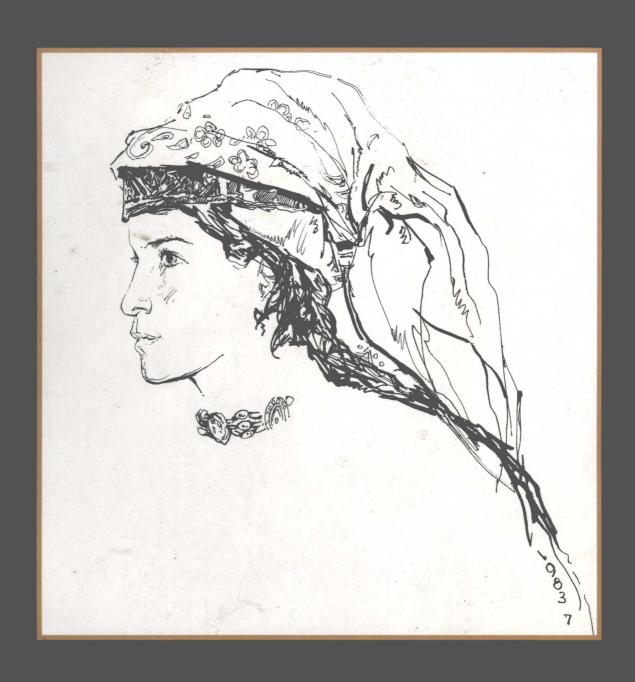
WEI QIAN'S Skills of Pen Drawings and Works Demonstration

钢笔画速写技法与作品示范

魏谦/著





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作品应该是画家艺术情怀的物态化,是他心灵世界的轨迹, 也是他在艺术征途上留下的脚印。所以,对每一个画家来说, 无疑应以艺术实践来衡量,拿出实在的东西,争取读者,让历 史筛选,让人认可。在这方面,我认为魏谦是一位脚踏实地的 忠实于自己的事业的画家。奉献在读者面前的作品,是魏谦对 生活感受的不懈塑造。



在繁忙的工作和教学之余,魏谦同志顽强地学习、紧张地作画,创作了大量的素描、钢笔画、木版画、铜版画作品。他是那样执着地追求,酷爱自己心中的艺术;作为一名教师,他又是那样忘我,把全部心血倾注在学生的基础课教学上。在艺术这个天地里,他和学生一起成长。在他看来,在地球这个小宇宙中,如果没有青年的参与,世界的发展则是不可想像的。而失去了老一辈艺术家的智慧,后辈又怎能健康成长呢?有了人民的哺育,我们的艺术才能植根于沃壤肥土之中。我们都是祖国和大地的儿子,我们活着,鲜红的血液在沸腾,理应把汗珠和血液再渗透在祖国的大地上,渗透在人民的心灵中。

黑格尔老人说过:"每一个个人都是自己民族的儿子,同时也是他自己时代的儿子。"魏谦同志的作品,对新疆各民族的生活、对两千年前开拓的世界上最长的丝绸之路,倾注着热情。他爱天山,爱冰峰雪岭,爱新疆多民族的风土人情,爱守卫在边疆的战士。"爱"字满心窝,他创作了一大批素描和钢笔画作品,描绘了天山的美丽景色与天山儿女的风采英姿,无不流露出他对天山南北、对天山的一草一木深深眷恋。他画的人物形象含蓄质朴,跃然于画面之上,呼之欲出,充分证明了生活永远是艺术灵感的活水源头,是艺术生命的基因。魏谦画的这些人物风情素描的每一个形体变化都是创造。他并不排斥对客观形体一丝不苟和准确真实的描绘,但更强调主观能动的情感表达和艺术表现的创造性观照。他能于复杂的人体结构中求和谐统一,流畅的线条展示的是一种高尚的生命精神、节奏、韵律和力量之美,优雅匀称和静穆的生命中蕴含着精神和情感的天地,这些都成为进入创作的梯子。

