茶道藝術與臺灣的飲茶政治

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創立於八十年代的茶道藝術如今在海峽兩岸流行,逐漸包括了一系列被儀式化的 泡茶實踐、品茶的體驗知識以及與中國傳統思想的密切對話。在展示過程中,一群自 封為「品茶大師」的人扮演了重要角色,並借助兩個通常翻譯為英語"Tea Art"的華語 詞彙,即「茶藝」和「茶道」。本場講座探討這兩個術語之間的關係,並提出以 「藝」與「道」作為茶道藝術的組成邏輯的框架。目前流行的茶道藝術代表中國永恆 不變傳統的假設,抑或是一種被發明的傳統之假設,同樣在此受到質疑。通過在臺灣 與中國大陸進行的民族志田野調查,本場講座表明茶道藝術是一種高度複雜的社會現 象,給予自我建設、社會性以及政治性帶來明顯的變化。

Created in the 80s, Tea Art is now popular in both China and Taiwan, coming to encompass a constellation of ritualized brewing practices, embodied knowledges on the appreciation of tea, and close dialogues with Chinese traditions of thought. In this process, a growing class of self-styled "tea masters" has played a key role in curating this phenomenon by making recourse to two terms that generally translate to the English "Tea Art": *chayi* and *chadao*. This talk explores the relationship between these two terms, to propose a framework for Tea Art that takes *yi* and *dao* as its constitutive logics. We challenge both the view that the current popularity of Tea Art represents the unearthing of a "timeless Chinese tradition" and the view that classifies it as an "invented tradition". Through ethnographic fieldwork conducted both in China and Taiwan, we demonstrate that Tea Art is a highly complex social phenomenon that brings marked changes to self-making, sociality, and polity in both sides of the strait.

主講人簡介:

武昭(Thiago De Oliveira Braga),美國加州大學戴維斯分校人類學博士候選 人。其研究介於人類學理論、比較哲學以及藝術史的交界,重點關注臺灣與中國大陸 飲茶實踐的社會文化方面。第一篇同行評審文章"Tea Art: Reconfiguring Ethics in Urban China"將發表在 Gastronomica-The Journal for Food Studies 上。他本年獲得漢學 研究中心的獎助,來臺研究主題為「中華茶藝的差異政治」。