

舞獅的建源

關於舞獅的記載,一般辭典均失載。而記載於正史的,只有一名叫宗慤的人,他是舞獅戲具的創製人,根據「宋書」記載:「宗慤以為獅子威服百獸,乃製其形。」宗慤是南北朝劉宋時期的振武將軍,在宋文帝元嘉二十三年征伐林邑,林邑王驅象來戰,宗慤製獅相禦,象驚奔潰,遂克林邑。這個製獅嚇象,當然少不了舞獅舞得像頭活的獅子,這也可以說應戰爭的需要,而有舞獅,以後成為民俗,遂迄於今。

而在「舊唐書」的音樂志中,亦記載了後周武帝是舞獅運動的提倡人,原文説:「太平樂,後周武帝時造,亦謂之「五方獅子舞」。獅子 獸,出於西南夷天竺獅子國。綴毛為獅,人居其中,像其俛仰馴狎之容。二人持繩秉拂,為習弄之狀。五獅子各立其方位,百四十人歌「太平樂」。舞以足持繩者,服飾作崑崙象。」由此可見,舞獅運動在後周皇室就制定成為國家舞樂了。而這種舞獅和現在的舞獅相同,可知舞獅這種藝術,遠在南北朝時代已經出現了。



Origin

The Lion Dance originated about 1,500 years ago. The first record of the performance of an early form of the Lion Dance dates to the South Dynasty in 420 – 479 A.D. According to the record of Song Shu, General Zhong Yue led an army south to conquer the country Lin Yi. The King of Lin Yi used elephants to stop the advance of Zhong Yue's army. General Zhong thought that all breasts submit to the lion and he decided to make imitation lions to frighten the elephants. As soon as the elephants saw the faux lions they all ran away. From then on, the Lion Dance was performed in the military, gradually becoming folk performance combining art, martial arts, sports and entertainment. It has spread to Chinese communities all over the world.



在宋歐陽修的「新唐書」禮樂志裏補充了舞獅的內容説:「銅鈸二,舞者四人,設五方獅子高丈餘,飾以五色,每獅子有十二人,畫衣持紅拂,首加紅襪,謂之「獅子郎」。」兩者合併,一場五方獅子舞,就有歌者一百四十人,舞者六十四人以上,這兩百多人的舞獅場面,現在是少見的了。

唐代詩人白居易的西凉伎詩文中對舞獅有生動的描寫:「西凉伎,西凉伎,假面胡人假獅子,刻木為頭絲作尾,金鍍眼睛銀帖齒,奮迅毛衣擺雙耳,如從流沙來萬里。」詩文裏描述了當時舞獅的情景。

而宋代的蘇東坡在他的一篇「獅贊」裏亦描繪了舞獅的基本動作,文中説:「圓其目,仰其鼻,奮髯吞吐,威見齒,舞其足,前其耳,左顧右盼,喜見尾。」

舞獅在古代是尊為皇宮樂舞的一種,它更喻表國外朝貢獅子的太平盛世。在「元史」裏有記載一人名賀勝,當元世祖親征乃顏還都及打獵回宮時,他就「參乘伶人蒙采毳作獅子舞,以迎駕。」這是最隆重的歡迎儀隊。

在「續文獻通考」亦記載有:「明孝宗弘治三年秋,召各番使入內看戲獅子。」這亦證明了獅子舞已被引入宮廷,並且成為皇室的一種娛樂。

清代「北京走會圖」所繪畫的獅子舞,一頭大獅子由二人扮演;三頭小獅子各由一人扮演,另有二人手執「拂子」,戲逗獅子,這和我們現代的舞獅子場面十分相似。

舞獅造型和其它形式的獅形裝飾有着不少的共同特點,明清以來,獅子的形象,廣泛地出現於建築的裝飾和民間的藝術之中,如房檐、橋柱、門墩、石欄與及印章、剪紙、年畫、剌綉等,無處沒有牠的形象。

獅子在人民心目中是吉祥慶瑞的化身,寄托着為人民消災除害、吉祥如意的願望;因此,每逢年節喜慶之日都有舞獅的傳統習俗。





舞獅兮南北有线流有线

舞獅流行於大江南北,派別繁多,主要分為南、北兩種,南、北獅的形象和舞法頗不相同。北獅着重模仿真獅的動作,翻滾騰躍,惟妙惟肖;北獅的舞者,一定要有純熟的技巧,前後配搭要恰如其分,否則不但動作不齊,而且會把獅身撕成兩截。南獅則着重表情和形像的神似,舞者要有相當的武術根底,舞獅頭者必須是高手。南、北獅的另一個分別是,南獅大多單獨表演,而北獅則多是老、幼同場。

南北獅也有相同之處,例如兩者都分文獅與武獅。文獅動作細膩,目的在表達獅子詼諧的性格,武獅則用剛猛的動作來表現「萬獸之王」的雄姿。此外,南北獅都有地獅及高獅的舞法。地獅的項目主要為出洞、過橋、下嶺、戲水等;高獅則需要疊起數人,較為吃力,內容包括左右提腿坐膊、單提腿等,南獅還須爬桿採青。

