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蓝先琳 王抗生 李友友 编著

江西美术出版社

中 国 吉 祥 艺 术

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序

“吉祥”是中国特有的文化现象，是根植于本土的民俗观念。吉祥二字典出于春秋的《庄子》，其曰：“虚室生白，吉祥止止。”唐代成玄英又疏：“吉者，福善之事；祥者，喜庆之征。”这是吉祥二字的最早释义。古往今来，吉祥文化的内涵随历史延续而发展，其社会功能涉及祈福纳吉、伦理教化和驱邪禳灾诸方面。

民间美术是物质与精神的统一体，是本土艺术形式与传统工艺相融会的结晶，是人文内涵丰富的历史印迹。吉祥文化以民间美术为主要载体，旨在营造吉祥环境，寄托民众的美好理想与心愿。寓意吉祥的图像称“吉祥纹样”或“吉祥图案”，按图像性质又有祥瑞图、瑞应图、符瑞图之分。寓意吉祥的民艺题材浩如烟海，涵盖社会生活的方方面面，融会于百姓的生产劳作、人生礼仪与岁时活动中。民间美术中的吉祥题材大多有“说法”、有“讲究”，约定俗成，流传广泛。吉瑞的主题常以借代、隐喻、比拟、谐音等手法演绎，如：借“桃”代“寿”，借“牡丹”代“富贵”，借“石榴”代“多子”；以“羊”隐喻“孝”，以“八仙”隐喻“祝寿”；以“梅、兰、竹、菊”比拟“君子德行”，以“荷”比拟“品行清廉”；以“蝠”谐音“福”，以“鹿”谐音“禄”，以“鸡”谐音“吉”等等。吉祥图像的工艺表现极为丰富，按材料工艺分类有：雕塑、绘画、刺绣、印染、编织、金属工艺、漆艺、陶瓷、木版年画、剪纸等。按实用功能分类有：建筑、服饰、器皿、环境装饰、节令用品、玩具、文房四宝等。

“福、禄、寿、喜、财、吉”是吉祥文化的核心内

容，是彼此关联而又各具特色的吉瑞主题。体现六大主题的民间美术，特别是那些原生态的传统作品，不仅艺术形式质朴、生动，工艺制作美仑美奂，而且寓意深刻，文化内涵丰富。典型的传统民艺作品，往往以吉语图案表现，由于设题机巧、易于上口，更为百姓所喜闻乐见。在历史长河流逝的漫长岁月中，由于“福、禄、寿、喜、财、吉”始终贴近民众生活，因而在民俗事象中流传广泛、经久不衰。这些特定历史时期的人生主题，从祈福纳吉、功名利禄、延年增寿、交合化育、招财纳福、驱邪禳灾诸方面予以表现。祈福纳吉的主要题材有：“五福捧寿”、“天官赐福”、“福在眼前”等；交合化育的主要题材有：“凤穿牡丹”、“喜鹊登梅”、“麒麟送子”等；延年增寿的主要题材有：“子孙万代”、“鹿鹤同春”、“麻姑献寿”等；招财纳福的主要题材有：“金玉满堂”、“招财进宝”、“万平富贵”等。功名利禄的主要题材有：“马上封侯”、“一路连科”、“加官进爵”等，驱邪禳灾的主要题材有：“百事大吉”、“镇宅神虎”、“钟馗捉鬼”等。

“福、禄、寿、喜、财、吉”这六大主题，集中地反映了中国农耕、手工业时代的吉祥观念，以朴素而直白的艺术语言，表达百姓对生命的关注，对美满生活的向往，对自身社会价值的追求。反映六大主题的吉祥图像，在营造吉瑞环境的同时也体现出独特的审美价值。在尊重文脉呼唤传统的今天，在社会广泛认同的基础上，拂去历史的尘埃，弘扬传统文化的精髓，摒弃糟粕，吉祥文化将重放异彩。

Preface

"Jixiang"(auspiciousness) is a phenomenon of the Chinese culture which originates in the native habits and customs. The word Jixiang is derived from Zhuang Zi of the Spring and Autumn periods, "If the spirit is empty and calm, all is well". Cheng Xuanying of the Tang Dynasty gives explanations, "Ji means good deeds; Xiang is an indication of happiness. "This is the earliest definition of the word Jixiang. Through ages, the connotation of the propitious culture has developed with the extension of history. Its social function implies happiness praying, moral principles, and driving out evil spirits and destroying calamities.

