

中国美术教育模式研究

The Research on Chinese Art Education Pattern Sketch Head Portrait I

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辽宁美术出版社

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美术教育究竟诞生于何时,实难确认,但基于我们对文化发展与教育关系的认识,可以认为美术教育与人类美术的起源基本同步,若无教育,则无今日之文明,若无美术教育,则无人类今日之美术文化。原始美术虽还处于蒙昧之中,但它引领了艺术由粗至精、由低级向高级的伟大进程。几千年来,作为人类文化和造型的载体,美术在生产、生活实践中不断发展,蕴含其中的美术教育,则直接推进了世界美术的发展。

在21世纪的今天,中国的美术教育必须呈现新的亮点,必须担当起承前启后、继往开来的历史重任。当代美术教育改革也不可避免地依然会面对从传统中吸取营养而不断充实、发展的现实,深入挖掘人类传统美术的精华,公允地评价传统的意义,全方位地重塑美术教育的价值体系,这已经是当今美术教育工作者,尤其是高等院校美术教育工作者的神圣使命。

在众说纷纭、多元共生的现代教育理论的冲击下,很多美术教育工作者对当下美术教育的诸多问题进行了深深的思考。一方面,积极地吸取、借鉴国际优秀教育理论以充实、强大自己;另一方面,还要积极地梳理、整合本国的美术教育资源,应该仔细地探其渊源,明其脉络,重新认识其现代价值。新的辉煌总是站在前人的肩膀上才能得以实现。中国成熟的美术教育及理论研究极具现实意义,是当前国内外业界人士瞩目的重大课题。

我们所说的美术教育其实有两个方面的含义。其一,技能的承袭和创造。这可以说是我国现有教育体制和教学内容的主要部分。其二,则是建立在美学意义上对所谓艺术人生的把握和度量。在学习艺术规律性技能的同时获得思维的解放,在思维解放的同时求得空前的创造力。创造力才是艺术的真谛,也是美术教育的精髓,美术教育应该更多地引入实践性活动和体验式课程。

为了顺应和引领美术教育向纵深发展,近日辽宁美术出版社又倾力筛选、整合、填充了一批昭示现代美术教育理论和导入实施方法的系列丛书,本丛书最大的特点是注重系统性和直观性,力图给从事美术教育的师生带来新的体验、新的感受,对美术教育的理解和感悟亦可以上升到一个新高度。



It's hard to confirm when on earth fine arts education originated. But it can be considered that the fine arts education synchronized with the origin of fine arts based on our knowledge of relationships between cultural development and education. There wouldn't be the contemporary civilization without education, and there wouldn't be current human fine arts culture without fine arts education. Though the ancient fine arts existed in an age of barbarism, it brought a great progress for art, because of which art developed from the coarse and inferior to the fine and superior. For thousands of years, the fine arts as the carrier of human culture and modeling develop constantly in living practices. In the meantime, the fine arts education therein directly pushes forward the development of the fine arts in the world.

In the 21st century, the fine arts education in China should present new highlights and undertake the historic mission to link the past to the future and open a way for future. The reform of contemporary fine arts education is inevitably in the face of the problem how to learn the essence from the tradition to achieve continuous replenishment and development. It's a sacred mission for contemporary fine arts educators, especially those in colleges and universities, to thoroughly explore the essence of the traditional fine arts and fairly evaluate meanings of the tradition as well as rebuild the value system of the fine arts education in an all—round manner.

Under the impact of modern education theories with various opinions and multiple patterns, many fine arts educators ponder over issues concerning the contemporary fine arts education. On one hand, outstanding international educational theories shall be absorbed and learned to replenish Chinese fine arts education. On the other hand, fine arts educational resources in China shall be processed and integrated with their origins and courses and shall be carefully investigated to achieve the recognition of their modern values. Brilliant achievements are always accomplished based on endeavors of predecessors. The well—developed fine arts education and theoretical study in China are of great practical significance and become the high—profile subjects for insiders at home and abroad.

The fine arts education under discussion contains two meanings. First, inheritance and innovation of techniques; they are main parts of the education system and content of courses existing in China. Second, understanding and evaluation on the so-called artistic life based on aesthetic significance; achieve liberation of thought while learning regular artistic techniques and acquire unprecedented creativity through the liberation of thought. Creativity is the true essence of art as well the quintessence of fine arts education. Fine arts education shall import more practical activities and experiential courses.

Recently, Liaoning Fine Arts Publishing House dedicatedly has selected, integrated and supplemented a series of books explaining modern fine arts education and implementation methods of introduction. The series of books is particularly characterized by focusing on systematicness and intuition with the purpose of presentations of new experiences and feelings to teachers and students who are engaged in fine arts education and the enhancement of their understanding and reflections on fine arts education.

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素描人像・石膏像

孟祥晖

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女青年肖像 孟祥晖 作





老人肖像 孟祥晖 作



侧面肖像 孟祥晖 作





步骤一:比例与动态是人物肖像最大的表情。所以在起形时眼睛看得要"大",要看得整体。头部轮廓特征、五官轮廓特征与神态、颈部身体扭转动态是起稿阶段最主要的任务,合理调动比较、联系地观察方法,细心地观察,大胆肯定地表现出对象基本形象特点。



步骤二:逐步梳理出每一部分结构的具体形,并确定出重要的头面部转折结构位置,使形象与形体框架趋向于清晰、紧凑。



步骤三:以五官刻画为主体带动其他结构的整体明暗展开,将画面黑白灰关系表现出来。此阶段应注入体块归纳意识与形体厚度理解,强调大的体块,关键是对结构的体面转折感的表现,颞骨、眉弓、下颌、咬肌等都是头部六面体重要的结构转折点,五官形体在兼顾解剖认识的同时,也应以几何体的构造理解归纳出厚度关系。



