



中国节庆文化丛书

Chinese Festival Culture Series

The Saizhuang Festival of
Yi Ethnic Group

主 编 李 松
副主编 张 刚 彭新良



张 跃
王 勤美
邱 妤茜
译 著

彝族赛装节



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Foreward

In southwestern mountainous region there lives an ancient yet dynamic ethnic group of China—the Yi people. It is said that they created calendar systems—the eighteen-month solar calendar as well as the derived ten-month solar calendar and unique twelve-animal calendar—even earlier than America's Mayan civilization. Yi people have four world-famous epics, *Meige*, *Chamu*, *Le'e Teyi*, *Axi de Xianji* and created famous characters such as brave King Alujuri, tragic Ashima, industrious and kind-hearted mom's daughter and heroes in *Axi de Xianji*.

Yi Ethnic is one of China's fifty-five minority groups. Its population is mainly distributed in Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou and Guangxi Provinces, which is over 7.76 million, the sixth largest among China's ethnic groups. Currently, there are 3 Yi autonomous prefectures, 19 Yi autonomous counties, and many Yi Ethnic

前言

在中国西南地区的崇山峻岭中，居住着一个古老而富有朝气的民族——彝族。数千年的历史进程中，他们创造了据说比美洲玛雅文明还早的历法——十八月太阳历以及延伸的十月太阳历和特有的十二兽历，传颂着享誉中外的《梅葛》、《查姆》、《勒俄特伊》和《阿细的先基》四大史诗，培育了“阿鲁举热”的英武、“阿诗玛”的悲壮、“妈妈的女儿”的勤劳与善良以及“阿细的先基”中那种补天补地的英雄气魄。

彝族是中国55个少数民族之一，主要分布在云南、四川、贵州、广西四省区，现有人口776万多，人口居全国少数民族的第六位。目前，在中国西南地区有3个彝族自治州、19





个自治县，还有若干彝族民族乡。四川彝族主要分布在凉山彝族自治州，贵州彝族主要聚居在安顺、毕节、六盘水地区，广西壮族自治区的彝族主要聚居在隆林、那坡两县。云南的彝族有502.8万人，是云南少数民族中人口最多的一个民族，大部分县市都有分布，尤以楚雄彝族自治州、红河哈尼族彝族自治州的哀牢山、乌蒙山区和滇西北凉山地区一带比较集中。国外的彝族人主要分布于东南亚和美国、英国、法国。

彝族历史悠久，可以追溯到地皇时代（约公元前2570—2550），有自己的语言文字。关于彝族的族源，迄今众说纷纭，尚无定论，成为一个谜。到目前为止，彝族的族源以土著说、羌氏说为主。其中羌氏说的观点为大多数人所认同，认为在6000~7000前居住在中国西北青海地区的古羌氏人，开始向四面发展，其中有一支向西南方向游弋。古羌人早期南下

townships in southwestern China.To be specific,in Sichuan,Yi people mainly inhabit in Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture;in Guizhou,the majority settles in Anshun,Bijie and Liupanshui Regions;in Guangxi,they mainly live in Longlin and Napo Counties.In Yunnan,Yi people,with a population of 5.028 million,is larger than any other ethnic groups. Here,Yi people are scattered in most cities and counties and especially concentrated in Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture,Ailaoshan Mountain and Wumengshan Mountain of Honghe Hani Autonomous Prefecture,and Liangshan Region of northwest Yunnan.Overseas Yi people are mainly spread over Southeast Asia,United States,Britain and France.

