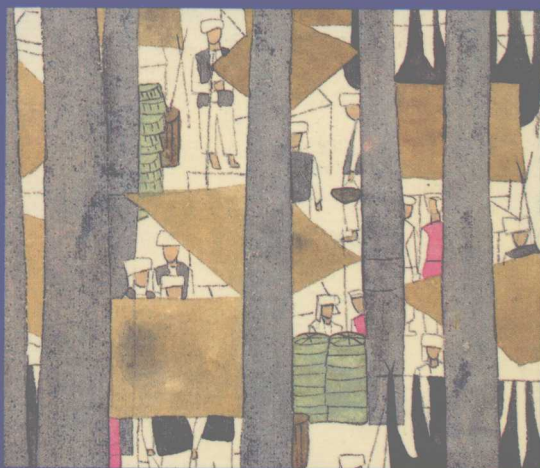


FOLK TALES AND FESTIVALS

OF CHINESE NATIONALITIES

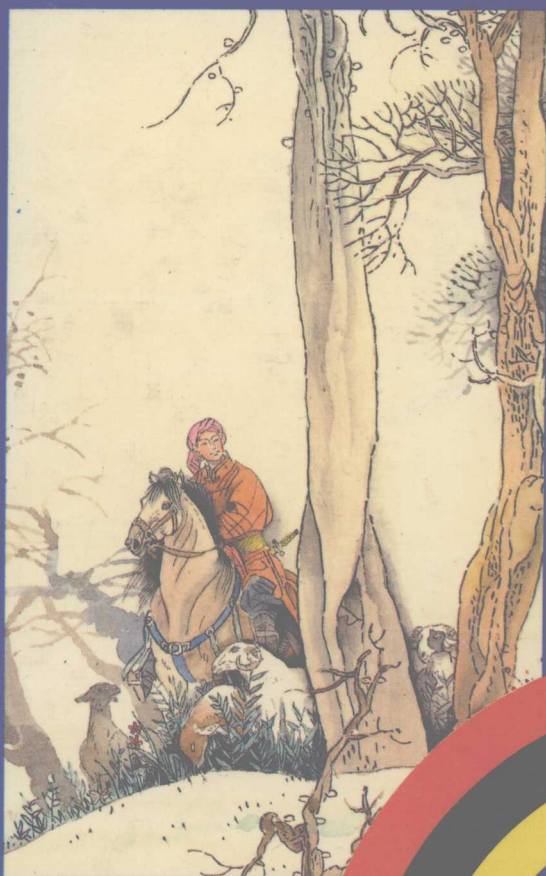
中国民族民俗故事



藏族
蒙古族
土家族
布依族

朝鲜族
侗族
瑶族
白族

2





中国民族民俗故事

FOLK TALES

&

FESTIVALS

OF CHINESE NATIONALITIES

明天出版社 1991·济南

中国民族民俗故事（2）

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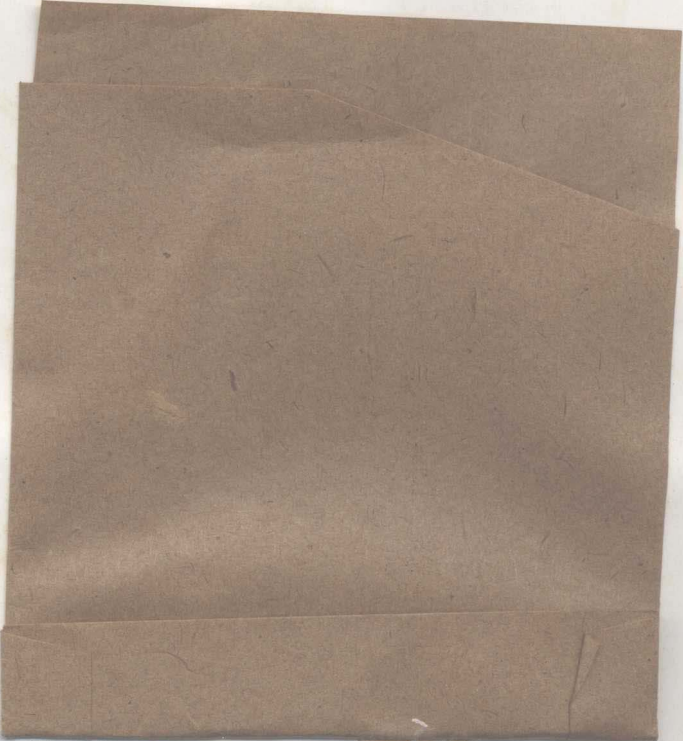
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1952年生，毕业于河南大学美术系。中国美术家协会会员，河南画院画师，河南中国人物画协会会长，河南画报社副社长、主任编辑。擅长中国水墨人物画，作品多次参加国内外美展并被国家收藏。其代表作有《春暖》等，出版有《马国强人物画选》。

