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国际哈尼/阿卡区域文化调查

Regional Culture Investigation of International Hani/Aka

中国金平县哈尼田哈尼族罗比·罗们人文化实录

Cultural Record of Luobi/Luoman Branch of Hani in Hanitian, Jinping County of China

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序

人类文化遗产，是先人的智慧和结晶，也是先人的伟大创造。璀璨的人类文化就是在继承前人优秀文化遗产的基础上，汇入时代活水，通过生生不息的创造而流传后世，为人类世代共享和共有。今分布在中国云南省与中南半岛越南、老挝、缅甸、泰国的哈尼/阿卡人，是一个历史悠久的民族。他们虽有语言却无自己的传统文字，在漫长的历史发展途程中，用自己的聪明才智，创造了光辉灿烂的物质文化和精神文化。这些独特、绚丽、多彩的传统文化，在世界文明的史册中，占有不可替代的位置。

据不完全统计，全世界现有哈尼/阿卡 186 万多人。其中：中国 143.9 万多人、缅甸 25 万多人（不包括阿克人）、泰国 9.5 万多人、老挝 6.7 万多人、越南 1.7 万多人。生活在中国的哈尼族占全世界哈尼/阿卡人口的 79.94%，大部分居住在云南省境内。而红河州是云南省哈尼族人口最集中的区域，共有 68.8 万多人，占中国哈尼族人口的 47.8%。因此，哈尼族人口众多、称谓繁杂、文化独特的红河州，被称为“哈尼族的文化大观园”。

由于地理环境和居住地域的不同，现今国内外哈尼/阿卡人的自称、他称及内部互称主要有：哈尼、哈尼然、哈尼族、弄美哈尼、腊米哈尼、果角哈尼、花哈尼、黑哈尼、卡多、阿里卡多、阿古卡多、豪尼、碧约、布都、白宏、补孔、糯比、糯美、西么洛、阿西鲁马、多尼、多塔、阿卓、阿梭、格活、阿木、腊米、切地、卡别、哈乌、哦努、排角、补过、阿克、奕车、木达、阿邬、昂倮、哈备、者围、者交、卡戈、依戈、高族、依高族、普里、努魁、窝玛、玛奇、伏盛、窝巴、鲁玛、雅尼、爱尼、阿卡、阿卡然、阿卡族、阿卡提绰、阿卡普里、阿卡阿科、吴洛阿卡、吴标阿卡、阿佐阿卡、纳咔阿卡、洛米阿卡、褚阿卡、吴杂阿卡、窝腊阿赫阿卡、包且哈贝阿卡、布里普阿卡、布里内阿卡、布里那阿卡、则边阿卡、姆基阿卡、努围阿卡、白肖阿卡、奥玛阿卡、盘





米阿卡、腊布阿卡、吴参阿卡、吴求阿卡、吴我阿卡、马热、平头阿卡、尖头阿卡等80余种。这些自称和他称,有的以家族图腾自称,有的用自己的祖名自称,有的以居住地的方位来内部互称,有的则以穿着及其颜色不同而内部他称。尽管哈尼族内部有多种称谓,但与历史传说中的名称基本一致。

哈尼/阿卡语言属汉藏语系藏缅语族彝语支,族源与彝语支诸民族同源于古代氐羌系统。在国内外哈尼/阿卡人的迁徙传说中,都述其祖先来自于遥远北方的“诺马阿美”“诺美阿玛”“惹罗普楚”“罗玛罗麦”“罗玛罗们”的平原河头。这些古地名,尽管各地语音不尽相同,译音上也有所差异,但其含义和所指方位都基本一致。据有关专家、学者考证:“诺马阿美”在今四川省凉山彝族自治州境内,即大渡河南岸的雅砻江、安宁河流域。后来,由于各种原因,哈尼/阿卡先民流离失所,不得不往南迁徙,并经过若干次流迁,最后定居在中国云南与中南半岛的广袤地域,成为了跨境而居的一个伟大民族。