Yi Ethnic has a long history,which dates back to the Era of Earthly Sovereign (around 2570—2550 B.C.).It has its own language and scripts.Opinions vary on the origin of Yi people.So far,though its origin remains a puzzle,most agree that Yi originated from aborigine or Qiangdi,with the latter one more widely accepted.According to the Qiangdi origin theory,6000 to 7000 years ago,ancient Qiang people in Qinghai region of northwestern China started to migrate to various places.One tribe moved toward southwestern region,integrated with local aboriginal tribe,and formed Qiang tribe and Dian tribe which became ancestors of Yi people.Yi people have been widely distributed in southwestern area since 3000 years ago.It is are referred to different





tribe names such as Yuesongyi, Wu, Kunming, Lao jin, Feimo, Sou and Pu in history writings. In Han Dynasty, they were called Southwest Yi. After Sui and Tang Dynasties, Wuman was split with Baiman and integrated with other tribes, thus forming today's Yi Ethnic.

The long history of development has witnessed the establishment of various Yi branches. They have more than 100 names, for instance, some relatively big branches are Axi, Sani, Azhe, Luowu, Tusu, Nuosu, Niesu, Nasu, Gaisu, Chesu, Aluo, Azha, Awu, Sama, Lalu, Lami, Lualo, Lipu, Gepo, Naruo and so on. The ethnic name Yi embodies the sense of solemn, ancient and affluent in its literal meaning.

Yi people have rich folk culture and various traditional ethnic festivals, such as the Torch Festival, Yi New Year's Day, Flower Arrangement Festival, Lusheng Festival, Saizhuang Festival and so on.

Saizhuang Festival (or Costume Competition

的支系与当地土著部落融合，后来形成了西昌地区的邛蕃和云南地区的滇蕃等彝族的先民。3000年前彝族已广泛分布于西南地区，即史书中常出现的所谓“越嵩夷”、“侮”、“昆明”、“劳浸”、“靡莫”、“叟”、“濮”等部族。到汉朝时被称为“西南夷”。隋唐以后，乌蛮与白蛮分化，并与其他民族融合而成为今天的彝族。

经过长期历史发展，形成了比较多的彝族支系，自称和他称共100余种。目前较大的几个支系是：阿细、撒尼、阿哲、罗婺、土苏、诺苏、聂苏、纳苏、改苏、车苏、阿罗、阿扎、阿武、撒马、腊鲁、腊米、腊罗、俚濮、葛泼、纳若等。彝族统称中的“彝”，从汉文字义上讲，有庄重古老、丰衣足食之意。

彝族的民间文化丰富多彩，其中本民族的传统节日众多，包括火把节、彝族年、二月八、插花节、密枝节、芦笙节、赛装节等。

流行于云南省楚雄彝





族自治州永仁县、大姚县一些地区俚濮人中的赛装节，或许是世界上最古老的乡村“T”台秀之一了。这个节日不仅是彝族传统文化的“活化石”，更是展现彝族传统文化的重要载体。

“赛装”，顾名思义就是比赛谁绣的服装最美，谁的手艺最高。节日这天，无论是老年人还是青年人，都要把自家媳妇、女儿或是自己、姐妹精心刺绣、最新最漂亮的服装穿起来，从四乡五邻成群结队聚拢到赛装场，参加隆重快乐的传统节日。赛装场上，满眼都是色彩缤纷的鲜艳服装，令人赏心悦目。

赛装节既是一个爱美比美的节日，也是一个充分彰显彝人聪明和勤劳能干的节日，它所包含的文化样式不仅形成了俚濮人特有的固定模式，而且通过活动本身使民间歌舞乐美术工艺等技艺技能得到不断开发和提高。彝族赛装节，已经成为一张有代表性的彝族名片。

Festival) is popular among Lipu people in Yongren County and Dayao County of Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province. It is probably the most ancient rural catwalk show worldwide. This festival is more than the living evidence of Yi's traditional culture; more importantly, it is a stage for displaying Yi's traditional culture.

Saizhuang, or Costume Competition, as implied by its name, is to compete for the best embroidered apparel and the best needlework. On the festival, elders and youths put on the newest and prettiest clothes and get together in the competition yard to celebrate the festival. Their clothes are meticulously embroidered by their wives, daughters, sisters or themselves, filling the yard with bright and pleasing colors.

