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凉山彝族自治州
民间美术

The Popular Fine Arts of the LiangShan Yi Nationality

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凉山州文化局 选编

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四川民族出版社

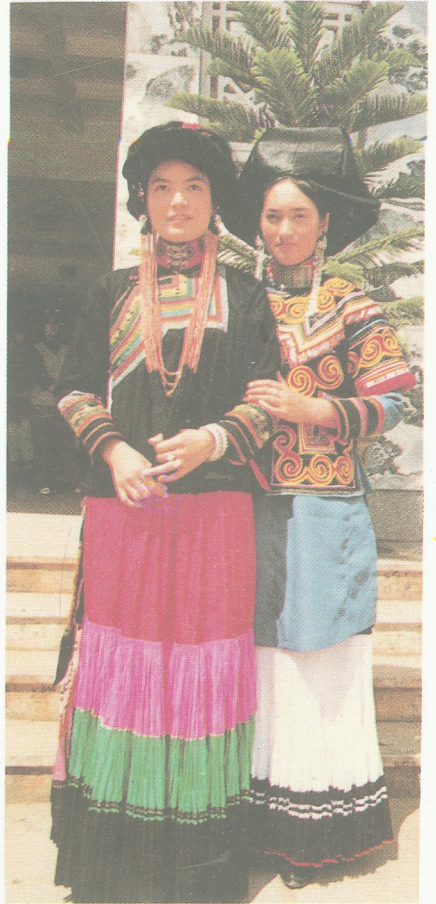
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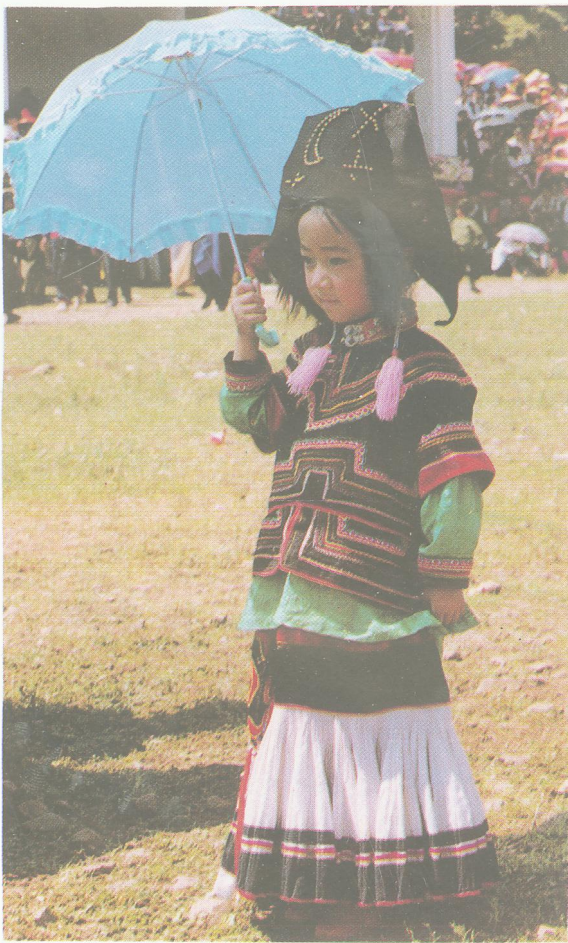
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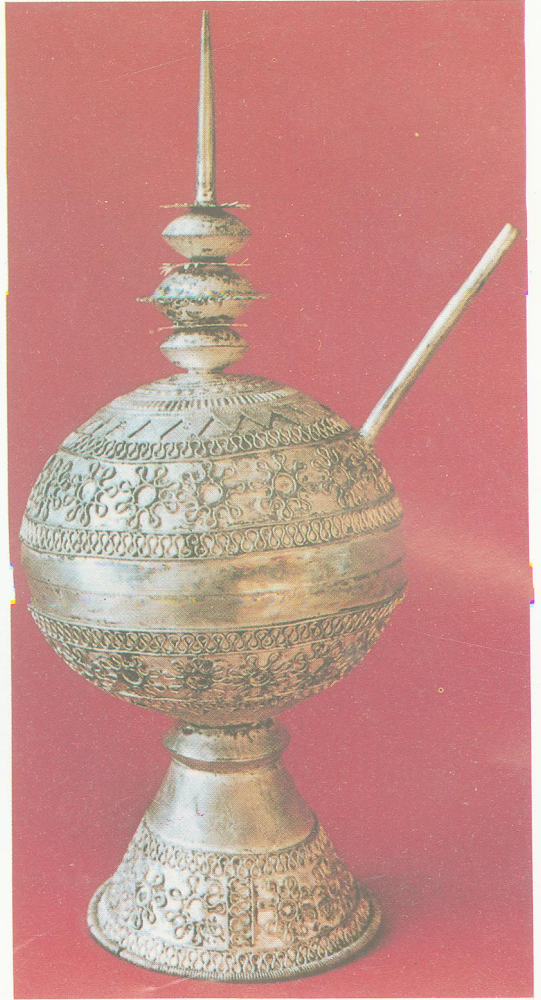
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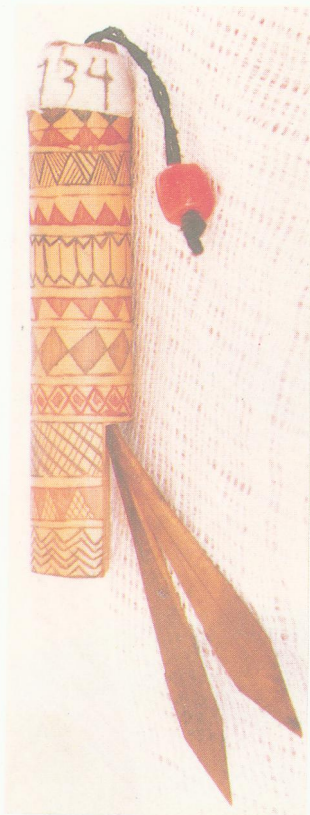
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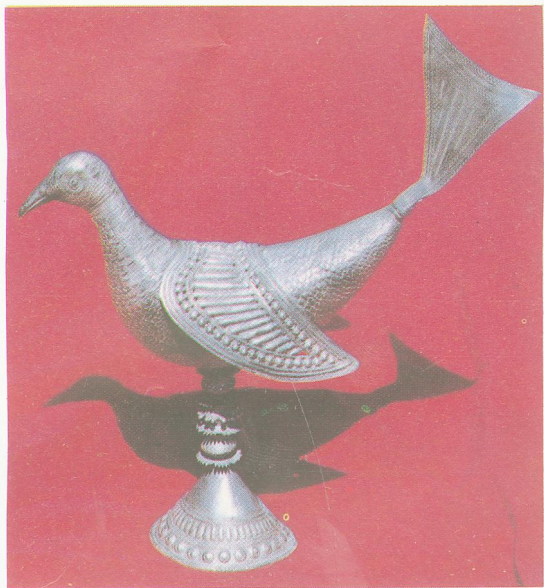


