







李露露・編著

高级 上到传统玩具与游戏

An Illustration to the Chinese Traditional Toys and Games







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前言

一提到儿童教育,人们就想到家庭教育,孩子上学,或者看电影、电视、图书,或者参观博物馆、逛公园。其实,还有一个领域——玩具和游戏,却常常被忽视了。游戏是童年时代的必修课,也是进行启蒙教育最生动活泼的方式,不论玩具有多少,游戏种类如何复杂,实际上都是儿童对成人行为的模仿,儿童通过各种玩具和游戏活动,可以学到许多书本上学不到的科学和社会知识。

根据文化人类学家们的研究、游戏有三种职能:

第一,孩子们通过游戏可以学习到人类社会的生活原则、规范和知识。寓知识于玩乐之中,具有看得见、摸得着的特点,能够收到较好的教育效果。

第二,游戏能给儿童以社会或集体性的训练。因为绝大部分游戏都是一种集体性活动,使当事人与其他游戏者发生较多的接触和联系。只有配合默契,使个人融合于群体之中,才能完成各种游戏,从而加深了人与人之间的关系,培养孩子团结、互助的品德。因此,游戏是儿童成长过程中的重要阶梯。

第三,儿童有着丰富的想象力和创造力。游戏能使儿童的心理得到满足,并 能在活动中充分发挥其创造性。事实上,聪明的孩子是淘气的,但淘气的行为中 确蕴含着许多探索。

基于上述认识,我们越发认识到整理和研究我国传统玩具与游戏的重要性。儿童的游戏都是在父母兄长的启迪示范下起步的。父母是儿童的第一任教师,父母给子女以温暖,教会子女"啊啊"斯语,也灌输其各种知识。而玩具,则是父母教育子女的重要工具,比如让嬰儿认识彩球,观赏不倒翁,手摇拨浪鼓,以致稍大后玩的风车、布娃娃、踢踺子、抖空竹,等等,这些都是父母对孩子的良好训练,既传授了知识,又沟通了父母与子女的思想感情,使孩子健康茁壮地成长。因此,玩具与游戏不仅是儿童的事,也是成年人的事。事实上,古代的许多游戏是成年人的宠物,如球类、风筝、棋牌,等等,因而我国各民族的玩具不仅在儿童中间颇有市场,

在成年人的世界里也很流行。

中国的传统玩具与游戏有着悠久的历史。在史前考古工作中,已经发现了各种各样的玩具,如弓箭、石球、响球、陶铃、陶角号、骨笛、陶埙、泥人、陶塑小动物,等等。商周时期出现了杂技,其中就包括不少游戏。《路史·后记》十三注引《史记》夏桀: "大进倡优烂漫之乐,设奇书之戏,靡靡之音。"当时出现了大量的玉质和青铜玩具,种类也增加了许多,如围棋、六博、弄丸、风筝、弋射等。秦汉到魏晋南北朝时期,除应用前期的玩具和游戏外,角抵有很大发展,成为百戏的重要内容,以斗鸡、斗兽为中心的禽兽之戏也相当活跃,投壶在上层社会中普遍盛行。隋唐以后,陶瓷玩具空前增加,还出现了外来的双陆棋、打马球、李清照的《打马图经》就是有关这种游戏的专著。唐代最活跃的游戏是打马球和蹴鞠比赛。此外,在江苏丹徒唐代窑藏中还出土了一套酒令玩具,这是我国发现的最早的酒令玩具。后来又出现了彩选格、叶子(纸牌)等玩具和游戏。不难看出,中国的传统玩具与游戏是极其丰富的,种类繁多,具有旺盛的生命力,其中有些玩具和游戏还传播到国外,如数学游戏、风筝、七巧板、叶子戏等,并且对世界性玩具如扑克牌、麻将牌等都有深远的影响。

近百年来,西方玩具与游戏纷纷传来,民间的玩具与游戏每况日下,变成了"土玩艺",这些"土玩艺"不再受人重视,也被儿童们逐渐放弃了,民间玩具与游戏濒临灭顶之灾。近十几年来,传统玩具与游戏才又引起人们的重视,玩的人也逐渐多了,这是一件好事。当前从事我国传统玩具与游戏的搜集、整理和研究工作具有重要意义。首先,传统玩具与游戏正逐渐消失,玩的人和制作传统玩具的人也不多了,因此,必须采取果断措施,抢救这一民族民间文化遗产;其次,整理研究传统玩具并不是发怀古之幽情,而是让人们知道各种玩具的来龙去脉——今天的玩具是昨天玩具的发展,明天的玩具是在今天玩具的基础上创造的,传统民间玩具中有许多精品,它必将为玩具的更新和发展提供重要借鉴;第三,中国的玩具是在中国的历史文化背景下产生的,适合中国的国情,有自己的长处,如与大自然紧密结合,有较强的益智性、实践性和群体性,这些优点应该继承下来,发扬光大。特别是现代许多儿童生活在单元住宅里,与大自然隔绝,成天守着电视机、游戏机活动,这显然