Saizhuang Festival demonstrates the love and aspiration for beauty; moreover, it embodies Yi people's wisdom, diligence and competency. It has formed a fixed cultural mode of Lipu people, and constantly develops and improves folk singing, dancing, and arts and crafts skills. Therefore, Saizhuang Festival has become a representative name card of Yi people.





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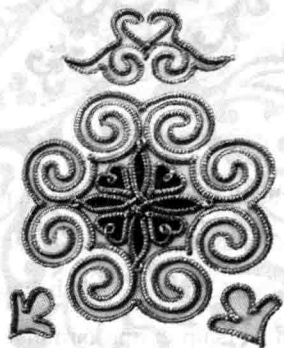
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第一章

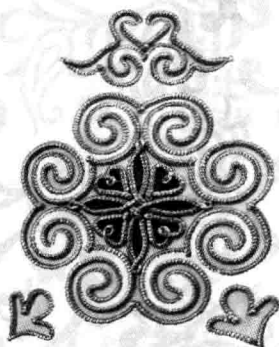
传说 赛装节起源



虽然同是傈僳人，但由于居住地和历史发展变迁的轨迹不同，赛装节的起源传说也有差异。在永仁县直苴村，赛装节起源于农耕“火头”交接仪式和土主祭祀，同时与纪念朝里若和朝拉若兄弟俩开发直苴有关；在大姚县三台乡，则是为了纪念阿米尼和阿达西忠贞的爱情；到了大姚县昙华乡，又变成咪依噜和朝若列的凄美故事。

Chapter one

The Origin of Saizhuang Festival



Though Lipu people all celebrate Saizhuang Festival, people in different regions have different histories of migration and thus distinct legends for Saizhuang Festival origin. For example, in Zhiju Village of Yongren County, people believe that the festival originates in flame relay ceremony and Tuzhu worship during farming. They also believe it relates to the development of Zhiju by Zhaoliruo and Zhaolaruo brothers. In Santai Village of Dayao County, people believe the festival is a memorial for the love and loyalty between Amini and Adaxi. And in Tanhua, another village of Dayao County, the legend originates from a painful love story between Miyilu and Zhaoruolie.



1

朝里若和朝拉若的故事

The Story of Zhaoliruo and Zhaolaruo Brothers

In Yongren County,Zhiju is the cradle and host city of Saizhuang Festival.For thousands of years,there circulates a story of heroes.

Long time ago,Zhiju was covered with vast virgin forests,with groups of beasts here and there and without human presence.Outside the forests was a village named Yueli Bala (Santai area of Dayao County today),where lived two diligent and brave Yi brothers,the elder one named Zhaoliruo and the younger Zhaolaruo.They lived on hunting.On the 15th day of the first lunar month,the brothers went hunting in the forests with bolts.Several days had passed,they exhausted themselves but got nothing in return.

Later,they arrived at a place called Nizebo.

直苴是永仁县彝族赛装节的发源地和举办地。在直苴一带，千百年来传颂着一个英雄的故事。

很久很久以前，永仁县直苴是一片茫茫的原始森林，森林中野兽成群，没有人烟。森林外边名叫月里巴拉（今大姚县三台地区）的寨子里住着两个勤劳勇敢的彝家兄弟，哥哥叫朝里若，弟弟叫朝拉若，兄弟俩终年以打猎为生。有一年的正月十五，朝里若和朝拉若带着弩箭来到茂密的原始森林里打猎。一连很多天过去了，兄弟俩早已精疲力尽，还是没有打到一头野兽。