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Born in 1952. Graduated from the Art Department of Henan University in 1969. A member of China Painters Association, professional painter of Henan Art Academy, director of Chinese Figure Painting Association of Henan Province, deputy director and chief editor of HENAN PICTORIAL. He is expert in Chinese ink and wash figure painting. His paintings often attend art exhibitions of China and foreign countries, some have been collected by the country. His representative works is WARM SPRING and the published SELECTED FIGURE PAINTINGS BY MA GUOQIANG.



钱文观

1946年生，浙江嘉兴县人。贵州省国画院专业画家。作品在《中国书画》第27期专版介绍。在第六届全国美展中获铜奖，中华杯大奖赛获三等奖和优秀奖。

QIAN WENGUAN

Born in 1946. Native place, Jiaxing County, Zhejiang Province. A professional painter of the Traditional Chinese Painting Academy of Guizhou Province. His Paintings were specially introduced on the 27th issue of CHINA PAINTING AND CALLIGRAPHY. He also won the bronze prize on the 6th National Art Exhibition, won the 3d class prize and the prize of excellent on the Great Prize Match of China Cup.



梅定开

1944 年生于四川省宜宾市。中国美术家协会会员，四川分会理事，四川民族出版社美术编辑室主任。其代表作有《唐·文成公主入藏图》、《格萨尔王》、《花仙——卓瓦桑姆》等。长于工笔画及藏族唐卡画。

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Born in 1944 in Yibin City, Sichuan Province. A member of China Painters Association, director of China Painters Association Sichuan Branch, and director of the Art Editorial Office of Sichuan Nationalities Publishing House. His representative works include MAP OF PRINCESS WEN CHENG ENTERING TIBET IN TANG DYNASTY, KING GESAER, and FAIRY MAIDEN OF FLOWER—ZHUOWASANGMU. He is good at the traditional Chinese realistic painting and the Tangka painting of the Tibetan nationality.



韦新伊

1956 年生，山东济南人。现为济南市美协秘书长，中国美术家协会山东分会会员，山东青年美术家协会理事。其连环画作品多次在国内刊物发表。

WEI XINYI

Born in 1956. Native place, Jinan of Shandong Province. Now he is the secretary-general of Jinan Municipal Painters Association, a member of China Painters Association Shandong Branch, and director of Shandong Young Painters Association. His picture album paintings are often published in Chinese authoritative publications.



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上海人氏，生于 1943 年。中国美术家协会会员，现在山东美术出版社任编辑。

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Born in 1943 in Shanghai. Member of China Painters Association. Now he is an editor of Shandong Arts Publishing House.



杜大恺

1943年生于河南叶县，1980年10月于中央工艺美院研究生毕业，后留校任教至今。现为中国美术家协会会员，中国当代工笔画会会员，副教授，装饰艺术系副主任。其作品曾先后参加南斯拉夫、瑞典、瑞士、列支敦士登、香港、台湾等国际展，壁画《理想·意志·追求》在第七届全国美展获铜牌奖。

DU DAKAI

Born in 1943 in Ye County, Henan Province. Graduated at China Central Arts & Crafts college as a graduate student in Oct. 1980, and has been worked as a teacher ever since. Now he is a member of China Painters Association, member of Traditional Chinese Realistic Painting Research Union, associate professor, and deputy dean of the Decoration Arts Department. His art works attended international art exhibitions in Yugoslavia, Sweden, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Hongkong and Taipei. His fresco IDEAL, WILL and SEEKING won the bronze prize on 7th National Arts Exhibition.



