

PICTORIAL HANDBOOK OF THE HISTORY OF CHINESE DRAMA

中国艺术研究院戏曲研究所编

Institute of Chinese Drama,
China Academy of Arts

 人民音乐出版社
People's Music Publishing House

中国 戏剧 图 史 鉴



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前言

Preface

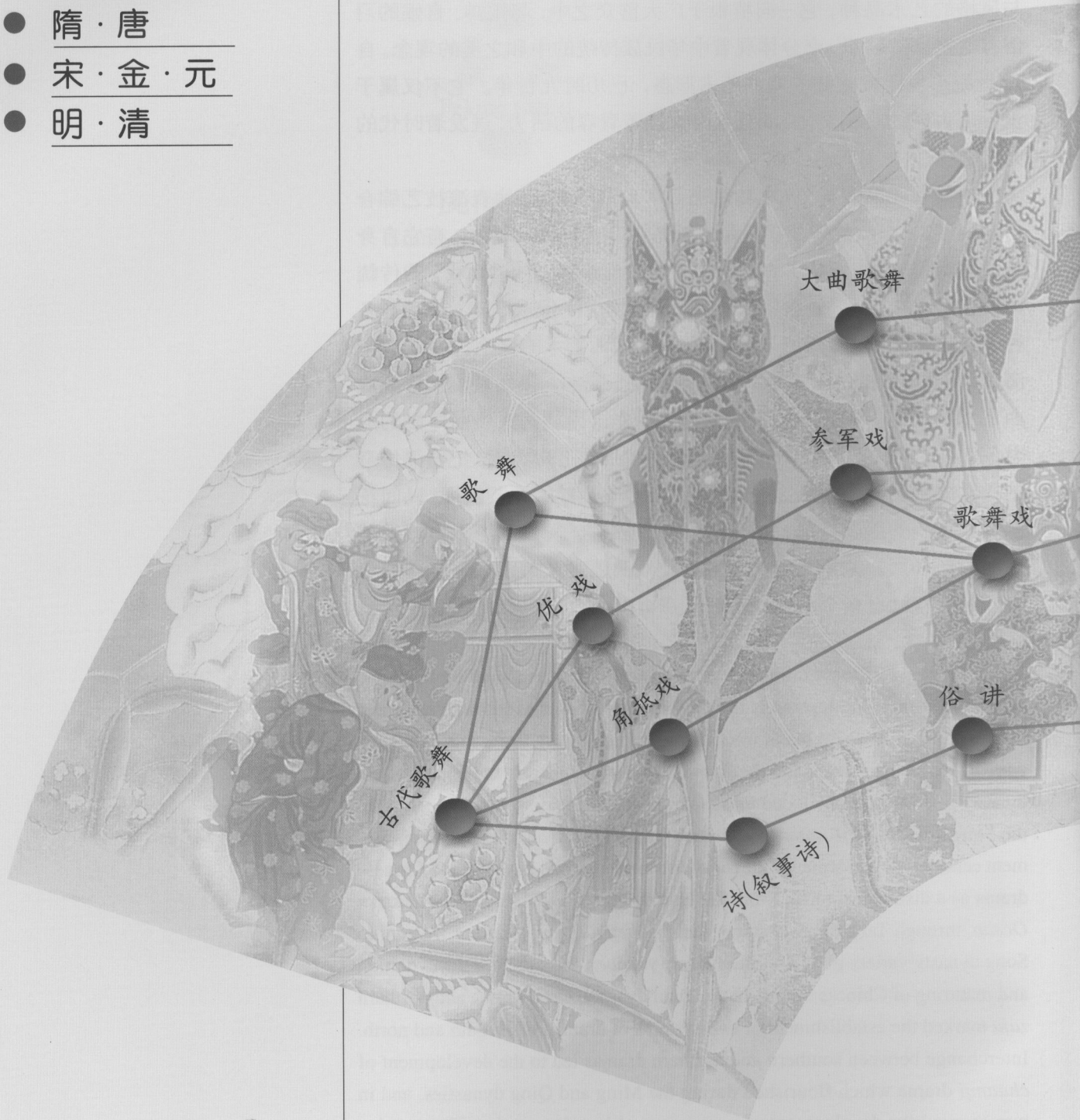
中国戏剧(戏曲)艺术是中国各民族共同创造的,具有独特的形式与风格的艺术品种,它一向植根于广大群众之中,与祀神、自娱的习俗有着密切的联系,充分体现着中华民族传统的中和之美的观念。自12世纪形成比较完整的戏曲艺术形态,已历时九百年。它不仅属于世界上古老的戏剧文化,而且至今充满着青春的活力,迸发着时代的光彩。

