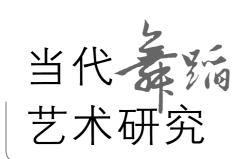


## Contemporary Dance Research



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# Contemporary Dance Research

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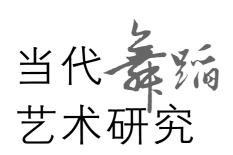
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#### 历史研究 Historical Studies

# 表象与本质

#### ——宋代以后乐舞发展的另一种路径

#### 王宁宁

【内容摘要】在中国古代历史上,宋代是一个充满着矛盾和忧患,且孕育着极大变数的社会转型时期。宋代社会经济结构的转型与发展,城市坊市制度的改变,国家政治、军事及外交上的形势,促进了当时社会、思想和文化意识形态的变异与繁荣,在这样的背景下,乐舞的发展既传承又变异,孕育着多种可能性。然而,随着北宋政权的灭亡以及宋政权的南迁,原本以汉唐乐舞为主流持续发展的历史潜在性,被大历史的遽变阻断。古代乐舞最终分宫廷队舞(包括贵族士大夫阶层的宴乐歌舞)、戏曲中的歌舞、民间舞队及民间歌舞三条路径,径直而下,贯穿了元明清时期。在以往的舞蹈史研究中,对于第二条路径"戏曲中的歌舞"的梳理与研究,缺乏系统的史料梳理和深度的理论阐释。文章从戏曲剧本入手,对戏曲表演所涉舞蹈内容做一种静态分析,重新认识舞蹈与戏曲的亲缘关系,并提出戏曲以一种新的表演形态消解、吸收并重构重置了诗乐舞一体的形式内容;戏曲是用另一种表演形态将诗、歌、乐、舞换位与挪移;宋代以后,戏曲中潜藏着古乐舞挪移且隐性的历史。

【关键词】表象;本质;戏曲;舞蹈;诗乐舞;隐性的历史

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[ DOI ] 10.20070/j.cnki.cdr.2023.02.001

#### [ Title ] Representation and Essence

— Another Path in the Development of Dance and Music After the Song Dynasty

#### [ Author ] Wang Ningning

[ Abstract ] In ancient Chinese history, the Song Dynasty was a period of contradictions, challenges, and significant societal transformations. The transition and development of the socio-economic structure, changes in the Li-Fang system, and the shifting landscape of national politics, military, and diplomacy during the Song Dynasty stimulated the variation and prosperity of social, intellectual, and cultural ideologies. Against this backdrop, the development of dance and music inherited and transformed simultaneously, fostering various possibilities for growth. However, with the fall of the Northern Song Dynasty and the southward migration of

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## 对周代射礼之乐舞实践的理解与思考

任宏

【内容摘要】"射"教与"乐"教都属周代"六艺"教育范畴,不同的学习阶段、受教方式以及学习内容都呈循序渐进之特征,旨在借由技、艺的掌握进而实现对道、德的领悟。在周代礼乐制度下,社会的文化系统与政治系统是相互联系、相辅相成的。诸多礼典的推行和政治后备人才的择选与培养,都要得益于教育之成果。反之,教育的结果也会在礼典的实践中得到考察与检验。周代射礼中包含用乐环节,其重在以射、乐结合的方式观德与择良。乐舞实践分布在射礼之迎宾、节射、酬宾与送宾阶段,依照射礼等级选择对应的《诗》篇、乐舞规格以及作乐方式,其中包含独特的弓矢舞。此舞是射礼所独有的,既是对射夫行射仪态的规范,也是节射时的特殊之舞。此舞是舞者身份认定和考察其内心是否恭顺的方式。射礼之乐舞实践,其内涵与功能指向,既是对历史的传承,也拓展了新的功能,是礼乐制度精髓的表征。在此语境下的乐舞是个整合性概念,其实践方式具有多样性与综合性特征。

【关键词】射礼; 弓矢舞; 乐舞实践

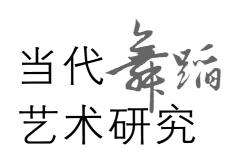
【中图分类号】J70-05 【文献标识码】A 【文章编号】2096-3084(2023)02-0010-06 【DOI】10.20070/j.cnki.cdr.2023.02.002

[ Title ] Understanding and Reflection on the Music and Dance Practices in Archery Rituals during the Zhou Dynasty [ Author ] Ren Hong

[ Abstract ] Both "archery" and "music and dance" fell within the educational scope of the "Six Arts" during the Zhou Dynasty. Different learning stages, methods of instruction, and study contents demonstrate a progressive approach, aiming to comprehend the Dao and virtue through the mastery of skills and arts. Under the ritual and music system of the Zhou Dynasty, the cultural and political systems of society were interconnected and mutually supportive. Conversely, the results of education would also be examined and tested in the practice of rituals. Archery rituals during the Zhou Dynasty included musical elements, emphasizing the observation of virtue and the selection of talents through the combination of archery and music. Dance practices were distributed in stages such as welcoming guests, ceremonial archery, entertaining guests, and bidding farewell to guests during archery rituals. Corresponding selections of poems from the *The Book of Songs*, specifications of music and dance, and modes of performance were chosen based on the level of archery ritual, including the distinctive "Bow and Arrow Dance". This dance, unique to archery rituals, serves as a standard for the archer's shooting posture and a special dance during ceremonial archery. It is a medium for identifying the dancer's identity and examining whether their inner sentiments are respectful. The connotation and function of the practice Music and Dance practices in archery rituals during the Zhou Dynasty not only represents the inheritance of history but also exhibits new expansions, serving as a manifestation of the essence of ritual and music. In this context, Music and Dance is an integrated concept, and its practice is characterized by diversity and comprehensiveness.

