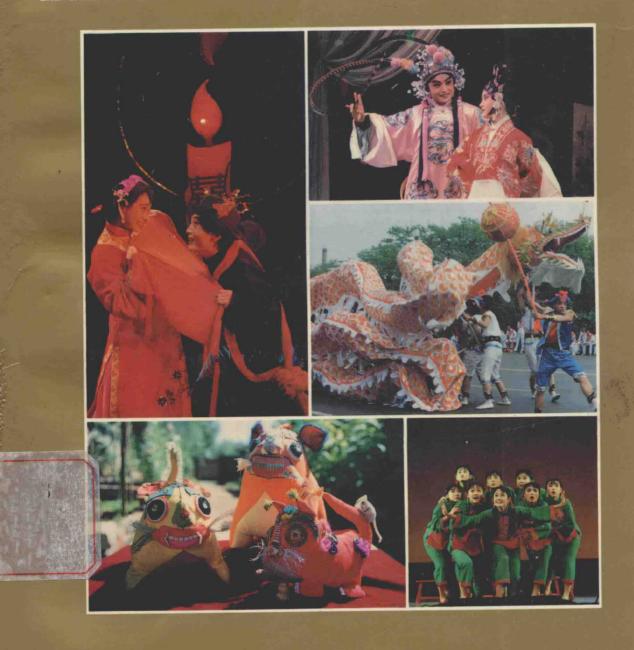
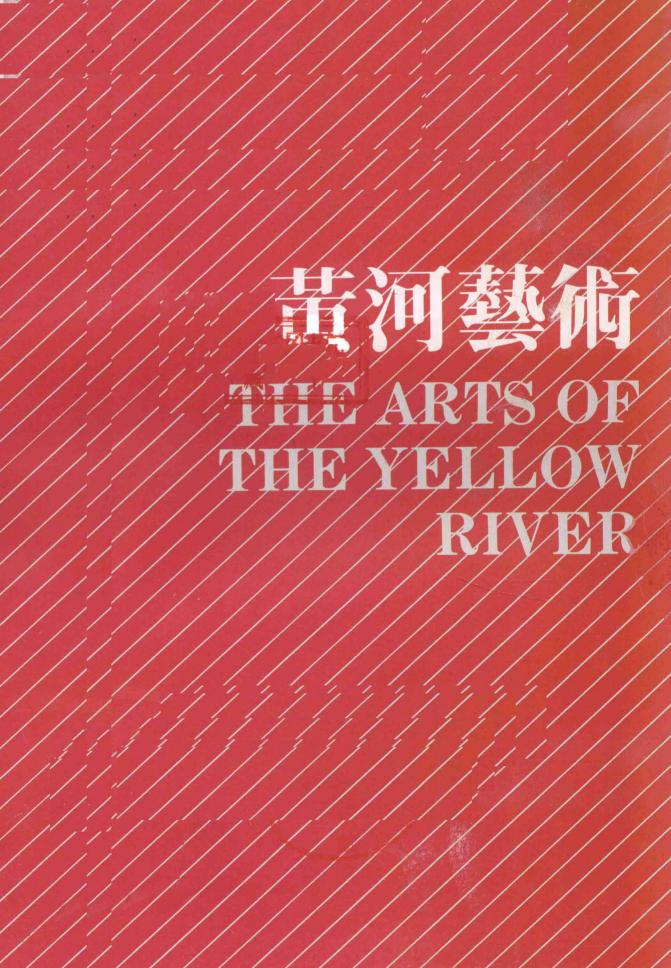
黄洄藝航