北獅常見的項目是滾球,就是用線把絨球穿在獅子口內,由舞獅頭者(從前稱舞獅郎)把線牽動,使絨球移動,或吞或吐。還有一個項目,名為「獅子上樓台」,是用檯、櫈架成三座假山,獅子邊舞邊上,最後在最高的檯上表現。南獅則有全套的舞法,即:出洞、瞌睡、驚日、望天、擦眼、洗面、抓癢、伸懶、照水、飲水、探路、過橋、登些、採青、醉青等。

南北獅又各自分為許多派別,如北獅中的北京、湖南及河南派。北京的舞獅着重頭部,獅頭有重六、七十斤;湖南的舞獅又稱鬥獅,常見的表演是獅子滾台,獅子撲人等;河南的舞獅,五位一體,一老四少,有唐代「五方獅子舞」的遺風。

南獅又稱瑞獅,以廣東獅最為突出,粵式舞獅又名醒獅,獅頭以佛山所產最有名,刻意紮作,一般是青鼻綠角牙刷鬚,取意「醒目」,舞時着重表現獅子的威猛,獅未到,先由鑼鼓開道,先聲奪人,還有手持葵扇的大頭佛嬉戲引路,動作滑稽風趣,三拜後就開始出洞、入洞、戲球、上橋、滾出、走梅花等各項表演名目。



Southern and Morthern Lion Dance

Lion Dance is very popular in China and mainly divided into two categories: Southern and Northern Lion Dance. The northern style was primarily used as entertainment for the imperial court. Northern dance's movements resembles those of a real lion and the costume is usually red, orange, and yellow in color. It is hairy in appearance, with a flat golden head with a colored bow. The performance generally involves acrobatic stunts and focuses more on jumping and playing with props, such as walking on balls and stakes, playing on the see-saws, jumping over a table, etc. Northern lions always appear as a family with both adult and child lions while the Southern Lion Dance is performed individually.

The southern style has to be very symmetrical in its movement of the head and body. It is import to show its behavior. In South Lion Dance, sometimes there is also a "Big Head Buddha" with a palm-leaf fan in his hand to tease the lion, creating an exciting atmosphere. Southern Lion Dance emphasizes footwork strength. The performance often occurs on poles with the dancers jumping from pole to pole and walking on wires. The poles represent mountains and the wires embody the idea of crossing bridges. Every Lion Dance should convey a complete story and the performers must be good in martial art.

Both northern and southern types have the variation of the fierce and calm style. The calm type shows its tameness, gentle and playful character, while the fierce style uses its motion to show that it is the King of the Jungle.



鄰鄉的南北

獅子的構造

現在中國全國各地,幾乎每一個都市或每一處鄉村,都有舞獅的習俗。獅子的構造,各地均不同,有的構造精巧;有的只是象徵式的,大同小異之中,簡單的、複雜的卻是相差很遠的。獅子有幾種,以一般慣例:青色的獅頭是「瑞獅」、金色頭是「金獅」,竹枝編頭的是「馬獅」。湖南又有紅、黑、花三類,比較精緻的是福建詔安縣有一種「金獅」,牠底頭高二丈多,重近一百觔,濶濶的嘴,像鈴一般的雙目,頭部又似巨大的一隻缸、鬚長髮也長,長到一丈多左右,是用苧蔴先行漂白,再染紅色,看來鮮豔奪目。獅頭和頸部都嵌鑲金屬小小圓片。獅身長二丈,全身龍紋有鱗,遍懸小小銀色鉅鈴,叮咚發聲。獅尾也長,長到也有一丈左右,更有較細的線鬚附着。

北方獅子的外形全身由獅被遮蓋,舞獅者只露出雙腳,下身穿着和獅被同色的褲子和花靴,由兩人合作扮演一頭大獅,一人扮作一頭小獅;另一人扮武士,手持綉球作為引導,並先開拳踢打,以引誘獅子起舞。舞獅時配以京鼓、京鈸、京鑼,樂聲抑揚頓挫,動作協調合拍,生動活潑調皮,和善可親。



由於各地的風俗習慣不同,在舞 獅的藝術創造和表演形式上,形 成了各地方色彩和獨特的風格。 如江西的「手搖獅」、「板登獅 ,安徽的「青獅」、福建的 抽獅」、四川的「高台獅」、湖 南的「武打獅」、太原的「獅子 滾綉球」、北京高碑店的「單獅 」等。有的由一兩個人舞動,顯 得別緻活潑;有的三人交叉舞動 ,配合緊密;有的着重獅頭表演 、有的着重地面上跳躍翻滾的表 演,顯出多種不同的動作。舞獅 的演員把這些基本動作巧妙地串 連組織起來,按照不同的情節構 圖來表演,就可以形成不同的舞 獅節目。



Lion Appearance and Construction,

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Three famous lion types can be identified: Liu Bei, Guan Gong (Kwan Kung) and Zhang Fei. They represent historic characters in China that were recorded in the classic, Romance of the Three Kingdoms. These three were blood oath brothers that swore to restore the Han dynasty.