当我看到这么多作品,并和作者促膝畅谈后,开始了解到:真正的收获都是合乎逻辑的结果。1963年,初秋新雨后,魏谦和年轻的建设者们,来到新疆石河子这座"准噶尔的鲜花城"。然而十几年前,这里还只是人烟稀少的荒地。1949年,人民解放军的一支部队来到了石河子。那时,石河子大雪蔽野,气温降到零下30多度,这些曾经驰骋疆场的指战员在严冬之中白天垦荒,夜宿雪地。这片荒莽大漠经过十多年的开垦,终于在丝绸古道旁建立起来一座崭新的城市。套色木刻《戈壁新城》就是魏谦同志情动于衷的第一幅作品。正如他说的:"从天山儿女身上得到了创造的动力。"可见艺术的真、善、美境界,根本要生活来哺育。

1976年完成素描《织地毯》、《织毯女工古丽巴哈尔》等,准确地传达了一种朴实的内在美,他深人人物的内心世界并使内在情感形态化,故能唤起人们的联想。他之所以能如此,是因为一切真实可信的、有血有肉、活的艺术生命,都必然是对生活感受的自然流露。艺术上的鲜活感觉,一点也离不开生活,高度的想像更离不开敏锐的观察。深刻的表现取决于果断下笔,果断下笔在于对表现对象有深刻理解。1977至1978 两年,他深深地为素描的表现力所激动,再加上对新疆历史资料的研

究,热情地进行着创作,完成了一幅又一幅用炭棒创作的人物 肖像。人民需要艺术,艺术更需要人民。与其说魏谦这一时期 的创作表现了西北边陲兄弟民族精神风貌,是他的艺术生涯中 极其重要的构成部分,倒不如说是新疆人民的生活开阔了他的 视野,激发了他的艺术灵感,使他真正走上了艺术的坦途。正 是这一段珍贵的经历,构成了这些作品有生命的、感人的艺术 形象。在新疆工作了15年后,1978年他考上了研究生。应该说, 15年的边疆生活,早已孕育了他的研究生的研究课题。这是一 个坚实深厚的基础,今后还会作用于他的创作。

魏谦同志1981年完成的木版组画《孙中山》,是在长时间的孕育与阵痛之后的新探索。辛亥革命这一我国历史风云。较长时间地在他脑海中盘旋回荡,为此他造访过日本学者原岛春雄,并和鲁迅先生的朋友——中国新兴木刻运动的参加者内山嘉吉交换过书信(鲁迅1931年夏邀请日本版画家内山嘉吉在上海举办木刻讲习会,曾使中国青年学生受益)。魏谦同志的作品力图表现孙中山先生不屈不挠、坚持真理、献身革命的精神,组画中塑造了孙中山、黄兴、李大钊、廖仲凯、周恩来等一些叱咤风云的人物形像。刀法运用熟练自如,黑白处理得当。我们可以看到这位青年版画家已具有把握大型题材的创作能力,创作态度是极其严肃的,从作品中还可看到他对历史的深入研究和对人民命运的关切。

接受美术学院的教育是重要的,但社会生活是个更大更重要的学校。对于热爱生活、热爱天山、热爱丝路的魏谦来说,真正能够显示才能的战场,仍然是新疆。毕业之后他又去过两次,大量钢笔画和风俗画问世,这些作品的声音是强健的,绝不是对别人做熟了的东西加以模仿,而是一个令人信服的属于画家自己的"声音"。他希望美的意象和均衡感服从于感情的表现,所以他的钢笔画线条不仅准确而且富有节奏神韵,沁人肺腑。素描肖像有中国传统水墨的风韵,技法表现又得益于对欧洲古典大师的深入研究。铜版画《帕米尔的阳光》作于1983年塔什库尔干之行归来,是他的力作之一,素描和雕版技术也都相当完美。1985年是他丰收的一年,《丝路风情》组画诞生了,他充分地展现了铜版画的技巧。

