



项目一 土家族文化解码

Project One Decoding Tujia Culture

任务三 土家族民间艺术文化发掘

Task Three: Excavation of Tujia Folk Art and Culture

3.3: 土家族的民间工艺

3.3: Folk crafts of Tujia

1、工艺类型

1. Type of crafts

土家族的工艺美术主要包括纺织、挑绣。服饰、绘画、雕刻、竹编、剪纸、印花、花烛等。纺织、挑绣及建筑等，都有专门章节讨论，在此，专就竹编、剪纸、雕塑、印花等做些研究。

The arts and crafts of Tujia mainly include weaving and embroidery. Costumes, paintings, sculpture, bamboo weaving, paper-cutting, printing, flower candles, etc. Weaving, embroidery and architecture, etc., have special chapters to discuss, specifically on bamboo weaving, paper-cutting, sculpture, printing and so on to do some research.

(1) 绘画、雕刻。土家族绘画与雕刻并没有成为一门独立的艺术，还与建筑等结合在一起。雕刻主要指石雕和木雕，制作程序先绘画、后雕刻，自画自雕。这类艺术品形象生动、线条清晰、花纹精美。例如，鄂西咸丰县唐崖土司城址中的牌匾、石马、石人等。城门前一组石马石人相对峙。石马高 2.4 米，长 3 米，颇显强悍骁勇，形象生动逼真；石人高 2 米，身背雨伞，手牵缰绳，如待命出征的骑士。这些作品具有寓静于动，粗犷中又包括精细而极富变化的特点。

(1) Painting and sculpture. Tujia painting and sculpture have not become an independent art, but also combined with architecture and so on. Sculpture mainly refers to stone carving and wood carving. The production procedure first draws, then carves, at last self-draws and self-carves. This kind of artwork is vivid, with clear lines and exquisite



patterns. For example, plaques, stone horses, stone people, etc. in the site of Xianfeng County, Tangya Tusi City, Western Hubei Province. A group of stone horses and stone people are facing each other in front of the city gate. The stone horse is 2.4 meters high and 3 meters long. It is strong and brave, and its image is vivid. The stone man is 2 meters high, carrying an umbrella and holding a parallel rope, like a knight on standby. These works have the characteristics of being still and moving, and including fine and extremely varied in their roughness.

集雕塑、绘画以及建筑艺术为一体的来凤咸康石窟，建于五代咸康（公元 925 年）年间。石窟共有三座，建在险峻的赭红色岩壁上。其中内雕有释迦牟尼、弥勒、燃灯三尊石佛。南端有岩石佛像数尊，整个石窟长 98 米，摩崖石雕小佛 35 尊。小佛像雕刻刀法细腻，神采飞扬。大佛像造型高大、气魄豪放。

The Laifeng Xiankang Grottoes, which integrate sculpture, painting and architectural art, were built during the Xiankang period of the Five Dynasties (925 AD). There are three grottoes built on steep ochre-red rock walls. Among them, there are three stone Buddhas of Sakyamuni, Maitreya and Burning Lamp. There are several rock Buddha statues at the southern end, the whole grotto is 98 meters long, there are 35 small Buddha statues on the cliff. The carving of the small Buddha statue is delicate and high-spirited. The big Buddha statue is tall and bold.

盛行于凤凰、吉首等南部土家族地区的白帝天王庙的雕像艺术，也曾逞一时之盛。这些雕塑极品在“文化大革命”中毁于一旦，甚为可惜。

The statuart of the Baidi Tianwang Temple in the southern Tujia area such as Fenghuang and Jishou was also popular for a while. It is a pity that these superb sculptures were destroyed in the "Cultural Revolution".

（2）竹编。土家族的竹编一般指竹编藤编两种形式。即采用野竹、家竹及树藤为材料编织各种家具饰物，有针线篮、椅子、筛子、背笼、扎笼、管筐、竹席等二十余个品种。这些竹编除其实用以外，还有大量艺术，代表了土家人的工艺水平。在这些工艺制品中，常见“嫦娥奔月”、“哪吒闹海”、“天女散花”、“仕女舞剑”、“白鹤闹松”、“丹凤朝阳”、“喜鹊闹梅”等艺术形式。

（2）Bamboo weaving. Bamboo weaving in Tujia generally refers to two forms of bamboo weaving and rattan weaving. That is, the use of wild bamboo, household bamboo and tree rattan as the materials to weave a variety of furniture ornaments. There are more than 20 varieties of needle and thread baskets, chairs, sieves, back cages, cages, pipe baskets, bamboo mats and so on. In addition to their practical use, these bamboo weavings have a great deal of art value and represent the level of craftsmanship of the Tujia people. Among these craft works, it is common to see "Chang'e running to the moon", "Nezha haunting the sea", "Heavenly maiden scattering flowers, "Lady Dancing Sword", "White Crane Noisy Pine", "Danfeng Chaoyang", "Magpie Noisy Plum" and so on.