Folk art is unity of matter and spirit. It is crystallization of melting the native art form with traditional crafts and mark of plentiful content of humanities history. The propitious culture takes folk art as its carrier whose aim is to construct an auspicious circumstance and express a beautiful dream and wish. The image with luckiness is called "Jixiang grain " or "Jixiang pattern". They are classified into good fortune image, realization of luckiness image and symbol of luckiness according to image features. The themes implying auspiciousness are un-

countable and cover all the fields of lives. They are found in the production and working, rituals and festivals. There are "formulation " and "statement" in most of the propitious themes of folk art. It is established by popular usages. The happy and auspicious theme usually deduces by the ways of quotation, metaphor, analogy, and euphony, for instance, quotation:"peach"as "longevity", "peony"as "riches and honour", "pomegranate"as "many sons";metaphor: "sheep"as "filial respect", "eight immortals"as "congratulating an elderly person's birthday"; analogy: "plum blossom, orchid, bamboo and chrysanthemum"as "a man of virtue", "lotus"as "having good conduct";euphony: "bat"as "fu"(happiness), "deer"as "lu"(fame and social status), "cock"as "ji"(luckiness) because of the same pronunciation in Chinese. The craft of auspicious images is very rich. There are sculpture, painting, embroidery, printing and dyeing, knitting, metal craft, lacquerware, porcelain, block new year's picture, and papercut according to classification of material and craft; there are architecture, fashion and accessory, ware, decoration of environment, things for festivals, toy and the four treasures of the study accord-

ing to classification of functions.

Fu, Lu, Shou, Xi, Cai and Ji are the core of the propitious culture. They are interrelated and interdependent with individually auspicious theme. The folk art representing the six themes, especially the traditional craft unchanged by modern technique is not only simple and vivid in form, but also elaborate in making with a rich content. The typical folk art works usually show by auspicious patterns. Since it has double or many meanings in theme and is easy to read, it is very popular among the common people. Through a long time of history, Fu, Lu, Shou, Xi, Cai and Ji are always close to the common people and spreading widely in folk customs without a stop. At different historic periods, there are different themes, such as praying for happiness and luckiness, fame and social status, being pregnant, letting riches and happiness come into the house, and exorcising evil spirits and calamities. The images of praying for happiness and luckiness are "five fu dedicates longevity", "the god blessing", and "fu is in front of you"; the theme of being pregnant "phoenix flying over peony", "maggie standing on plum blossom", and "kylin sending a baby"; the theme

of longevity are "a hall filled with gold and jade", "letting riches and treasures come into house", and "wealthy forever"; the theme of fame and social status are "granting titles on horse", "passing the imperial examinations successfully", and "being promoted to a higher office and rank"; the theme of exorcising evil spirits and calamities are "all is well", "guarding house tiger", "Zhong Kui catching ghosts".

The six themes Fu, Lu, Shou, Xi, Cai and Ji tentatively represent the auspicious concept of the Chinese agriculture and handicraft ages. They use simple and direct art language to express the concern of life and eagerness to happy living from the common people and pursuing of their own value. The propitious images of the six themes show their unique aesthetic features as they are building lucky and happy atmosphere. Nowadays, the culture and tradition are paid attention. People start to have a same understanding about the propitious culture. We should clear the dust on the history and make the propitious culture blossoming in radiant splendour again.