马荣华

1951年生于上海，现为中国连环画研究会常务理事，贵州人民出版社美术编辑部主任。他喜好隽永、清秀的艺术风格，并创作出版许多连环画、插图作品。

MA RONGHUA

Born in 1951 in Shanghai. A council member of China Picture Album Research Union. Director of the Arts Editorial Department of Guizhou People's Publishing House. His art style is refreshed and delicate. He has produced and published many picture albums and plates.



胡军

1962年生，中国美协贵州分会会员。1988年进中央美院进修，其作品在《美术》《中国连环画》等刊物发表。1989年在中国美术馆举办个展。同年应邀在英国齐彻斯特艺术中心举办个展。作品被中国美术馆、北京国际艺苑、中央美院画廊以及英国收藏。

HU JUN

Born in 1962. A member of China Artists Association Guizhou Branch. Studied in China Central Arts & Crafts College from 1988. His art works got published in ARTS and CHINA PICTURE ALBUM. In 1989, he held his personal painting exhibitions in China Arts Gallery and in the United Kingdom. His art works got collected by China Arts Gallery, Beijing International Arts Society, Gallery of China Central Arts & Crafts College and by U. K.



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藏族

藏族主要聚居在西藏高原以及青海、甘肃、四川、云南等地。人口约387万人，语言属汉藏语系藏缅语族藏语支，有藏文。

藏族信仰西藏佛教，俗称喇嘛教。

藏族人民普遍爱好跑马、射箭。

藏族的传统节日多种多样。主要的有洛萨节(又称“藏历年”)、花灯会、传召节、萨噶达瓦节、达玛节、雪顿节、沐浴节、望果节、息却安却年等；宗教节日有默朗道嘉天等；默朗道嘉节是藏历正月二十四日在拉萨举行的大规模送鬼仪式，声势浩大，场面热烈。

THE TIBETAN NATIONALITY

The Tibetan nationality lives across the Tibetan Plateau and its surrounding mountain ranges, not only in the Tibet Autonomous Region itself but also in Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces. At present, they have a population of about 3.87 million, and their language, which has its own written form, belongs to the Tibeto-Burman subfamily of the Sino-Tibetan language family.

The Tibetan people believe in a form of Buddhism commonly known as Lamaism.

They love archery and to ride horses.

The Tibetan have many traditional festivals, of which the most important are: the Luosa Festival or the Tibetan New Year, the Lantern Festival, the Summons Festival, the Dama Festival, the Xuedun Festival, the Bathing Festival, the Wangguo Festival and the Xiqueanque Festival. The 24th day of the first lunar month according to the Tibetan calendar is the religious Molangdaoia Festival. During this festival which usually held in Lhasa, there is a massive ceremony to send away the ghosts that is both huge and a fine spectacle.