THE ARTS OF THE YELLOW RIVER





藝術性 之觀今亦猶今之觀昔, 特色,地方風采,時代風韻, 濟建 爛文化。騰光為 奮發友誼的歌 ,享譽海內外。後 化裝點的儀態 集觀賞性 件隨着時代 以其民族

美的韻律、不僅, 的韻律、不僅有古讀 高層次的 正令人胸

力戲曲是山西 是與大學 通的

> 那濃郁的鄉情,象田野吹來的春風,裹着 略到了粗獷純樸的黃土風韻。 放以來,山西畫家沐浴着改革的春風, 奪天工,具有强烈的藝術感染力。改革開 土的芳 芬· 在希望的田野上,看到了新的希望,聆 逼真, 承了民間繪畫藝術寫意的手法,而且 他們耕耘在黃土地上,作品新意迭出 , 人間藝術 演得妙, 畫得好, 根據地時期木刻運動表現現實的傳 富有個性,可謂精細純樸,巧 能醉 時代氣息沁入心田,讓人領 人,這不單是因他 更重要的是,我

到炎黃子孫在現 代化道路上 進軍的鼓點



鼓藝術是山西民間藝術中

支奇

年北京亞運會開幕式

死的

等。它們不僅有尋根探源,反

《打金枝》

更有正視現實、表現現實

明的時代特征和比較濃烈的

優秀劇日

。這里有上

,有在首都演

《兩個女人和 《風流父子》

個男人》、

,有參加全國

還有民間

抒情愫,

擺道理等方面 原則下

戲曲

北的單鼓、扇鼓等參加,它將顯示古老的 黃河孕育出的古老文化的藝術魅力。 鑼鼓,晋中的社鼓、迓鼓,轉身鼓晋 此 車鼓 次藝術節,將有晋南的絳州鑼鼓 ,晋東南的對鼓,腰鼓、太平

PREFACE

Our Mother River Yellow River, the cradle of the Chinese nation, is the source of the Oriental civilization. It's culture is reflected in many classics, masterpieces, folk expressions, ancient music, codes and records. For generations, people living on this land have created and accumulated the magnificent arts and culture which bear unique making and accumulated the magnificent arts and culture which bear unique making and vigour of style.

These unusual striking arts of the Yellow River and the secret of their success lie in the fact that folk arts are connected with the modern consciousness. Through it, people have explored quite a few charming items in our daily life. As for their form, Shanxi folk arts varies a lot. As being proved, once it has been artfully refined and put into a certain cultural circums tances, it would lead to a positive effect both on visual sense and psychology.

Promoted by the spring breeze of the reformation and the open policy, the economic construction has quickend its step while the antique culture appears in all her glory and stands absolutely unique with the rhyme of the time. The Yellow River arts are famous both at home and abroad. For their combination of the national characteristics, Local colour, the tendency of the day Peole may enjoy not only the sight of the arts but also the artistry and ideological content. To look back on the old day life is just the same with ours by the coming generations. The superb folk arts make up the brilliant culture. On this land of Shanxi Province, a progressive and solid song is being composed.

The Song and Dance Theatre of shanxi has been the strongest for the past years in both the song and dance circle. It has put on a number of good programmes. In order to enlarge our excellent traditional culture, they 've been kept exploring and done a good job. They make the Syanxi arts catch up with the time and stand by the side of the forest of the current song and dance art. With forceful striving spirit and resounding notes, their performance displays the great tenacity of the people on the land and the beauty of the mighty rhyme. It makes you feel broadminded and get up steam. They 've brought the spirit of the day, historical sense and the national spirit all together, which accounts for their lofty, high-level aesthetic judgement.

Shanxi enjoys an advantage in local operas as well. As popular arts, they link closely with the masses. Those earth-shaking heroes of the past years all strike a pose on the stage. They rid the people of courage, promote the well-being of mankind. Their bright images appeal to you for sure. Since the reformation and the open policy, the modern operas fully show the pursuance of aesthetic spirit, seking after the simplicity, rhythm and the romantic charms by the playwrights. Not only tragedy but also comedy can bear their new sense today. Especially under the principle of the "Comprehnsive Improvement", the opera art expresses more striking characteristics of the day and the stronger theat-