后来，他们来到直苴





一个叫尼泽博的地方，发现这里森林茂密，山泉叮咚，土壤肥沃，水草丰美，还有几头野猪在黑泥潭里打滚。哥哥朝里若满心羡慕，感慨地说：“这里的土地这样肥沃，泉水这样清甜，一定是一个米粮之地。如果能在这个地方种上粮食，那该多好呵！”说也凑巧，当弟弟朝拉若弯下腰准备痛饮泉水的时候，从他背着的箭筒里骨碌碌滚出了三粒金黄饱满的谷子。兄弟俩高兴极了，立即把三粒谷子种到了泥潭中，并虔诚地祈祷说：“这里若是富饶之地，适合人居住，等到秋天收获的时候，但愿这三粒谷子能长成三大丛，让谷穗长得像马尾巴一样，粒粒金黄饱满。”兄弟俩回到寨子里，激动地把这段经历告诉了月里巴拉寨中的长老。长老听后郑重地对兄弟俩说：“要收获丰硕的成果，不能只靠祈祷，空等它的到来，而是需要付出辛勤的劳动。”聪慧的朝里若和朝拉若兄弟领悟了长老的话，当天

It enjoyed dense forests,jingling streams,fertile soils and lush aquatics,with several boars rolling in the black slough.Looking at this scene,the elder brother Zhaoliruo said,“How fertile is the soil and how fresh and sweet is the water!” This must be a productive place.How I wish to grow crops in this place! As the younger brother Zhaolaruo bent down for water,three golden and plump grains of millet happened to roll out of his quiver.Cheerfully,the brothers immediately planted the grains in the mud and sincerely prayed,“The rich land here is suitable for residence.Hopefully,the three grains could grow into three clumps in autumn,with ears of corn long as pony tails and each grain golden and full.”Then they returned to the village and told this exciting experience to the elders.The elders seriously said,“A rich harvest cannot be achieved just by hoping and waiting,it requires hard work.”The smart brothers understood those words.So they immediately packed up carpets,sheepskin vest,food,bows and arrows and hoes,and left for Nizebo.There,they cut tree branches and built a shack next to the mire.They watched and protected the three grains all the time,from sprout to growth,from flowering to bearing fruit.During this period,wolves had come to threaten their lives,boars to roll in the mud,mice to hurt seedlings and birds to peck grains,but the brothers shoot all of them to death.They took utmost care of the seedlings until the harvest came in autumn.As hoped,three grains grew into three clusters with pony-tailed ears of corn and plump grains.The brothers carried the crops home.The news soon spread throughout villages,and





many people came to congratulate them.



The next spring when cuckoos started to sing, the elders and the brothers led villagers who want to move to Zhiju there. They cultivated wild land, built new houses, diverted sweet water from mountain streams, seeded grains in farms, and grew buckwheat, mung beans and hemp in the fields. Under the leadership of the brothers, people worked hard day and night and prevented beasts and birds from destroying the crops. The autumn saw a great harvest again.

就收拾好毡毯、羊皮褂、口粮，带上弓箭、锄头来到了尼泽博。他们砍来树枝，在泥潭边搭起了窝棚日夜守护，三粒谷子从萌芽、生长，直到扬花、结果都不离开。兄弟俩射死了来伤害他们的豺狼，射死了来泥潭里打滚的野猪，射死了来伤害禾苗的老鼠，射死了来啄食谷粒的山雀，精心管理着谷苗，直到收获。到了金色的秋天，三粒谷子果然发成了三大丛，长长的谷穗像马尾巴一样垂下，饱满的谷粒黄爽爽、金灿灿。兄弟俩背着丰收的粮食回到家，消息传遍了村村寨寨，许多乡亲都前来热情地祝贺他们。

第二年春天，山林中的布谷鸟叫时，寨里的长老和朝里若、朝拉若带着愿意迁居的男女老少来到直苴。他们开垦土地，盖起房子，又从深深的山涧中引来了清甜的泉水，在田里播下谷子，在地里种上荞麦、绿豆和大麻。兄弟俩带领着大家披星戴月，辛勤耕耘，防兽赶