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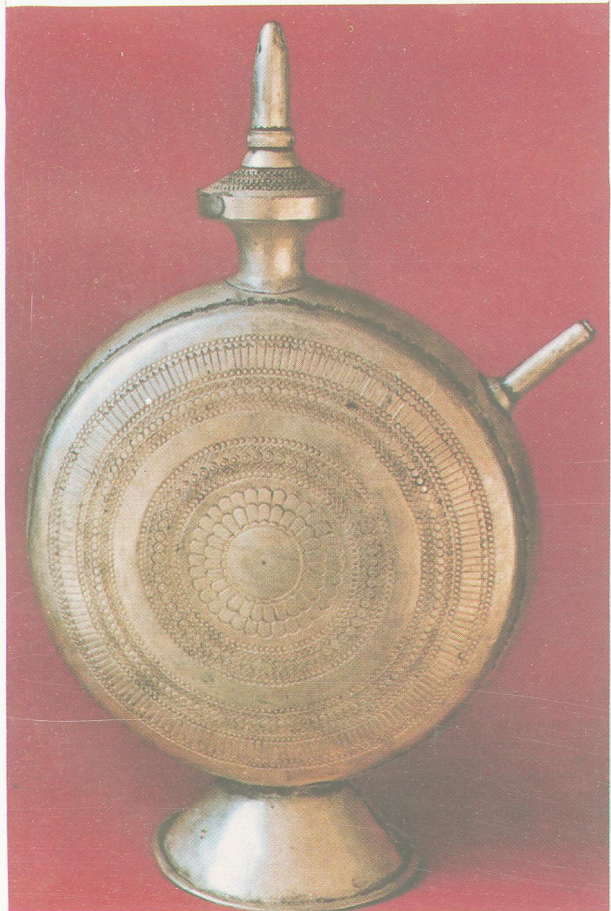