(3) 剪纸。剪纸风格古朴，寓意深远，神奇多姿的土家族工艺美术品。在生活中极具有装饰性。著名的剪纸有黔东思南土家族剪纸和泸溪踏虎剪纸。两处土家人的剪纸都可是剪纸艺术中的极品。大约在七十年前，著名文学家和文物学家沈从文就浓墨重彩介绍过踏虎剪纸，认为是艺术极品。思南剪纸艺术也是独树一帜，剪纸的制作过程是：用小巧的剪刀，在经过折叠的各种色彩的纸上，剪出各种造型的艺术图案。其中有供刺绣临拓的“花图”，有婚嫁喜庆吉日用的“枕帕花”、“枕头花”、“搭帕花”、“背带花”、“背裙花”，有贴在灯条约上做装饰的“灯花”。剪纸内容丰富，常用图案有“喜鹊闹梅”、“蝴蝶戏花”、“鲤鱼跳龙门”、“双凤朝阳”、“二龙抢宝”等。此类图案均造型生动，朴实饱满，手法大胆夸张，富有想象力，有着浓郁的生活气息和民族特色。

(3) Paper cutting. The paper cutting style is simple and profound, and it is magical and colorful arts and crafts of Tujia. It is extremely decorative in life. The famous paper cuttings include the Sinan Tujia paper cutting in eastern Guizhou and the Luxi stepping tiger paper cutting. The paper cuttings of the Tujia people in both places are the best in the art of paper cutting. About seventy years ago, Shen Congwen, a famous literary scholar and cultural relicist, introduced the paper cutting of Tahu in great detail and considered it to be the best art. The art of Sinan paper cutting is also unique, and the process of paper cutting is to use small scissors to cut out various shapes of artistic patterns on folded paper of various colors. Among them are "flower pictures" for embroidering Lintuo, "pillow flowers," "pillow flowers," "hitching flowers," and "strap flowers" for weddings and auspicious occasions. "There are also "lantern flowers" that are attached to the lantern treaty for decoration. Paper cutting is rich in content, the commonly patterns used are "Magpies Playing with Plum", "Butterfly Playing with Flowers", "Carp Jumping at the Dragon Gate", "Shuangfeng Chaoyang", "Two Dragons Grabbing Treasures" and so on. These patterns are vivid, simple and full, bold, exaggerated, and imaginative, with a strong sense of life and national characteristics.

2、土家族工艺文化的特征

2. Characteristics of Tujia craft culture

土家族工艺文化具有鲜明的文化特征。我们可以将这些特征概括为四个方面。

Tujia craft culture has its distinct cultural characteristics. We can summarize these characteristics into four aspects.

(1) 自然环境的影响及土家人农耕文化。土家族分布在武陵山区，这里属于热带湿润季风气候，竹类繁多，特别是盛产竹类。这是土家族竹编艺术的背景基础。而作为一个农耕民族，她的工艺也多反映在农耕经济上，竹编工艺、木制工具等等是明证。

(1) The influence of the natural environment and the farming culture of the Tujia people.



Tujia is distributed in the Wuling Mountain area, which belongs to the tropical humid monsoon climate and has a wide variety of bamboo species, especially the abundant bamboo species. This is the background foundation of the Tujia bamboo weaving art. As a farming nation, her craftsmanship is also mostly reflected in the farming economy, as evidenced by bamboo weaving craft, wooden tools, etc.

(2) 土家人自古稟賦的浪漫情結與宗教信仰。土家人的雕塑藝術多集中在白帝天王廟、土司殿等處。雕塑浪漫，想象力豐富。土家人的剪紙除大膽誇張，富有想象力以外，還多表現愛情、自由以及崇尚勇敢等。這都與他們從祖先（巴人）那里繼承的浪漫品性有關。

(2) The romantic complex and religious beliefs of the Tujia people since ancient times. The sculpture art of the Tujia people is mostly concentrated in the Baidi Tienwang Temple and the Tusi Hall. The sculpture is romantic and imaginative. In addition to being bold and exaggerated, imaginative, the paper cutting of Tujia people also expresses love, freedom, and advocating bravery. It all has to do with the romantic qualities they inherited from their ancestors (Ba people).

(3) 漢文化的深刻影響。除咸康石窟明顯是表現漢文化內容外，其他工藝也都深受漢文化的影響。如剪紙中的“鯉魚跳龍門”，竹編中的“嫦娥奔月”等，都是漢文化中的基本形象。可以說，土家族文化在較早的時代，就已與漢文化相互影響相互滲透了。到了改土歸流之後，已到某種融合。這就是我們今天在土家族工藝品中既看到土家文化也看到漢文化，而兩者渾然天成地融合在一起，難分彼此的原因。

(3) The profound influence of Han culture. Except for the Xiankang Grottoes, which obviously express the content of Han culture, other crafts are also deeply influenced by Han culture. For example, "carp jumps over the dragon gate" in paper cutting, "Chang'e flying to the moon" in bamboo weaving, etc., are the basic images in Han culture. It can be said that the Tujia culture has influenced and penetrated with the Han culture in an earlier era. After the bureaucratization of native officers, it has reached a certain kind of integration. This is the reason why we see both Tujia culture and Han culture in Tujia handicrafts today, and the two are naturally integrated and are indistinguishable from each other.