ricality. Thus, there come a list of fine operas. They are "FAMILY STYLE" (having appeared over a thousand times on the stage), "TWO WOMEN WITH ONE MAN", "TALE OF SUONA HORN," "ROMANTIC FATHER AND HIS SON (having won a great success in Beijing), "MASTER AND WORKERHAND" (selected as one of the best modern operas by different theatrical troupes all over the country), a historical story popular in local area), "STORY ON LEAF OF TONG TREE," "SONG CHOUZI", (a revised traditional opera), "BEATINC THE PRINCESS", "ROMANTIC STOPY IN WESTERN CHAMBER", etc. All of these are of great value in finding out the origin, going back to the old days, facing and reflecting the reality, they have a kind of unusual flavour andsense of the times. The muisc of gongs and drums is a wonderful work in shanxi folk arts. For thousands of years, it has been linking tightly with the people's life and struggele, and taken a deep root among the masses. It unfolds a warlike brave spirit before our eyes. It stands for the strong national disposition and spirit. On the occasion of 1990 Asian Games held in Beijing "WEIFENG GONG AND DRUMS," "TAIGANG GONG AND DTUMS" played by 900 performers from Linfen, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province aroused a sensation. It Looked like ten thousand horses galloping ahead.

It looked like ten thousand horses galloping ahead.

It looked like ten thousand horses galloping ahead.

In this folk arts festival, You'll have a look at "JIANG — ZHOU GONGS AND DRUMS", form south of Shanxi, "FLOWER DRUMS," "DRUMS ON CART", "PAIR DRUMS", "WAIST DRUMS", "PACIFIC DRUMS", "PUBLIC DRUMS", "WELCOMING DRUMS", "TURNING AROUND DRUMS", "SINGLE DRUM" form north of Shanxi, "FAN DRUM", etc. You'll have a taste of the charms of the antique arts deriving from the Yellow River.

Some of the fine folk paintings of Shanxi earn strong character with their exaggerated composition, vivid look, superb workmanship and strong artstic appeal. Since the reformation artists in Shanxi have been working hard and joined the method of freehand brushwork in traditional Chinese painting and the realistic one prevailing during the period of the Anti—Japanness War in those red base areas, turning out a lot of works with new sense. They are full of local colour, just like a burst of spring breeze over fields, and make you quite at home. You may catch a glimpse of the rugged and simple charms around the Yellow River area.

The Folk arts attracts you a lot simply because of the wonderful performance and marvelous workmanship. Above all, the land is full of promise. Listen, here sounds the brumbeat to advance for modernization by us, the descendants of Xuanyuan and Shennong.

THE ARTS OF TH

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 EMOTION FOR MY YEL-LOW RIVER MOTHER

Here is the ocean of song and dancing

The new life of the arts of socialism

The turning point of the arts in 80s

At the soil, at the heart:

At the night of the lantern festival

The water of the rirer

The mountain bell

Keep thinking about ones lover

See off one's lover

Watch the yangko performance

Acting as matchmaker

The married woman visit her parent's home

Expecting for the son

Visiting ones relatives

The wives

CHAPTER 2 THE ANCIENT OPERAS EXHIBITE NEW FACLAL FEATURES

The nativeland of various areas has its long history

The extraordinary actors and actresses appearing generation after generation

Zdministrate the operas and derdlor them

The science researching dives the operas development

The modern operas future is bright

The brief introduction of shanxi Jinu theatre

EYELLOWRIVER

CHAPTER 3 THE FIRST DRUM IN THE WORLD

The music of gong and drums gain considerable fame over all sides

The form of the gongs and drums are vairous

The styles of the gongs and drums are different and have each distingishing feature

The music of gongs and drums are spreaded circulately and the using is in widespreadly

The Main kind of the music of gongs and drums:

The Weifeng gongs and drums

The Taiyuan gongs and drums

The flower drums

The turning around drums

The welcoming drums

"The glaring tool"