[ Keywords ] archery rituals, bow and arrow dance, dance practice

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#### 创作研究 Creation Studies

## 中国当代"舞剧邻界批评"举隅

——中国当代舞剧批评研究随笔之五

于 平

【内容摘要】舞剧是以舞蹈为主要表现手段的综合性戏剧样式。所谓"舞剧邻界批评"是指深度参与这个"综合性戏剧样式"的各方——主要是音乐、戏剧、美术等相关艺术领域的学者对舞剧的批评。作为"中国当代舞剧批评研究随笔"系列的第五篇,举隅的批评文章出自六位学者:三位来自音乐界(两位作曲家和一位乐评家),两位来自戏剧界,一位来自美术界。六篇批评文章对舞剧的透彻分析和美学提升,对于我国当代舞剧批评而言具有很好的示范作用。

【关键词】当代舞剧批评;舞剧邻界批评;《南越王》;《月牙五更》;《春之祭》;《凤鸣岐山》;《只此青绿》 【中图分类号】J723 【文献标识码】A 【文章编号】2096-3084(2023)02-0016-11

[ DOI ] 10.20070/j.cnki.cdr.2023.02.003

[ Title ] Examples of Comtemporary Chinese Dance-drama Adjacent Criticism

— One of the Essays on the Criticism of Contemporary Chinese Dance-drama

[ Author ] Yu Ping

[ Abstract ] Dance-drama is a comprehensive theatrical style primarily expressed through dance. The term "Adjacent Criticism of Dance-dramas" refers to in-depth engagement by scholars from various fields, mainly music, drama, fine arts, and other related artistic domains, in the criticism of dance dramas. As the fifth essay in the series of "Essays on Contemporary Chinese Dance-drama Criticism Research", this critique highlights the works of six scholars: three from the music field (two composers and one music critic), two from the drama field, and one from the fine arts field. The six critical essays offer profound analyses and aesthetic enhancements of dance-dramas, serving as exemplary contributions to contemporary Chinese dance-drama criticism.

[Keywords] contemporary dance-drama criticism, adjacent criticism of dance-dramas, King of Nanyue Kingdom, The Crescent Moon at Three in the Morning, The Rite of Spring, The Phoenix Singing on the Qishan Mountain, The Journey of a Legendary Landscape Painting

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# 从《踏歌》到《只此青绿》:"出圈"古典舞身体韵律的改造逻辑

#### 马春靓

【内容摘要】中国古典舞《只此青绿》在春晚播出后迅速走红,其中的典型动作成为网友效仿的对象,为作品带来了极高的关注度。其中,流畅的画面与断顿的姿态给观众留下了深刻的印象,也成为各种社交平台上的热点。由此可见,中国古典舞作品的"出圈",一方面受益于媒体平台的制作与推广,媒体平台为广大观众提供了更便捷的观看方式;另一方面受益于创作者对作品身体韵律的改造与当代观众审美需求的不谋而合,这成为中国古典舞作品成功走进大众视野的关键。因此,文章以《踏歌》《只此青绿》等作品为例,思考古典舞"出圈"这一文化现象的编码方式与生产机制,以及这种机制背后隐藏的文化逻辑。

【关键词】出圈;中国古典舞;身体韵律;《踏歌》;《只此青绿》

【中图分类号】J722.4 【文献标识码】A 【文章编号】2096-3084(2023)02-0027-08

[ DOI ] 10.20070/j.cnki.cdr.2023.02.004

[ Title ] From Ta Ge to Poetic Dance: The Journey of a Legendary Landscape Painting

— The Transformation Logic of Body Rhythm in Popular Classical Dance

#### [ Author ] Ma Chunliang

[ Abstract ] The Chinese classical dance *Poetic Dance: The Journey of a Lengendary Landscape Painting* quickly gained popularity after the Spring Festival Gala was broadcast, with its characteristic movements becoming a widely inmitated trend among netizens, garnering immense attention for the work. Among them, the fluidity of its visuals and the punctuated postures left a profound impression on the audience, making it a hot topic on various social platforms. It is evident that the popularity of Chinese classical dance works benefits, on the one hand, from the production and promotion of media platforms, which provides a more convenient way for the audience to watch. On the other hand, the author's transformation of the body rhythms in the work coincides with the aesthetic needs of the contemporary audience, which is the key to the success of Chinese classical dance works into the public field of vision. Therefore, this paper takes works such as *Ta Ge* and *Poetic Dance: The Journey of a Lengendary Landscape Painting* as examples to explore the encoding mode and production mechanism of the cultural phenomenon of popular classical dance, as well as the cultural logic behind this mechanism.

