



CHINESE OPERA FESTIVAL
19.6-2.8

目連戲
MULIAN
OPERA
系列
SERIES
3

山間 水旁 祠堂裡 一睹農村目連戲古樸風貌

安徽祁門
QIMEN MULIAN OPERA TROUPE OF ANHUI
目連戲班



ON THE HILLS, BY THE STREAMS, AND IN ANCESTRAL HALLS - THE RUSTIC CHARM OF RURAL MULIAN OPERA

2-3.7.2015 (星期四至五 THU-FRI)

油麻地戲院劇院 THEATRE, YAU MA TEI THEATRE

7:30PM | \$260, 180, 120

唱詞、唸白均有中文及英文字幕

Lyrics and dialogue with Chinese and English surtitles



康樂及文化事務署主辦
Presented by the Leisure and
Cultural Services Department

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藝人談：安徽祁門目連戲歷史源流

Artists on Their Art: On the History and Provenance of Qimen Mulian Opera of Anhui

1.7.2015 (星期三 Wed) 7:30pm

講者：陳琪 (中國徽州文化博物館館長)

Speaker: Chen Qi (Curator, China Huizhou Culture Museum)

主持：陳春苗

Moderator: Chan Chun-miu

香港文化中心行政大樓 4 樓 1 號會議室

AC1, Level 4, Administration Building, Hong Kong Cultural Centre

普通話主講。免費入場，座位有限，先到先得，額滿即止。

In Putonghua. Free admission. Limited seats available on a first-come-first-served basis.

展覽：戲曲與祭祀

Exhibition: Chinese Traditional Theatre in Relation to Sacrificial Rituals

1.5-30.6.2015

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(香港公共圖書館活動) (Hong Kong Public Libraries activities)

8-16.6.2015

香港文化中心展覽場地 Foyer Exhibition Area, Hong Kong Cultural Centre

12-29.6.2015

香港大會堂大堂 Foyer, Hong Kong City Hall

16-28.6.2015

葵青劇院大堂 Foyer, Kwai Tsing Theatre

免費入場 Free admission

油麻地戲院 九龍油麻地窩打老道 6 號

Yau Ma Tei Theatre 6 Waterloo Road, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon

☎ 2264 8108

目連戲系列其他節目 Other programmes of Mulian Opera Series

* 福建泉州市吳天乙打城戲傳承中心 Quanzhou Wu Tianyi Centre for Dacheng Opera Heritage of Fujian

* 湖南省祁劇保護傳承中心 Centre for the Preservation of Qi Opera of Hunan

門票於 4 月 17 日起在各城市售票網售票處、網上、流動購票應用程式及信用卡電話購票熱線發售設有六十歲或以上高齡人士、殘疾人士及看護人、全日制學生及綜合社會保障援助受惠人士半價優惠 (全日制學生及綜援受惠人士優惠先到先得，額滿即止)

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祁門目連戲 *Qimen Mulian Opera*

祁門縣地處一府六縣邊緣，山高林密，少與外界接觸，保存了明代鄭之珍《新編目連救母勸善戲文》劇本（鄭本）等珍貴戲劇文書史料。祁門目連戲由鄉村祠堂、田野、林中小路到庵堂廟宇都可演出，演出時間一般與迎神祭祀等活動配合，每逢夏曆閏年或遇天災人禍，村民也會以此消災納吉。傳統祁門目連戲班以宗族為單位，早期傳承規矩嚴格，遵行「傳內不傳外、傳男不傳女」陳規，因此戲班演職人員多是子承父業、侄接叔班，甚至某些角色也是世襲傳承，直至清末民初才有所轉變，戲班之間的交流亦漸增加。

各祁門目連戲班傳承有自己的演出戲本，部份至今仍保存著手抄本。演出可分為「打目連」和「演目連」，前者帶儀式性，有驅鬼逐祟、祈福許願的目的；後者則多為娛樂，戲中的砌末、戲服以至穿戴、化妝均由村民一手包辦。唱的部分基本源於佛經念誦，因祁門縣內土語方言不盡相同，故不同村莊的演出語言也有差別。音樂以鼓擊節，鑼鈸伴奏，不用管弦，上壽時則用噴吶，唱腔保留滾唱、滾白，連唱帶白；戲文不避俚俗、深入淺出，廣用民間土語、諺語，反映平民百姓對目連戲道德教化內容的率真理解與演繹。