1986年,他需要新的目标、新的探求,一个新的创造意图在他心中蕴酿,他的风格转变了,将瞬间的精确描写,让位于更多的哲理思考,删繁就简,用更理性的手法处理腐蚀版。对于一个有思想的艺术家来说,这是合乎逻辑的发展。在一个训练有素,掌握了刻画形象的能力的画家心中,惟一的追求是创造有力的风格,追求内在的真理,在深厚的生活基础上,在文化学的层次上,解决艺术上的课题。他改变了惯用的手法,强调色块和厚重的调子更甚于用线。《永恒》铜版组画是魏谦版画创作攀登的一个新高地,作品用新的观念和表现手法进行了重大突破和升华。从内容意蕴到形式技巧的追求,渗透着现代版画艺术家独特的情绪、思考和审美情趣,对题材的选择也是

从新的审美角度去进行审视、感觉和表现的。这套《永恒》组 画分为:一、引力——山川与江河;二、和平祈祷;三、永远 的飞跃,四、丝绸之路——塔吉克母亲。作品尤其在构思观念 上受到国内外同行专家好评。魏谦认为: "革新有两类,一种 是真正的革新,它必然带来现存艺术样式的变化,但往往受到 一部分人的指责,另一类是表面革新,虽能喧嚣一时,但很难 给文化的发展增添有分量的东西, 反而可能给人们的思维带来 混乱。社会主义制度下美术的创新, 艺术家需要表现的是民族 的博大精神和伦理观念的泛文化本质。"在《永恒》组画中, 可以看到魏谦同志在铜版画方面的造诣,作品表达了他从绵长 的历史发展中、在自然空间里认识人类自身位置的意向、画而 贯注了作者的民族感情、对人类历史文明的热爱、对和平的向 往以及中西文化的交融。在组画中,这个融贯一致的主题得到深 刻的体现。他采用传统的铜版画表现手法,对画面中具体形象运 用群众能理解的写实手法进行塑造,同时又借助于现代艺术的 时空观念,对画面进行超时空的处理,成功地体现了他希望通 过画面传达的意向和思考。从这套组画的技术表现上也可以看 到魏谦同志坚实的绘画基础及熟练的腐蚀版技巧。正因如此, 铜版组画《永恒》在全国第九届版画展览中受到了肯定和国内 外同行专家的好评。原加拿大温哥华版画家协会主席, 现总部 设在美国的"美国一加拿大西北版画协会"秘书长凯·潘腾 先生认为: "我对魏谦先生的工作能力和献身精神表示极大 的崇敬和敬佩。""《永恒》组画这套最新作品表现出令人 难以想像的高水平。他已将他的才华与勤奋和献身精神融合在 一起,我从这位天赋甚厚的艺术家作品中得到欣赏的愉快。" 艺术中深层的哲学意蕴获得了普遍承认,我们可以从这套组画 中看到人类挑战对自我的永恒冲动和追求。

铜版画在国内应用的历史不长,近年来随着国际文化交往的日益频繁,现代版画作为艺术中的"轻骑",充分发挥能大量复制使更多人欣赏的优势,促进了各国人民的了解和国际间的文化交流。

综观魏谦同志的作品,人们可以窥见他的艺术生涯踪迹和自我完善的过程。他的作品,像我们时代大多数具有社会意义的艺术家的那样,向往明朗的阳光。在青年时代他向往成为一名战士,成为一名好学生和好教师,他为实现自己的理想做出了极大的努力。1986年年末完成的一幅作品《踱步》,体现了他内心的自我审视。作为一名美术家,他的进步是一步一个脚印的,可以说,他是一个寻根究底的探求者,像虔诚的信徒那样,他会走得更远更远……

IMPRESSIONS OF WEI QIAN

by Professor Zhou Shaohua

The works of an artist are necessarily the concrete representation of his inner thoughts; the artist leaves the imprint of his soul in the works he creates on his artistic journey. Every artist must create something substantial to win his audience and let history be the judge of his artistic talent. In this respect, Wei Qian, of the People's Republic of China, is a conscientious painter who has remained true to the arts. The collection of paintings assembled here represents the crystallization of Mr. Wei's perception of life.