The skimmg beating at gong

The fans with drums

The Sound of gongs and drums

The music off gongs and drums for the Buddhism

The music of gongs and drums for the Taosim

CHAPTER 4 PAINTING FOR AMOROUS FEELING

survey

Brief-introduction of the main works:

"BLOOD AND FIRE" (Chinese traditional painting. by Li Yuzhi and Feng Changjiang)
"THE FLOWER ARE FLYING" (ditto)

"THE DAWN IS BIGINING" (trditonal paintion by Zhao Yichao and Zhang Mintang)
"EXAMINATION" (ditto)

Green window (woodcut, by Dong Qi zhong) Late Autumn (ditto)

"TWEISTING THE WOOL" (oil painting by Wu Shanggong)

"THE ATTACK BATTLE OF LINFEN" (oil painting, by Liang Liquang)

"THE NATURE OF ROAD" (woodcut, by FengXia)

"RAINING IN THE SPRING" (water colour, by Gong Laixiang)

"GIRL PROFESSIONAL MUSIC PLAY-ERS IN ANCIENT CHINA" (by Wang Chun)

"THE NATIVELAND" (Chinese traditional painting by Wng Qinsheng)

"ROAD, series painting" (Chinese traditional painting, by Zhang Peilin)

"THE MONUMENTAL OF THE SOURCES OF ENERGY" (sculp[ture, by Ouyang Ninmin, Li Xiaoyang and Zhang Weidong)

顧問: 張維慶

主編:

魯克義 郭士星

編委: (按姓氏 筆劃爲序)

王一民 王樹恒

艾治國 李潤璽

胡國安 孫 釗 馮廣林 齊榮晋

魯虹

執行編委:

王一民 李潤璽 孫 釗 齊榮晋

撰稿人:

田彩鳳 劉巨才

呂 良 任福全

趙 荆 設計:

王晋元

攝影:

郭士星 王樹恒 王步貴 張武林

王鐵根 張 沛 張宗載 呂 良

成宵冬 崔守勝

趙玉光









第一篇 黃河兒女情

第二篇 古戲展新容

歷史悠久的戲曲故鄉 名令輩出技藝精湛 綜合治理振興戲曲 戲曲研究成績顯著 現代戲曲前景光明 山西省晋劇院簡介













第三篇 天下第一鼓

第四篇 畫筆繪風情

音鑼鼓・佛教鑼鼓

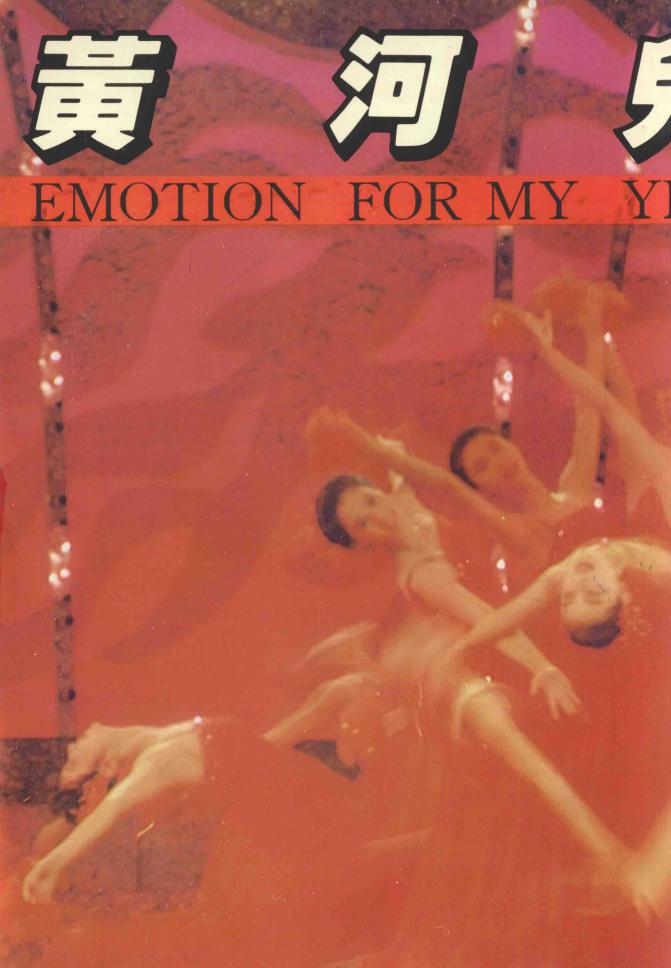
道教鑼鼓

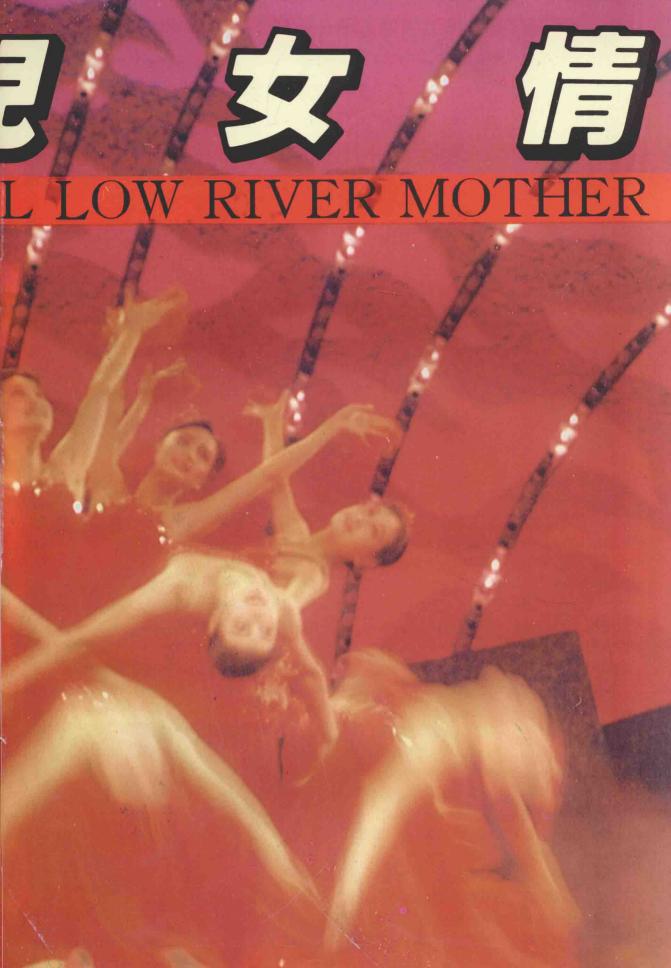
《而與火》(中國書·李玉滋、馮長江作) 《飛花時節》(中國畫·李玉滋、馮長江作) 《磨色初動》(中國畫:趙益超、張明堂作) 《考試》(中國畫·趙益超、張明堂作) 《綠色之窗》(水印套色木刻·董其中作) 《秋 喜》(木刻·董其中作) (油畫·武尚功作) 《捻毛綫》 《突破》(油畫・梁力強作) 《道路的性格》(版畫·馮霞作) 《春雨滴滴》 (水彩畫·宮來祥作) 《**伎樂**圖》(中國畫·王 鋅作) 《故郷》 (中國畫・王秦生作) 《路・係列畫》(中國畫・張培林作) 《能源紀念碑》(不銹鋼雕・歐陽寧明 李曉陽 張衛東作)











這裏原本是歌舞的海洋

山西素有"民歌的海洋"、"民間舞蹈的故 鄉"之稱。

據記載, 遠在先秦時代, 太原地區就有以 黃帝戰蚩尤爲內容的舞蹈——"蚩尤戲"。舞 者三三兩兩, 頭戴牛角, 互相抵觸, 以爲戲樂。 該舞反映了古代氏族部落的爭戰, 表現了先民 堅强勇敢的氣概。迄今爲止, 這一舞蹈仍在晋 中一带流傳。