沐浴节

THE BATHING FESTIVAL

童继贤 / 编文

傅大伟 / 翻译

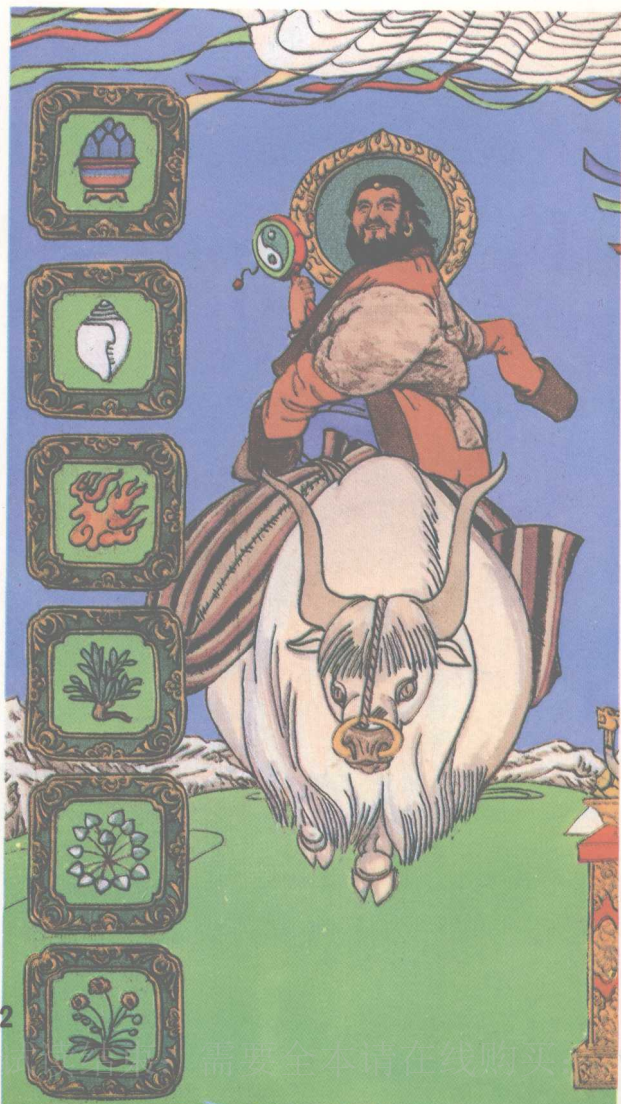
梅定开 / 绘画

1. 古时候,草原上有个医术高明的医生,名叫宇托·云旦贡布,什么疑难病症,他都能药到病除。

In ancient times, there was a skillful doctor named Yutuo who lived on the grasslands. He could cure every difficult and complicated illness.

2. 藏王赤松德赞请他当了御医,专门为他和妃子们治病。但是宇托人在宫中,心却仍然怀念着草原。

The King of Tibet, Chisongdezan, appointed Yutuo imperial doctor to treat himself, the Queen and the imperial concubines. Although Yutuo lived in the palace, he still often thought of the common people on the grasslands.



3. 有一年，草原流行瘟疫，宇托心急如焚，爬雪山，钻老林，采来珍贵的药物，为贫苦的牧民治病。

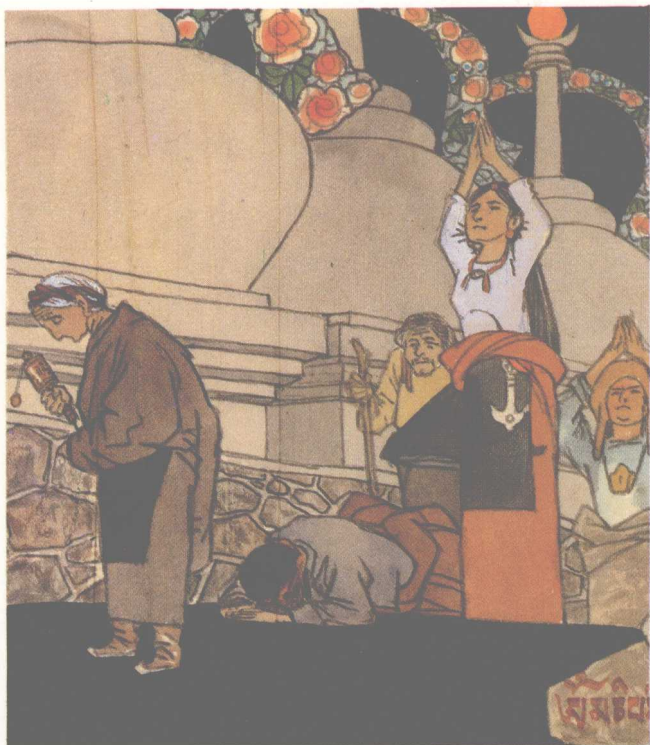
One year, a terrible sickness spread through the grasslands. Yutuo was very worried. He climbed snowy mountains and went into deep forests to collect special plants to cure the poor herdsmen of their sickness.