Located at the border of one district and six counties, Qimen County is hemmed in by soaring mountains and dense wood and thus rarely in touch with the outside world. It is a place where precious historical theatre materials are kept such as the most famous and influential Mulian opera script by Zheng Zhizhen in Ming Dynasty. Qimen Mulian opera can be performed almost anywhere, from village ancestral hall, nunnery and temple, to even wild field and footpath in the wood. They are usually performed during religious festivals or rituals and in time of a lunar leap year or natural disasters, villagers would stage it to expel evil spirits and pray for good blessings. Traditional Qimen Mulian opera troupe is formed within the family clan with strict rules such as it can only be passed on to members within the clan and to male members only. As such troupe members almost always take after their fathers or uncles, some roles are even hereditary. The situation only changed towards late Qing and early Republic when more exchanges between troupes finally took place.

Each Qimen Mulian opera troupe carries its own hereditary script. Some troupes still preserve the original hand-written manuscript. There are two types of performances; Ritual Mulian and Perform Mulian with the former being ceremonial with a purpose to expel evil spirits and pray for good fortunes while the latter mostly for entertainment. The sets, props, costumes and make-up are all handled by the villagers. The lyrics are mostly inspired by Buddhist sutras while the language varies according to the different dialects in different villages within the county. Drums and percussions as well as *gong* and cymbals are used as music accompaniment with no string instruments and in case of birthday celebrations, *suona* will also be used. Roll-on singing and roll-on dialogue are maintained in its vocal style. The libretto does not shy away from the use of vulgarities and folkloric slang. It is easy to understand and reflects the villagers' appreciation and interpretation of the moral lessons in the play.

資料由安徽祁門目連戲班提供
Information provided by
Qimen Mulian Opera Troupe of Anhui



歷溪村目連戲班 Lixi Village Mulian Opera Troupe

歷溪村地處牯牛降大山腳下，因匯集歷山數溪而得名。村子是琅琊王氏宗族聚居地，為徽州始遷祖王璧的後代，南唐時已建村，自古以來文風昌盛，演出盛行。歷溪村戲班約於明末清初組成，出過不少有本事的演員，其中最有名的是金水，受其影響歷溪班曾享興盛。



Lixi Village is located at the foot of the Guniujiang Mountain where the streams from the Lishan Mount merge. The village is inhabited by the Wang family clan of Lang Ya, who are descendants of the early settler in Huizhou, Wang Bi. The village was built in South Tang Dynasty and has since been culturally prosperous with thriving performances. The Lixi Village Troupe was formed towards late Ming and early Qing and has since produced many prominent performers, among whom the most famous is Jin Shui under whose influence the troupe has enjoyed great prosperity.

栗木村目連戲班 Limu Village Mulian Opera Troupe

栗木又稱栗里，因村子周圍多栗樹而命名，是新安琅琊王氏後裔聚居地。有說鄭本《勸善戲文》完稿不久便傳到了栗木村邊的天寶庵，庵中和尚照本排演，漸漸成了戲班。栗木村戲班約在明萬曆年間成立，是徽州最早的目連戲班。栗木古有「七祠九廟十三庵」之說，現仍存四座祠堂，每座祠堂都可以搭戲台唱目連戲。



Also known as Lili (chestnut lane), Limu (chestnut wood) village acquires its name because it is surrounded by chestnut trees. It is inhabited by the descendants of the Wang family from Xinan Lang Ya. Some said soon after Zheng Zhizhen finished the Mulian script, it was passed to the Tianbao Temple beside the Limu Village. The monks in the temple followed the script to rehearse and gradually emerged into a troupe. The Limu Village Troupe was formed around the Wanli era in Ming Dynasty and is the first Mulian opera troupe in Huizhou. Limu Village used to boast of having "Seven ancestral halls, nine temples and thirteen nunneries". Now only four ancestral halls are left, each can be used to stage Mulian opera.

