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黎族

传统文化

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胡军同志惠存

王厚康

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TRADITIONAL CULTURE OF LI ETHNIC GROUP

主编 王学萍

黎族传统文化



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序

民族问题是革命和建设中的重大问题。在新的世纪，加快少数民族和民族地区的发展，增进各民族的团结，是我们肩负的历史责任。

做好新时期民族工作，最重要的是加快经济和社会事业的发展。要确立“以人为中心”的发展战略，在加大经济开发力度的同时，优先发展民族教育，消除知识贫困、人力贫困，增强人们的发展能力；抓住发展机遇，为民族地区经济和社会各项事业发展提供精神动力和智力支持。

悠久的人文历史、独特的民族风情，孕育了丰富的民族文化资源。加快民族地区发展，必须寻求经济与文化的最佳结合点，开发民族文化资源，发展民族特色经济。与此同时，要把少数民族优秀传统文化的继承与借鉴和吸收各民族的先进文化结合起来，实现少数民族和民族地区经济发展、文化繁荣、社会文明和可持续发展。

黎族是我国人口规模较大的少数民族之一，海南是黎族的聚居地区。黎族历史悠久，在漫长的历史发展进程中，黎族人民以自己的聪明才智，创造了独特的优秀传统文化，如纺织文化、服饰文化、独木文化等等。特别是古朴、典雅、精美的黎族织锦，具有很强的艺术魅力，是中华民族文化宝库中的瑰宝。黎族优秀传统文化是中华民族几千年历史形成的一笔巨大财富，大力挖掘、研究和发展黎族优秀传统文化，充分开发这一资源，对加速我省中部少数民族地区的发展，实现“十五”规划目标，具有重要意义。

王学萍同志主编的《黎族传统文化》，对黎族传统文化和她的历史性变迁作了忠实的反映，是一部图文并茂的纪实性文献著作，不仅为黎族子孙后代留下祖先们婀娜多姿的历史身影，也为丰富中华民族文化做出了贡献。该书为人们全方位、多层次了解黎族传统文化提供了一个窗口。它的出版不仅对推进黎族文化研究有学术上的价值，而且对促进黎族社会全面进步具有现实意义。希望以此为开端，有更多、更深入研究黎族文化的作品涌现，相信通过对黎族文化资源的深度开发，必将促进我省少数民族地区经济和社会的全面发展。

杜青林

2001年4月9日

FOREWORD

The nationality issue is an important one in China's socialist construction. In the new century, it is our historical responsibilities to augment inter-ethnic unity and quicken the development of ethnic minorities and their regions.

To do a good job in this aspect in the new era, it is essential to prompt economic and social development, improve education and eliminate poverty and illiteracy.

Long history and special ethnic life-styles and customs have nourished abundant cultural resources in China's ethnic regions. To explore these cultural resources and develop economies with ethnic characteristics, we must find the best point linking culture with economics. Meanwhile, we should combine the work of inheriting ethnic cultures with that of absorbing the best of other advanced cultures so as to achieve cultural prosperity, social civilization and sustainable development in minority regions.

The Li ethnic group, one of China's largest minorities in population, mainly inhabits Hainan Island, the second largest island in China. In a long historical process of development, the Li people have created unique and excellent cultures of spinning, costumes and single-log crafts, to name a few. Their delicate and unsophisticated brocade, in particular, has great artistic charm and is a pearl in China's cultural treasure house.

To explore, study and develop the group's traditional cultural resources is of great significance to accelerate the development of the minority-inhabited areas in the center of Hainan Province and to achieve the goal of the tenth Five-year Plan.

The documentary book *Traditional Culture of Li Ethnic Group*, compiled by Wang Xueping, truthfully reflects the historical ups and downs of the group's culture. The book, with beautiful words and pictures, not only introduces the charming silhouettes of their ancestors to Li's coming generations, but also contributes to the enrichment of China's national culture. It serves as a window for people to comprehensively understand the traditional culture of the Li group. Its publication is not only of great academic value to prompt the study of the Li culture but also of realistic significance to promote the across-the-board progress of the Li community.