4. 他日夜奔走在辽阔的草原，挽救了无数濒临死亡的病人。草原上到处传颂着宇托的名字，人们尊称他为药王。

He was busy running about the grasslands day and night and cured many dying patients. His name was always on the lips of the herdsmen, and he was respectfully called a doctor king.

5. 不幸，宇托积劳成疾，早早地去世了。Unfortunately, Yutuo broke down from over-work and died young.



6. 这年，草原上又遭到瘟疫的袭击，人、畜纷纷倒下，牧民们束手无策，只好跪在地上，祈祷苍天保佑。

A few years later, there was again a terrible sickness on the grasslands. People and animals died one after another. The herdsmen could do nothing but kneel down and pray to Heaven.

7. 说来也巧，一个奄奄一息的女病人，忽然做了一个梦，梦见宇托医生来到她面前。

As it happened, a dying woman had a dream in which Yutuo came to her.

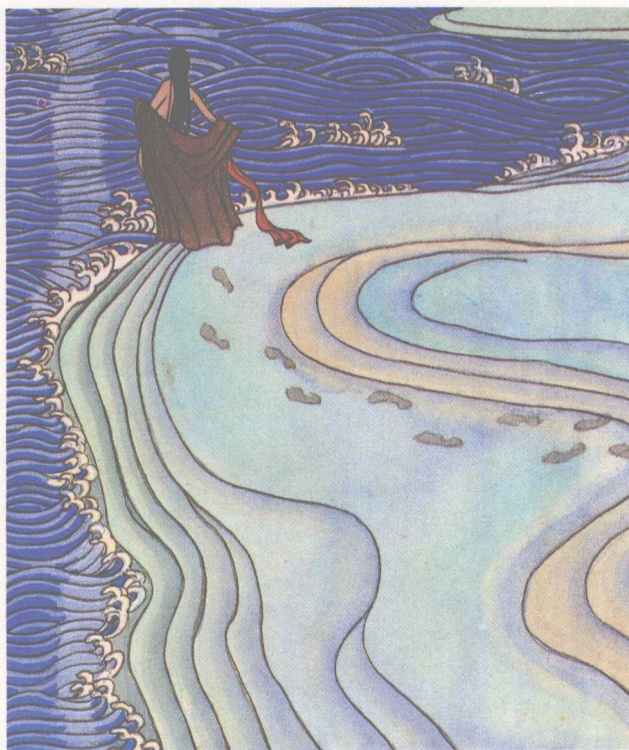
8. 宇托医生告诉她：“明晚，当东南天空出现一颗亮星的时候，你到吉曲河里去洗澡，病就可以治好。”

Doctor Yutuo told her, "Tomorrow evening, when a bright star rises in the southeast sky, you will be cured if you take a bath in the Jiqu River."



