to settle disputes, advise the young, and maintain social cohesion. Their rhythmic and poetic forms facilitate memorization and intergenerational transmission, ensuring their enduring presence in Shan collective memory.

Challenges and Preservation Efforts

Despite their enduring cultural value, Shan proverbs face challenges due to modernization, globalization, and language decline. Younger generations are increasingly detached from traditional wisdom as the Shan language's presence in schools and public life diminishes.

To safeguard this heritage, preservation initiatives include:

- Documentation and publication of proverb collections.
- Digital and multimedia dissemination through cartoons, storytelling, and apps.
- Integration into school curricula and community-based cultural projects.

These strategies aim to revitalize the cultural relevance of Shan proverbs and sustain their transmission in the digital era.

New Knowledge from the Research

This research generated new insights into the structure, functions, and preservation of Shan proverbs. These findings are synthesized below to facilitate conceptual understanding.

1. Structural Typology of Shan Proverbs

The study reveals that Shan proverbs exhibit diverse poetic structures, though the most common form consists of two lines with five syllables each. Variations include shorter forms with four or three syllables per line, and occasionally extended three- or four-line forms. This typological analysis clarifies the patterned yet flexible nature of Shan poetic expression.

Diagram 1: Structural Typology of Shan Proverbs

- Two lines, five syllables (most common)
- Two lines, four syllables (next common)
- Two lines, three syllables (less common)

2. Multifunctional Cultural Roles

Beyond literary form, Shan proverbs fulfill multiple cultural functions. They transmit moral and ethical teachings.

- Preserve linguistic and cultural identity.
- Promote social harmony and community cohesion.
- Convey practical wisdom applicable to daily life.

Diagram 2: Functions of Shan Proverbs

- Education (Moral values)
- Culture (Language and identity)
- Social Harmony (Conflict mediation)
- Daily Wisdom (Practical guidance)

3. Preservation Challenges and Needs

The study highlights threats posed by modernization, declining Shan language use, and limited intergenerational transmission. It recommends proactive strategies, such as systematic documentation, curricular integration, and digital revitalization through storytelling media.

Diagram 3: Preservation Priorities

- Documentation (Books, research)
- Education (School implementation)
- Digital Media (Apps, cartoons, videos)

Summary of New Knowledge

This study contributes:

- A refined classification of Shan proverb structures.
- A deeper understanding of their cultural, moral, and educational roles.
- An identification of challenges and practical strategies for preservation.

Collectively, these insights advance academic understanding of Shan proverbs as a dynamic form of cultural communication that continues to shape ethical thought, social values, and linguistic identity within the Shan community.

Conclusion

Shan proverbs are an invaluable cultural asset, rich in ethical teachings and reflective of the distinctive worldview of the Shan people. They function as tools for education, moral instruction, cultural preservation, and social harmony, serving as both linguistic art forms and ethical compasses within the community.

This research has successfully achieved its objectives by systematically categorizing the structural patterns of Shan proverbs, analyzing their multifaceted cultural roles, and identifying the key challenges threatening their continuity in modern contexts. The study's unique contribution lies in offering an integrated framework that connects the structural, functional, and preservation aspects of Shan proverbs thereby advancing scholarly understanding of how oral traditions sustain cultural identity and moral consciousness in contemporary Shan society.

The findings demonstrate that Shan proverbs are not static relics of the past but living expressions of Shan identity, bridging generations through moral wisdom, linguistic beauty, and local knowledge. Recognizing their enduring value, it is essential to prioritize preservation through systematic documentation, education, and creative multimedia adaptation.

In the long term, safeguarding Shan proverbs will not only maintain linguistic and cultural continuity but also fortify the moral and social fabric of future Shan generations. Through continued research, community engagement, and intergenerational collaboration, the wisdom embedded in these proverbs will persist as a guiding force for ethical living and cultural resilience in an increasingly globalized world.

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