雀。到了秋天，又获得了丰收。

寨中的长老因为朝里若、朝拉若对开发直苴有功，为了报答他们，争着给他们俩说亲。寨里的姑娘们对兄弟俩早已心生爱慕，听到这个消息，都争着要嫁给勤劳勇敢的朝里若和朝拉若。长老问他们最喜欢哪一家的姑娘，朝里若说：“我最喜欢心灵手巧的姑娘。”朝拉若说：“我最喜欢直苴的山水、树木、花草，哪个姑娘能把这些美丽的花草山水绣在衣裳上，我就娶她做媳妇。”长老向全寨宣布了兄弟俩的择婚条件，并决定在来年春耕大忙前的正月十五，在村旁的山顶树林里举行服装比赛，让朝里若兄弟选择心爱的姑娘。

消息传出，心灵手巧的姑娘们为了赢得爱情就忙开了，日夜织麻纺线，织出了精美细白的麻布，又从山上采来了最鲜艳的花朵、最嫩绿的春草，从花丛中选来最美的花瓣，把细白的麻布染成赤、

Because the brothers contributed greatly to developing Zhiju, the elders vied to be the matchmaker for them so as to repay what they had done. The village girls actually had admired the brothers for a long time. Upon hearing this news, they contested for marrying them. The elders asked them who they love. Zhaoliruo answered, "I love quick-witted and nimble-fingered girl." And Zhaolaruo said, "I love the mountains, streams, trees and flowers in Zhiju. So I would like to marry the girl who can embroider the beautiful landscape on clothes." The elders announced the brothers' conditions for wives and decided to hold a costume competition on the mountaintop beside the village. The time for competition was the 15th day of the first lunar month, just before the busy spring farming. On that day, the brothers could choose their beloved girls.

After the announcement, the girls flung themselves into weaving and spinning in order to win their love. They picked up bright-colored flowers and tender green grasses and dyed the tenderly white flax into various colors, red, orange, yellow, green, indigo, blue and purple; then they embroidered high mountains, clear streams and beautiful flowers onto clothes, shoes and hats.





After busy designing,tailoring and embroidery,they finished the clothes as they wished.

Finally came the 15th day of the first lunar month.Early in the morning,the brothers got dressed with handsome clothes,and all girls wore new clothes and shoes embroidered with birds and beasts,flowers and grasses,and woods and forests.The girls also put on cock-styled hats,took colorful bags and flooded into the competition yard. Girls walked airily and danced trippingly,showing their beauty to the brothers and expecting their clothes,figures and beauty could win the brothers' hearts.The whole yard turned into a showcase of ethnic clothes and flowers.The brothers walked around the yard to examine each girl's costume.All efforts paid off, both of them found satisfying wives. With soft night breeze and the setting sun,they walked into the forests hand in hand with their wives.After they got married,both families got five sons and four daughters and they lived a happy life. It is said that the two brothers both lived 99 years and 9 days.

橙、黄、绿、青、蓝、紫各种颜色；在衣裳、鞋帽、围腰上绣上高高的山、清清的泉水、美丽的奇花异卉图案。忙啊忙，绣啊绣，姑娘们设计、裁剪、刺绣，把自己的心愿都绣入了千针万线中。

正月十五终于盼来了。这天一大早，两兄弟穿上节日的盛装，打扮得十分英俊。姑娘们一个个穿着亲手刺绣着各种鸟兽、花草、林木图案的新衣裳、新裤子、新鞋子，戴着公鸡帽，挎上花包包，纷纷拥向赛装场。姑娘们在赛装场上莲步轻挪，翩跹起舞，在两兄弟面前展示着自己的美丽，巧目含盼等着兄弟俩看上自己绣出的服装，看上自己苗条的身材和漂亮的脸蛋。整个赛装场成了一个花的世界，成了民族服饰的海洋。兄弟俩走遍了整个赛装场，仔细观看了所有姑娘的衣服。苍天不负有心人，兄弟俩都选中了如意的对象。晚风习习地吹着，走了一天的太阳也累了，悄悄地躲到了山