步骤四:深入刻画应有重点的从局部入手,详细具体的表现以五官为主的各处形体。要控制好各处形体的主次关系,先画明暗对比强烈的重颜色形体,保持黑白关系的明确、响亮,再带动灰亮层次形体塑造展开,力求每一处结构刻画具体、精到。而过程中应多退到远处检查,及时纠错,及时加减调整直至完成。



男青年肖像 孟祥晖 作



步骤一:女青年肖像步骤上的基本要求与前图相似,步骤不是死的,关键是落实每一步骤的造型目标。起稿阶段就是以长的动势线抓取头部和身体的轮廓特征,并逐步侧重五官形体的定形和神态刻画。头像素描构图上实际应该定义为胸像素描,所以身体与头部的连接配合也是起稿的另一重要任务。



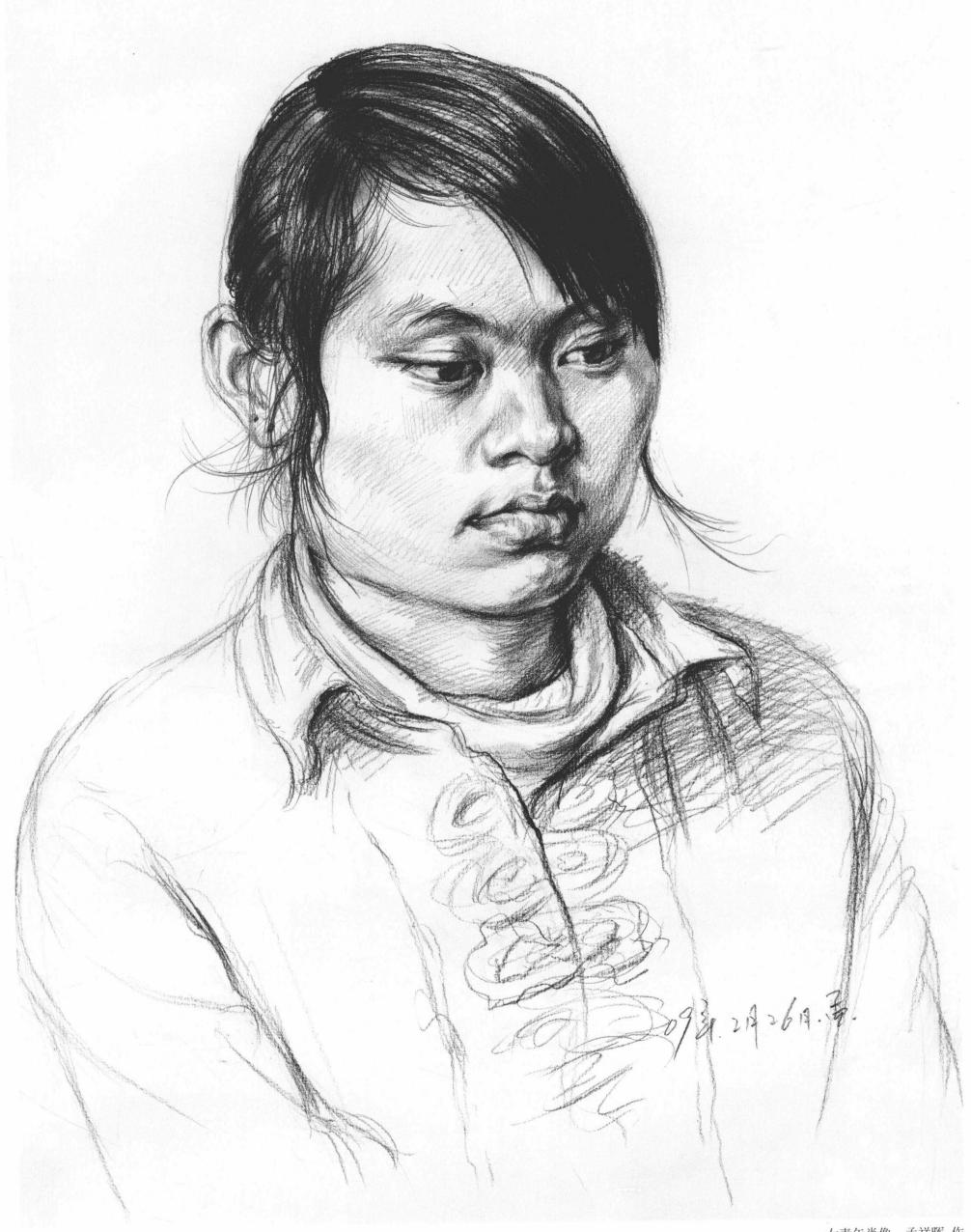
步骤二:人物画得"像不像"在开始阶段就要力图解决,后期的明暗塑造更多是对形体的完善,不会对模特儿形象起到本质影响,所以稿子的细化也就是对形象特点的细致经营。最大可能的做到肖似。



步骤三:落实基本体积与明暗光影关系,明确画面大的黑白灰构成,色调响亮, 并确立出画面质量的大致品质。



步骤四:女青年肖像的深入刻画应尽量避免过多琐碎的结构分析,女性面部结构 柔和,线条圆润,所以应更多从整体表现出发,面部五官形象、神态和头发形象 的刻画应作为绘画主体,其他则适宜处理得简洁、紧凑。



女青年肖像 孟祥晖 作