Mr. Wei's love of art runs deep. In addition to a busy teaching and work schedule, he produces a great deal of art work in a variety of mediums, including pen-and -ink drawings, woodcutting, and copper etching. He has thrown most of his energy, however, into teaching, foregoing his place in the artistic world in favor of his students. Mr. Wei has dedicated himself to the nurturing of the young. Without the guidance of the older generation, what would happen to the healthy growth of the young? The effect on the world would be unimaginable. The fine arts can be a rich source of substance for people. We are all children of Mother Earth, with bright red blood flowing through our veins. Through our blood and sweat, we return to the earth, to our country, repaying the debts of our souls.

As Hegel said,"Every man is the son of his own nation just as he is the son of his own era."Wei Qian shows in realistic fashion the life of the Xinjiang nationalities along the great Silk Road that was opened up over two thousand years ago. He lived his young life in the beautiful Xinjiang region of China, near the snow-capped Tian Shan mountains, and came to admire the conditions and customs of the local Xinjiang people and the frontier garrison. This admiration shows in the many great sketches and pen drawings Mr. Wei has produced, works which reflect the beautiful scenery and the mindset of the people of Tian Shan. His portraits are simple, unadorned, lively, eloquent proof of life as the source of artistic creation. Mr. Wei's works are based on the human figure, vividly depicting objective reality while emphasizing subjective feeling and artistic form. He finds harmonious artistic unity in the complexity of the human body, his linear drawing, depicting with ease and gracefulness, the noble spirit of the people. His proportional lines, filled with rhythm and power, render the solemn spirit of the people.

As I have come to know the artist, I realize the hard work behind his success. In late 1963, Wei Qian went with some young builders to Shi he zi City, the "Flower City" of the Zhunger region of Xinjiang where, in 1949, a detachment of the People's Liberation Army had

encamped. In those days the area, known as the "Wild Land", was covered with thick snow and the temperature often dropped below thirty below zero. Before the soldiers came, the city was nothing but a stretch of wild, bleak and barren land. In the cold winter, the soldiers reclaimed the land by day and slept in the open air at night. By the time Wei Qian arrived, ten years later, a new city had been established. Wei's first work from Xinjiang, a colored woodcut entitled "The New City on the Gobi Desert," demonstrated Wei Qian's deep feeling toward the region. "I have been inspired by the Tian Shan people and want to help bear responsibility for our society," he commented of those early days in Xinjiang.

In 1976, Wei Qian completed two sketches, "Carpet Weaving " and "The Woman Weaver" In these works, he expresses exquisitely a kind of unaffected, intrinsic beauty, probing deeply into the inner world, the inner feelings, of his subjects. In 1977 and 1978, Wei Qian discovered the expressiveness of the sketch form as he was studying the history of Xinjiang. Wei Qian has created a great many charcoal portraits in the realistic style, proof of the adage that people need art and art needs people. During this period, his work focused on expressing the outlook of the Northwest minority nationalities. But while the people themselves were an important component of his artistic career, more important was the lifestyle of the Xinjiang people, which served to broaden his outlook and inspired him to continue on his artistic journey. These precious experiences were the basis of many of Wei's works. After he had lived and worked in Xinjiang for fifteen years, in 1978, he returned to graduate school. Fifteen years in Xinjiang served as an excellent basis for his graduate studies, and his time spent there formed the body of his research project. In the years following, they have continued to have a profound effect upon his artwork.