有损于孩子们的身心健康。

当然,我们不是全然肯定传统玩具,也不是全然否定现代玩具,而是正确地对待传统游戏与现代游戏的关系。一方面应该顺应形势,积极利用和开发新玩具,以便儿童将来能跟上时代的步伐,与现代社会生活相和谐;另一方面,应该提倡传统的游戏,让广大儿童回到大自然去,登山、游泳、放风筝,这些游戏活动是与大自然密不可分的,能给人以智慧,陶冶他们的情操。

我国的玩具和游戏,有若干特点:

首先,我国的玩具与游戏具有浓厚的生产技能训练。经济生活对游戏有着重要的影响,我国是农业古国,很多游戏本身就反映了农民的日常生活,如网鱼、捉蜂、翻簸箕、拍花拍、星星过路……好似一幅幅农家风景画,展现在孩子们的面前。在游戏的形式上,不少项目都是生活的真实写照。以狩猎为生的鄂伦春族的玩具,多以动物形象为主;而蒙古族则以游牧为游戏;过去土族也从事游牧,其游戏《赶羊》《捉羊》《赶猪》等,都是游牧生活的真实写照。这些事实说明玩具、游戏主要来源于生产实践,也可训练少儿的生产劳动技能。

其次,玩具与游戏有一定的性别分工。游戏不仅仅是成年人劳动的再现。由于成年人劳动分工不同,在儿童的游戏中也有明显的分工,如汉族男孩喜欢玩骑马、摔跤、打仗,女孩爱玩过家家、抱布娃娃;鄂伦春族的男孩子多喜欢玩耍一些小木弓、标枪,从事养狗等游戏;女孩子则喜欢抱布娃娃,或者用桦树皮做成碗,盛装各种野菜,从事过家家和进行家务性劳动的游戏。农耕民族的女孩子们喜欢玩翻掌游戏,女孩子的双手里勾外挑,变换出来的种种图形,几乎概括了她们未来生活的全部内容。除了翻掌以外,乞巧、翻面条网、剪剪纸、抓子儿、跳房子、拍花拍,等等,从不同方面使她们得到了锻炼。其目的是着力训练她们从小养成吃苦耐劳、温柔贤淑的品性和心灵手巧的素质。

第三,在我国辽阔的领土上,有许多玩具和游戏是共同的,如玩弓箭、摔跤、抓石子,等等,这是各民族文化密切交流的反映,是华夏儿女多源一体的表现,不过,由于地域辽阔,自然资源和经济类型的差别,民族心理和信仰的不同,各地区各民族的玩具和游戏也有明显差别。如南方的竹玩具和水戏就十分发达,东北、西

北和西藏的桦树皮玩具和雪戏、冰戏也很突出,这是生态环境造成的。

第四,传统的儿童玩具和游戏寓教于乐,寓知识于玩耍之中,是老少皆宜的娱乐方式。在我国的玩具中,蕴藏着极其丰富的科学文化内涵,如九九消寒图,虽然是玩物,但无形中练习了绘画;拼七巧板、下棋也是娱乐,能够训练了儿童的智力;猜谜、歌谣等游艺,无形中受到知识的洗礼。还有许多游戏中唱的歌词,也从不同角度反映了农时节令、作物生长、田园生活等现象,给孩子们以知识性的启发。使孩子们通过做游戏,既能逐步培养出勤劳、勇敢、坚定、吃苦的精神气质,又能在潜移默化之中得到不少哲理,道德性的启迪。

为了总结、整理和研究民间玩具与游戏,给儿童以至成年人一些被遗忘的娱乐形式,弘杨传统文化,笔者编著了《图说中国传统玩具与游戏》一书,由于历史原因,已有的民间传统玩具与游戏资料比较零碎,十分分散,而玩具与游戏本身是很广泛的,散见于各个学科中,因此,我们从几个学科中吸取大量史料,一是文献历史资料,除文字记载外,古籍中也有不少版画、绘画;二是考古发掘和传统文物资料,它补充了文献记载的不足,并且把玩具与游戏的历史追溯到史前时代;三是民族民俗学资料,如果说古文献、考古文物是"死化石",残缺不全,那么民间存在的玩具则是"活化石",其不仅有实物,还有具体玩法、制作工艺和生动的解说,能够印证、补充文献记载难以阐明的问题。多学科的史料不仅给予我们取之不尽的营养,也促使我们进行多学科的比较研究,即以文献、考古资料追溯玩具与游戏的历史,又以民族民俗资料给干巴巴的历史文献、考古文物注以新活的血液,从而对民间玩具与游戏进行一个较为全面的介绍。

《图说中国传统玩具与游戏》一书,共分十五章,每章内又分若干种类,笔者力图以文图结合的形式,对民间传统玩具及游戏进行具体的说明,不过这是一项新的工作,遗漏和错误难免,敬请读者指正。

李霉露 2005年10月干北京

Foreword

Children education has fundamental influences. It will not only affect one generation, but also decide whether a nationality or country will prosper or recede. This is a strategic issue, requiring the concern of household, school and the whole society.