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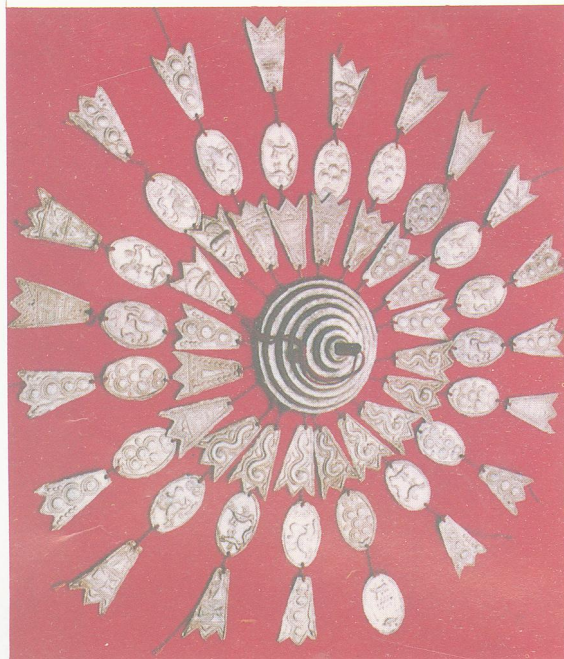
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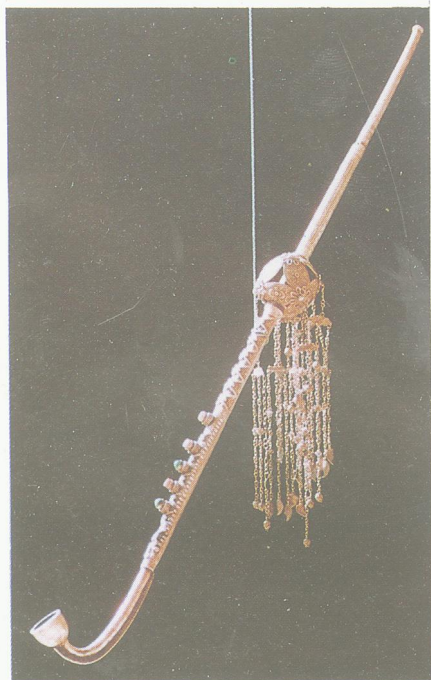
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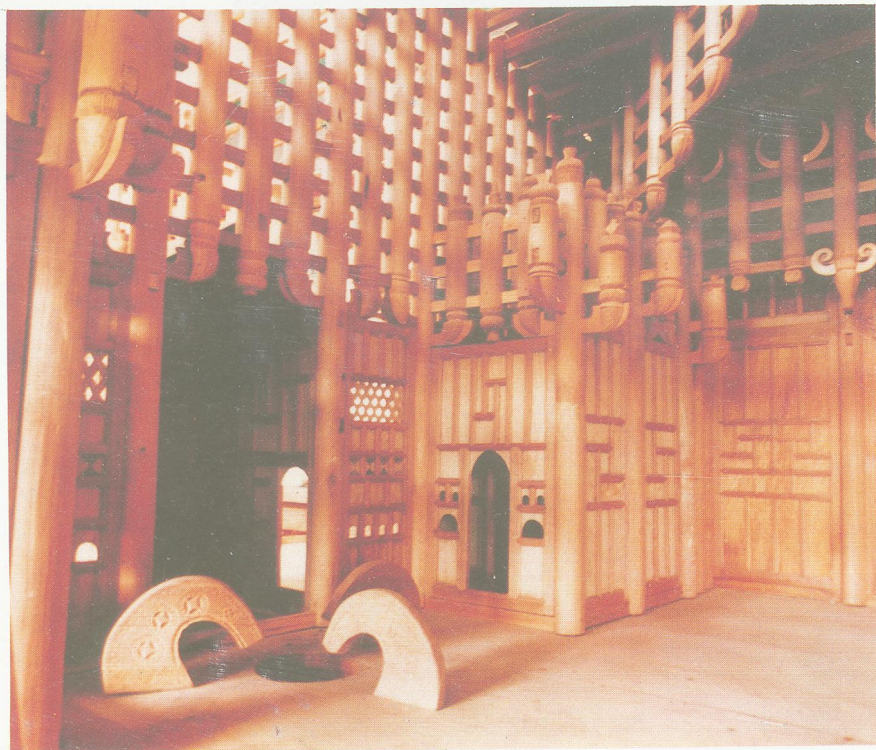


