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解读俄狄史卓《苏醒的神话》孙景波

"我从彝家山寨走来……" 25年后,在北京,在中央民族大学美术馆展厅,作为"第七届全国彝学研讨会" 在北京隆重开幕的献礼,俄狄史卓举办了自己的画展。在为自己的画展撰写的序言中,俄狄迎面给人们的第一 句话是:"我从彝家山寨走来"。语气淳朴、爽朗、坦率!由衷的自信、自在、豪迈!

当年的9月,这个从"彝家山寨"走来,走到北京,进入中央美术学院壁画系求学的女孩,无论对于大凉山彝家山乡的文化史,抑或对于中央美术学院的校史而言,她的名字"俄狄史卓"都具有一种"创造了一个新记录"的意义,她因此成为"第一个"走进中国最高美术学府的彝族女性。可想而知,两年之后,当她的毕业创作《火把节的黄伞》成为应届毕业展出中最受好评、最受关注的作品之时,成为在中央美术学院壁画系历届毕业作品中堪称为教学优秀成果之一的时候,我和我的同事,做为她的教师当然会由衷地为她感到"格外"的欣慰和骄傲! 俄狄史卓也无愧地获得了在艺术天地中实现自己梦想的自豪感。好一个"我从彝家山寨走来"!

坦然释放自己的情感——爽朗、坦率、淳朴而又热烈。

我是彝族的后代,毕摩的后代,神灵的后代…… 我有一把口弦,连着你我的心弦,接着太阳,接着月亮…… 我有一把口弦,在天与地相交的那一天,它把爱神来呼唤。

(引自俄狄史卓画展自序)

我曾经在彝家山乡生活过数年,和彝家兄弟姐妹一同上山放牧牛羊,一同下地收种苦荞,一同在火塘边烧烤猎物,一同在火把节的明月之下围着篝火跳歌,一同感受生命在天地之间忘情忘忧的快乐,感觉山峦大地在脚下隐隐的如心脏在跳动的轰鸣。彝族——这个自远古而存的,崇拜太阳,崇拜火,崇拜虎,崇拜自然生灵的民族,有着与生俱来的与天地神灵相感应的旷放、豪迈性情:"我们生下来会说话时,就会唱歌啦!/会走路时就会跳舞啦!/会吹口弦时就会唱情歌啦!"彝族古老的神话传说,在毕摩的心传口授间连接成一首首动人的诗篇。在我心目中,大凉山、小凉山的彝家山寨,那里是歌的故乡,是舞的乐土。毕摩是什么?毕摩是彝乡人们向天地神灵联络情感和愿望的司仪,是用歌,用舞,用心灵涌出的诗与天地神灵对话的"群众代表",又是感应并转达天神地灵启示的"替天传道者"。

20多年前,这个"毕摩的后代"俄狄史卓,走出大凉山,带着她亮丽的嗓音和"打歌"者的舞姿,揣着诗意般浪漫的理想走进中央美术学院,她发愿要用画笔展开这"流淌在她血液中的",她先民们和神灵对话的种种梦幻中的画面。彝族从此又走出一位画家。

我有一把口弦,跳跃在我的指间……它是我的画笔,抒写着我的爱……

(引自俄狄史卓画展自序)

我看到这个在山野间生成自己的气质和性格的女孩,如同凉山高原上一朵飘缈的白云,如同火把节篝火中一团亮丽的火焰,在中央美术学院的校园中,在都市的喧闹和繁华的街市上,依然故我地、无羁无束地穿行,她不是那种走出山乡就急于"适应"环境改变自己举止穿戴的女孩。可想而知,在中央美术学院的学习过程中,她不可能一切都如愿而顺利。在一个个专业课题中,她不会不面对各种困难和压力的挑战。在她彝寨山乡的原生态生活习惯和大都市现代生活的节奏之间,不会没有心理和价值观上的冲突。但我看到的她是个另类,是个对生活充满乐观情趣,对自己充满自信,能把压力和挑战化成快乐的女孩。在求学期间,她忘我地研习艺术,在老师面前她穷追不舍地提问,在美院当年拥挤昏暗的教室中,为完成毕业创作废寝忘食地拼搏。于是有了那给她也给我们带来快乐的《火把节的黄伞》。

毕业后,她被《民族画报》编辑部留在了北京做美术编辑,她把全部业余时间用在了展开她梦境的绘画创作中。1997年5月,她在中国美术馆推出自己第一次个人画展。那是中国美术馆中第一个彝族女画家的个人画展。这样的成绩,对于她这位"从彝家山寨中走来"的女画家而言,不能不说是一种巨大的成就感!