When people talk about children education, they will naturally think about home education, school education or movies, TV, books or museums and parks. One sector, which is commonly neglected are toys and games. Game is a compulsory for childhood, and is the most vivid way of kindergarten education. No matter how great the number of toys are or complicated the games are, they are all the imitation of children from the grownups. In these games, children will learn a lot about science and society, which they can't get in class and books. Traditional Chinese toys and games have a long history. Various kinds of toys have been discovered in pre-history archeological findings, such as Bow and All Rights Reserved, Stone Ball, Ring Ball, Ceramic Ball, Ceramic Horn, Bone Flute, Ceramic Xun (an egg-shaped, holed wind instrument), Mud-Made Human Figure, Ceramic Little Animals and so on. Acrobatics appeared in Shang and Zhou dynasty, a lot of which were games. The thirteenth note of Lu Shi Postscript drew from Shi Ji Xia Jie "he empire is popularizing musical instruments producing excursive sound, strange plays and decadent music." A great number of jade and copper toys appeared in that period, with significant increase in variety, such as I-go, Liubo, Nongwan, kite, Yeshe etc. From Qin and Han dynasty to Wei, Jin and South and North dynasties, besides playing the previous games, Jiaodi was greatly developed and became an important part in all games, of which bird and animal games with Cock-Fight and Animal-Fight as the core became very popular and Touhu (throwing arrow into pot) prevailed in the upper class. After Sui and Tang dynasty, ceramic toys became unprecedentedly popular, and Shuanglu (backgammon) Chess and Polo were introduced. Da Ma Tu Jing (Jing withpi-ctures on polo playing) by Li Qingzhao was a professional work on this game. Poloand Cuju (ancient Chinese Football) were the most popular in Tang dynasty. A set of wine game toys of Tang dynasty was also unearthed in Dantu, Jiangsu province, which was the earliest wine game toys discovered in China. Later, other toys and games like Caixuange and Yezi (cards) were also discovered. It is clear that traditional Chinese toys and games are very rich in kind. Some of them were spread to other parts of the world, such as Mathematic Game, Kite, Jigsaw Puzzle, Yezi cards etc, and had fundamental impact on worldwide games like Poke, Maj Jong etc.

In the past one hundred years, western toys and games were introduced in to China on a large scale, while folk toys and games became "unpopular" and their situation went from bad to worse. Especially under the shock of current social transformation and modernization, people are no longer concerned about these "unpopular" games and children abandon these games. Folk toys and games are under the threat of extinction. Therefore, the work of collecting, processing and researching on traditional Chinese toys and games are of great importance. First, traditional toys and games are disappearing, with fewer people still playing and making them. We must be determined to rescue the national folk culture heritage. Second, to process and research on traditional toys is not a sentiment toward ancient times, but to people with details of each toy. Today's toys are developed from the past ones, and tomorrow's toys will be developed from today's. There are many outstanding ones in folk toys, which will surely get reference in the development and update of toys. Third, Chinese toys emerged from China's historical and cultural background, and are in line with China's situations. They have their own advantages such as close connection with nature, good for intelligent development and practical and collective work, which should be inherited and developed. This is particularly true today when children are living in separated houses, isolated from nature, watching TV or playing electronic games all day. These modern living habits are obviously harmful to the health of children.

Surely, we do not intend to be positive on all traditional toys and negative about all modern toys. The point here in is to correctly treat the relationship between traditional and today's toys. On the one side, we should actively utilize and develop new toys to be in line with the trend of the time; on the other hand, we should advocate traditional games and bring children back to nature, to mountainclimbing, swimming, kite, etc. In the past decade, traditional toys and games have attracted more and more attention, and people playing traditional games increased a lot. This is good. Because these games are closely connected with nature and can bring both wisdom and good mood to people.

The characteristics of Chinese toys and games are as follows:

First, the games are closely connected with production skill straining. Economic life has significant impact on games.

Second, toys and games differ to gender. They are more than copies of grown-up's

production activities.

Third, many toys and games are common across China, such as bow, wrestling, Zhuashizi (car polite grasping) etc., which shows the close cultural exchange between different nationalities, and is a proof that all the Chinese nationalities are of the same source.

Fourth, traditional children toys and games incorporated teaching and knowledge in games and thus in joy, and are feasible to both old and young. Rich scientific and cultural knowledge is carried with Chinese toys.

For the purpose of conclusion, processing and researching on folk toys and games, providing children and grown-ups some forgotten ways of entertainment and developing traditional culture, I compiled the book: An Illustration to the Chinese Traditional Toys and Games. Due to historical reasons, the materials on some traditional folk toys and games are in pieces. The toys and games themselves are widely spread in various kinds of knowledge, thus we have collected large amount of history data from different subjects of knowledge.

This book consists of 15 chapters, which are further divided into several sections. The author tried to make a detailed interpretation on traditional folk toys through the combination of picture illustration and literal description. Since this is a new taste, there will be surely some omissions and faults, and I'm willing to accept corrections from readers.

Li Lulu Oct.2005 Beijing



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