[ Keywords ] popular, classical dance, body rhythm, Ta Ge, Poetic Dance: The Journey of a Lengendary Landscape Painting

中国古典舞《只此青绿》在春晚的播出,让作品迅速走红,成为弘扬传统艺术的文化现象<sup>①</sup>。网友对其中典型动作"青绿腰"的效仿为作品带来了极高的关

注度。在此之前,《唐宫夜宴》《踏歌》《相和歌》等经典古典舞作品,在河南卫视与哔哩哔哩(bilibili)网站(以下简称B站)共同打造与推广之下,获得了网友的

<sup>|【</sup>作者简介】马春靓,女,博士,南开大学文学院讲师。主要研究方向:拉班舞谱、人体动作分析、舞蹈美学与舞蹈批评。

①《只此青绿》首演前后,故宫博物院官方微博发布的头条文章阅读量超过500万人次,人民网同步跟进发布的内容累计曝光量超过3亿人次。登上《国家宝藏》、B站跨年晚会、央视虎年春晚后,相关数据再创新高,《只此青绿》由此"出圈","青绿"也因此成为传统文化的新标识。参见:景小勇、《只此青绿》是如何成为"爆款"的[EB/OL].(2022-05-13)[2022-11-10].https://m.gmw.cn/baijia/2022-05/13/35730698.html.

# 历史记忆与情感流动:舞剧《南京1937》与《记忆深处》叙事策略

#### 丁莉莉

【内容摘要】由佟睿睿编创的舞剧《南京1937》和《记忆深处》,均以南京大屠杀为题材,共同承载着历史记忆,抚慰着民族创伤,呼唤着世界和平。以叙事的视角来看,从《南京1937》到《记忆深处》,叙事策略呈现出四个维度的转变:一是叙事主题从强调民族的创伤记忆逐渐转向"公共的"历史认知;二是叙事结构从线性的时间叙事发展到以"意识流"开拓心理空间;三是叙事中的身体表征从以身体语言为主的隐喻言说逐渐转向融合舞台设计的"织体"表达;四是叙事中的情感流动从单一"主体"意识投射到多元的"他者"情感凝聚。通过深入挖掘这两部舞剧在叙事方面的多维异同及内在联系,文章试图提炼出编导佟睿睿在重大历史题材舞剧创作方面的叙事策略,以期为类似题材的舞剧创作提供有效的参考路径。

【关键词】叙事策略;《南京1937》;《记忆深处》

【中图分类号】J711 【文献标识码】A 【文章编号】2096-3084(2023)02-0035-06 【DOI】10.20070/j.cnki.cdr.2023.02.005

[ Title ] Historical Memory and Emotional Flux: Narrative Strategies in Dance Dramas *Nanjing 1937* and *Deep in Memory* 

[ Author ] Ding Lili

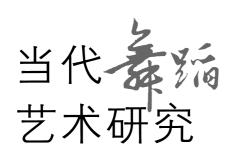
[ Abstract ] The dance dramas *Nanjing 1937* and *Deep in Memory*, choreographed by Tong Ruirui, both revolve around the Nanjing Massacre, collectively bearing the weight of historical memory, comforting national wounds, and calling for global peace. From a narrative perspective, the transition from *Nanjing 1937* to *Deep in Memory* reveals four dimensions of narrative strategy evolution: first, the narrative theme shifts from emphasizing the trauma of the nation's memory to gradually focusing on "public" historical awareness; second, the narrative structure progresses from linear time storytelling to exploring psychological space through "stream of consciousness"; third, bodily representation in the narrative transitions from a metaphorical language dominated by body movements to a fusion of stage design in an expressive "fabric"; fourth, emotional dynamics in the narrative evolve from a singular "subject" consciousness projection to the convergence of diverse emotions from "others". By delving into the multidimensional similarities, differences, and inherent connections in the narrative aspects of these two dance dramas, this paper aims to distill choreographer Tong Ruirui's narrative strategies in creating dance dramas on significant historical themes, with the hope of providing effective reference paths for similar genre creations.

[ Keywords ] narrative strategies, Nanjing 1937, Deep in Memory

2014年,随着南京大屠杀死难者国家公祭日的确立,南京大屠杀遇难者的纪念事务被提升至国家层面。在此背景下,如何以舞剧的形式唤起这段历史记忆,引发深刻的民族情感共鸣和广泛的历史思考,成为艺术创作领域面临的新挑战。在舞蹈创作领域,2005

年,佟睿睿编创的舞剧《南京1937》首演于南京人民大会堂,作品以主人公张纯如的视角,翻开记载南京大屠杀中惨绝人寰情景的《魏特琳日记》,以宏大视角下的个体叙事连接过去与当下。时隔12年,还是基于同样的题材,佟睿睿编创了舞剧《记忆深处》,并于2017

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#### 人类学研究 Anthropological Studies

# 传统舞蹈类非遗为何不能以"学院派"教育模式进行培训?

#### 马盛德

【内容摘要】我国的非遗保护总体上呈现出"非遗热"、社会关注度持续走高的态势。在这样的背景之下,全国各地与非遗相关的各类培训活动异常活跃。其中,传统舞蹈类非遗项目在全国许多舞蹈专业院校相继开展,并成为学校舞蹈教育中的一项常态化工作。传统舞蹈类非遗如何培训?能否以"学院派"的教育模式进行培训?这成为学界关注的核心问题。文章对传统舞蹈类非遗的历史文化背景与传承规律、"学院派"教育模式与传统舞蹈类非遗培训之间的主要区别和矛盾进行了学理性的分析与研究,并对如何开展传统舞蹈类非遗项目的培训、培训工作需要把握的重要环节等进行了讨论,提出了正确开展传统舞蹈类非遗培训的思路与工作路径。

【关键词】传统舞蹈;非遗;"学院派";培训

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[ DOI ] 10.20070/j.cnki.cdr.2023.02.006

[ Title ] Why Can't Intangible Cultural Heritage of Traditional Dance be Trained in the "Academic School" Education Model?