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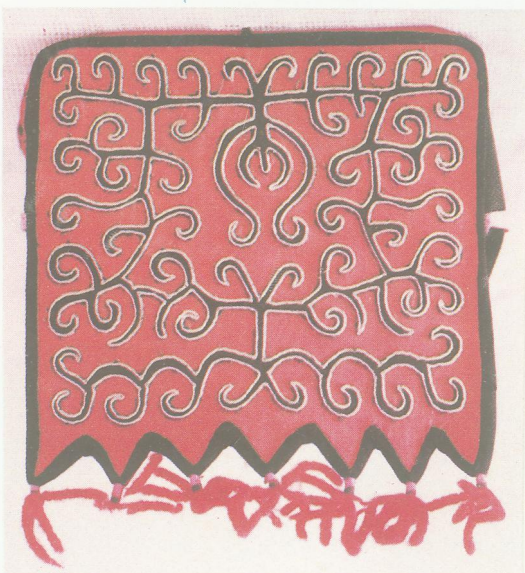
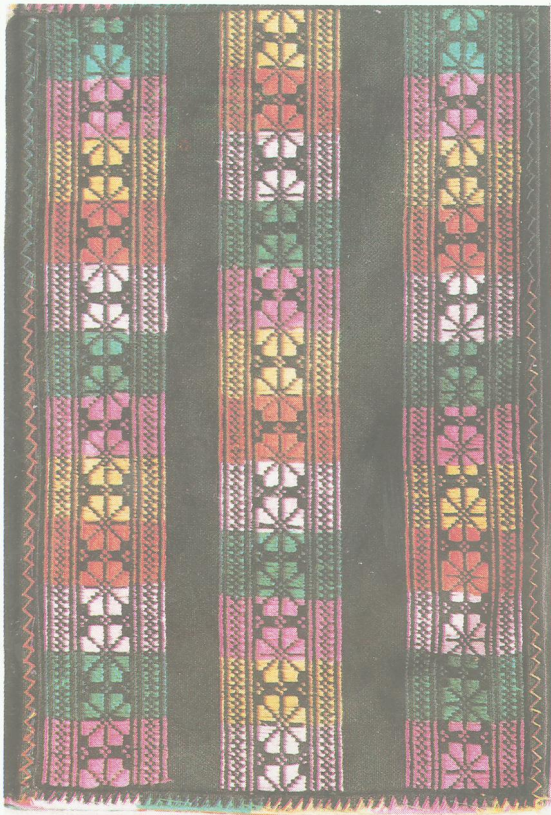