In 1981, Wei Qian completed a project which he had considered for years. The wood engraving series, entitled "Dr. Sun Yatsen," concerns the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution of 1911, led by Dr. Sun, which overthrew the Qing Dynasty. In completing the series, Mr. Wei called on the famous Chinese historian Zhang Kaiyuan, an expert on the Revolution of 1911, as well as the Japanese scholars Yuan Dao Chun Xiong and Nei Shan Jia Jie. The latter, an old friend of Mr. Lu Xun who had been invited to Shanghai in 1931 to give a speech on the 1911 Revolution, was a major figure in the new emergence of woodcutting in China. In this series, Mr. Wei depicts some of the great revolutionary figures of the period, including Dr.



Sun Yatsen, Huang Xing, Li Da-zhao, Liao Zhong kai, and Zhou Enlai. He is a skilled woodcutter, as evidenced by the harmonious balance in the layering of black and white within his works. Clearly, the young artist has the ability and the dedication to master grand material. His attitude is serious, his artwork reflects his grasp of history and his love of people.

For Mr. Wei, the main source of artistic inspiration is still his experiences in Xinjiang. He has returned to Xinjiang twice since his graduation, and has produced many pen-and-ink drawings from these visits. These drawings are done in an impassioned tone, reflecting a continued desire to develop his own style rather than following the older Chinese fashion. Reflecting his belief that perfect form and harmony serve the expression of feeling, the lines in his pen-and-ink drawings are not only exact but rhythmic. His sketch portraits show the traditional chinese shuimo style, while at the same time show a profound understanding of the technique of Europe's great classical copper etching masters. "The Sunlight of the Pamirs," painted in 1983 after he had returned from Ta Shan Kuer Gan, is one of Mr. Wei's most successful pictures.

1985 was a prolific year for Wei Qian, as he produced the series of engravings entitled "The Silk Road," in which he fully utilized his skill in copper etching. His sketch and engraving technique have reached the point of perfection as his style has changed from philosophical pondering to precise representation in the wink of an eye. This progression is a logical one for most artists: the artist who has developed the ability to portray characters need only create a distinctive style to represent the intrinsic truths of daily life, thereby overcoming one of the artist's greatest problems.

Wei's style has been to stress color and thick tone more than line in his pictures. The set of copper etchings entitled "Eternity" shows that Mr. Wei's creative technique has reached a new level. In the collection, Mr. Wei seeks to permeate his works with a unique mood, both through content and conception; his thought and interest is that of a modern painter. He has observed and selected the subjects for his creations from a new aesthetic outlook. The set "Eternity" consists of "Gravity-Mountains and River," "Prayer for Peace," "Flight," and "The Silk Road-Tajik Mother." Many favorable comments have been delivered on the series, from both home and abroad. Mr. Wei says, "There are two kinds of innovations. One is real and brings a real change to the existing style. But it often meets others' censure. The other innovation is a superficial one. Though it can create quite

a stir and draw a crowd for a while, it adds nothing to the development of civilization. On the contrary, it can confuse people. Under the socialist system, the creation of fine arts demands that an artist expresses his love for his nation and his understanding of a multi-cultural society."

Mr. Wei's talent is evident in his copper etching. These works demonstrate his understanding of history, suffused as they are with national feeling, a love for the historical development of human civilization and a yearning for peace. Wei has adopted the traditional process of copper etching as his means of expression, but his works contain a mixture of Chinese and Western cultural ideas. In his works he has applied realist technique in portraying his figures, a technique which can be understood by the masses. But he still draws from the modern time-space conception of art to depict the plane of his pictures, representing his thought through the super-time-space method. Mr. Wei's solid basis in painting and the skilled technique demonstrated in his series Eternity won him favorable comment at the Ninth National Exhibition. Mr. Ken Pattern, former chairman of the Vancouver, Canada Association of Engraving Artists and now Secretary General of the U.S.A.-Canada Association for Northwest Territories Engraving, has said, I deeply esteem and respect Mr. Wei's ability and devotion. The series Eternity demonstrates an unimaginably high level. Mr. Wei has a devoted spirit. This talented artist has given me much enjoyment.

