



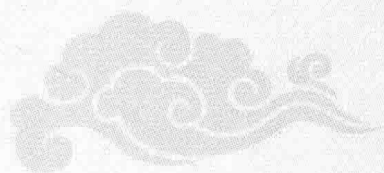
汉英对照
Chinese-English

徐 芬 剧 作 选

SELECTED PLAYS
OF XU FEN

上卷
Volume I

四川人民出版社



徐棻剧作选

(汉英对照)

上 卷

Selected Plays of

XU FEN

(Chinese-English)

Volume 1

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徐茱剧作选

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剧作家 徐棻

国家一级编剧，享受国务院政府特殊津贴专家。

1933 年生于重庆。1949 年进入解放军文工团。1954 年转业考入北京大学中文系。1958 年毕业分配到四川省文化局。1961 年调入成都市川剧院从事戏剧创作。代表作有川剧《死水微澜》《庄子与田氏》《欲海狂潮》《马前泼水》《目连之母》《尘埃落定》，以及话剧《辛亥潮》、舞剧《远山的花朵》、京剧《千古一人》等。其作品曾多次获得国家级奖励。

Xu Fen, nationally-ranked first tier playwright and awardee of the Chinese State Council life-long special government allowance for expertise.

Born in 1933 in Chongqing. In 1949, Xu entered the People's Liberation Army Cultural Troupe. In 1954, she changed fields, entering the Peking University Chinese Language Department, and after graduation in 1958, was sent by the state to an official post at the Sichuan Provincial Department of Culture. In 1961, Xu transferred to the Chengdu City Sichuan Opera Theatre to engage in Chinese Opera creation. Her representative works include Sichuan Opera works: *Ripples in the Stagnant Water*, *Zhuangzi and Tianshi*, *Raging Waves in the Sea of Desire*, *Spilling Water in Front of the Horse*, *Mulian's Mother*, and *Red Poppies* as the spoken drama piece *The Xinhai Tide*, the dance-drama *Flowers on the Far Away Mountain*, and the Peking Opera work *The Eternal One*, among many others. Her works have repeatedly won her national acclaim.



剧作家 徐菜

Playwright Xu Fen

《死水微澜》
(*Ripples in the Stagnant Water*)

主演 (Main Actors):

田蔓莎 Tian Mansha

赵文学 Zhao Wenxue

许明耻 Xu Mingchi

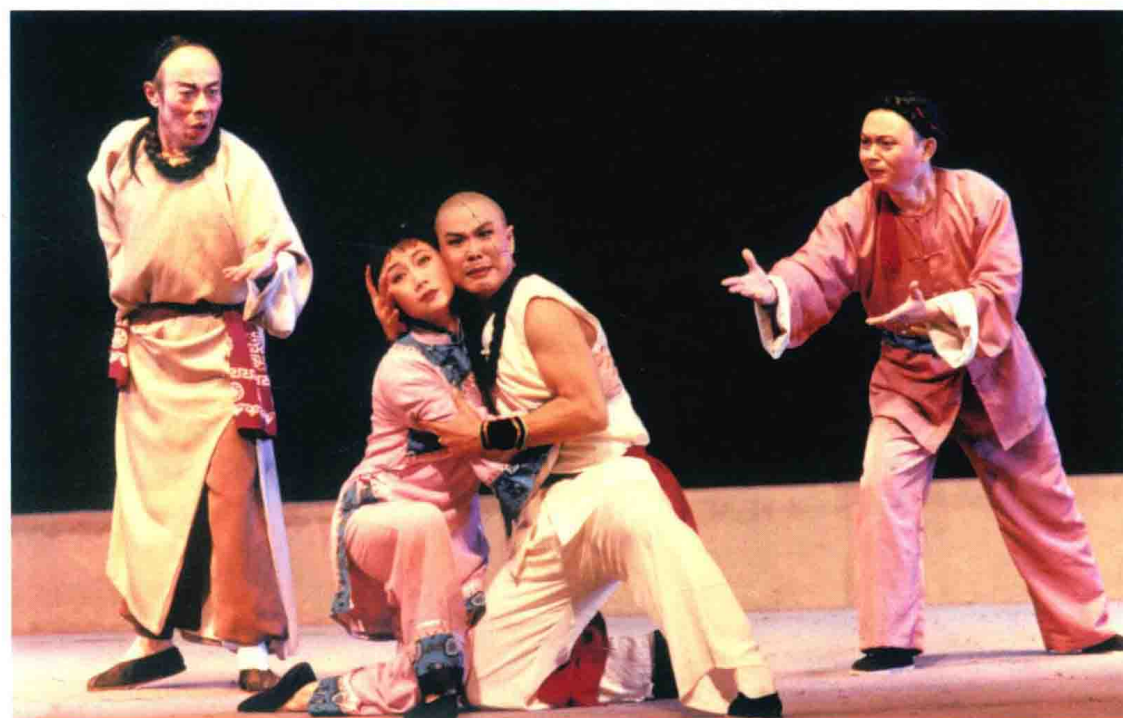
演员 (Actors):