画是要人们去看的,是诉诸观者的视觉感受的。我曾为俄狄史卓1997年个展作过一篇短序。我在序文中写道:"在我的画室中,存放着俄狄史卓的一块油画调色板,那是她画完《火把节的黄伞》之后答应赠送给我的。"20多年过去了,那块调色板还在我的画室中,那既凝重又辉煌,既鲜明又浑厚的色彩中隐现着一种梦幻般的异常的神秘感。我注意到这种隐含着古朴而奇丽的意象和色彩也一直伴随着她此后多年来的绘画创作,显示着她别具天赋的艺术灵性。

那从远古而来,在大凉山的时空中凝合着天文、人文的灵动,回应着祖先的荒野呼唤,那闪烁着民族图腾和象形符号的启示,那融汇着彝族歌舞的节奏和旋律,那隐含着彝家诗歌语言的天赋,在这位"毕摩"后代的艺术作品里得到不同程度的显现,欣赏她的绘画,人们能够感受到彝族文化"精神性"的基因传承。"苏醒的神话"系列画作展示出她把在都市生活中对故乡梦境的思恋转化为绘画的意境,这既是很"原生态"的,又是"很现代"感的。

我曾问她:俄狄史卓,你这名字有什么含义吗?她回答:"俄狄"是我的姓,"史卓"在彝语中是"最好的金子"。我对她说:为此,你得感谢给你起名字的父母亲,你的命运来自他们的祝愿,那祝愿到今天变成了现实,现实也是你不懈努力的结果。"史卓"在彝家乡亲们心目中,是个放出了金子般光彩的名字!我们期待在"俄狄史卓"名字的后面,将来还会有更多更好的绘画作品像金子一样光彩照人!

(孙景波:中央美术学院教授、博士生导师,中央美术学院院学术委员会副主任,中央美术学院壁画系第一工作室主任)

Deciphering Edi Shizhuo's Resurgent Myth Sun Jingbo

In the September twenty-six years ago, this lady walked "out of the mountain stockaded village of Yi ethnic group" to Beijing, entering Mural Department of Central Institute of Fine Arts. Whether for the cultural history of the mountain villages of Yi ethnic group at Mt. Daliang, or for the school history of Central Institute of Fine Arts, this name of "Edi Shizhuo" has the meaning of "setting a new record". She has hence become "the first" female of Yi ethnic group stepping into China's supreme institution of higher learning in fine arts. Naturally, two years later, when her graduation work "Yellow Umbrella in the Torch Festival" became the work winning the highest remarks and greatest attention in the exhibition of graduation works of that year. Among the graduation works of all years of Mural Department of Central Institute of Fine Arts, her work can be said to be an excellent fruit of education. My colleagues and I, as her teachers, of course, feel "exceptionally" happy and proud for her! With the same response, Edi Shizhuo has also got her proud feeling by realizing her own dream in the world of art.

1997, she launched her first individual exhibition at China Art Museum, and it could be said to be the first individual picture show for a paintress of Yi ethnic group at China Art Museum.

I wrote a short preface for that exhibition of Edi Shizhuo's. In my preface, I wrote: "In my atelier" there is a palette of Edi Shizhuo for oil painting, and that was a present she gave me after finishing her work 'Yellow Umbrella in the Torch Festival'. Twenty-six years have elapsed, and that palette is still in my atelier. I feel it is both imposing and splendid, and in the brilliant and thick colors is looming a visional exceptional sense of mystery.

I have noticed such an imago and color sense with both primitive simplicity and striking beauty has also been accompanying her in her painting work throughout the years, displaying her unique spirituality in art.

