

中国民间武术经典丛书

Chinese Folk Martial Arts Classic Series

OLD FORM'S ROUTINE II
OF CHEN-STYLE TAIJI QUAN



陈式太极拳老架二路

丛书主编 毛景广

Chief Editor Mao Jingguang

编著 袁剑龙

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前言
Foreword

百集“中国民间武术经典”光盘在国内外发行之
后，引起巨大的反响，深受广大武术界同行的好评，
特别是海外广大武术爱好者慕名而来，拜师求学者络
绎不绝，并都希望看到与之相配套的文字教材。应广
大读者的要求，我们以中英文对照形式编写了这套
“中国民间武术经典”丛书，以满足广大武术爱好者
学习和了解博大精深的中华武术文化。

中华武术源远流长。本套丛书详细介绍了少林、
太极、峨眉、武当、形意等诸多门派，包括内家和外
家，近300余种拳法和武功绝活儿，是目前我国向国内
外推介的最权威、最系统、最全面的武术文化精品。

“中国民间武术经典”丛书采用图文教材与影视
教材（DVD）相结合的立体教学手段，全方位地展现
中华武术文化精髓。每个套路邀请代表当今最高水平
的全国武术冠军、正宗流派传人以及著名武术专家进
行技术演练和教学示范，保证学习者获取原汁原味的
技法。

在丛书编写过程中，得到中国武术协会副主席王玉
龙先生的关照支持，我们表示衷心感谢！参加本丛书
校对工作的人员有张青川、邵佳、王浩、邵倩、韩晓
宁等，在此一并致谢！

The 100 sets of *Chinese Folk Wushu Classic* compact
disc has received great attention home and abroad since its
publication. Most foreign Wushu lovers hope to get the writting
teaching material attached to it. To meet the needs, we have pre-

pared these series of *Chinese Folk Wushu Classic* to help them understand the Chinese martial arts and Chinese culture.

Chinese Wushu has a long history which is profound in content. This series have details on Shaolin, Taiji, Emei etc. Including internal school and external school, nearly 300 species of the fist position and military accomplishments. They are the most authoritative, systemic and comprehensive of Wushu essence.

Chinese Folk Wushu Classic use graphic and video materials (DVD) to demonstrate the best of the Chinese Wushu. Each routine invites the representative of the highest levels from the National Wushu Championship, the authentic heirs or the famous Wushu experts to conduct the technical trainings and the teaching demonstrations to guarantee the original techniques of these routines for the learners.

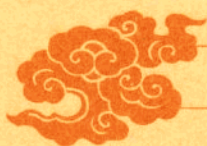
We express our heartfelt gratitude for Wang Yulong, vice-chairman of Chinese Wushu Association for his support and help in the process of compiling these books. We also thank Zhang Qingchuan, Shao Jia, Wang Hao, Shao Qian, Han Xiaoning for their careful work in revising our books. Thanks a lot!

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二〇〇七年七月大暑

July 2007 Summer



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Chinese Folk Wushu Classic Series

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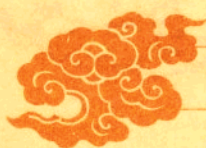
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Chinese Folk Wushu Classic Series

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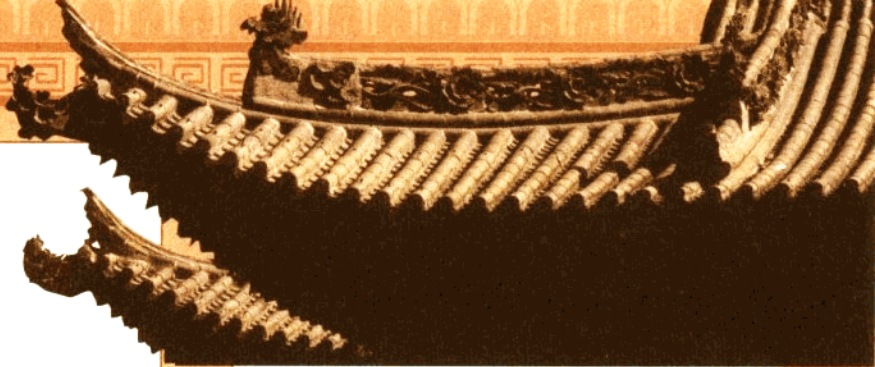
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THE ORIGINS AND SCHOOLS OF TAIJI QUAN