[ Author ] Ma Shengde

[ Abstract ] In the context of the overall enthusiasm for the protection of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) in China, social attention towards ICH continues to rise with numerous training activities related to ICH active nationwide. Among them, intangible cultural heritage projects related to traditional dance have been successively launched in many dance professional colleges and have become a regular part of dance education in schools. The question of how to train traditional dance forms of intangible cultural heritage and whether the "academic school" education model can be applied has become a central concern in academia. This article conducts a theoretical analysis and research on the historical and cultural background and inheritance rules of intangible cultural heritage of traditional dance, and the main differences and contradictions between "academic school" education mode and training in intangible cultural heritage of traditional dance. It also

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# 神灵、局内人、局外人在场的京族哈节乐舞

#### 马辰媛

【内容摘要】从民俗学"表演理论"(performance theory)的视角来看当代哈节乐舞,它面对着三类表演对象:神灵、局内人、局外人。因为三类对象立足的背景或事件不同,也构建出相应的三种表演语境。文章从这三种表演语境出发,逐层分析京族哈节乐舞在当代社会的价值及其实现的流程、表演要素和功能。当面对神灵时,乐舞展示其审美价值,为娱神而服务,表达人们对美好生活的祈愿;当面对局内人时,乐舞提供族群交流的空间,并展现出社会秩序,为族群凝聚营造语境;当面对局外人时,乐舞作为文化表征对外展示京族文化,促使乐舞从仪式语境向表演语境过渡,在族际间的互动中获得认可,增强民族自信。

【关键词】京族哈节乐舞; 神灵; 局内人; 局外人

【中图分类号】J722.2 【 文献标识码】A 【 文章编号】2096-3084(2023)02-0047-12 【 DOI 】10.20070/j.cnki.cdr.2023.02.007

[ Title ] The Jing Nationality Dance at the Ha Festival with Insiders, Outsiders, and Deities Present [ Author ] Ma Chenyuan

[ Abstract ] From the perspective of folklore's performance theory, the Jing nationality dance from the Ha festival faces three performance objects: deities, insiders, and outsiders. Due to the different backgrounds or events, three corresponding performance contexts are constructed. This article analyzes the value, processes, performance elements, and functions of the Jing nationality dance in contemporary society and how it is realized through these three contexts. When the deities present, the dance displays its aesthetic value, serving for divine entertainment, and also convey people's wishes for a happy life and sacrificial ceremonies. When insiders present, the dance provides the space for inter-group communication, constructs social order, and provide opportunities for community cohesion. When outsiders present, the dance, as a cultural representation, shows the Jing nationality cultural to the external world, facilitates the transition of the dance from a ritual context to a performance conetxt, gains recognition through inter-ethnic interations, and enhances ethnic confidence.

[ Keywords ] Ha Festival, Deities, Insiders, Outsiders

京族哈节乐舞,是京族人民在传统年节中表演的乐舞,分布于广西壮族自治区的京族三岛——万 尾岛、巫头岛、山心岛,也于红坎村流传,该乐舞在民 间一直被称作"唱哈"<sup>①</sup>,表演者称为"哈妹"或"桃姑"<sup>②</sup>。参与《中国民族民间舞蹈集成·广西卷》"京族舞蹈"部分编写的廖世雄等人在20世纪80年代进

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<sup>【</sup>基金项目】本文为中央民族大学博士研究生自主科研项目"京族传统乐舞的当代价值研究"(项目批准号: BZKY2022052)阶段性研究成果之一。

① "唱哈"为唱歌之意,源自越南语"hát"。"hát"在越南语中既可以指歌,也可以指唱歌。在中国20世纪五六十年代的社会历史调查中,哈节被记作"唱哈节"。哈节期间,每日下午和晚上在哈亭中举行唱哈活动,先跳舞,后唱歌。参见:广西壮族自治区编辑组.广西京族社会历史调查[M].北京:民族出版社,2009:43,117-118;广东少数民族社会历史调查组.京族社会历史情况[M].中国科学院民族研究所(内部资料),1964:53.

② "桃姑"为京族语言直译而成,也可写作"陶姑"或"桃娘"。当地人苏凯告诉笔者,该词最早来源于越南语"có dào",意为女性歌者。其中"có"指女性;"dào"为"桃"的发音,是歌。笔者在田野中发现,当地人更多使用"哈妹"一词来指代哈节中为神灵唱歌、跳舞的人,该词在日常生活中指年轻的京族姑娘。学者戚剑玲指出,以哈妹取代"桃姑"的称谓变化发生于改革开放之初,"日常生活中的'哈妹'称谓代替仪式中的'桃姑'称谓的变迁是经济制度与文化制度变迁的合力的结果……'哈妹'这一称谓能让人们很自然联地想起那些同样从不同的民族文化遗产中凝练出来的美丽、勤劳、善良的女性称谓符号……塑造出新的中国少数民族妇女形象。"笔者从20世纪80年代于京族地区调研的学者巫允明处了解到,那时的桃姑必须由本村未出嫁的少女担任。笔者在田野中遇见的桃姑,最年轻的有40多岁,年长的有70多岁。无论是本村人,还是后嫁入本村的人,只要是京族就可以通过学习成为桃姑,本村的汉族女性不可成为桃姑。参见:戚剑玲,从"桃姑"到哈妹:京族妇女文化角色变迁的人类学考察[J].中央民族大学学报(哲学社会科学版),2016(5):89-91.