The spiritual motion coming from the remote antiquity, in the space and time of Mt. Daliang, with the "echoing" between Heaven and the human world, is responding to the call of the ancestors, and showing the Totem in the national tradition and the inspiration of the age-old glyphs; It has molten the rhythm and melody of the singing and dancing of Yi ethnic group; It implies the Yi people's gift in poetic language. In deciphering the art phenomena of this offspring of "Bimo", we might feel the "spiritual" gene of the culture of Yi ethnic group. "Resurgent Myth" has shown her yearning for her hometown and her wish to convert her dreamland into the artistic conception in the urban background: both "protogenic" and "very modern".

I once asked her: "Edi Shizhuo, what does your name mean?" She answered: "'Edi' is my surname, and I do not know its meaning; 'Shizhuo' means 'the best gold' in the language of Yi." I said to her: Therefore, you should thank your parents for giving you such a good name. Your fate has originated from their wish, and the wish has become reality now. Your reality is also a result of your unremitting efforts. "Shizhuo" sounds a name with golden luster in the ears of her fellow villagers of Yi ethnic group! We expect that behind the name "Edi Shizhuo", there will be more and better pictorial representations, shining upon the world like gold!

(Sun Jingbo: Professor and tutor of Ph.D candidates of Central Institute of Fine Arts, Vice Director of Scholarship Committee of Central Institute of Fine Arts)

追寻远逝的神祇之踪迹 王家平

与俄狄史卓及其画作的相遇极为偶然。俄狄史卓,这一奇异的姓名给我带来惊愕。俄狄是非常独特的姓氏,初次听说它,我眼前立即浮现出古希腊神话中的俄狄普斯王子形象,见了俄狄史卓,她给我这样的印象:此乃"女巫"、"精灵"型的艺术家。

去年年底,俄狄史卓新近创作的画作在中央民族大学美术学院画廊展出,这些作品带给我的审美效果仍然是惊愕:它们让我想起了童年时代梦境中常常出现的幻影,让我想起了两年前在巴黎卢浮宫所见的古代埃及、希腊和罗马的雕塑,想起了前几年我在南美洲工作时所见的印加文明废墟上的印第安人岩画,它们更让我想起山西峙峪旧石器时代遗址出土的兽骨上的动物形象和西安半坡遗址出土的新石器时代陶器上的动物纹饰。

俄狄的绘画把人们的视野带回到了人类和艺术诞生之初的上古神话时代。

从发生学上说,文艺源于上古时代的神话。关于文艺与神话的关系,鲁迅曾作过精彩的阐释,他说:原始人类对于神明"信仰而敬畏之,于是歌颂其威灵,致美于坛庙,久而愈进,文物遂繁。故神话不特为宗教之萌芽,美术之由起,且实为文章之渊源"(《中国小说史略》)。

古埃及雕像中有不少人与动物组接在一起的神话形象,如狮身人面的斯芬克斯、羊头男人身的克纳姆神、鹰头男人身的赫鲁斯神、豹头人身的阿努比神与窈窕女身上安着母狮头的肖克米特女神。这些"人兽混合"的神像来自于原始人的图腾崇拜,人们通常把所本部族崇拜的动物与人类混合起来塑造神像。

欧洲美术史通常从1万多年前的西班牙阿尔太米拉洞窟动物壁画和法国拉斯科洞窟动物壁画讲起。据人类学家和美术史家分析,这些动物壁画的制作跟旧石器时代狩猎者举行的巫术仪式密切相关,壁画上的野牛等动物是人们祈求丰收的对象,也是人们希望获得神圣力量的源泉之一,因此这些壁画作品被赋予了巫术的功能。

在上古神话思维中,自然是人类和万物的养育者(母亲),从词源学来看,"自然"的拉丁词根 natus 具有"产生生命的系统"之意义,希腊语的"自然"词根 physis 也有近似的意思。上古的人把自然及其所属万物看作是有灵性的生命存在,自然是有机的生命体。西方学者总结说:"如我们所见,大宇宙理论将宇宙比作带有男性和女性生殖系统的人类身体、灵魂和精神。同样,地界理论将地球比作活的人体,带有呼吸、血液和精神"(《卡罗琳·麦茜特:《自然之死》)。

关于盘古死后化生万物的神话表明中国古人同样把自然和万物视作为生命的存在,据史书载:"首生盘古,垂死化身,气成风云,声为雷霆。左眼为日,右眼为月,四肢五体为四极五岳,血液为江河,筋脉为地理,肌肉为田土,发髭为星辰,皮毛为草木,齿骨为珠石,汗流为雨泽;身之诸虫,因风所感,化为黎甿。"(《五运历年纪》)