哈尼/阿卡先民创造的传统文化遗产,是人类优秀文化的组成部分,也是当今世界民族学和人类学研究的重要内容之一。过去,由于诸多条件的限制,哈尼/阿卡文化很少被世人所关注。20世纪80年代以来,哈尼/阿卡文化作为中国乃至世界的珍贵文化遗产,引起了国内外专家、学者的广泛瞩目。特别是1993年首届哈尼族国际文化学术讨论会举办以后,国内外掀起了哈尼/阿卡文化研究的热潮,在国内外出版和发表了一大批专著和论文,形成了一个跨国研究的专家、学者群体。在他们的引领下,哈尼/阿卡文化的研究从云南走向全国,从中国走向世界,成为了一门国际性的显学。尽管哈尼/阿卡文化研究成果迭出,硕果累累,但从国内外民族学、人类学研究成果出版的情况来看,由于研究力量的分散及整合的欠缺,在一定程度上还缺乏系统性。尤其是对哈尼/阿卡偏远地区文化的调查研究,至今还是一个空白。



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红河学院位于红河哈尼族彝族自治州境内，肩负着为云南省、红河州经济社会发展培养高素质人才的重任。学校在实践探索中，结合区域特点和优势，制定了“地方性、民族性和国际化”的特色发展战略，并千方百计地创造条件，率先启动了哈尼/阿卡区域文化的系统调查、搜集、整理、研究并实施抢救与保护的项目。这是历史赋予我们的重大使命，是一所省属地方院校在建设民族文化大省、大州中义不容辞的责任，是在全国高校中凸显我校应有研究特色的必然选择。

首先，我校选定的哈尼/阿卡区域文化调研，是以一个民族为主要研究对象的大规模研究项目。它在中国民族学史上具有填补空白的意义和作用，将为中国民族学的进一步拓展开创一个新的领域。

其次，面对外来文化的冲击，哈尼/阿卡区域的传统文化正以惊人的速度在流失或改变。所以，哈尼/阿卡区域文化的保护与抢救，关系到人类文化血脉的传承、世界文化遗产的保护和民族精神家园的维系。这不仅是国家和民族发展的需要，也是国际社会文明对话和人类社会可持续发展的必然要求。

其三，通过对哈尼/阿卡文化区域文化的田野考察，不仅能抢救性地积累大量的民族学资料，也能为师生参与科研搭建平台、创造条件，培养出一支优秀的国际哈尼/阿卡文化研究队伍，并能通过其科研能力、实践能力、创新能力的培育，带动民族学其他方向的研究。

其四，哈尼/阿卡区域文化课题的研究，不仅能丰富红河文化大州的内涵，展示出哈尼/阿卡文化博大精深的神韵，也能通过该项研究，显现我校民族性、地方性和国际化办学的特点，并为最终建设“国际哈尼/阿卡文化研究基地”打下坚实的基础。

其五，通过对哈尼/阿卡区域文化的研究，既能打牢我校民族学学科建设的基础，又能通过几年的努力，为申报民族学硕士点





创造条件,填补这一学科高层次人才的空缺。

从上述理念出发,我们于2008年组建了“红河学院国际哈尼/阿卡研究中心”,拟定了相关调研提纲,启动了相关科研项目。按计划确定了50余个调研点,范围涉及中国红河、西双版纳、玉溪、普洱、昆明、楚雄等州市以及越南、老挝、缅甸、泰国等国家,参与此项目调查研究的国内外专家、学者有139人(其中国外35人)。其中:科研院所15人(其中国外4人)、高校师生45人(其中国外8人)、哈尼/阿卡学会和协会42人(其中国外16人)、博物馆和地方志办37人(其中国外7人)。参与项目的专家学者运用东西方民族学田野调查理论,在不同国家、不同区域的哈尼/阿卡村寨进行深入细致的民族学田野调查,内容包括历史渊源、宗教信仰、民风民俗、人生礼仪、衣食住行、民间文学等,并把在各个地区获得的第一手资料进行了认真的整理和研究,用图文并茂的方式形成著作,展现了国际哈尼/阿卡不同区域的文化特点。