张小兵 Zhang Xiaobing

郑胜利 Zheng Shengli

张 文 Zhang Wen





《欲海狂潮》

(*Raging Waves in the Sea of Desire*)

主演 (Main Actors):

陈巧茹 Chen Qiaoru

王 超 Wang Chao

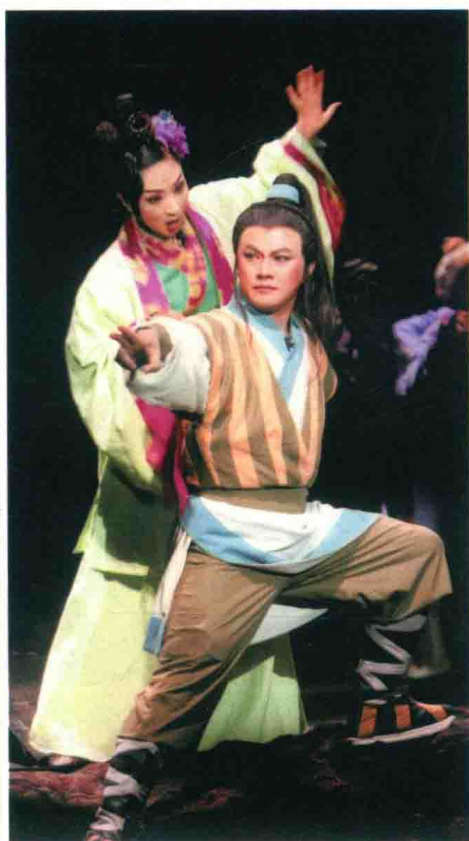
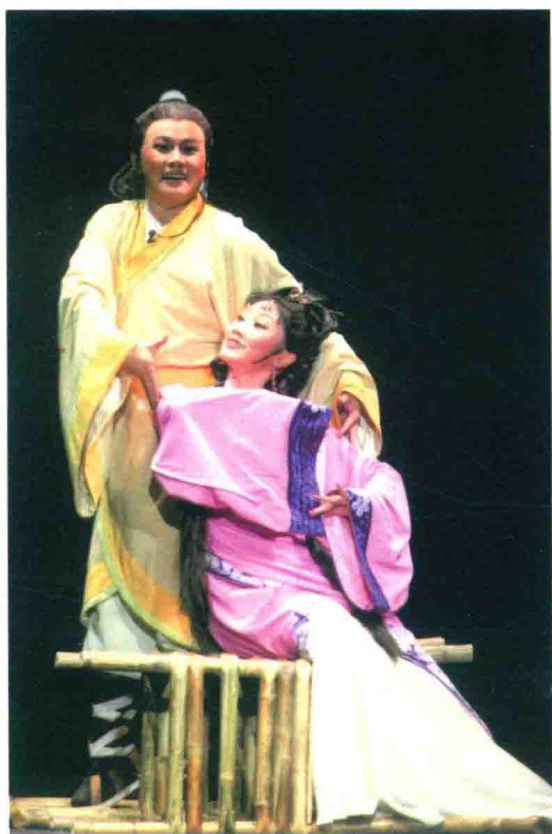
孙普协 Sun Puxie



演员 (Actors):