彝族也有同一类型的神话,彝族史诗《梅葛》的创世神话说,世界上的万物是由虎尸分解而成的:虎头做天,虎尾作地,左眼作太阳,右眼做月亮,虎牙作星星,虎油作云彩,虎气成雾气,虎肚作大海,虎血作海水,大肠变大江,小肠变成河,虎皮作地皮,虎毛变森林。彝人依山傍水而居,与大自然非常亲近,现存的石林崖画、弥勒金子洞坡岩画等远古绘画描绘日月星辰、草木鸟兽,艺术地再现了彝族先人的日常生活,及其宗教、神话的氛围。中国古代汉族和彝族的神话显示着自己的宇宙论,它们在强调人与自然的和谐(天人合一)上有着大体一致的价值取向。

古人类把自身视作自然共同体中与其他万物平等的一员,中西古代绘画因此都不刻意追求立体透视效果,显示了人与自然及其万物合一的和谐哲学。伴随着文艺复兴运动对基督教神学批判的展开,科学革命在欧洲崛起,有机的、母性的自然形象逐渐被机械的、无生命的自然形象所取代,18世纪以降工业革命全面展开,自然更是成为人类征服和奴役的对象,人类文明切断了人与自然的生命联系,到20世纪后半期,人类陷入了巨大的生态困境中。现代文明把自然视作"环境",这就把人类自身从他们本来所属的自然中分离出来,把人类推到凌驾于自然与万物之上,滋长出了"万物的灵长,宇宙的精华"这样虚骄的人类中心主义价值体系。文艺复兴之后人类中心主义的确立对于绘画艺术产生了深远的影响,以追求逼真艺术效果为指归的"科学的"焦点透视法主宰了欧洲 500 多年的美术史,透视法在绘画领域的的全面推行,正实是人类自居于上帝至尊地位而睥睨自然及其万物的立场的表现。在科学至上主义话语宰制下,绘画与其他艺术越来越远离孕育了它们的大自然及其神话的土壤,越来越被工具理性和现实法则所操控而丧失了神秘性、神圣性的精神气质。

在文艺日益朝着世俗境界下滑,人类精神日益陷入贫困状态的现代社会,诗人何为?艺术家何为?这是严峻的拷问。德国哲学家海德格尔指出了如下摆脱困境的思路:"在贫困时代里作为诗人意味着:吟唱着去摸索远

逝诸神的踪迹,因此诗人能够在世界黑夜的时代里道说神圣。"(《诗人何为》)这就意味着现代文艺应该摈除物质主义和技术理性的操控,重新建构人与神灵的对话关系,重新回到自然及其神话根源中去寻找自己的精神家园。欧洲现代艺术家中的智者在批判现代文明、重新寻找绘画艺术的原始根基方面已经做了努力的探索。梵高被现代文明放逐也主动放逐着现代文明,他在面对大自然而创作的狂喜中发出了呐喊:"一切我所向着自然创作的,是栗子,从火中取出来的。啊,那些不信仰太阳的人是背弃了神的人!"高更痛心于在现代社会"艺术家丧失了他们的野性,因为他们不再有本能了"的现实,他放弃"发达"欧洲的现代生活方式,前往"蛮荒"的南太平洋小岛寻找绘画的灵感。

20世纪中国的绘画经历了从传统"国画"向现代绘画的转型,在这个过程中又大体经历了向西欧绘画学习——向苏联绘画学习——把外国绘画与中国传统绘画结合的转变。20世纪80年代以来,借着媒体的炒作各种时髦的现代艺术在中国绘画界风行一时,许多画家凭此获得巨大世俗声誉。俄狄对绘画界的时髦保持了自己的独立立场,在默然中探索着自己的艺术之路,逐步形成了具有个性特征的艺术风格,这就是:立足彝族乃至整个华夏民族的传统文化,回归自然,寻找与民族神话对话的通道。