即将付梓印刷的“国际哈尼/阿卡文化丛书”第一辑,分别为《中国金平县普角哈尼族果作人文化实录》、《中国金平县营盘哈尼族格活人文化实录》、《中国金平县哈尼田哈尼族罗比·罗们人文化实录》、《中国金平县者米哈尼族哈备人文化实录》、《中国元阳县新街哈尼族昂倮人文化实录》、《中国元阳县马街哈尼族郭合人文化实录》、《中国元阳县上新城罗缅人文化实录》、《中国元阳县大坪哈尼族阿邬人文化实录》、《中国绿春县哈德哈尼族腊米人文化实录》、《中国红河县洛恩哈尼族哈尼人文化实录》、《中国新平县平掌哈尼族卡多人文化实录》、《中国勐海县格朗和哈尼族阿卡人文化实录》等12本,共300多万字。这是12个调研组成员历时一年多时间,行走2万多公里,在12个不同的地区采访20多个莫批、30多个民间艺人后取得的第一批研究成果。以后拟在六七年的时间里,陆续完成出版120余本专著。其中50余本是田野调查实录,70余本为不同类别的比较研究著作。通过对国际哈尼/阿





卡文化与彝语支诸民族文化的比较研究，探寻哈尼/阿卡各区域文化的变异原因、社会发展规律以及人类文化保护发展的多样性途径。

丰厚的哈尼/阿卡区域文化积淀，是人类在认知世界的进程中留下的一份不可多得的宝贵精神财富。在经济全球化的背景下，世界许多地区的民族文化都受到了不同程度的影响，并在碰撞中急剧演变和消失。哈尼/阿卡文化也不例外，同样濒临着失传的危险。站在新的历史节点上，我们将立足红河，面向全国，面向世界，把红河学院建成国际哈尼/阿卡文化研究基地，让哈尼/阿卡文化绽放出新的光彩。

唐明生

2010 年 9 月 2 日





Preface

The human cultural heritage is the crystallization of wisdom and great creation of the ancestors. On the basis of inheriting the predecessors' outstanding cultural heritage, the brilliant culture hands down to generations by constant creation, sharing for the human generations. Nowadays, Hani/Aka People, who are distributed in Yunnan Province, China, and Vietnam, Laos, Burma, Thailand of the Indo-China Peninsula, is a nationality of long-term history. They have their own languages but no traditional characters, but in the long period of historical development, they created resplendent material and spiritual culture with their own intelligence. This unique, magnificent, colorful traditional culture plays an irreplaceable role in the world civilization.

According to incomplete statistics, there are more than 1,860,000 Hani/Aka People all over the world, among which more than 1,439,000 are living in China, about 250,000 (Ake Branch is not included) in Burma, 95,000 in Thailand, 67,000 in Laos, while 17,000 in Vietnam. The number of Hani/Aka in China accounts for 79.94% of the world Hani/Aka population and the majority of them live in Yunnan Province. Honghe Prefecture, the concentration region of Hani People in Yunnan Province, has more than 688,000 people, accounting for 47.8% of the Chinese Hani population. Therefore, large population, diverse appellations and peculiar culture of Hani People make Honghe Pre-





fecture display to the people of the world “a panorama of Hani cultural”.