# 传统与个人才能: T. S. 艾略特致人类学 家的启示\*

[英]费利西亚·休斯-弗里兰 撰 崔久成 译 罗易扉 校译

【内容摘要】T.S.艾略特的"传统"理论在人类学意义的时间概念上,更强调与社会文化的互动关系,即一 种具有"历史意识"的传统观,其理论背后是艾略特对于艺术创新的反思与关注。创作主体的创造力在艺 术生产中具有重要作用, 但要将创新放进历时性的整体之中考察, 在传统的历史语境中创造并延续未来。 文章结合艾略特的创造力观念,尝试通过爪哇表演的民族志研究来阐明,传统与主体创造力之间不同于结 构与能动性的辩证关系。传统可作为一种激活因素而非制约因素推动艺术创新,创作出具有文化基因和 集体主义的创造性作品,并给予当代艺术创作深刻的启示和意义。

【关键词】T.S.艾略特;传统;创新;艺术创造力;具身性表演

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[ Title ] Tradition and the Individual Talent: T. S. Eliot for Anthropologists

[ Author ] [ UK ] Felicia Hughes-Freeland Trans Cui Jiucheng Luo Yifei

[ Abstract ] T.S. Eliot's "tradition" theory emphasizes the interactive relationship with social culture in terms of the anthropological concept of time, that is, a traditional view with "the historical sense". Behind its theory is Eliot's reflection and concern for artistic innovation. The creativity of the creative subject plays an important role in artistic production, but innovation should be examined within a diachronic whole, creating and continuing the future in a traditional historical context. This paper will combine Eliot's concept of creativity with the ethnographic study of Javanese performance to illustrate that the dialectical relationship between tradition and subjective creativity is different from that between structure and agency. Tradition could act as an activating factor rather than a restricting factor to promote artistic innovation, create creative works with cultural genes and collectivism, and give profound inspiration and significance to contemporary art creation.

[ Keywords ] T.S. Eliot, tradition, innovation, artistic creativity, embodied performance

本文主要探讨艺术创造力,尤其与时间、习惯有 (Tradition and the Individual Talent)<sup>①</sup>为起始,首先,论 关的具身性表演。笔者以诗人、剧作家、散文家和评 论家T. S. 艾略特的开拓性文章《传统与个人才能》

述创造力与时间性、创新与个人创意之间的关系,并回 答"谁是富有创造力的主体"这一问题,且基于创意

<sup>\*</sup> 原文发表于Elizabeth Hallam与Tim Ingold合编的《创造力与文化即兴创作》( Creativity and Cultural Improvisation ), 劳特利奇出版 社2020年版(Rouledge, 2020),第207-222页。

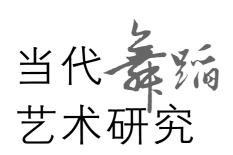
<sup>【</sup>作者简介】费利西亚·休斯-弗里兰(Felicia Hughes-Freeland), 女,人类学家,英国伦敦大学亚非学院东南亚语言和文化系研究 员。主要研究方向:印度尼西亚舞蹈研究。

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<sup>【</sup>基金项目】本文为国家社会科学基金课题青年项目"演示类叙述的数字化传播特征及价值内涵研究"(项目编号: 18CXW022)阶 段性研究成果之一。

① 参见: ELIOT T S. Tradition and the Individual Talent [M]//Selected Essays. London: Faber and Faber, 1946.



#### 教育研究 Education Studies

# "摆荡"在摩登舞中的原则、类型与模式

刘少博

【内容摘要】摩登舞是指男女舞伴在双足直立状态下,始终保持贴身搭手且具有很强旋转和摆荡流动性的闭合式双人舞蹈。"摆荡"(Swing)既是摩登舞核心的技术技巧,也是摩登舞区别于其他舞蹈风格所独有的运动表现形态。文章运用拉班/芭特妮芙动作体系(LBMS)以及相关运动科学理论对摩登舞中"摆荡"的基本原则、"摆荡"的基础类型以及"摆荡"的整合模式在宏观与微观之间进行识别,在整体与局部之间展开分析,在"摆荡"的功能性与表达性之间提供视角与方法,为摩登舞中"摆荡"的艺术呈现提供理论依据。【关键词】摆荡;摩登舞;基本原则;基础类型;整合模式

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【 Title 】 Principles, Types, and Patterns of "Swing" in Ballroom Dance 【 Author 】 Liu Shaobo

[ Abstract ] Ballroom dance refers to a closed-couple partner dance where both male and female dancers maintain a close connection, always in an upright position with strong rotational and swinging fluidity. "Swing" is not only the core technical skill in ballroom dance but also a unique movement expression that distinguishes it from other dance styles. This paper employs Laban/Bartenieff Movement System (LBMS) and related theories from movement science to identify the fundamental principles, basic types, and integrated patterns of "swing" in ballroom dance, examining them at macro and micro levels. It conducts an analysis between the overall and specific aspects, providing perspectives and methods to explore the functionality and expressiveness of "swing". This work serves as a theoretical foundation for the artistic presentation of "swing" in ballroom dance.