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总 序

出 版

本书是作者多年从事《易经》研究的心得，也是作者多年从事《易经》研究的心得，也是作者多年从事《易经》研究的心得。

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序

李少言

勤劳勇敢的凉山彝族人民,用自己智慧的双手,数千年来创造了丰富多彩的彝族文化艺术,不断的为中华民族的民族文化宝库增加光彩。

任何民族的任何艺术,都是劳动人民创造的,都是产生和发展在本民族的土壤中的。我国是个多民族的国家,有五十六个民族,我们国家的民族文化政策,就是发展和繁荣各民族自己的文化艺术,各民族在各自不同的自然环境中,在自己民族文化传统基础上,在各兄弟民族艺术的相互影响下,形成了各自民族独特的艺术风格,构成了万紫千红、百花争艳的民族艺术大花园。《凉山彝族民间美术》就是这个花园中一株具有特色的引人注目的花朵。

你看!各种器皿的造型、建筑上的雕刻、服饰上的挑花刺绣、金银首饰,显示了多么丰富的想象力。它的形体、线条和色彩,充分地体现了群众的审美意识。这与彝族人民的民族传统观念,风土人情、民族习性、自然景观和民族的吉祥物连接在一起的。艺术来自生活,不管那个民族的民间美术,都是群众创造的,因此不管在造型、在色彩上都带有浓郁的民族民间特点。彝族民间美术常用的黑、红、黄三色,则是体现彝族人民庄重、威严、热情、豪放、勇敢和向往光明未来的象征。

解放以来,在党和政府的关心领导下,通过各种渠道,培养了一批彝族美术家,他们一方面在党的文艺方针政策的指引下,扎根本民族,创作了一大批反映彝族人民生活的美术作品;另一方面,他们深入群众,进行调查研究、收集、挖掘和整理出一大批彝族民间美术作品,并由四川民族出版社出版,为丰富我国民族美术宝库,作出重大贡献,为今后发展繁荣彝族绘画艺术,提供了宝贵的资料。近年来凉山彝族自治州的美术家,在发掘、研究、探索民族绘画艺术的工作中,收到了空前的可喜成效。他们创作的漆刻版画,不但在形式上继承和发展了本民族的,为群众所喜闻乐见的造型艺术,而且在内容上是歌颂自己的民族英雄、歌颂广大彝族人民的新的现实生活,在全国多次展出并获奖,有的为中国美术馆和民族文化宫所收藏。这些成就的获得,是从研究本民族的民间美术得来的。在改革开放的今天,编辑出版这本《凉山彝族民间美术》画册,它将会对凉山州经济建设中的轻工业、服装业、建筑业、手工业以及造型艺术中的绘画、雕塑、戏剧、舞蹈等,起到不可估量的作用。

1992年6月

FOREWORD

by Li Shaoyan

Over the past several thousand years, the valiant and industrious Liangshan Yi people have with their ingenious pairs of hands created rich and colorful Yi culture and art, constantly adding lustre to the cultural treasure-house of the Chinese nation.

Any art of any nation is created by the laboring people, and is produced and developed in the soil of the given nation. China is a multi-national country, composed of fifty-six nationalities. Our policy of national culture is to let the culture and art of various nationalities develop and flourish. In their different natural environments, on the basis of the national cultural tradition of their own and under the mutual influence of the brotherly nationalities, the various nationalities have formed their respective unique artistic style, thus forming a great garden of national art with flowers of all sorts blooming in a riot of color. The folk art of the Liangshan Yi nationality is a flower with conspicuous features in this garden.

Just look at the various shapes of household utensils, the carvings on buildings, the hand-stitching work and embroidery on costume and accessories and gold silver personal ornaments! How they demonstrate the rich imagination! The forms, the lines and the hue fully display the aesthetic sense of the masses. All this has to do with the traditional ideas, customs and practices, habits and characteristics of the Yis, and also with their national landscape and their national emblem of good augury. Art stems from life. Any folk art is the creation of the masses; this holds true with all nationalities. So either the shape or the color partakes of the strong national and popular flavor. The uses of the three colors of black, red and yellow on the artistic band of the Yi people gives expression to their being serious, dignified, wormhearted, energetic and unrestained, bold and ever yearning for a bright future.