Because of difference of geographical environment and residential regions, the main forms of addressing Hani/Aka both home and abroad are: Hani, Haniran, Hanizu, Nongmei Hani, Lami Hani, Guojiao Hani, Hua Hani, Hei Hani, Kaduo, Alikaduo, Agukaduo, Haoni, Biyue, Budu, Baihong, Bukong, Nuobi, Nuomei, Ximeluo, Axiluma, Duoni, Duota, Azhuo, A-suo, Gehuo, Amu, Lami, Qiedi, Kabie, Hawu, Onu, Paijiao, Buguo, Ake, Yiche, Muda, Awu, Angluo, Habei, Zhewei, Zhe-jiao, Kage, Yige, Gaozu, Yigaozu, Puli, Nukui, Oma, Maqi, Fusheng, Oba, Luma, Yani, Aini, Aka, Akaran, Akazu, Akaticuo, Akapuli, Akaake, Wuluo-Aka, Wubiao-Aka, Azuo-A-ka, Naka-Aka, Luomi-Aka, Biao-Aka, Wuza-Aka, Wolaahe-Aka, Baoqiehabei-Aka, Bulipu-Aka, Bulinei-Aka, Bulina-Aka, Ze-bian-Aka, Muji-Aka, Nuwei-Aka, Baixiao-Aka, Aoma-Aka, Pan-mi-Aka, Labu-Aka, Wusen-Aka, Wuqiu-Aka, Wuwo-Aka, Mare, Pingtou-Aka, Jiantou-Aka, and so on. Some of them name themselves after the family totem, some after their ances-tors, some after their residential directions, and some after their dress. Hani People have many kinds of titles among their groups, but the titles are basically consis-tent to historical legend.

The language of Hani/Aka belongs to the Yi Branch of the Tibeto-Burman Group of the Sino-Tibetan Language Fami-ly, and as the other Yi branches, Hani/Aka People also o-riginated from the ancient Di Qiang System. According to the migration legend, it is stated that the ancestors of





Hani/Aka were from the“Norma Amay”“Normay Ama”“Reluo Pu Chu”“Luoma Luomai”“Luoma Luomen”of far north. These ancient geographic names, although they are different in regional pronunciation and translation, the meanings and directions are in substantial agreement. According to concerned experts and scholars, “Norma Amay”was in nowadays Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province. Afterward, because of some factors, the Hani/Aka ancestors became destitute and homeless, they had to migrate southward. Then, after several migrations, they finally settled down in Yunnan, China, and Indo-China Peninsula, becoming a great cross-border nationality.

Cultural heritage created by Hani/Aka ancestors, is a part of the human outstanding culture, as well as an important part for anthropological and ethnological study in the world. In the past, the Hani/Aka culture was paid less attention because of many restrictions, but since the 1980s, Hani/Aka culture, the precious cultural heritage of China, and even the world, has attracted worldwide attention of scholars and experts. Especially after the First Seminar on International Cultural of Hani/Aka in 1993, there was a rush for studying on Hani/Aka culture, and as a result, large quantities of monographs and academic thesis were published all over the world, forming a community of experts and scholars on transnational research. Guided by these scholars, Hani/Aka research led to the whole country, and finally went towards the world, becoming remarkable international learning. Results of Hani/Aka re-



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search are now coming in thick and fast, but according to the ethnological and anthropological publications both home and abroad, because of the dispersion of research force and shortage of integration, the results indicate that systematic study in this field is still needed. Especially in those remote Hani/Aka areas, the cultural investigation is still missing.

Located in Honghe Hani/Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Honghe University (HU) shoulders a heavy burden of cultivating qualified talents for the development of Yunnan Province and Honghe Prefecture. With the regional characteristics and advantages, HU made the development strategy of local traits, nationality, and internationalization. HU also created all kinds of conditions for initiating a project of systematic investigation, gathering and sorting out material, doing research, as well as rescuing and protecting of Hani/Aka culture. Being a provincial local academy, HU should undertake the great historical mission of establishing a big national cultural province and a prefecture, which is an inevitable choice that aims to highlight the research characteristic of HU among the national universities.

Firstly, the cultural research HU to do is an investigation of wide scope, which mainly focuses on one nationality—Hani/Aka. It has great significance of filling the blank in Chinese ethnology history, opening up a new field for the further development of ethnology in China.

Secondly, influenced by external culture, the tradi-





tional culture of Hani/Aka is draining or changing at an amazing speed. As a result, protection and rescue of Hani/Aka culture closely connect with the inheritance of veins of human culture, as well as the protection of the world cultural heritage and the maintenance of national spirit. It is not only the demand of the development of a nation and a nationality, but also the necessary requisition of civilization dialog of international society and sustainable development of human society.