I hope that the book will lead to the emergence of more works that is more profound on the group's civilization. I believe that exploration of Li's cultural resources would boost economic, social and cultural development in the ethnic areas of Hainan Province.

Du Qinglin

April 9, 2001

前言

黎族文化，源远流长，在中华民族文化之林中独树一帜。千百年来，为华夏文明的历史长卷增添了绚丽多彩的光辉篇章。在充满希望的21世纪开局之年，我们向广大读者奉献出一份礼品——《黎族传统文化》。

我生长在五指山脚下的昌化江畔，这里是黎族聚居区的中心。我正是沐浴着沁人心脾的山野清风和多姿多彩的黎族传统文化成长起来的。秀美的自然风光和纯朴的民风民情在我的心灵中留下了永远的记忆。

文化本身是一种积淀，民族的文化特征需要经过长久的演化才能形成。从形态上看，黎族文化可分为物态文化、符号文化和观念文化。物态文化包括建筑、服饰、生活用具等，如独具特色的船形屋，驰名于世的纺织技术及黎锦服饰，点线描绘出的文身图案，实用与艺术完美结合的独木器具，至今群众仍在制作和使用的古老陶制品，南国特色的黎医黎药，保留远古遗存的“种山栏”等，具有实物属性，表现了黎族特定的生产生活方式和民族特征。符号文化包括故事歌谣、音乐舞蹈、礼仪风俗等，它通过象征意义，反映黎族淳朴乐观和坚强刚毅的民族精神。观念文化则直接表达民族意识形态的伦理道德、宗教信仰等，它渗透到黎族文化的各个方面，反映黎族文化中最深层次的东西，在任何时候，任何地方，都在内心深处保持黎族人的民族尊严。黎族人民诚实守信、勤劳勇敢、敬老爱幼、团结互助、热情好客的优良传统，对内是一种振奋民族精神的动力，对外是一种保持良好形象、与其他民族友好相处的品质，是黎族具有永久生命力的宝贵精神文化财富。

黎族传统文化是在海南岛独特的自然环境和历史条件下形成的独特文化。海南是中国第二大岛，秦汉以来与中原文化的交流源源不绝。黎族传统文化逐渐形成三个特点：独特性——作为海岛民族的黎族，其文化既不同于祖国大陆边疆民族，也不同于其他海岛民族，它重视传统、质朴无华，求本务实，又坦荡博大，这是大山文化和广博海洋文明交融的结果。相容性——与外界长期交流，容易学习和吸收消化来自各方面的先进文化。多样性和多重性——地理的差异、方言的不同和接受异质文化影响的不同，形成灿烂多姿的黎族传统文化。

顾名思义，本书的内容，是展示黎族人民以自己的聪明才智所创造的内涵丰富、璀璨而独特的优秀传统文化。像黎族的手工纺织品，早在宋代就以其制作工艺精良、细密莹白、色彩鲜美、图案新颖、品种繁多而闻名于世。今天，黎族的传统服装，仍然绚丽鲜艳，花边图案变化繁褥，异彩纷呈，创造了中国服饰文化宝库中堪称一绝的黎锦文化。又如文身，是用血肉刺绣的美，也是写在身上的历史和显示族裔的标帜。黎族的文身，是一种极其古老的文化承传，也是黎族历史上最为壮观的文化现

象；它是黎族历史上凝聚力、号召力和生命力的十分有力的体现。所以说，黎族传统的服饰文化和文身文化，真实地记录和反映了黎族过去丰富的社会精神生活和辉煌的历史，是黎族传统文化的核心和载体，也是本书的中心内容。至于以“种山栏”“牛踩田”为主的农耕文化，做工精细、造型美观的用草、竹、藤编织的席、箩、筐、篓等手工艺品以及各种以一根木头凿成的独木器具，都再现了文明的足迹，也是我们所要着力介绍的内容。