概说

“喜”有快乐、高兴、值得庆贺的含义。生活中，称心如意值得高兴庆贺的事都是喜事。民间流传的《四喜诗》道：“久旱逢甘雨，他乡遇故知，洞房花烛夜，金榜题名时。”道出了古人生活中最重要的四类大喜事。被民间认为是喜事的还有很多，如添丁进口、乔迁新居、家人团聚、夫妇和谐、丰收增产、财源茂盛、时令节庆等等，都是喜事。喜瑞文化在传承发展中的表现是多方面的，有的庆贺福祉降临，有的表达美好祝愿。在喜庆活动中，讲究开口吉利有“彩头”，环境祥瑞有吉兆，衣食住行都要讲求吉祥。喜瑞文化完全融入民众的生活中，作为关注人自身命运的祈喜习俗，在人的生命历程之中不断唤起美好憧憬，这也是“喜瑞”成为最主要的民间吉祥符号的重要原因。

祈喜文化的核心是祈求人丁兴旺、家族昌盛。远古时期，原始先民出于生存繁衍的目的，生殖崇拜。农耕社会中，增添增殖直接关系到家族兴衰与社会繁荣，因而成为广泛关注的焦点。人生礼仪、岁时节令活动

中，有很多祈求子嗣与佑护生命的内容。明、清时期，荆楚地区盛行用葫芦盛社饭送乡里的习俗，其中包含祈求生殖繁衍的观念。结婚为合和之喜，洞房必定要摆红枣、花生、桂圆、莲子等，取其“早生贵子”的吉祥寓意。添丁进口是家庭的大喜事，妇女怀孕称“有喜”了。生育与生长的喜庆主题伴随人的一生，从“满月”的“弄璋之喜”，到“百日”的“百禄之喜”，历经一年一度的“生日之喜”，直至最终的“丧之白喜”。孩童脖子上挂的“长命锁”、身上穿的“五毒背心”无不体现长辈爱惜子孙、佑护生命的苦心。

喜是吉祥文化的欢乐主题，喜庆活动热热闹闹，甚至惊天动地，以喜为题材的装饰在这些民俗庆典中大显身手。如婚庆之时贴红纸剪的“双喜”和“喜花”，过年时要挂喜笺，贴喜庆画。喜的象征性图形有：双喜字、喜神、和合二仙、喜鹊、蜘蛛、獾、如意、百合、萱草、鸳鸯、比翼鸟等。

Summary

Xi implicates joy, happiness or celebration. In everyday life, anything satisfactory and commemorative is considered Xi event. The once popular Four Xi Poem lists the four most Xi events in the old days: "rain after long draught; unexpected friends in strange country; candle-lit wedding night; name on the gold royal exam result plate" There are many other events considered high Xi in daily life, such as "newborn child; moving to a new house; family reunion; harmonious marriage; abundant harvest and increasing production; ample wealth; and holidays."

Xi culture has developed new and different aspects to celebrate over times, some to celebrate unseen luck, some to express happy wish. Xi culture has completely blended into people life so that they have to follow the Xi customs as to what they say and where they live and what they do. It has become a good omen that could direct a person's destiny and arouse his yearning for a better future. That is why Xi culture has become the most important propitious symbol in folklore.

The core of Xi culture is to pray for flourishing population, prosperous family. In ancient times, primitives revere reproduction as their means of survival. In farming societies, reproduction becomes the focus of attention because it directly affects the rise and fall of a family and the prospects of a society. Many of the childbirth and holiday celebrations are conducted as prayers for children and protection.

In ancient times, people practice unrestricted sexual activities during the second month of spring to pray for children. During Ming and Qing dynasties, people in Jing and Chu areas used gourds to send food to their neighbors because it is a symbol of abundance. Marriage is called "Xi Union", and dates, peanuts, dried longan and lotus can be found in the wedding couple's room because these fruits have characters that sound like "early", "birth" and "many" in it. Xi is a life long process from childbirth to old age. Having a baby is the happiest moment for a family; pregnant woman is "having Xi"; one month old baby is called "happiness to play with a jade tablet(the emblem of male supremacy)"; one hundred days old baby is called "happiness of 100 days"; every year there is the " Birthday Xi"; at the deathbed is the " White Xi". Other things such as "longevity lock" on children's neck and "Poison proof vest" on children's back are also objects the elders use to protect their young.