我國最早的詩歌總集《詩經》, 旣為樂歌, 也爲舞歌, 其中的《唐風》和《魏風》許多產 生在春秋、戰國時的山西地域。著名的有《碩 鼠》、《伐檀》等、是"三百篇"中最强音。從 這些詩歌中看,古代勞動人民不僅是"饑者歌 其食, 勞者歌其事", 用民歌來歌唱他們的生活, 抒發他們的情感,而且通過民歌針貶時弊,表 達他們對階級壓迫的反抗和對美好生活的向 往。這些作品對三晋文化的形成和發展起過重 要的作用。

兩漢到南北朝時期,《鼓吹樂》在山西興起, 促進了器樂和聲樂的發展, 在北魏形成了"北 歌"。 漢代的舞蹈, 形式和內容不僅豐富而且 多樣。"長袖舞"、"劍舞"、"相和大曲"在山、 西都較爲流傳。北魏時期雕刻的雲崗石窟, 反 映和刻畫了不少樂舞活動的盛況, 是宗教想象 和藝術形象的巧妙結合, 為研究古代樂舞提供 了寶貴的史料。

隋唐時期,是山西歌舞藝術繁榮鼎盛之時。 音樂家、歌舞表演藝術家人才輩出。古琴演奏 家王涌(河津人),著有《樂論》20篇、10卷。在全國獲一等獎的山西民間舞蹈《江河水》 三迭》。通音律、善歌舞的楊玉環(即楊貴妃, national 1st prize 山西芮城人)表演的《霓裳羽衣舞》、《胡旋舞》 名噪一時。

宋、元時期, 山西音樂舞蹈發展史出現了 一個大的轉折, 舞蹈趨於綜合化、情節化和程 式化。其時、廣場藝術也更加豐富多彩。每逢 年節, 城鄉羣衆自發組織起來, 鼓樂喧闐, 競 相表演, 俗稱"鬧社火"。

到了明清時代, 隨着工商業的興盛, 市民 階層的擴大, 屬於大衆文藝的民間歌舞呈現出 勃勃生機。新鮮多樣、生動活潑的民歌小曲在 人民中廣泛流傳, 成爲羣衆最爲喜愛的一種藝 術形式。在山西民歌中, 有一半以上的曲調是 屬於明清以後發展起來的。這種民歌小調,以 其數量之多, 流傳之廣, 成爲山西民間曲調的 重要基礎。

抗日戰爭和解放戰爭時期, 晋察冀、晋冀 魯豫、晋綏三大革命根據地的許多文工團、劇 社、劇團的文藝工作者, 是山西新音樂、舞蹈 的開拓者和傳播者。這一時期在山西廣爲傳唱 的抗日救亡歌曲,有《大刀進行曲》、《在太行 山上》、《犠牲已到最後關頭》、《游擊隊之歌》、 《黄河大台唱》等。

1942年,毛澤東在延安文藝座談會上發表 了講話以後, 爲創造富有中國氣派的、雅俗共 嘗的新文藝, 各根據地又掀起了聲勢浩大的新 秧歌運動。剔除舊秧歌中封建迷信的糟粕, 吸 收借鑒其通俗性、人民性的精華, 赋予它新的 内容和生命, 大量的新秧歌劇脫穎而出。《小 二里結婚》、《劉巧兒告狀》、《赤葉河》、《劉胡 蘭》等家喻戶曉, 人人皆知。這些新秧歌不僅 豐富了人民的文藝生活,而且在宣傳黨的政策, 團結人民、教育人民等方面都起到了很大的作