[Keywords] Swing, Ballroom dance, Fundamental principles, Basic types, Integrated patterns.

源于西方民间,发展于贵族宫廷并最终发扬于世界大众的摩登舞由五种舞蹈组成,这些舞蹈的身体形态与审美风格具有很强的独特性,其中包括华尔兹(Waltz)、探戈(Tango)、维也纳华尔兹(Viennese-

Waltz)、狐步舞(Foxtort)以及快步舞(Quickstep)。 在这些舞蹈中,除了探戈,其余四种舞均属于"摆荡性"舞蹈。舞蹈风格的演变与音乐息息相关,最早在 "强、弱、弱"3/4拍圆舞曲节奏句型的影响下,从20世

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## 国标拉丁舞竞技的主题、意蕴与内涵

#### ——基于8位国际国标拉丁舞比赛冠军的访谈

熊茵何沁

【内容摘要】拉丁舞在当前的舞种分类中,既归属国标舞也归属体育舞蹈。2009年国际体育舞蹈联合会官方发表蓝皮书,声明归属体育舞蹈的拉丁舞具有体育竞技属性。2012年出台了体育竞技评分规则2.1系统。不同于体育竞技追求更高、更快、更强,国标拉丁舞的竞技除了技术,更追求对舞蹈背景文化内涵的表达,但2021年之前,其竞技的主题、意蕴和内涵从未见于官方的规定。基于此,文章依据相关文献和赛事,结合2014—2019年担任8位国际国标拉丁舞比赛冠军教学翻译,对他们进行的关于国标拉丁舞竞技主题、意蕴与内涵的半结构式访谈。整理归纳发现:国标拉丁舞竞技主题的嬗变以表现拉美文化为主线;竞技的艺术意蕴为对舞者的文化和审美信息输出与观众体验四个方面价值的评判;竞技的内涵由技术规范、风格化的身体连贯协调运动、身体运动音乐性中的风格与文化信息的呈现、既定情绪表达与文化移情实现四个维度构成。

【关键词】国标拉丁舞; 竞技主题; 竞技意蕴; 竞技内涵

【中图分类号】J702 【文献标识码】A 【文章编号】2096-3084(2023)02-0074-11

[ DOI ] 10.20070/j.cnki.cdr.2023.02.010

[ Title ] Themes, Implications, and Connotations in International Standard Latin Dance Competitions — Insights from Interviews with Eight Champions

[ Author ] Xiong Yin He Qin

[ Abstract ] In the current classification of dance types, Latin dance belongs to both national standard dance and sports dance. In 2009, the International Dancesport Federation officially issued a Bluebook, declaring the sports attributes of Latin dance, which belongs to Dancesport. In 2012, it introduced the sports competition scoring rule 2.1 system. Different from the pursuit of higher, faster and stronger in sports, International Standard Latin dance competitions, besides technical aspects, seek to express the cultural connotation of dance background and artistic significance. However, before 2021, the theme, meaning, and connotation of its competition have never been officially stipulated. Based on relevant literature and competition, the author conducted semi-structured interviews with eight International Standard Latin dance professional group dancers from 2014 to 2019, explores the themes, significance, and connotations in these competitions. According to the summarized interview results, the evolution of the theme of the international standard Latin dance competition takes the expression of Latin American culture as the main line. The artistic implication of competition is to judge the value of the dancers' output and audience experience in four aspects, and the competitive connotation is composed of four dimensions: technical norms, stylized body coherent and coordinated movement, presentation of style and cultural information in body movement musicality, and the realization of established emotions and cultural empathy.

[ Keywords ] International standard Latin American dancing, competitive themes, competition substance, competition connotation

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# Dance as a Location for Constructing a Sense of Belonging Without Boundaries of Dance Types

Shen Yuxiao [NT] Nicholas Rowe

[ Abstract ] This article explores the dance learning experiences of Chinese immigrants in Auckland, New Zealand, particularly focusing on how they might construct a sense of belonging in an unfamiliar cultural setting. Participants researched were all born in China and had been living in China till they grew up to be adults before they relocated to New Zealand. In this sense, Auckland is relatively a strange cultural environment for them, which accordingly might cause a loss of a sense of belonging. A sense of belonging is recognized as an intrinsic human need, which means a mental attachment to a group of people, community, and environment. For immigrants, a feeling of belonging is related to their adaptation and well-being in the new country. Therefore, understanding how belonging is constructed provides us with practical tools for supporting its growth amongst individuals and within communities, particularly in an unfamiliar cultural environment. In this era of mass migration and globalization, our sense of belonging is under continual negotiation, as we engage with various communities and unfixed identities. The findings of this research challenge essentialist ideals (which are popular in Chinese dance scholarship) that a national dance might innately evoke a sense of belonging and consider people could also construct a sense of belonging by engaging in different culturally based dance types.