叶长敏 Ye Changmin

马 丽 Ma Li



《尘埃落定》
(*Red Poppies*)

主演 (Main Actors):

王 超 Wang Chao 陈巧茹 Chen Qiaoru

演员 (Actors):

孙普协 Sun Puxie 王厚盛 Wang Housheng

蔡少波 Cai Shaobo 马 丽 Ma Li

虞 佳 Yu Jia





《目连之母》(*Mulian's Mother*)



主演 (Main Actors):

陈巧茹 Chen Qiaoru

文冬 Wen Dong



演员 (Actors):

周礼兵 Zhou Libing

邓方圆 Deng Fangyuan

刘磊 Liu Lei

张顺 Zhang Shun



演出 (Performing Troupes)

成都市川剧院

Sichuan Opera Troupe of Chengdu

四川省青年川剧团

Sichuan Provincial Youth Troupe of Sichuan Opera

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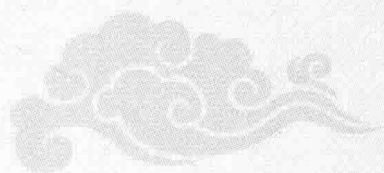
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徐 莖 剧 作 选

(汉 英 对 照)

上 卷

Selected Plays of

XU FEN

(Chinese-English)

Volume 1

川剧简介

一、川剧和中国戏曲

川剧，是中国戏曲的一种。戏曲，是唯有中国才有的一种戏剧样式。戏曲成型于元代，1240年就被称作“戏曲”，至今已有七百多年。

中国地域宽广。因地方语言和民间音乐的差异，先先后后形成了三百六十多种“地方戏曲”。这些地方戏曲用自己所在的地名命名，比如，北京的戏曲叫“京剧”，四川的戏曲叫“川剧”。川剧是戏曲中的古老剧种，已有二百八十多年历史。

虽然语言和音乐不同，但各个地方戏曲都是由剧本文学、声乐与器乐、说唱艺术和舞蹈、美术、武术、杂技等综合而成。这种高度的综合性构成了中国戏曲的艺术特点。各个地方戏曲都是在这种艺术特点中，去展现其不同的地域个性。

由于戏曲中音乐的分量很重，西方人使用“歌剧”这个词语来称呼“戏曲”。把京剧叫作“北京歌剧”，把川剧叫作“四川歌剧”。其实，“中国戏曲”和“西方歌剧”是两种完全不同的艺术。

A Brief Introduction to Sichuan Opera

1. Sichuan Opera and Chinese Opera

Sichuan Opera (*chuanju*) is a type of Chinese Opera (*xiqu*), a style of theatrical performance unique to China. Chinese Opera was formed in the Yuan Dynasty; in 1240 these “melodic (*qu*) plays (*xi*)” were first designated, giving the form a history of over 700 years.

China’s territory is vast. Because of the differences in regional dialect and folk music styles, over 360 different kinds of “regional Chinese Operas” (*difang xi*) have formed. These regional Chinese Opera styles are named after their place of origin; for example, Beijing’s Chinese Opera style is called “Beijing Opera” (*jingju*), Sichuan’s Chinese Opera is called “Sichuan Opera” (*chuanju*). Sichuan Opera is one of Chinese Opera’s ancient forms, with over 280 years of history.

Despite differences in dialect and music, each of the regional Chinese Opera forms is a composite art form, similarly consisting of dramatic literature, orchestra and percussion, vocal work and dance, aesthetics, martial arts, acrobatics and more. This high degree of comprehensiveness is one of the Chinese Opera art form’s special characteristics. On the foundation of this key characteristic, each regional Chinese Opera form has developed its own geographic personality.

Because of the importance of music in Chinese Opera, Westerners have used the term “opera” (in Chinese: *geju*, *ge*—musical, *ju*—theatre) to translate “Chinese Opera” (in Chinese: *xiqu*, *xi*—plays, *qu*—melodic), making “*jingju*” (*jing* from “Beijing,” *ju*—theatre) into Beijing Opera and *chuanju* (*chuan* from “Sichuan,” again, *ju*—theatre) into Sichuan Opera. However, what is called “Chinese Opera” and what is understood by “Western Opera” are two different art forms.