第二节

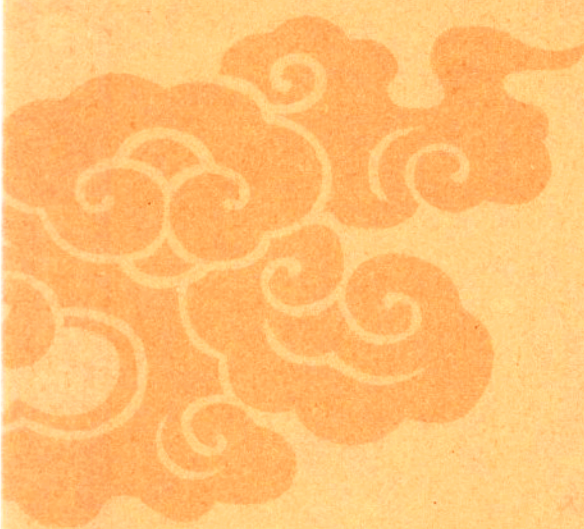
练习太极拳对身体各部位的要求

THE REQUIREMENTS OF BODY POSTURES IN
TAIJI QUAN

第三节

太极运动中的呼吸配合规律及要求

THE BASIC RULES AND REQUIREMENTS OF
BREATH IN TAIJI QUAN





第一节 太极拳的由来与流派 THE ORIGINS AND SCHOOLS OF TAIJI QUAN

太极拳是武术的主要拳种。“太极”一词源出《周易·系辞》，“易有太极，是生两仪”，含有至高、至极、无穷大之意。太极拳这个名称的取义是因为太极拳拳法变幻无穷，含义丰富，而用中国古代的“太极”“阴阳”这一哲学理论来解释和说明。

关于太极拳的起源及其创始人，民间有几种不同的说法。根据有说服力的考证，太极拳源于明末清初。据《温县志》的记载，明崇祯十四年（1641），陈王廷任河南温县“乡兵守备”，明亡后隐居家乡耕田习拳，如《遗词》所说：“闷来时造拳，忙来时耕田，趁余闲，教下些弟子儿孙，成龙成虎任方便……”从陈王廷的《拳经总歌》中可以了解到，他所创造的太极拳受明朝将军戚继光所编著的《拳经三十二势》的影响很大。陈王廷将《拳经三十二势》中的二十九势编入了太极拳套路，如《拳经三十二势》以“懒扎衣”为起式，而太极拳各套路起式也均以该动作为起式，甚至陈王廷《拳谱》和《拳经总歌》的文辞也与《拳经三十二势》相仿。

太极拳虽受戚继光《拳经三十二势》影响，但有其独特的风格和作用。陈王廷研究了道家的《黄庭经》，将太极拳中的手法、眼法、身法、步法的协调动作与导引、吐纳有机地结合起来。在练习时，要求意识、呼吸和动作三者密切合为一体，这就使太极拳成为内外统一的拳术运动。太极拳运用传统中医经络学说，拳势动作采用螺旋缠绕式的伸缩旋转方法。要求以腰为轴，内气发源于丹田，通过意念引导，到达任督两脉和周身，从而达到“以意用气，以气运身”的境地。

陈王廷创造的太极拳推手方法具有很强的技击性，对发展耐力、



速度和灵敏等素质都具有很大的作用。

太极拳在其长期演变过程中形成了许多不同风格和特点的传统流派，其中流传较广和具代表性的有五式，即：陈式、杨式、吴式、武式、孙式。

从20世纪50年代开始，太极拳得到蓬勃发展。先后有二十四式、四十八式、三十二式拳剑等太极拳套路问世。90年代，又有四十二式太极拳竞赛套路和各式流派的太极拳竞赛套路出现。为满足全民健身需求，八式和十六式的简化型太极拳得到了推广和开展。同时，中国传统的太极拳运动在世界各地也得到了广泛的传播。

Taiji Quan is one of the most famous Chinese traditional martial arts. The word "Taiji" comes from *Zhouyi · Xici* with the meaning of the highest, the farthest and endless. Its theory is based on traditional Chinese philosophy.

There are different versions of its beginning and its initiator. Now people generally believe that Taiji Quan made its debut by Chen Wangting, a garrison commander in Wenxian county, Henan province in late Ming and early Qing Dynasty.

Applying the theory in Jingluo in traditional Chinese medicine, all the movements take such shapes as an arc or a spiral. Every movement of the limbs calls for close co-ordination with the waist. Qi arises from Dantian, reaches the pulses of Ren and Du, and spreads to the whole body.

The form of pushing hands created by Chen Wangting emphasizes attack and defense. By practicing pushing hands, one can greatly improve his or her stamina, rapidity and agility.

During the long time of development, Taiji Quan came to be associated with different families in China. These family names came to designate the different schools of Taiji Quan. There are five major schools in Taiji Quan: Chen-style, Yang-style, Wu-style, Wu-style, Sun-style.

Taiji Quan has been developing greatly. Since 1950s, a number of different sets have been established, including 24-form, 48-form, 32-form Taiji Quan, 42-form Taiji Quan as well as the simplified 8-form and 16-form Taiji Quan. Now Taiji Quan is spreading worldwide, and there is a large population practicing Taiji Quan all over the world.