



中国藏戏艺术

THE ART OF
CHINESE
TIBETAN
OPERA

西藏民族艺术研究所 编

刘志群 主编

西藏人民出版社

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藏戏

阿旺晋美题词

藏戏艺术

阿旺晋美

全国政协副主席阿沛·阿旺晋美为本书题词

雪域奇葩——中国藏戏艺术

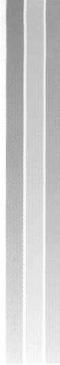
序

西藏自治区党委副书记
西藏对外文化交流协会会长 丹增

作为中华民族大家庭中一员的藏民族，她珍视自己古老的文化传统，同时也善于学习其他民族的优长之处。西藏高原的艺术奇葩——藏戏——就鲜明地体现了这一特点。藏戏作为中国戏曲中一个比较独特的民族剧种，它的虚拟写意的表现手法、程式化的表演手段及唱词的风格、脸谱等都接近汉族地区的戏曲。它与世界三大古老戏剧中的另外两种，即希腊喜剧、悲剧和印度梵剧也有某些相类似之处，如面具戏、广场戏和宗教剧等特殊形态以及节目开始时的祝福仪式、用散文形式的解说者。这恐怕是因为作为综合艺术的藏戏凝聚了我国藏族文明的精华，同时受到汉族文化及欧亚外来文化的影响，经过历代艺术家精益求精地创造发展，从而成为中国乃至世界文化艺术宝库中的一颗璀璨夺目的明珠。

“会说话就会唱歌，会走路就会跳舞。”这民谚道出了藏族人民酷爱歌舞、能歌善舞的民族特性。深深植根于西藏文化沃土中的藏戏艺术，充分吸收了藏族民间歌舞、音乐和宗教舞蹈的精华，具有鲜明的民族特色，深受藏族人民的喜爱。雪顿节由宗教活动演变而成为藏族僧俗同乐的全民戏剧节就是明证。每年夏秋时节，众多藏戏演出团体纷纷登台表演各自最优秀、最擅长的剧目。人们身背糌粑口袋、青稞酒壶和汉阳锅，或骑马或步行，翻山越岭，长途跋涉，倾城倾村出动，万人空巷，争相观戏。演出日以继夜，观众如醉如痴。人们还点起篝火，以雪山森林为天然背景，自己表演自娱性的歌舞杂技。在此期间，整个西藏是一片歌舞的海洋，全民都沉浸在欢乐之中。藏戏艺术的无穷魅力以及对民众影响之深，由此可见一斑。

人民的喜爱使古老的藏戏焕发了青春。如今的藏戏不仅有长演不衰的八大传统剧目，还发掘整理并创编了大批新剧本，大大丰富了藏戏的演出内容，反映社会生活也更加全面深刻，艺术上也更臻成熟完美，形成了新的风格流派。藏戏进入了繁荣发展的崭新阶段。



随着我国西藏改革开放和现代化建设的快速发展，海内外对西藏及其文化艺术，特别是对藏戏艺术越来越关注。过去，虽然有自治区藏剧团及民间艺术团多次出访，进行文化交流，近年来又有《中国戏曲志·西藏卷》的出版，但总的来说，我们对藏戏艺术的宣传介绍还是不够的。在庆祝西藏自治区民主改革四十周年之际，西藏人民出版社和北京京华出版社联合编辑出版了大型画册《中国藏戏艺术》，体现了首都人民对西藏文化建设事业的大力支持和无私援助，也是为西藏民族艺术走向世界铺设桥梁的功德无量的大好事。在这里，我谨对两家出版社和该书出版的策划者旺久与齐立、主要撰稿人刘志群先生及其他有关人员表示衷心感谢！感谢他们为西藏文化艺术事业作出的贡献！

谨以此为序。

一九九九年四月

ମୁଦ୍ରା ମନ୍ତ୍ର ପାଇଁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ରାଜମହାରାଜୀ ରାଜମହାରାଜୀ ରାଜମହାରାଜୀ ରାଜମହାରାଜୀ ରାଜମହାରାଜୀ