這一時期的新音樂舞蹈運動和新秧歌運 動, 為新中國成立後山西歌舞藝術堅定走民族 化的道路浩就了人才、創造了財富, 培養了隊 伍, 打下了堅實的基礎。

社會主義藝術的新生命

中華人民共和國成立後,獲得翻身解放的 尝苦大衆興高采列、歡欣鼓舞, 民間歌舞活動

琵琶演奏家王維(永濟人), 作有名曲《陽關 A folk dancing "WATER OF THE RIVER", is obtaining a





在全國獲大獎的山西民間舞蹈《元宵夜》

The folk dancing titiled "THE NIGHT AT THE LANTERN FESTIVAL" which obtains national grand prize

聲勢之大,範圍之廣,均是前所未有的。1953年至1960年,山西省文化局先後舉辦過五次全省民間音樂、舞蹈會演。其中,舞蹈《過大年》、《晋南花鼓》、《花燈舞》、《五女觀燈》以及左權民歌等節目,超羣突出,參加了全國民間藝術會演,並受到嘉獎。

社會主義建設時期, 山西的歌舞事業開始走 上了專業化、正規化的道路。1954年以太行、太 岳、呂梁等地文工團爲基礎, 組建了第一個省級 專業歌舞團體——山西人民歌舞團(1984年改爲 山西省歌舞劇院)。五十年代,是我國民間舞蹈 大力發展的時期, 山西的歌舞藝術家們牢記着周 恩來總理的囑咐: "要把山西歌舞團搞得有自己 的特點", 自覺地將藝術植根於民間的沃土作為 己任。他們深入民間採風,廣泛吸收民間藝術的 營養, 把即興、隨意的舞蹈動作, 提煉爲規範化、 風格化的民間舞姿、舞態, 完善了山西三大重要 舞種《花鼓》、《踢鼓子秧歌》、《小花戲》的動律 和組合, 成為山西舞蹈演員的必修課。他們又將 本省民間舞蹈動作互相嫁接, 將古典舞的韵律和 山西民間舞的韵味互相結合, 加工、整理、改編 了《花鼓》、《渦大年》、《放風筝》、《九蓮燈》、《對

花》等民間舞蹈節目。這些節目或粗獷豪放,或 婀娜多姿,或詼諧幽默,保持了淳樸自然的黃河 風貌。

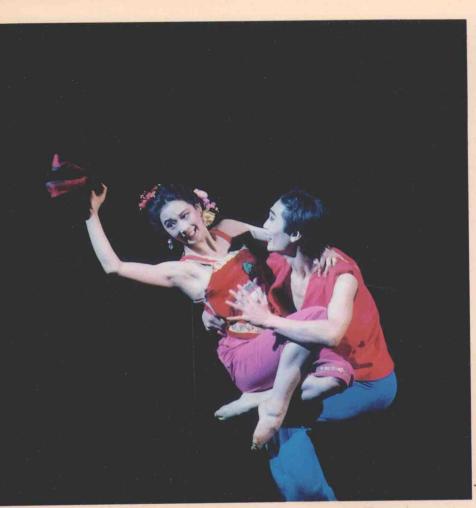
六十年代,由西歌舞劇院的藝術家們上山下鄉,深入生活之後,創作演出了《啞姑泉》、《爲了六十一個階級弟兄》、《壯志易山河》、《焦裕祿》、《戰鬥在太行山上》等大型歌舞劇及民族舞劇《寶蓮燈》等舞蹈節目,標誌着山西歌舞藝術步入了新的歷程。