中国戏曲以歌舞、优戏和说唱艺术为主,吸收其他表演技艺综合衍变而成。“以歌舞演故事”是它的基本艺术特征。戏曲,有它自身成长的历程,秦、汉以来的歌舞、角抵、优戏和集演“百戏”的传统习俗,唐代的宴乐、庙会以及宋代的瓦舍勾栏,促成歌舞、说唱与各种表演技艺的竞争、交流与融合,孕育着戏曲艺术的诞生。汉代的《东海黄公》、唐代的《踏摇娘》到宋杂剧与金院本,体现着演化形成戏曲艺术的轨迹。南戏和北杂剧,标志着中国南北两大戏曲体制的成熟,开创了元代杂剧创作的盛世。南北戏曲文化的交流,把明清传奇创作推进到了一个新的高峰,带来了高腔与昆腔的繁荣发展。民间花部乱弹诸调的蓬勃兴起,又迎来了清代以来梆子、皮黄等地方戏竞争发展的新局面。京剧艺术的成熟,使戏曲艺术又跨入了一个新的纪元。如今有三百多个戏曲剧种活跃在祖国大地和广大民众中。

Traditional Chinese drama grew out of many sources including farce and balladry but its basic feature is the performance of stories through song and dance. Early Chinese drama of the Qin and Han dynasties featured singing and dancing, wrestling, farce, and the "hundred-entertainments," while in the Tang dynasty performances included music played at court feasts and temple fairs. In the Song dynasty, performance activities reached a critical mass in the amusement centers and performance arenas of urban centers and gave birth to Chinese drama as a distinct art form. From the Han dynasty play *Huang of the Eastern Ocean*, through Tang dynasty songs such as *Stepping and Swaying Woman*, to Song dynasty variety plays and Jin dynasty *yuanben*, we can trace the evolution and maturing of Chinese drama. In the Yuan dynasty, *nanxi* drama and northern *zaju* marked the establishment of two systems of drama in the south and north. Interchange between southern and northern dramas led to the development of *chuanqi* drama which flourished during the Ming and Qing dynasties, and in turn spurred the development of *gaoqiang* and *kunqiang* styles. These styles were challenged by *huabu luntan* drama and led to the rise of regional operas, of which *bangzi* and *pihuang* tunes dominated. With the appearance of Peking Opera, traditional Chinese drama entered the modern era and today there are more than 300 types of drama still actively performed in China.

中国戏剧(戏曲)艺术

- 古代·汉
- 隋·唐
- 宋·金·元
- 明·清



形成发展线索示意图



图 001

●图001 中国戏剧(戏曲)艺术形成发展
线索示意图

● 001 Diagram describing the formation
and development of traditional Chinese
drama.