Ever since the liberation, thanks to the concern and leadership of the Party and government, a batch of Yi artists have been cultivated in various ways. Under the guidance of the Party's policies for literature and art, taking their own nationalities the source of artistic creation, they have produced large numbers of works of art that reflect the life of the Yi people. They also go deep among the masses, making investigations and studies, and have collected, explored and collated a great quantity of folk artistic works which are to be printed and published by the Sichuan Provincial National Publishing House. Thus they have made an outstanding contribution in enriching China's national artistic treasure-house and afford the thriving of the painting art of the Yis valuable materials. In recent years, the artists of the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Zhou have achieved unprecedented gratifying success in the exploration and study of their national art of painting. Their creative work — the lacquer engraving has in form inherited and developed their traditional plastic arts loved by the masses, and in content it eulogizes their national heroes and the new life of the broad masses of the people. Their lacquer engravings have been repeatedly put on display and awarded in the country. Some of them have been collected by the Art Gallery of China and the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities. The Yi people have achieved these successes through the study of their own folk art. Today, when the policy of reforming and opening to the outside world is being vigorously carried out, the compilation and publication of this album of paintings "The Folk Fine Arts of the Liangshan Yi Nationality" will play a very important role in promoting an advance in light industry, clothing and building trades, handicraft industry in the economic construction of the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Zhou, and also in advancing painting, sculpture, drama and dance in plastic arts.

古朴神奇的凉山彝族民间美术

刘绍先

凉山，是中国彝族最大的聚居区。凉山族民间美术与它的音乐、舞蹈、诗歌、文学一样，有着同一民族不同区域的特征。并且保留着古、奇、浓多方面的特点。它师于自然，选于民族生息繁衍所需为物，或雕刻、或镶嵌、或刺绣、或绘画成民族艺术之本源，千秋传承。

种类繁多的凉山彝族民间美术，运用面极广。主要分为：漆器、雕刻、镶嵌、服饰挑花、刺绣、绘画及造型艺术等门类。从竹木石骨，丝麻毛布，金银铜铁等材料的开发利用和图案纹饰的演异中可窥见：原始时期、游牧时期、农耕时期；自然崇拜、图腾崇拜、祖先崇拜，民间美术随其民族文明史而发展。并且善于吸收其它民族之长，促进本民族文化艺术的不断发展，在历史文物和现实生活中，无论是经书典籍、宗教法器、兵器、建筑和生用具都加以美的装饰，极富美的感染。

取一般以概全豹，传其精神，跃然于各种图案纹饰和造型艺术中，尤为彝族民间美术之长。如取牛眼作图案、取羊角作纹饰，取斑鸠之形成酒壶而舍去羽翼，绘以其它图案，画鱼刺（观物之形而绘物之骨）以概全鱼。图案纹饰多以日月星辰、山川河流、天文地理、动植物、神话传说、宗教活动为内容。形式以二方连续、单独纹样见多。十分讲究装饰的对称性，变形的抽象性。点、线、面的运用简洁得体。色彩浓烈而明快，感染力极强。对色彩的运用寓付于民族审美意识和精神气质。如绘兵器、餐具常用的黑、红、黄三色，黑色为天地之本色，寓意为庄重与威严；红色富以热情豪放而勇敢；黄色象征着光明与未来。并且十分注重作品的功能和运用，熔物质产品与精神产品为一体。如酒具、马具、餐具即是生活实用品，又是精美的工艺品。服装即是遮体御寒的文明织品，又是赏心悦目的装点物。一年一度的火把节选美活动，不但评形象美，还要看她是否衣冠端庄，心灵手巧，图案纹饰的制作精美典雅。

以上仅为概述，彝族人民为我国多民族国家的统一和形成，为祖国西南地区的开发利用作出过重要贡献。并在数千年历史进程中，创造和形成了本民族的灿烂文化，成为中华民族文明史上的重要组成部分，吸引着世界许多国家的专家学者对它各个层面，多角度的研究。选编《凉山彝族民间美术》画册，意在对本民族文化艺术进行多层次的搜集、整理、研究，以促进民族文化艺术的继承和发展，从而达到弘扬民族文化之目的。并以此奉献给美术工作者和广大读者，奉献给凉山彝族自治州建州四十周年。

一九九二年四月十二日