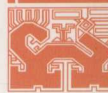
然而，随着社会的发展和生活的进步，以及社会文化的趋同化倾向，黎族传统文化的多样性逐渐消失，尤其是黎族的文身文化，今天所能见到的文身妇女，都是60岁以上甚至是七、八十岁的老人！所有这些文化承传，已经到了濒临绝迹的境地。这里我们所要做的，就是以物化的形式对黎族传统文化加以保存！

“抢救、挖掘、研究、发展”黎族传统文化是编辑出版《黎族传统文化》的指导思想，并力求突出“优秀、团结、进步、文明”这一主题，做到尊重历史，保持真实，吸取精华，剔除糟粕，强根固本，弘扬发展。全书以图片为主，附以文字说明，力求全面反映黎族传统文化丰富多彩的内涵，再现黎族传统社会文化生活面貌。本书所展示的独具特色的黎族传统文化的形成经历了几百年甚至上千年，所反映的黎族传统文化现象，如今大部分已经消失，很难再现。出版本书旨在承传和保护黎族优秀传统文化，为21世纪中华民族文化的发达作出贡献。

黎族传统文化的研究是个博大精深的课题，有许多领域的内容有待进一步研究、探讨和挖掘。随着社会主义现代化建设的不断推进，新发展的黎族文化也是丰富多彩的，有待我们进一步搜集和整理。由于我们研究不深和图片资料有限，本书难免有遗珠之憾，敬请广大读者和研究者批评指正。

王学萍

2001年3月15日



PREFACE

The culture of the Li ethnic group has stood prominent in the centuries-long Chinese civilization and added a magnificent section to it. At the beginning of the 21st century, we are honored to present the book—Traditional Culture of Li Ethnic Group—to readers as a gift.

I grew up on the bank of the Changhua River at the foot of Wuzhi Mountain, which cradles the Li group. In my childhood, I bathed in the refreshing mountain wind and diversified traditional culture of the Li people. The beautiful landscape, simple folkway and unique life style of the Li people will be forever in my mind.

Culture itself is a kind of accumulation, and its characteristics took shape in a long process of evolution. The Li culture can be divided into three categories: material culture, symbolic culture and concept culture.

Material culture includes architecture, costumes and daily utensils. Examples are boat-shaped houses, spinning techniques, brocade costumes, tattoo designs of dots and lines, single-log wares combining art with practicality, and archaic potteries that are still made and used by the Li people. The Li medicine with southern characteristics and the age-old plantation of shanlan (mountain paddy) also belong to material culture. All these materials reflect the Li people's specific life styles and ethnic characteristics.

Symbolic culture is composed of tales and ballads, music and dances, etiquette and customs. The Li people's virtues of simplicity, optimism, and steadfastness are incarnated by these symbols.

Concept culture directly expresses the group's ideological values, ethics and faith, which penetrate all aspects of their culture, reflects the depth of it and represents the Li people's national dignity.

The Li people are honest, hardworking and steadfast. Their tradition of adoring the old and young, solidarity and hospitality, is a propelling force to hearten national spirits within the group and a virtue in coexisting with other nationalities.

The Li culture has taken shape in the special natural environment and historical conditions of Hainan Island, the second largest island in China. In the course of cultural exchanges with Central China dating back to the Qin and Han dynasties, the Li culture has three characteristics: uniqueness, compatibility and diversity.

As an island ethnic group, Li has a culture which is different from that of other minorities living in the border areas of China. Its simple, pragmatic, broad and profound culture is a result of the combination of mountain and oceanic civilizations. It is compatible because the group has a long history of communications with the outside world, learning from and absorbing advanced cultures of all kinds. Geographical and language diversity resulted in the cultural diversification.