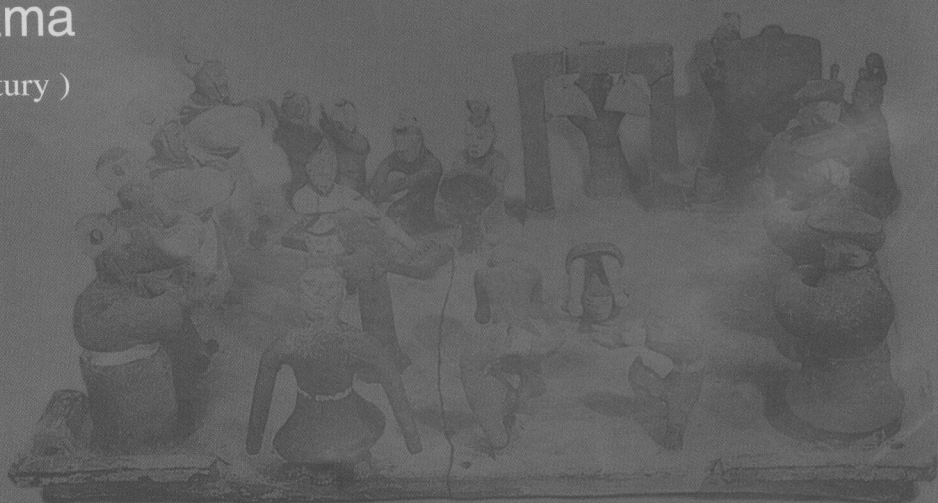
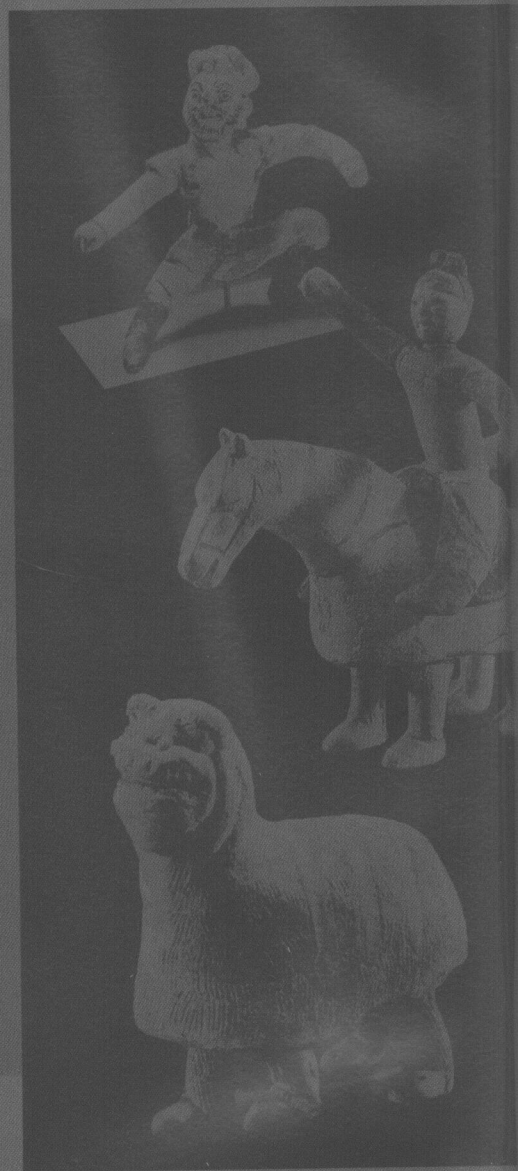
戏曲的起源与形成

(公元前——公元12世纪)

曰伯夷。帝曰。俞。咨伯。汝作秩宗。夙夜惟寅。直哉惟清。伯拜稽首。讓于夔龍。帝曰。俞。往欽哉。夔音遠。典主也。三禮。祀天神。享人鬼。祭地祇。之禮也。伯夷。臣名。姜姓。秩。叙也。宗。祖廟也。秩宗。主叙次。百神之官。而專以秩宗名之者。蓋以宗廟為主也。周禮亦謂之宗伯。而都家皆有宗人之官。以掌祭祀之事。亦此意也。夙。早也。敬也。直。者。心無私曲之謂。人能敬以直內。不使少有私曲。則其心潔清。而無物欲之汚。可以交於神明矣。夔龍。二臣名。帝曰。夔。命汝典樂。教胄子。直而溫。寬而栗。剛而無虐。簡而無傲。詩言志。歌永言。聲依永。律和聲。八音克諧。無相奪倫。神人以和。夔曰。於予。

Origin and Formation of Chinese Drama

(B.C.E.—12th Century)