2.7.2015 (星期四 Thu)

目連折子戲 Mulian Opera Excerpts



《跑狷》 *Five Celestials Pacifying the Land*

狷是江南地區民間信仰中的重要神祇之一，常以五為伍，故曰五狷，有說「上堂五狷為中央、中堂五狷是百姓、下堂五狷為地痞無賴」。打目連跑的是上五狷，均為山獸之王，能保一方平安，免受山中猛獸侵害。本折為目連戲開場戲，表現五狷出動，驅獸祈安的情景。

Chang is one of the important deities in folk belief in the Jiangnan region and is usually in group of five. There is a saying that goes, "The upper five are the nation, the middle five are the masses and the lower five are the ruffians." The Ritual Mulian piece is about the upper five which are gods of mountain beasts capable of keeping the land safe from their attacks. This excerpt is the opening item for Mulian opera where the five celestials are invited to expel the evil beasts and pacify the land.

《傅相濟貧》 *Esquire Fu Gives Alms*

此折描繪傅相樂善好施，富有而善良，每年都發放錢財糧食予貧苦老幼，深得苦人愛戴。

This excerpt tells of the story about the rich and kind philanthropist, Esquire Fu, who gives alms to the poor and needy every year and is thus deeply loved and respected by the people.



《劉氏飲宴》 *Liu Breaks the Meat Fast*

話說劉青提乃傅相夫人，不顧吃齋把素，又因家奴使嘴挑唆，驚動天地神靈，裝扮成凡人來試探，不料劉氏始終不聽，吃酒開葷，冒犯神靈。

Since Esquire Fu's wife Liu is unwilling to be a vegetarian and coupled with the servant's instigation, the celestials are disturbed. They disguise as mortals to come to test Liu, but Liu refuses to listen and continues to indulge in wine and meat and hence offends the celestials.

《三曹議事》 *The Kitchen God, Land God and Door God Meet*

灶司、土地、門神得知劉氏行惡，打狗開葷、打僧罵道，三宮共同商議上報天堂，決定捉拿劉青提。

Knowing about Liu's misdemeanors of eating meat and beating monks, the three deities Kitchen God, Land God and Door God decide to report the matter to the celestial court to have Liu arrested.

《孤幽捉劉氏》 *Messengers of Death Coming for Liu*

孤幽乃地方上的一些孤幽鬼。閻王下令捉拿劉青提，判官命大孤幽召集各路小孤幽，將劉青提捉拿到陰司歸案。

The King of Hell issues an order for the arrest of Liu and sends the messenger of death to call upon all lonely ghosts to go capture Liu and bring her to the netherworld.



《挑經挑母》 *Buddhist Scriptures and the Picture of His Mother on His Shoulder*

傅相之子傅羅卜得知其母被捉到地獄陰司受苦，決心皈依佛教。羅卜一頭挑著經書，一頭挑著母親的骨灰和畫像，去往西天迎救，途上悲涼吟唱。其孝感動天，得到觀音點化猿猴精的幫助。

Esquire Fu's son Luobu decides to convert to Buddhism after learning his mother has been aptured and is suffering in hell. With Buddhist scriptures on one shoulder and his mother's ashes and orrait on the other shoulder, Luobu journeys to the west trying to rescue his mother while chanting desolately on the way. Touched by his filial act, the Bodhisattva of Compassion sends the monkey genie to help him.

《目連坐禪》 *Mulian in Transcendental Meditation*

目連在西天得見師父老和尚，夜間坐禪念佛，終於見到了父親。傅相在天堂逍遙快樂，可憐目連的母親還在地獄受罪。

Mulian meets his master, the old monk in the west. At night, he sits in meditation chanting Buddhist sutras and visualizes his parents; his father Esquire Fu is enjoying happily in heaven while his mother is suffering painfully in hell.



《六殿見母》 *Reunion in the Sixth Level of Hell*

目連尋到地獄六殿終於見到母親，母親罪孽深重，在地獄受盡折磨，見兒訴苦。

Mulian searches at length and at the Sixth Level of Hell finally reunites with his mother. Laden with sins, his mother suffers a lot in Hell and on seeing his son, she pours out her heart to him.