Thirdly, investigations of Hani/Aka culture can not only accumulate plenty of ethnological material, but also build platform and create conditions for teachers and students to participate in the scientific research. It can foster a strong contingent of Hani/Aka research professionals who will motivate other research directions of ethnology by cultivating their abilities of research, practice and innovation.

Fourthly, the regional culture research of Hani/Aka can enrich the connotation of Honghe Prefecture,display the extensive and profound charm of Hani/Aka culture. On the other hand, this research, by means of which, HU manifests its characteristics of nationality, local trait and internationalization, and then to build a solid foundation for constructing the Research Base of International Hani/Aka Culture.

Fifthly, the regional culture research of Hani/Aka can not only lay a solid foundation for discipline construction of ethnology, but also make preparations for bidding





for the master's degree of ethnology of HU after several years' endeavor, filling the vacancy of ethnological high-level talents.

Proceed from the above notions, we established Research Center of International Hani/Aka of Honghe University in 2008, and we have drawn up the related investigation outline and started related scientific research program. According to the plan, we selected more than 50 investigation spots, involving Honghe, Xishuangbanna, Yuxi, Pu'er, Kunming, Chuxiong in China, and Vietnam, Laos, Burma, Thailand as well. The number of participates involved in this project, both from home and abroad, is 139, including 35 overseas, among which 15 are from research institutes (4 overseas), 45 are university teachers and students (8 overseas), 42 from Hani/Aka association (16 overseas), 37 from museums and the local chronicle office (7 overseas). The experts utilize the oriental and occidental ethnological investigation theories to do ethnological fieldwork in Hani/Aka villages in different countries and regions. The content includes historical origin, religious belief, folk custom, life etiquette, basic necessities of life, folk literature and so on. They sort out and study the first-hand material which collected from the fieldwork, write works with vivid animated graphics to demonstrate the cultural characteristics of international Hani/Aka in different regions.

The first volume of International Hani/Aka Cultural Series which is about to publish includes 12 books, they





are “Cultural Record of Guozuo Branch of Hani in Pujiao, Jinping County of China”,“Cultural Record of Gehuo Branch of Hani in Yingpan,Jinping County of China”,“Cultural Record of Luobi/Luomen Branch of Hani in Hanitian, Jinping County of China”,“Cultural Record of Habei Branch of Hani in Zhemi, Jinping County of China”,“Cultural Record of Angluo Branch of Hani in Xinjie, Yuanyang County of China”, “Cultural Record of Guohe Branch of Hani in Majie, Yuanyang County of China”,“Cultural Record of Luomian Branch of Hani in Shangxincheng, Yuanyang County of China”, “Cultural Record of Awu Branch of Hani in Daping,Yuanyang County of China”,“Cultural Record of Lami Branch of Hani in Hade, Luchun County of China”,“Cultural Record of Hani Branch of Hani in Luoen, Honghe County of China”,“Cultural Record of Kaduo Branch of Hani in Pingzhang, Xinping County of China”,“Cultural Record of Aka Branch of Hani in Gelanghe, Menghai County of China”, altogether more than Chinese characters. Travrled more than 20,000 kilometers, interviewed 20 more Mopi and 30 more folk artisans in 12 different areas, the 12 memebers of the investigation mgroup spent more than one year completing the first batch of research results. In the following 6 or 7 years, we will publish more than 120 monographs, among which 50 more will focus on factual record of fieldwork, while the other 70 more are mainly comparative research works of all ranks. By comparing and studying the culture of international Hani/Aka and Yi branches, we try to explore the reason of variation of Hani/Aka culture, the law of social





development, as well as the multiple ways for protecting and developing human culture.

The rich cultural accumulation of Hani/Aka is the rare spiritual treasure left by the ancestors during their cognitive practice. As the economic globalization, national culture in many parts of the world is affected in varying degrees, and evolved sharply in the collision and gradually vanished. The Hani/Aka culture is no exception, also in danger of extinction. Standing on the new historical node, we will take Honghe Prefecture as the foothold, face the nation, face the world to construct the international research center of Hani/Aka in HU, adding new brilliance to the Hani/Aka culture.

Tang Mingsheng

September 2nd, 2010





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