戏曲起源于原始社会的歌舞。巫之事神，必用歌舞；继出之优，以乐为职。西周末年出现了优(俳优、倡优、优伶)。汉代，文化艺术频繁交流，民间艺术进入宫廷。汉武帝时，西京百戏集演，出现繁盛的局面。歌舞、百戏、俳优发展融合，历经魏晋南北朝，绵延不断。隋唐两代，丰富多彩的宫廷乐舞、民俗歌舞与释、道寺院说唱故事的俗讲，与戏曲艺术有着密切的渊源关系，并对戏曲艺术的形成产生了积极的影响。有人物、有情节、诙谐调笑的歌舞戏和参军戏(即戏弄)成为独特的戏剧表演形式，并具有了戏曲艺术的雏形。

宋代，宫廷教坊百戏、歌舞的集演，与市井“瓦舍”、“勾栏”中各种技艺的竞争演出、相互交流，艺术和艺人逐渐商品化、职业化。继承唐代歌舞戏与参军戏传统，进一步发展起来的宋杂剧、金院本的演员，以及唱赚、诸宫调、讲史等说唱艺术的艺人，在与“书会才人”的共同努力下，不断创新，最终形成为一种独立的综合表演艺术形式——戏曲，即南方的“永嘉戏曲”。时在公元12世纪末。

Chinese drama developed out of primitive song and dance and by the end of Western Zhou dynasty, professional performers had appeared. In the Han dynasty, folk arts were brought into the palace and under emperor Wudi, a vast spectacle known as the "hundred entertainments" testifies to the flourishing of performing arts at that time. The intermingling of song and dance, the hundred entertainments, and farce continued during the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern dynasties. In the Sui and Tang dynasties, the rich and varied royal music and dance, folk music and dance, and secular balladry all contributed to the formation of Chinese theatre. By this stage, song and dance dramas and adjutant plays had crude characters, plots and humor, and may be thought of as the embryonic forms of Chinese drama.

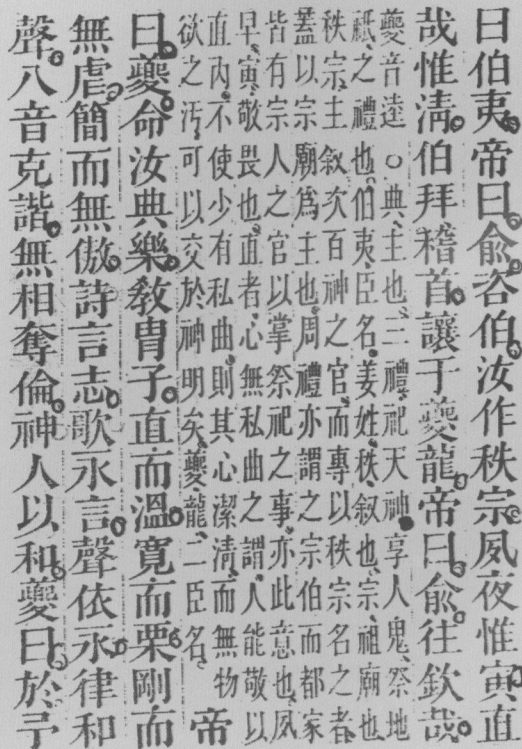
In the Song dynasty, along with the hundred entertainments and song and dance at court came competition and exchange between various performance genres in amusement centers and performance arenas, and, as a result, drama performances became increasingly professionalized. Through Song dynasty variety plays, Jin dynasty *yuanben*, balladry genres such as *changzhuan*, *all-keys-and-modes* and storytelling, and also with the involvement of literati, Chinese drama, then called *Yongjia xiqu*, finally emerged as an independent and multi-faceted performing art at the end of the 12th century.

原始社会的歌舞，表现氏族群体的狩猎、农耕、战争、繁衍、祭庆等活动，反映了对祖先、神祇、图腾的崇拜，对劳动、生活的热爱。

- 002 Ceramic basin with detail showing dancing in the New Stone Age. Unearthed in Datong County, Qinghai Province.

- 003 An old edition of *The Book of History*.