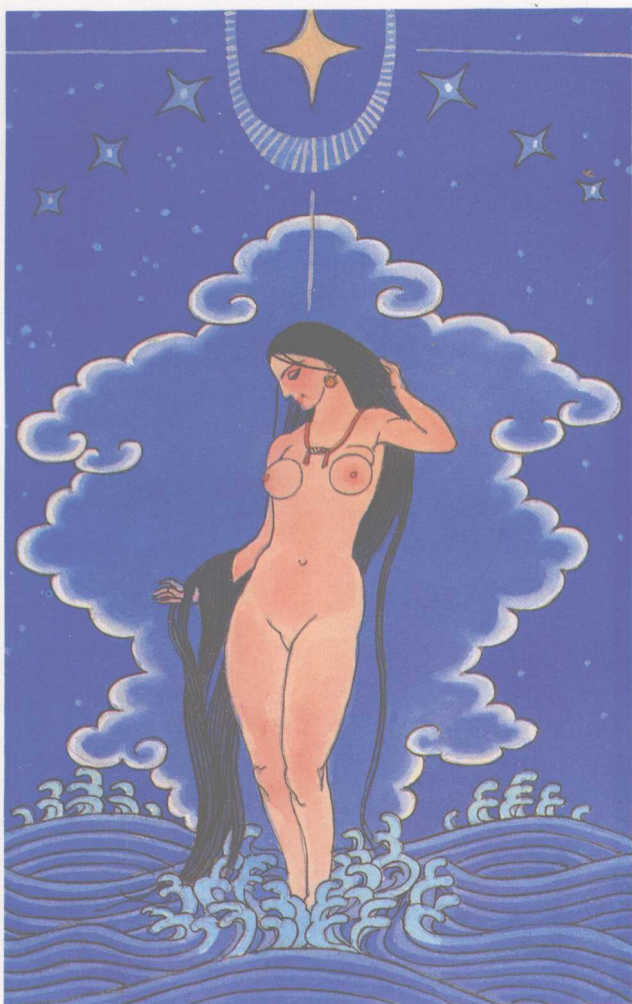
9. 第二天的晚上, 这个女病人来到吉曲河, 在星光下洗起澡来。

The next evening, the woman went to the Jiqu River and had a bath in the light of the stars.



10. 说来也怪, 一个皮包骨头的病人, 洗澡之后, 病情消除, 浑身凉爽, 竟马上成了红光满面的健康人。

Strangely, the skinny patient suddenly recovered and became a healthy and strong person after having her bath.



11. 这事一传开, 病人们都拖着病身来吉曲河洗澡。洗了澡的, 全都恢复了健康。

The news soon got around, and all the sick people came to bath in the Jiqu River. After having a bath, all of them recovered.



12. 人们都说，天上那明亮的星是宇托医生变的。他借星光把河水变成药水，为牧民们消除瘟疫。

It is said that Doctor Yutuo had been changed into the bright star. He had turned the river water into a curing liquid by the light of the bright star in order to get rid of the sickness among the herdsmen.

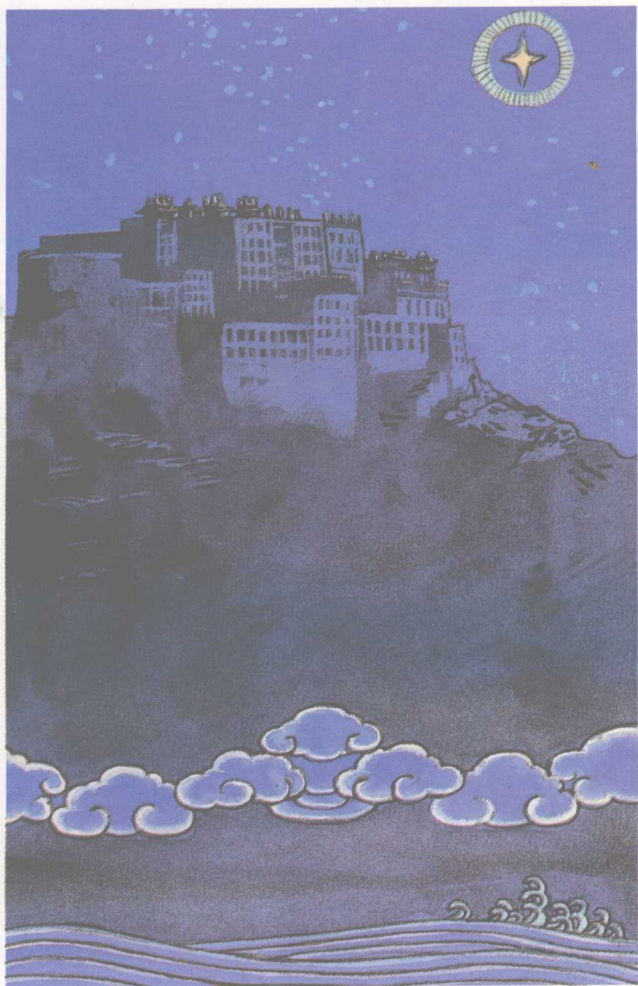
13. 因为天帝只给宇托医生七天时间，这颗星星也就只出现七天。从此，藏族人就把这七天定为沐浴节。

Since the Heavenly Emperor had given Doctor Yutuo only seven days a year to cure the herdsmen, the star only rises for one week each year. Afterwards, the Tibetan people designated these seven days as the "Bathing Festival".