Once the philosophic intent in these works are acknowledged, we may realize that the series also captures the eternal impulse toward and the pursuit of human self-recognition. Copper etching does not have a long history in China. In the case of engraved art, many copies may be produced from one original, creating an opportunity to promote international cultural contacts and understanding among peoples. Mr. Wei's works give us a hint of his artistic career and his experiences of self-improvement. He is like most artists of our age who love sociall consciousness as young men: he yearned to become a soldier, a good student, and a good teacher, and made a great effort to see that his long-cherished wish could come true.

These works reflect his inner artistic vision. He has improved step by step. It may be that he is an explorer, exploring culture; like a pious adherent of religion, he will go much further in his exploration.



《新疆胡扬树》 A Forest of diversiform'leaved polear

钢笔画速写技法

(一) 钢笔画的应用与意义

钢笔画广泛地、一代又一代地应 用于画家、建筑师、工程师、绘画爱 好者的实践中。丢勒、米开朗基罗、 达·芬奇、伦勃朗、德拉克罗瓦、惠 斯勒、米罗、毕加索的速写构图就是 用鹅毛管笔和钢笔完成的。古典的速 写和文字书写工具有苇管笔、细尖软 木等,发展到工业社会,则多用金属 制的绘图针管笔、绘图笔尖、自来水 笔来完成速写、工程草图、构图及较 长时间的写生。钢笔画这一外来画种 工具简便,使用面广,便于练习。这种 单色线条的描绘,是人类思维表现的 手段。好的钢笔画,是一件独立的艺术品、给人以美的享受。

(二)钢笔画的工具、材料、纸

张的物理性能

在19世纪中叶前广泛使用的鹅毛管笔已渐渐被工业社会的钢笔所代替,但也有不少当代画家还使用古典式的工具,进行风景、人物、建筑物速写。鹅毛管的特点是柔软,容易画出纤细和粗犷、犹如毛笔画的线条。沿江沿海地区,也可用芦管制作后代替钢笔。在国内各大城市文具商店出售的工程师用的绘图用钢笔尖,是最方便和合适的工具,其笔锋正面可刻画出有力的线条,如果用笔尖后的图管贮水部作画,则画出的线条挺拔有力,这种黑色的粗线在白纸上可产生出不同凡响的效果。笔尖的反面部分则可画出极细线条。

现代钢笔画的基本工具仍是金属笔尖,它能画出柔韧的线条,并富有弹

性。尽管自来水钢笔具有使用方便, 贮水量大的优点,但线条缺乏弹性,尖 锋太短,难以充分表现钢笔画的种种 技法。实践表明,使用上海生产的绘 图蘸水笔尖比其他工具好,价格也十 分便宜。它有足够的柔软性,能画出 特别纤细、富有力度和鲜明的线条。

为用于记录档案、文件以及针管笔绘图,一般选用碳素黑色墨水,这种墨水书写后具有极好的保存性,方便复印和印刷制版,另外,这种墨水在绘制时干得较慢,且不至于在笔上凝结,能画出黑色调子和厚重的线条。故现代画家大多以黑色碳素墨水作钢笔画。

在纸张选择上,可挑选纸质较厚 且光滑的纸面作画。每一个作画者可 用不同的笔尖挑选不同质地的纸进行 试验,从中选取合适的纸。

一般来说,纸应平整和较厚,笔 尖画过纸的表层力度有时会很大, 要考虑钢笔尖在纸面上用力的物理 特性。国产和日本、欧美生产的优 质道林纸、铜版纸、机制白卡纸等 对钢笔画是很合适的,用钢笔画在这 类纸上,能流畅自如,画出粗细不等 的清晰线条。此外,在涂墨纸的黑底 上,还可以用刮刀刮划出白色线条, 黑白线条的结合能产生出奇特的效 果。光面印相纸、放大纸的反面,纸 质光滑细腻,也很适合作钢笔画用。