"Drumming on stones, as all the wild animals dance." This quote from *The Book of History* is thought to describe communal music and dance activities depicting hunting.



6

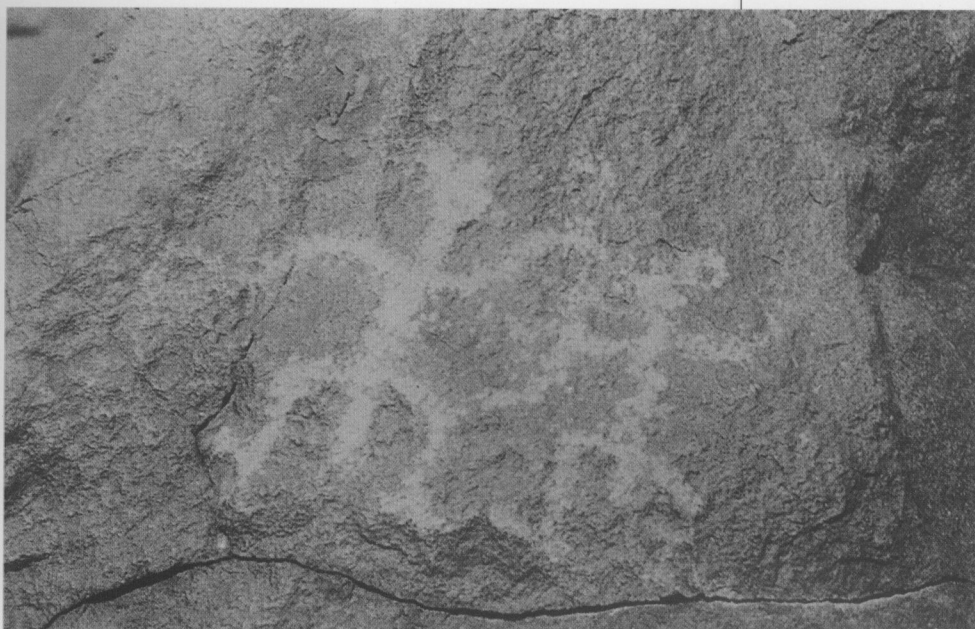


图 004

- 图 004 舞蹈岩画
——宁夏石嘴山岩刻
- 图 005 狩猎岩画
——内蒙古阿拉善岩刻

• 004 Rock painting depicting dancing.
Shizuishan Mountain, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

• 005 Rock painting depicting hunting from
curved rock found in Alashan, Inner Mongolia.



图 005

- 图 006 新石器时代骨哨
——浙江余姚河姆渡出土

- 图 007 舞蹈岩画
——甘肃黑山岩刻

- 图 008 战争岩画
——云南沧源第六地点岩刻

•006 Bone whistle dated to the New Stone Age. Hemudu, Yuyao, Zhejiang Province.

•007 Rock painting depicting dancing. Heishan Mountain, Gansu Province.

•008 Rock painting depicting war from curved rock found in Cangyuan, Yunnan Province.

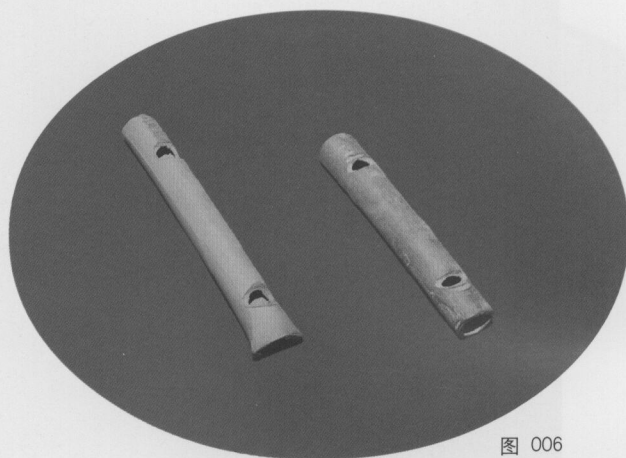


图 006



图 007



图 008