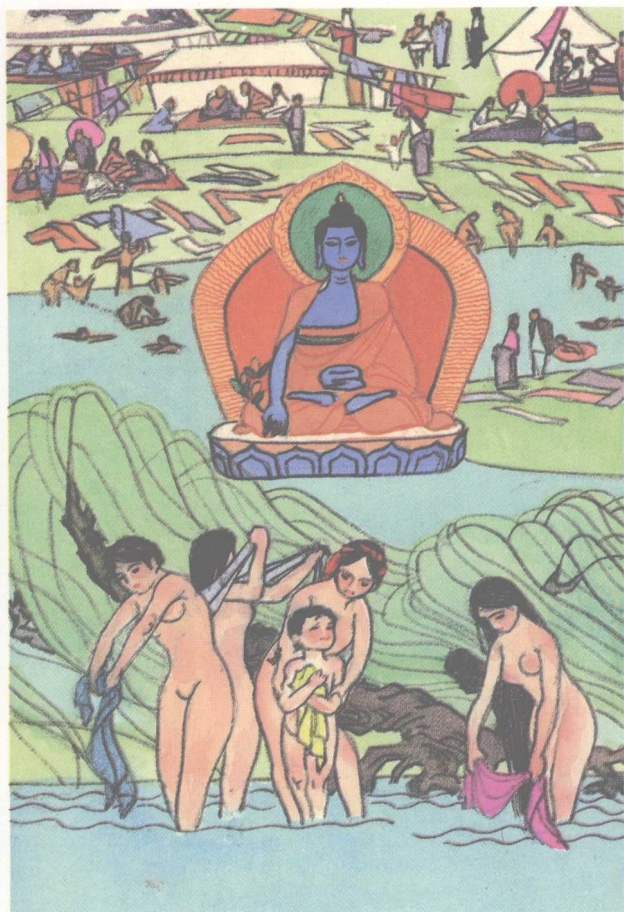
14. 每当夏末秋初的夜晚，拉萨东南上空，就会出现一颗亮星，藏民们便开始了一年一度的沐浴节。

Every year in the late summer or early autumn, a bright star rises in the southeastern sky of Lhasa, and the Bathing Festival begins.



15. 之后的七天里，藏民们都到附近的江河里去沐浴。据说沐浴之后，全年都能健康愉快，免生疾病。

For seven days, Tibetans usually have a bath in the nearby rivers. It is said that one will be happy and healthy all year long after taking a bath during the Bathing Festival.



蒙古族

蒙古族分布在内蒙、辽宁、甘肃等地以及云南一带，人口约341.1万人。语言属阿尔泰语系蒙古语族蒙古语，有蒙古文。

蒙古族具有悠久的历史文化遗产。从建筑、绘画、雕塑、音乐歌舞，到神话传说、英雄史诗、好来宝及传记文学、诗歌等口头文学和书面文学，都显示出鲜明的民族风格和地方特色。素有“歌海”、“诗乡”的美誉。

蒙古族传统的节日盛会是“那达慕”，一年一度，多在六至九月间牧闲季节举行。节日间举行摔跤、射箭、赛马及各种歌舞游艺，并有热闹的物资交流。

THE MONGOLIAN NATIONALITY

The Mongolian nationality is distributed over a wide region in Inner Mongolia, Liaoning and Gansu Provinces across northern China, with a small group residing down in Yunnan Province. They have a population of about 3.411 million, and their language belongs to the Mongolian subfamily of the Altaic language family.

The Mongolian nationality has a long cultural tradition. Its distinctive style and characteristics can be seen in its architecture, painting, sculpture, music, songs and dances, as well as in its oral and written literature, such as fairy tales, heroic epics, Haolaibao (a kind of singing art), and biographies. The Mongolian grasslands have been praised as “a sea of song” and “a region of poetry”.

The major traditional festival of the Mongolian nationality is the annual Nadamu (a Mongolian word meaning “recreation”) which is usually celebrated in the slack season between June and September. During the festival, there are wrestling matches, archery contests, horse races, performances of songs and dances and other games, as well as a lively trade fair.