(三)钢笔画的准备工作和方法

在现代钢笔画作品中,最常见的 是写生。用钢笔作速写的效果非常好, 可以画出极其生动和富有表现力的作 品。

对初学者来说,画较长时间的钢笔写生画,应先准备好速写初稿,即在纸面上轻轻用HB铅笔画出大概的构图形体。它和铅笔素描不同,钢笔画一开始就要画出最终效果,这样的作品需一气呵成,一部分一部分相加完成,在一段时间里往往是完成一个局部的细节,而其余部分往往还停留在铅笔草稿阶段。此外,在作画时作画者必须事先确定用什么样的线条更好地表现对象,针对人物和风景的不同特点,斟酌表现手段。

对掌握了素描,尤其是掌握 了仅仅依靠"线"即能进行造 型的画家,则可脱离铅笔草稿阶 段,直接对景写生。

世界上的物体都是有体积的,但自古以来,中外绘画艺术始终存在着线描的手法,中国的绘画艺术,线成了主要的造型手段和重要的表现形式。所以"线"是人类对大自然现象观察的抽象也是人类抽象思维的成果。人类创造了文字,用

线条来作为交流思想的工具,线具有 永恒的价值。线是中国画的灵魂, 如"十八描"、"十八皴"则是对 线的总结,对西方绘画大师来说,也 是十分肯定和强调用线的。线是钢 笔画的生命。需要说明的一点是:推 荐具体一种钢笔画法是困难的,因为 每个画家都有自己专门的手法,多研 究古典大师的线画作品是重要的, 多看看蚀刻版画和雕凹线版铜版画 也十分有益。英国19世纪拉斐尔前 派时期著名油画家、水彩、插图和 钢笔画家阿贝的线绘作品气韵生动,可借鉴作参考教材。

在准备铅笔画稿时,在正式的纸面上不应将细节画得过多。过多的"废线"会影响钢笔画生动、直接、明朗、新鲜、准确的特点。在正式描绘的作品上,详尽的铅笔素描稿会使作品的美感受到损害。在掌握了速写技巧后,提倡不用铅笔稿,直接用钢笔作画。

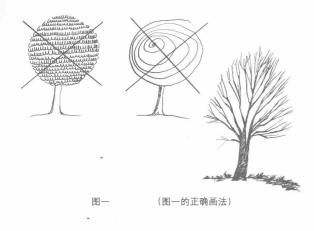
过多紊乱的线条常常会破坏一幅 作品,为了避免这种情况,在开始工作 时,用铅笔画出概括的草图,暂时确 定线条的轮廓和方向,然后,在玻璃 窗或拷贝台上,光线透过铅笔草稿描 画。描画不应该是机械地拷贝,而是要抓住最重要的线条,扬弃和修正不需要的线条,用HB铅笔轻轻地透过玻璃把它重新描绘下来,使主要部分准确,但不要过多描绘细节,只是标志出所绘对象的确切位置。经过这个步骤和准备后,有一支钢笔、一瓶碳素墨水、一张纸、一把刮刀,就可以开始作画。

(四) 钢笔画技法和造型要素

钢笔画语言的训练,不单纯是技术性的训练,本身也包含着一定的艺术性,它是钢笔画不可缺少的基本功,钢笔画技法的水平如何,对钢笔画作品水平高低有极重要的作用,作画者掌握的技法越高越精,在表现对象时的思路会越广,内涵就越丰富。

钢笔画以短期速写为主。鲁迅指出:"作者必须天天到外面或室内练习速写才有进步,到外面去速写,是最有益的。"这说明练习基本功的重要性,速写能锻炼和培养学生敏锐的感受力,通过速写练习,使作画者经常处于一种艺术体验与创造的氛围之中,循序渐进,从慢到快。在写生中,要注意线条的应用,如画一棵树,图一在线条处理上,就是失败的例子。波纹线