[ Keywords ] Chinese immigrants, a sense of belonging, essentialism

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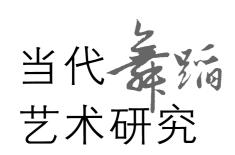
【标题】舞蹈——不囿于舞蹈类型的归属感构建场所

【作者】沈雨潇 「新西兰 ] 尼古拉斯・罗尔

【内容摘要】文章探讨了在新西兰奥克兰的中国移民的舞蹈学习经验,特别关注他们在陌生的文化环境中如何构建归属感。研究对象均出生在中国,且成年前一直居住在中国,成年后迁居新西兰。从这个意义上说,奥克兰对他们来说是一个相对陌生的文化环境,可能导致他们失去归属感。归属感被认为是人类一种内在的需求,意味着对人、社区和环境的心理依恋。对于移民来说,归属感与他们在新国家的适应和幸福感有关。因此,了解归属感是如何构建的,可以为我们提供实用的工具,支持归属感在个人和社区中的发展,尤其是在陌生的文化环境中。在这个大规模迁徙和全球化的时代,我们的归属感在不断的协商中因为我们要与各种社区和不固定的身份打交道。本研究的发现挑战了在中国舞蹈研究中流行的本质主义理念,即一种国家舞蹈可能天生唤起归属感,同时人们也可以通过参与不同文化舞蹈类型来构建归属感。

【关键词】中国移民;归属感;本质主义

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#### 前沿观察

#### **Frontiers**

# 年年荷花开,古风已拂来

——第十三届中国舞蹈"荷花奖"古典舞评奖观后

茅 慧 杨田雨

【内容摘要】文章对第十三届中国舞蹈"荷花奖"古典舞评奖作品进行梳理、分析和评论。首先将评奖作品较为明显的题材偏好分为"历史文物转化类""古代人物形象塑造类"和"意境化表现类"三大类别,阐明本届评奖作品呈现出对中国传统文化深度开掘的特点。其次,文章以"历史文物转化类"作品为主要分析对象,简单梳理了"敦煌派""汉唐派"古典舞发展过程中的主要作品,继而分析本届评奖中两派古典舞的作品。最后,文章分析了本届评奖作品对传统文化的多元解读,旨在把握现今中国古典舞发展的新动向,发现依托传统文化遗存进行编创的舞蹈作品的普遍问题。

【关键词】"荷花奖"; 历史文物; 传统文化遗存; 古典舞蹈语言

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[ Title ] Year After Year, Lotus Flowers Bloom, Bringing Ancient Elegance

— Review on the Award-winning Classical Dance Performances of the 13th Chinese Dance Lotus Award [ Author ] Mao Hui Yang Tianyu

[Abstract] This paper reviews, analyzes, and critiques the award-winning classical dance performances of the 13th Chinese Dance Lotus Award. Firstly, the paper categorizes the apparent thematic preferences of the award-winning works into three main categories: "historical artifact transformation," "depiction of ancient characters," and "artistic expression of mood," elucidating the profound exploration of traditional Chinese culture in this edition of award-winning works. Secondly, focusing primarily on the "historical artifact transformation" category, the paper briefly outlines the key works in the development of classical dance in the "Dunhuang School" and "Han-Tang School," followed by an analysis of the works from these two classical dance schools in this edition of the awards. Finally, the paper analyzes the diverse interpretations of traditional culture presented in the award-winning works, aiming to grasp the new trends in the development of classical

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# "舞蹈·未来——传统发展与边界拓维" 2023 国际舞蹈日庆典及系列学术活动综述

#### 刘晓芳

【内容摘要】2023国际舞蹈日庆典及系列学术活动于4月29日在上海戏剧学院隆重开幕。此次活动由国际戏剧协会、上海戏剧学院和中国舞蹈家协会主办,上海戏剧学院舞蹈学院、上海戏剧学院国际交流中心和《当代舞蹈艺术研究(中英文)》编辑部承办,并得到上海市静安区文化和旅游局、上海国际舞蹈中心发展基金会、上海戏剧学院附属舞蹈学校、上海戏剧学院舞蹈协同创新中心的大力支持。活动包括圆桌论坛、学术论坛、工作坊和庆典演出等内容,其中论坛聚焦于"舞蹈·未来——传统发展与边界拓维"的主题,以线上线下相结合、中英文双语直播的方式,进行了全面、多维且深入的学术交流。来自国内外20多所高校、研究机构、艺术院团的知名艺术家、学者共聚一堂,就当代舞蹈的多元发展、舞蹈创作的跨界融合、学科体系的优化更新、教学经验的反思发现、科技赋能下的身体认知以及世界舞坛中的中国立场等问题进行了充分的交流与探讨,展现了广阔的学术视野、丰富的研究对象和开放的话语空间。这次盛会所呈现的学术格局,既反映了中国舞蹈学科寻求高质量发展的决心与信心,亦体现了海内外舞蹈人对世界舞蹈合作并进和共同发展的守候与期盼。

【关键词】国际舞蹈日;传统发展;跨界融合

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[ Title ] "Dance • Future — Developing the Traditions and Expanding the Boudaries": A Summary of the 2023 International Dance Day Celebration and Academic Activities