歷史在發展, 社會在前進。凝聚着民族精神的豐富內涵, 表現出民族生命的盎然情調的山西歌舞藝術, 合着時代節拍, 跨入了八十年代。

八十年代——藝術突進的契機

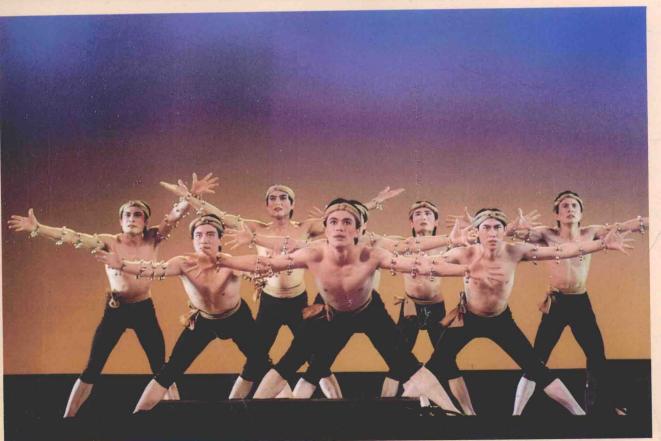
1980年,在大連舉行的全國第一屆舞蹈(獨舞、雙人舞、三人舞)比賽中,《春蝶》的編導葉三舟,《小蘿卜頭》的編導白玲、白娟獲編導鼓勵獎。

1982年,王高林獲全國民族器樂觀摩比賽優 秀演奏獎。金效平、馮玉梅創作的《雲岡樂舞》 獲山西省首屆文學藝術創作金牌獎。邱書芳、傅



《黃河一方土》:洞房 A screen "WEDDING" form the dancing titled "A TRACT OF LAND ON THE YELLOW RIVER"

《黃河兒女情》: 山鈴 "THE MOUNTAIN BELL", a screen of the dancing titled "EMOTION FOR MY YEL-LOW RIVER MOTHER"



漢生創作的小舞劇《胡蘭就義》獲山西省 首屆文學藝術創作銅牌獎。

1985年,山西歌舞團出訪日本獲得好評,同年歌劇團在第三屆華北音樂節演出本院 創作的大型歌劇《希望之火》也受到好評。

1986年,全國青年歌手電視大獎賽, 省歌獨唱演員陝軍、李文平、牛寶林分別 獲得專業組民族唱法和美聲唱法銀屏獎。 同年,在全國第二屆舞蹈比賽中,張繼剛、 岳麗娟創作的雙人舞《母與子》獲編導獎。

1986年12月15日,全國民間音樂舞蹈 大獎賽聲樂比賽正在進行,山西保德縣民 歌手楊愛珍的一曲《走西口》哀婉淒切, 悲壯激越,贏得滿堂喝彩,評比結果,榮 獲大獎。16日,舞蹈決賽中,向陽、侯彩 萍表演的《元宵夜》,細膩傳神,又使全 場傾倒,再獲大獎。在這次大獎賽中,山 西除奪得上述兩項大獎外。雙人舞《江河 水》獲一等獎,其餘節目獲五個二等獎, 四個三等獎。所選送的十三個節目全部獲 獎。

山西民間歌舞在全國一舉奪魁,取得了全國歷屆文藝比賽中一個省獲獎最多、最高的輝煌成果。通過這次的成功,山西省文化廳及時總結經驗,進一步明確提出專業與民間相結合的藝術主張。這種明確的藝術主張,幫助山西歌舞劇院的藝術家決然地選擇民族化道路,超脫社會上的狂歌勁舞的干擾,獨樹一幟創造出新穎悅目的《黃河兒女情》大型組合歌舞。

1987年7月,在華北第五屆音樂舞蹈 節上,《黃河兒女情》在河北省承德避署 山莊首次出臺,引起音樂舞蹈界極大關注, 反映强烈。舞蹈評論家趙大鳴在《舞蹈》 雜誌發表文章說: "《黃河兒女情》…… 比文人的筆墨更爲'地道'的,是那些流傳 於民間的民歌與舞蹈,這才真正是那裏人 們'生活的一部份'"。《黃河兒女情》演出 的成功,迅疾傳遍大江南北,受到省內外 觀衆和外國朋友的高度讚揚。十月,《黃 河兒女情》劇組應邀赴北京、天津演出。 人民日報在頭版發表消息: "萬人大會堂 裏演出的山西歌舞劇院新創作的山西省民 間歌舞《黃河兒女情》如詩如畫,洋溢着

《黃河一方土》:洞房 Ascreen "WEDDING" from the dancing titled "A TRACT OF