当被问到"是什么样的原因使你走上今天的艺术道路"时,俄狄回答说她走上"这条路是神灵的指引"。自20世纪80年代后期创作《彝族十月太阳历》组画起,俄狄仿佛是受到民族远古祖先的召唤,创造性地表现大凉山的神秘自然和彝人的宗教习俗。彝族神话色调和文化元素的注入使俄狄的画作具有了神性的光晕。《迁徙》把彝语和汉语的文字笔画加以组合构成飞鸟的图形,着上黑、蓝、红、黄四色,喻示着人的游魂如同季候鸟一样在无垠时空中做着永无终止的漂泊。《朵洛荷舞》关涉彝族重要节日火把节,但不是对这一节日的直观再现,它用朦胧的视觉形象勾画火把节上彝族姑娘的一种节奏"慢到怕踩死一只蚂蚁"的舞蹈,画家在作品中运用了某些类似于原始时代的图腾符号,塑造了狂欢节庆典中的舞蹈精灵形象。《比尔拉达的天空》则是呈现云彩的鹤舞龙翔的节庆场景,比尔拉达是彝族地名,画家用彝族的象形文字符号状写天空中云朵舞蹈的恣肆,及其云之舞所传达的"生生之谓易"的宇宙变化、运行哲理。俄狄新近创作的《甜蜜的舌头》同样充满了舞蹈的要素,在布满神秘符号的图腾柱和原初裸人的周边,远古的鸟兽和山岳精灵载歌载舞,展开着野性生存状态下酣畅淋漓的生命原欲。《攀上索罗阿君布雪山》是俄狄梦游故乡雪山的产物,画布上的雪山的神性笼罩了画家全身,她与

雪山已经融为一体而成为自然的女儿。

彝人是一个崇拜太阳的民族,但他们不直接说太阳,而是间接说着那些由太阳派生出来的事物。俄狄的画作里也遗传了这一精神传统,20世纪80年代末她创作的《三女找太阳》组画直接取材于彝族同名神话故事,艺术表达上还比较写实,但用黑白二色处理,已经使作品具有了神秘色调。俄狄最近的不少作品都与太阳有关,从表面上看,《太阳的果实》画一个切开的苹果,但其实它隐喻的是女性的生殖系统,成熟的苹果和成熟女性的生育力都是太阳派生的生命元素,充盈于画作中的是太阳神子孙旺盛的繁殖力。《北京13号线上空的太阳》表现出了某种精神的恍惚迷离,它让传统神话和现代生活两种截然不同的时空突然交汇于城市铁路乘坐者错乱的时空坐标上,这幅作品与《北京的机器人》一道是俄狄为数不多的直接表现现代社会给现代人带来"异化"感的作品,俄狄的"北京的机器人"不是写实形象,但是它让人产生这是40万年前的"北京猿人"与被异化的现代北京人"混交"的形象,它张开大嘴发出了充满野性的呐喊,那是向着荒原和远古祖先寻求精神庇佑的心灵之歌,与挪威画家蒙克的《呼号》画面上那位近似骷髅的现代人的呐喊有异曲同工之妙。

俄狄的思维和创作常常处于与神秘的人、事对话的状态,因此有人称她是绘画领域的"女巫",她也曾经宣称自己是毕摩的子孙。彝族的毕摩集祭司、巫师、医生、教师、法官等角色于一身,是彝族文化的传承者,是神与人之间的联络人。谈到自己画作中那些神秘的符号和意象,俄狄说它们"可能是彝族神灵给我的一种暗示","我无意识的接受了它,无意识的流露了出来"。在某种程度上,俄狄充当了毕摩的代言人,她在画布上用色彩、线条和构图表达所属民族对于宇宙间万物的感知和理解。

俄狄史卓的画作具有她本人独特的品格和个性,它们是画家所属的彝族传统文明与现代文明结合而孕育的 宁馨儿,它们显示了一位现代画家试图通过画笔复活自己远古民族神话传统的精神求索。

俄狄的绘画是色彩的诗篇、线条的舞蹈、图式的音乐,是神话、历史与现实的蒙太奇组合。在欣赏俄狄这 些充满自然声息和神话色调的绘画时,读者应该有可能获得某些神圣的启示,沿着远逝的神祇之踪迹重回人类 文明的源头,寻找到让心灵安歇的精神家园。

(王家平:北京大学中文系毕业文学博士,首都师范大学文学院教授、博士生导师)