Xi is a joyful topic in propitious culture. Xi events are happy times, even earth-shaking excitements. In folk custom and celebrations, Xi is the main theme: "Double Xi" and "Xi Flowers" for weddings, and Xi writing paper and Xi paintings for the spring festival. There are also many other graphs that symbolize Xi: double Xi, Xi fairy, double gods, magpie, spider, badger, S-shaped jade object(a symbol of good luck), lily, day lily, mandarin duck, lovebirds, etc.



【双龙双喜】

剪纸 山西静乐 吕慧

【喜字花】

由两个喜字组成的“囍”是婚庆活动中不可或缺的吉祥符号，读作“双喜”，有时也写成“禧”。“禧”字有吉祥、喜庆的含义。写成“双喜”或“禧”词义相同。由喜、禧、囍等字组成的图案俗称“囍字花”，多用于新婚祝贺。



【龙凤双喜】

剪纸 山西静乐 吕慧



【娶亲】

剪纸 山西静乐 吕慧

【抓髻娃娃】

是陕北地区传统的生命、生育主题纹样，兼有招魂、辟邪等内容。特点是将娃娃头上梳的抓髻画成对称的鸡形装饰，手上、肩上和衣服上也可对称装饰鸡或兔的造型。



【抓髻娃娃】

剪纸 陇东



【鱼戏莲】

剪纸 河北蔚县

【老鼠嫁女】

“老鼠嫁女”的故事在民间流传广泛，讲的是老鼠的女儿想找个有钱有势的婆家，找太阳、云彩都被拒绝，最后找到死对头猫。鼠的生殖繁衍能力极强，民间流传的鼠的题材多数有生殖、生命的意义。如：描绘老鼠结婚时迎亲、拜堂等场面的题材，以及“老鼠偷油”、“老鼠偷白菜”、“老鼠偷葡萄”等。



【老鼠嫁女】

剪纸 山东高密 范祚信

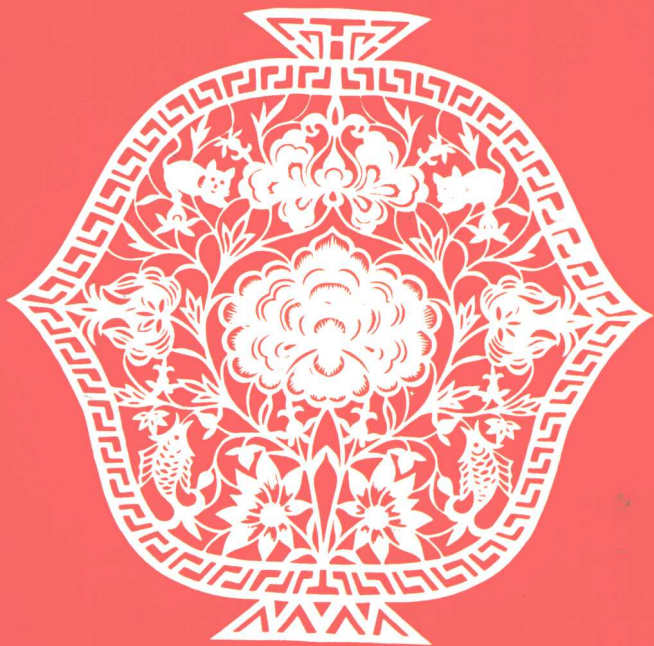


【老鼠偷油】

剪纸 河南灵宝

【扣碗】

扣碗与茶壶的剪纸是陕西地区传统的喜庆窗花，有生命、生育的含义。扣碗的造型源于结婚“合卺之喜”的卺字，孔颖达疏：“以一瓠为二瓢谓之卺，婿与妇各执一片以酹，故云合卺而酹。”



【扣碗】

剪纸 陕西省艺术馆藏



【鱼戏莲】

剪纸 陇东 刘桃儿

【蛇盘兔】

蛇与兔组合构图。民间有“蛇盘兔，必定富”之说，“蛇盘兔”原意为分属蛇、兔的男女结为夫妇是美满婚姻。