Clearly, the book displays the unique and splendid traditional culture of the Li group. For instance, their hand-made textiles became well-known in the Song Dynasty for its excellent techniques, vivid colors, unique designs and wide varieties. Now the Li flowery costumes are still as magnificent as they were before.

With a variety of laces and patterns, their costumes are glittering gems in the Chinese treasure house of clothing.

Tattoo is a beauty carved in the skin, a history written on the human body and a flag showing their ethnic origin. Tattooing, a splendid cultural phenomenon in the Li history, is a heritage and spread of an archaic civilization. It was an aggregate symbol of cohesive force, rallying point and strong vitality.

Their traditional costumes and tattoos, which are the main topic of this book, mirror their social life and history and they are the core and carrier of their culture.

We also take a large space in the book to introduce their farming culture, such as the plantation of mountain paddy and the farming method of trampling the field by a buffalo, their weaving handicrafts of all shapes of vine, bamboo and grass baskets and single-log wares.

However, as social productivity advances, living standard improves and cultures mix together, the diversity of the Li culture is vanishing. Women with tattoos that we see today are over 60 years old or in their 70s and 80s. The culture is on the verge of extinction. What we want to do here is to protect the fine traditional culture of the Li group.

We compiled the book for the purpose of salvage, study and development of the Li traditional culture. We also want to highlight the theme of unity, progress and civilization on the basis of respecting history and reality, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, and amplifying its development. The book, with captioned pictures, records the colorful culture and social life of the Li people. The cultural phenomenon in this book had been formed over hundreds, even thousands, of years. Most of them do not exist any more. The main purpose of publishing this book is to inherit and protect the Li culture, and contribute to the advancement of the Chinese national culture in the 21st century.

The study of the Li traditional culture is a profound topic. A lot more need to be further studied, discussed or explored. As the construction of socialist modernization in China goes forward, we need to collect and sort out new materials about the progress of the Li culture. Due to the limit of our research, it is hard to avoid missing pearls. We sincerely welcome criticism from all readers and researchers.

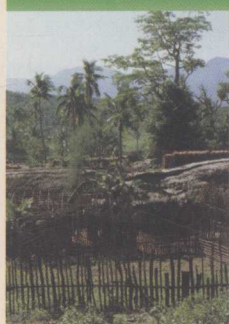
Wang Xueping

March 15, 2001



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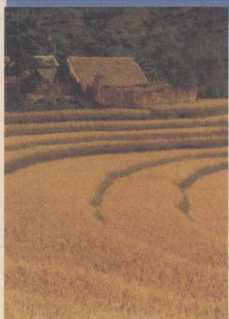
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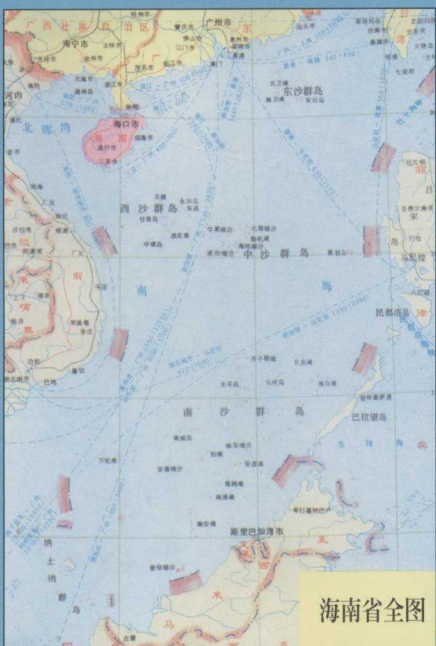
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海南省在中国的地理位置



海南省全图



黎族方言分布示意图

A MAP OF LI DIALECTS DISTRIBUTION



哈方言
Ha



杞方言
Qi



润方言
Run



赛方言
Sai



美孚方言
Meifu

天涯海角

TIAN YA HAI JIAO (END OF THE EARTH)