Searching for the disappeared sacred trace Wang Jiaping

Chinese painting in 20th century had seen the transformation from the "Traditional Chinese Painting" to modern paintings. During this period, Chinese painting had undergone processes of general study of paintings in Western Europe and Soviet Union as well as the transformation combining the foreign paintings and Chinese traditional paintings. Since the 1980s, all kinds of fashionable modern art speculated by the media has become more and more popular in Chinese painting circle. As a result, many painters obtain secular reputation. However, Edi shizhuo maintained her own independent position among the fashionable paintings, explored her own artistic path in the silence and gradually formed the artistic style with her own personality. Her artistic style, based on the traditional culture of Yi ethnic group and even the whole Chinese nation, has returned to the nature and the channels to seek dialogue with the national myth.

Sun over the 13th Subway Line in Beijing shows a certain spirit of the trance, which intersects suddenly two completely different time and space, traditional myth and modern life to the disturbed space-time coordinate of city passenger. Alone with the Beijing Robot, this painting is one of the few works created by Edi shizhuo which directly present the "alienation" to the modern people by the modern society. "Beijing Robot" is not a realistic image, however, it create one image, that is a "mixed" image by combining the "Peking Ape-man" before 0.4

million years ago and the alienated modern people in Beijing. The image opens the big mouth and cries with wild nature, which is the soul song crying for spiritual blessing from the ancient ancestors in the wilderness. It is very similar with the cry of modern skeleton created by Norway painter Munch in his Scream; although the approaches are different, the results are similarly excellent.

Paintings of Edi shizhuo have her own unique character and personality. They are delicate products born from the traditional civilization of the Yi ethnic group and the modern civilization; they display the spiritual exploration of a modern painter trying to revive her own ancient national myth tradition.

Paintings of Edi shizhuo are poetry of color, dance of lines, music of sketch as well as the montage portfolio of myth, history and reality. Appreciating the paintings which are full of natural colors and mythic hues, one can obtain some sacred enlightments, go back to the source of human civilization along the disappeared sacred trail and search for the spiritual home for the rest of soul.

(Wang Jiaping: Beijing University PH.D., Professor and tutor of Ph.D candidates of Capital Normal University)

读俄狄史卓的画 李鸿然

初读俄狄史卓的画,我就被深深地打动了。虽然与她至今未曾谋面,但这些年凡是遇上她的画,我都一读 再读。她画中跳动的色彩,奇幻的造型,深隽的意蕴,以及与画相关的那些趣味盎然的故事,有一种无法抗拒 的魅力。

俄狄史卓的一些代表作,如《火把节的黄伞》、《十月太阳历》、《天菩萨》、《鸟语》、《朵洛荷舞》、《迁徙》、《阳光照进属马的女儿》、《春夏之交为火》、《红黄黑瞬间》、《古曲寨的火塘边》、《攀上索罗阿君布雪山》等,给人神奇、神秘、神圣的感觉。从本原上说,这与画家特殊的神性背景有关。

相传,远古的时候,在天和地的中间,在大地的中央,有个地方终年被一团团红云和一片片白云掩映着。天上的神,地上的人,只有在红云和白云交替的时候,才能看得见这个美丽而神奇的地方。这个被称为"苏祖博湿"(冷杉林地)的地方,就是大小凉山。正是凉山美丽而神奇的大自然和彝人源远流长的民族文化,使俄狄史卓得江山之助,下笔有神。彝族拥有独特的语言文字、丰富的彝文经典和举世闻名的十月太阳历,拥有以《勒俄特依》、《梅葛》、《查姆》、《阿细的先基》为代表的创世史诗,以《阿诗玛》、《妈妈的女儿》、《我的幺表妹》为代表的民间长诗,拥有许多让彝族人民和全中国人民引为骄傲的物质与非物质文化遗产。这一切,再加上彝族人民多姿多彩的社会生活,使俄狄史卓获得了无比坚实的创作根基和取之不尽的创作源泉。