[ Author ] Liu Xiaofang

[ Abstract ] The 2023 International Dance Day celebration and series of academic activities were grandly inaugurated at the Shanghai Theatre Academy on April 29th. The event was hosted by International Theatre Institute, Shanghai Theatre Academy, and China Dance Association, organized by Shanghai Theatre Academy Dance Institute, Shanghai Theatre Academy International Exchange Center and Contemporary Dance Researcher (Chinese and English) editorial department, supported by Shanghai Jing'an District Culture and Tourism Bureau, Shanghai International Dance Center Development Foundation, Shanghai Theatre Academy affiliated Dance School, and Shanghai Theatre Academy Dance Collaborative Innovation Center. The activities included round table forums, academic symposiums, workshops, and celebratory performances, focusing on the theme of "Dance Future Traditional Development and Boundary Extension". The forums, which were conducted in both Chinese and English and featured live broadcasts online and offline, covered a range of topics related to contemporary dance, including its diversified development, cross-border integration of dance creation, optimization and update of the disciplinary system, reflection and discovery of teaching experience, body cognition under the empowerment of technology, and the Chinese position in the world dance stage. The event brought together renowned artists and scholars from more than 20 universities, research institutions, and art groups at home and abroad to engage in in-depth discussions and explore these issues. The participants demonstrated a broad academic

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#### 拉班研究 Laban Studies

# 运用Kinect 传感器和拉班舞谱进行舞蹈运动 学分析与可视化的具身学习游戏\*

[希腊]约安尼斯·拉利斯 阿波斯托洛斯·兰吉斯 约安尼斯·杰尔古拉斯 阿萨纳西奥斯·沃洛迪莫斯 尼古拉斯·杜拉米斯 阿纳斯塔西奥斯·杜拉米斯 撰 夏菲悦 译

【内容摘要】文章提出了一个基于拉班舞谱(Labanotation)和具身学习概念的舞蹈运动学分析与可视化教育框架。研究使用低成本的Kinect传感器提取出骨骼的运动数据,并对其进行几何处理和转换。根据拉班舞谱系统对数据进行分析,以确定人体姿势的特征。其间,研究开发了两个模块:第一个模块用于人体运动的记录、分析和可视化;第二个模块是一个应用程序,要求用户用上肢做出一系列的动作,最终以拉班舞谱符号生成一套舞谱。舞谱以符号和规则组合而成,用于记录舞蹈(或一般运动),与音符记录音乐的方式类似。拉班舞谱被公认为使用最广泛、最准确的舞蹈记录符号系统之一,这突出了该研究所提出的框架作为教育可视化工具的适用性和潜力。

【关键词】舞谱; 拉班舞谱; 动作分析; Kinect 传感器; 可视化

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[ Title ] An Embodied Learning Game Using Kinect and Labanotation for Analysis and Visualization of Dance Kinesiology

[ Author ] [ GRK ] Ioannis Rallis, Apostolos Langis, Ioannis Georgoulas, Athanasios Voulodimos, Nikolaos Doulamis and Anastasios Doulamis Trans Xia Feiyue

<sup>\*</sup> 文章版权为© 2018, IEEE. 所有。原文 2018年10月18日发表于2018年德国维尔茨堡第十届虚拟世界和严肃应用游戏国际会议 (VS-Games) [ 2018 10th International Conference on Virtual Worlds and Games for Serious Applications (VS-Games) ]。

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# 当代本场艺术研究

#### 创作手记 Creation Notes

# 《独树》创作手记

王 玫

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【 Title 】 Creation Notes on *Du Shu* 【 Author 】 Wang Mei

2019年12月12日,《独树》首演于北京舞蹈学院舞蹈剧场,是中国舞蹈家协会举办的"蓝蓝的天空——中国舞协'深入生活扎根人民'原创内蒙古题材舞蹈作品展演"的委约作品<sup>①</sup>。但作品的创作时间更早一些,并不是直接从"深扎"开始的,因为采风时间较短,来不及创作一部新作品。《独树》主要是由于平时的积累,并且事先已有的一些动作的雏形,加上"深扎"在内蒙古当地采风的触动,最终形成了这部作品的形态。

《独树》中的几个动作来源于2011级北京舞蹈学院编导系"新疆班"最后一学期的作品展演。这次展演由学生独立完成,我和助教刘梦辰完全没有"上手"。作为主课教师,我的学生胡尔班阿勒·赛力克和呼啦来·马合沙提在这次展演中创作了群舞《无风的夜》。该作品表现了哈萨克人一边唱歌一边自由自在地行走的状态,"选择一首简单的音乐,一些简单的素材,也仅想以这种简单的方式来表达自己的内心"<sup>②</sup>。

作品中素材的提炼和编创手法,以"走"为主的动作受到我的作品和艺术观念的影响,也是我作为编导主课教师所强调的编导理念。"走"的形式,很早就被运用在我的作品中,如《蒙太奇1999》运用了大量"走"的形式;《流行歌曲浮世绘》(2007),整部作品在舞台上呈现出从左到右、从右到左的行走的形式。因此,《无风的夜》是胡尔班阿勒·赛力克和呼啦来·马合沙提对我四年教学中关于"走"这一编舞观念的呈现,也是对我之前类似作品的"仿作"。我非常欣赏其中的动作,尤其是男人将女人"倒挂"背着行走,而《独树》采用了这一素材,所以这个作品的编导是3个人。因此,《独树》不是采风的直接反映,而是我在"新疆班"教学的成果,尤其是作品中的双人舞等动作无法在几天内编出来,是从我4年过硬的教学经验中一点一点摸索出来的。

再回头看《独树》,作品不仅表现了蒙古族人民, 而且因为其表现了当下的蒙古族人民而成为了现实题

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① 群舞《独树》,编导:王玫、胡尔班阿勒・赛力克、呼啦来・马合沙提;音乐:斯琴格日乐《独树》;服装设计:李昆。

② 参见:作品展演场刊介绍。