



# 流传千年的芦山花灯(下)

A Swag Drama Show in China for 2000 Years



芦山花灯表演。芦山县融媒体中心供图

芦山花灯俗称“跩花灯”，主要角色只有两个——丑角和旦角。丑角在鼻子上画上白色油彩，谈吐诙谐幽默，俗称花鼻子。旦角是未婚村姑打扮，性格泼辣爽朗，被唤作“幺妹子”。表演时，他们一唱一和，除了说、学、逗、唱外，还包含耸、跩、摇等高难度舞蹈动作。因为动作一摇一摆酷似鸭子走路，人们称之为“鸭子步”。

Commonly known as “Zhuaihuadeng”, the Lushan Lantern has only two major roles: a clown and a female lead. The clown, characterized by the white paint on his nose, is humorous in his speech and is commonly known as “Painted-nose”. The female lead, who dresses as an unmarried village woman, is vixenish and straightforward and is called “Little Sister”. On stage, they play off each other. Their performance, in addition to speaking, imitating, teasing and singing, involves larger tricks such as shrugging, waddling and swinging. The “Duck-Like Step” earns its name from its waddling manner.



芦山花灯旦角。卢丽嘉摄



芦山花灯丑角。卢丽嘉摄

芦山花灯表演时，伴唱的乐器除二胡必不可少，其他乐器多少不拘，锣、鼓、笛、阮、大提琴皆可加入。

For the Lushan Lantern, although the erhu plays an essential role in the performance, there is no restriction on other accompanying musical instruments. The gong, drum, flute, Ruan and cello can all join the performance.

作为四川省非物质文化遗产保护项目，如今的芦山花灯在保留传统元素的同时，也与时俱进地发展着，古老的艺术正在焕发新的生机。

As an intangible cultural heritage protection project of Sichuan Province, the Lushan Lantern is developing while retaining the traditional elements, blooming on the streets and lanes of Lushan during festivals, and taking on a new lease of life.

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