特别值得注意的是,彝人的万物有灵论信仰、悠久的毕摩文化和特殊的"红黄黑"色彩观念,都在俄狄史卓的意识中和画笔下得到了合理的扬弃和创造性的转化。这不但使俄狄史卓的作品产生了神奇、神秘和神圣的色彩与意味,而且使其人其作在中国多民族画坛上独树一帜,不可替代。巴莫曲布嫫在《神图与鬼板——凉山彝族祝咒文学与宗教绘画考察》一书中,深入论述过彝族毕摩大师和神图、彝族书符画咒与仪式象征、彝族传统绘画理念和"画骨"风格等问题。细读巴莫曲布嫫的书,对俄狄史卓绘画的渊源和她成功的奥秘,也许可以有更深一层的了解。

应当指出俄狄史卓不只属于神性的凉山,也没有止步于彝族传统。她的画笔能够使传统新生,让神话苏醒,把最彝族的"红黄黑"色彩变成世界的。她来自彝族山寨,落户繁华都市,受过严格的专业训练,又具有现代绘画思维和世界艺术眼光。这是其作品有不可抗拒魅力的另一个重要原因。

(李鸿然:著名学者、海南大学教授,中国少数民族文学学会副理事长)

Appreciating Paintings of Edi shizhuo Li Hongran

I am deeply moved by paintings of Edi shizhuo at the first glance. Although I have never met her up to the present, I shall appreciate again and again when encountering her paintings in the following years. The dancing colors, fantastic formations, deep implications as well as the interesting stories relevant to the paintings all have an irresistible charm.

Some masterpieces of Edi shizhuo, such as Yellow-colored Umbrella in the Torch Festival, the 10-Monthed Solar Calendar, Tianpusa (unique hair style of men in the Yi ethnic group), Bird's Voice, duoluohe Dance, Migration, Sunlight on Girl on the Horse Day, Fire during Transition of Spring and Summer, Split Second of Red, Yellow and Black, Beside the Bonfire in Guquzhai, Mounting on the Suoluoajunbu Jokul, have expressed the magical, mysterious and sacred atmosphere to people. From the primitive, these masterpieces are relevant to the unique divine background of the painter.

Legend says that in ancient times, in the middle of the heaven and the earth and in the central point of the land, one place is always covered by a haze of red clouds and a haze of white clouds. Both the God in the heaven and the people on the earth could see this beautiful and wonderful place only when the red clouds alternating with the white clouds. This place which is called "Suzuboshi" (Fir Woodland) refers to the large and small Liangshan region. It is the beautiful and wonderful nature in Liangshan and the long history of national cultures that produce the unique and excellent Edi shizhuo and assist her to paint wisely. The Yi ethnic group possess unique language and characters, rich masterpieces written in Yi character, the world-famous ten-monthed solar calendar, Genesis epics represented by Le-e teyi, Meige, Chamu and Songs of Axi, folk long epics represented by Ashima, Daughter of Mum and My Youngest cousin as well as many material and non-material cultural heritage being

proud of by the Yis and the whole Chinese people. All these, coupled with the Yis' colorful social life create the solid foundation and an inexhaustible source of creativity for Edi shizhuo.

Particular attention should be paid to the animist beliefs of the Yi, centuries-old Bimo culture and the special color concepts of "red, yellow and black", which are rationally absorbed and enhanced as well as creatively transformed by the consciousness and brushes of Edi shizhuo. These will not only enable the works of Edi shizhuo to have a magical, mysterious and sacred color and meaning, but will also make herself and her works unique and irreplaceable. In the book God Map and Ghost Board-Inspection upon Curse Literature and Religious Painting of the Yi Ethnic Group in Liangshan, Bamoqubumo illustrated profoundly many unique phenomena concerning the Yi ethnic group, such as the Bimo master, god map, curse symbols and paintings, ceremony symbols, traditional painting concepts and the "painting skeleton" styles. Reading the book of Bamoqubumo in details, you will have a deeper understanding upon the source and success mystery of Edi shizhuo paintings.

It should be noted that Edi shizhuo does not only belong to the sacred Liangshan, and will not be confined by the Yi tradition. Her brushes shall make traditions reborn, make myths regain consciousness and make "red, yellow and black" which have the deepest influence by the Yi become worldwide. She came from the cottage in the Yi ethnic group, however settled in the heart of the city. She has received strict professional trainings while processing the concepts of modern paintings and viewpoints of the world art. This is another important reason for the irresistible charm of her works.

(Li Hongran: Famous Scholar, Professor, Vice Director of China Ethnic Literature Society)