ପ୍ରକାଶକାଳୀ

ମନ୍ଦିରାଳ୍ପିକ୍ ପତ୍ରରେ ମୁଣ୍ଡର ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ଏହା ପାଇଁ ପରିଚୟ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଏହା ପାଇଁ ପରିଚୟ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।

ପ୍ରକାଶ 1999 ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ପତ୍ର 4

Preface

Tibetan nationality, as a member of a big family of the Chinese nation, not only cherishes its own old cultural traditions, but also is good at learning strong points from other nationalities. Tibetan opera, a marvelous artistic flower on Tibetan plateau, distinctively embodies this feature. As a unique type of national opera in Chinese operas, it is close to operas in Han regions in some aspects, such as fictitious technique of expression, stylized manners of performance and styles of speaking lines and facial makeup. It also has some similarities with the two operas (Greek comedies, tragedies and Indian Sanskrit plays) among three ancient operas in the world, such as some unique forms in mask, square and religious dramas, blessing rites in the prologue and narrators telling plots in the form of prose. It is probably that Tibetan opera, as a comprehensive art, absorbed the cream of Tibetan cultures and was influenced by Han cultures and European and Asian cultures. Since artists through ages kept creation and development improving, Tibetan opera has become a resplendent bright pearl in chinese, even in the world's cultural artistic treasury.

A proverb goes like this: those who can speak can sing while those who can walk can dance. It shows the national feature of Tibetan people who are good at singing and dancing. The art of Tibetan Opera, rooted in Tibetan cultural fertile soil, has fully absorbed the cream of Tibetan folk songs and dances, music and religious dances. Tibetan opera with distinctive national characteristics is greatly favored by Tibetan people. It is a good proof that the Yoghurt Festival, originating from religious activities, has become an open opera festival. Monks and laymen take part in it and enjoy themselves. In the summer and autumn seasons every year, large numbers of Tibetan opera troupes give the most excellent performances. With their barley bags, wine bottles and pots, people ride or walk, crossing over mountain after mountain and travel a long distance just in order to watch the shows. The shows are on round the clock and audience are crazy as if they were drunken. Taking snowy mountains and forests as their national stage background, people light bonfire, singing and dancing and giving acrobatics shows, which make them happy and gay. During this period, the whole Tibet looks like an ocean of songs and dances and all the people are immersed in the midst of merry. Thus it can be seen that the art of Tibetan opera is of boundless charm and exerts such great influence on masses.

People like old Tibetan opera, which has made it fresh with vigor. Nowadays, not only eight traditional Tibetan



operas are constantly performed, but also large numbers of new plays have been explored, rearranged and created, which greatly enrich the contents of Tibetan opera. These operas completely and profoundly reflect social life and are getting more and more mature and perfect, forming a new artistic school. Tibetan opera has entered a brand – new stage of prosperity and development.

With the rapid development of reform and open – up and modernized construction in Tibet, people from abroad show more and more solitude for Tibet, its cultures and arts, especially Tibetan opera. In the past, Tibetan opera troupe of Tibet Autonomous Region and other folk art troupes visited foreign countries many times and engaged in cultural exchanges. And in recent years, *History of Chinese Operas and Story – telling Ballads: Tibet Volume* has been published. However, it is really not enough to spread and introduce the art of Tibetan opera. In the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Democratic Reform of Tibet Autonomous Region, Tibetan People's Publishing House and Beijing Jinghua Publishing House co – edited this large album titled The Art of Chiness Tibetan Opera. It reflects energetic support and selfless assistance from people in the capital and it is a good thing with boundless beneficence paving a bridge for the Tibetan national art to the world. Here, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the two publishing houses, to promoters, Mr. dBang – phyug and Mr. Qi Li, chief writer, Mr. Liu Zhiqun and other persons concerned for their contribution to Tibetan culture and art.

This is merely the preface.

bsTan – vdzin

Vice – secretary of the Party Committee of Tibet Autonomous Region
Director of Foreign Cultural Exchanges Association of Tibet

April, 1999



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3. ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ	(250)
୧୧. ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ	(259)
1. ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ	(260)
2. ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ	(261)
3. «ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ» ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ	(262)
4. ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ	(263)
5. ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ·ଶ୍ରୀଶାନ୍ତର୍ଦଶ	(265)
ଶର୍ଦ୍ଦାଇ	(270)

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