演員：

王秋來、王步和、儲水民、王道照、王鑫成、王奇兒、王錫樹
王勝民、張澤民、王群芳、王貴女、王翠紅、汪貴珍

Cast:

Wang Qiulai, Wang Buhe, Chu Shuimin, Wang Daozhao, Wang Xincheng, Wang Qier, Wang Xishu
Wang Shengmin, Zhang Zemin, Wang Qunfang, Wang Guinü, Wang Cuihong, Wang Guizhen

3.7.2015 (星期五 Fri)

目連折子戲 Mulian Opera Excerpts

《上壽》 *Praying for His Parents' Longevity*

傅相之子羅卜值新春之際，喚家奴打掃門庭，為受恩賜入官的父親母親上壽（即拜壽）。

It is New Year time, Esquire Fu's son Luobu asks the servants to clean up the house to prepare to pray for his parents' longevity.



《造三等》 *A Lesson on Karma*

傅相樂善好施，齋僧齋道，僧道作法，遣出上、中、下三等之人與眾家觀看，並說明三等之人緣由前世修來。

Esquire Fu is a charitable man who gives alms generously. He invites the Buddhist and Taoist monks to pray and impart a lesson on karma about the three different types of people in the society.

《三殿》 *Trial at Purgatory*

劉氏被帶到閻王殿，對閻王訴說其三大苦，閻王被感動，放劉氏下殿。

Liu is brought to trial at the Hall of Hell where she explains to the King of Hell her three difficulties. The King is moved and releases her from the hall.

《小放牛》 *The Little Cowherd*

調皮的牧童牽著自己家的黑水牛吃別人家的麥子，牛卻不願吃麥，最後無解只得牽牛回家。

A naughty cowherd takes his black buffalo to eat the wheat of another farm but the buffalo refuses. At last he brings it home helplessly.



演出長約 2 小時 (不設中場休息)

Running Time: Approx. 2 hours without intermission

《顛倒顛》 *Ditty: What Good Deeds Can Do*

傅家濟貧，叫化子聽聞上門唱顛倒顛（把事實顛倒來唱，勸人修行）得到傅羅卜獎賞。

As the Fu family is giving alms, beggars come to the house to sing ditties on good deeds the other way round and get rewards from Luobu.



《鬧會》 *Ditty: The Ten Sins of Mortals*

大化子勸和在會緣橋上打鬧的眾化子，來到傅家，為傅家掌彩、讚頌，唱上一曲《十不親》，討得封賞，高興的回到廟中。

After settling the fight among the beggars on the bridge, the head beggar arrives at the Fu mansion to join the celebration and offers to sing a ditty, *The Ten Sins of Mortals*. He returns to the temple happily after collecting the reward.



《一枝梅》 *Alms for a Disabled Couple*

矮姥、瘋婆一對夫妻，到傅相家中唱孝順詞，得到傅家的救濟。

A short man and his crazy wife come to the Fu mansion to beg for alms by singing a ditty on filial piety.

《苦竹林》 *The Miracle in the Bitter Bamboo Grove*

二十四位強盜洗劫了傅家財富，路經一片苦竹林。被盜傅家的一匹白馬，背上扛著金銀，突然不再前行，且開口說話，使眾多強盜深受感化。大王要求部下將員放下屠刀，向傅家請罪，以後要本分謀生。

Twenty-four robbers rob the Fu family and pass by the bitter bamboo grove. The white horse they stole carrying gold and silver suddenly refuses to proceed and starts to talk miraculously. The robbers are deeply touched. The ringleader asks his men to repent and beg for forgiveness from the Fu family and lead a proper life thereafter.



演員：

王漢民、王錫和、王子均、王建伍、王社照、王新龍
陳華麗、王荷女、王安民、王惠均、王建民

Cast:

Wang Hanmin, Wang Xihe, Wang Zijun, Wang Jianwu, Wang Shezhao, Wang Xinlong
Chen Huali, Wang Henü, Wang Anmin, Wang Huijun, Wang Jianmin