The Liu Bei (Lau Pei) lion has a yellow face with white beard and fur to represent wisdom, bravery and kindness. It sports a multi colored tail which encompasses the colors of the five elements and known as Rui shih (Shui Shi) or The Auspicious Lion.

The Guan Gong (Kwan Kung) lion has a red based face, black fur; with a long black beard and the tail is red with black trim. This Lion is known as Hsing Shih (Shing Shi) or the Awakened Lion and represents intelligence, bravery, happiness, good luck and prosperity.

The Zhang Fei (Cheung Fei) lion has a black based face with short black beard, cauliflowered ears, and black fur. The tail is black with white trim. He appears much fiercer than the other two and is known as the Fighting Lion. He is very aggressive and strong. His movements are quick, sharp, energetic and always aggressive.



鄰鄉灣音樂

促成舞獅場面的緊張氣氛,除了爆竹之外,還有配樂。配樂有激動的,也有令人情緒舒暢的,甚至也有音樂重於舞獅,例如江西流行的「獅子燈」,舞的花樣不多,而且並不緊張,糊紮也不怎麼精緻,但是有很多種樂器來伴奏,如武場用的鼓類就有三種:大鼓、小鼓和篤鼓;鑼有五種:大鑼、小鑼、碗鑼、湯鑼和罄鑼,還有大鈸、小鈸、磬和手鈴等。第次場用的樂器亦有多種,如胡琴、二胡、月琴、琵琶、簫、笛、笙、喇叭、哨喇、長號等。一個比較完整的樂隊,還奏出多種樂曲如:大紅袍、大擺渡、浪淘沙、孟姜女、小放牛等大曲或小調,又會奏出崑曲和南管,這種配樂,可以說是音樂重於舞獅了。



Lion Dance and Music

The Lion Dance is usually accompanied by a musical ensemble consisting of minimum of three pieces: a large Chinese drum, a gong and a cymbal. The Lion Dance is not choreographed to music; instead the musicians follow the lion's movements. Each of the lion's moods and moves has its own associated rhythm.



「採青」是廣東舞獅中一種高度的技術表演,這種表演,充份表現了人們的勇敢和機智。隨着鑼鼓喧天的節奏,舞獅者憑着一個又一個叠羅漢,讓獅子站在最高處,開口將掛在高空的紅封包、生菜一棵和紅橘子一串所縛成的一束「青」摘下,才完成「採青」的任務。這充份表現了人們的勇敢和機智的性格,是一種鍛鍊體魄的運動,同時,也給農曆新年增添了不少熱鬧的氣氛。而在「採青」的過程中,獅頭和獅尾的動作必須協調,配合鼓樂的節拍,動作一致,充份地表現出獅子的八種神態,並顯示出獅子本身的形態和生動的步法。而獅子所表現的八種神態包括:

喜:獅子經過了艱辛的努力,清除障礙,當採得青時,表現出喜形於色的神態

怒:獅子遇到障礙或受到騷擾時,會表現出忿怒的神態哀:獅子遇上困難時,未能解決,會呈現出哀傷的神態樂:獅子在桿上自由起舞、跳躍,盡顯出快樂的神態動:獅子好動的性格,喜愛跳躍,其動態的一面表露無遺

靜: 獅子闖過困難後,心力交瘁,極感疲倦,靜下來休息一番,表現出靜的神態

驚:獅子遇險時,會產生驚怕的動作

疑:獅子亦有多疑的性格,對身邊的每一樣新事物,均產生懷疑,有疑慮的神態

Plucking the Green or "Cao Zing"



Cao Qing is the climax of the Southern Lion Dance. It not only expresses high pugilistic skills, but also shows the braveness and quick wittedness of the dancers. Cao Qing is to hang a bunch of lettuce, oranges and a red pocket with token of amount of money inside on the upper part of the building. The lion picks up the lettuce and chews it for the good luck and wealth.

Collaboration for both the lion head and tail is very important for Cao Qing and the movements must match the music. The eight basic moods of the lion are joy, anger, sadness, happiness, fear, suspicion, greedy, motion and silence which are shown during Cao Qing.

中國舞獅的習俗,有千年的史實可按,這個習俗的形成和傳承,從民俗的觀點來說,它是由於皇室的倡導和民間的愛好,更有它自然成長的因素,如國術的團練、觀眾的欣賞和經濟的收益。所以舞獅之俗,愈來愈盛行。因此,舞獅是很值得提倡的一種民間嬉樂的活動,它可以成為中國特有的一種集舞蹈與音樂於一體的高尚的游藝表演。

Lion Dance is a long standing Chinese tradition. Even today the Lion Dance endures as an ever-celebrated facet of Chinese culture and is also a more sport-oriented activity. These days the Lion Dance is more for recreation than an expression of belief.