图二 叶的正确描绘

和旋转线不能表达树枝的质感。应根据树枝的结构形状进行描绘。画树叶,在确定大的外形后,再描绘叶片的茎脉(图二)。所以在作画前,需要有一定量的线条练习,这包括直线、平行线、交叉线、波纹线、不规则线、放射状线的练习(图三上),并做一些点、线、面结合的作业(图三下)。这样可以更好地去处理画面中的灰调子。

需要说明的是:斜线是不稳定的,这是地心引力给人造成的印象(图四);水平线给人的感受是安定;垂直线是垂直地面物体的抽象,它是直立向上的,给人以挺拔的感受(图五);而曲线是波浪形,给人以运动的旋律美(图六);折线由于同时具有直线和曲线的特征,给人以尖锐和刺激的感受(图七);放射状的线条,给人的感受是光的辐射,应用线较

直,不要弯曲过多。

粗细对比,是常用的表现手法。在画面上应用不同的粗细线条对比来表现对象,从而使画面丰富。如头像速写面部用细线描绘,衣饰则用粗细线相结合的方法来刻画,这是钢笔画中应用线条对比的初级方法(图八)。

刚柔对比,则着重表现线的力量,由于笔力的成熟,作画者可以注重对线的力度美的追求,在画面上追求线条刚柔对比感和线条的力度,《澳大利亚悉尼歌剧院》(图九)较多地运用了线的对比,要求笔力遒劲,追求线的力量。可以说,在钢笔画中,对力度的追求是作画者成长过程中必须攀登的高峰.

关于韵律对比,作画者需严密思考,作画前要严肃认真、苦心思考,处处推敲,否则会无法完成一幅较复杂的作品。如《瑞士古城伯恩闸》(图十)风景写生,在画面线条中运用了大量韵律对比手法;而《法国演兵场凯

旋门》(图十一)中建筑物的描绘给人以宏伟、严肃的感觉,画面前的树丛则以流动果断的粗线加以表达。

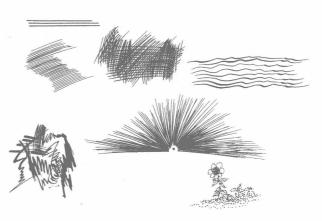
至于构图对比,《伦 敦灯柱》(图十二)这幅作品中远处的建筑物是用细直线来表现的,右边留出大片天空空白,灯柱部分用粗线表达,因形体复杂,故只占构图的左半部,大面积的天空空 白,给人以舒展、平静的感受。

在工艺设计绘图中,需要用更多的装饰性线条,如连笔花线(图十三)和"装饰手法";也可以运用不同等分的平行线和垂直线来表现近似花格布的形状。

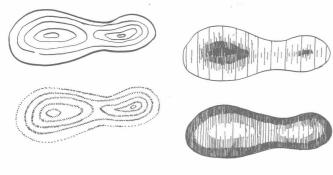
应该说明的是,根据不同方向而 改变的不同线条,如果用菱形交叉 线,能更好地产生致密的表面效果 (图十四)。直角交叉线能产生油画表 面的感觉,伦勃朗的许多线蚀铜版 画作品常常使用这种方法,并经常 使用在物象的暗部,线条短促质朴、 轻松且浑厚有力、疏密轻重匀称, 使观赏者爱不释手。

关于轻重变化,在画一条线时,可以是长短直线,但如果这条线不是用于机械制图,则可根据对象的形体变化,在握笔用力上加以变化。如《北欧乡村建筑材料》(图十五),运用了长短不同的直线变化和粗细变化,来表达木质建筑物的质感。

当作品还处于初级阶段时,画面只是作画者对自然认识的再现,随着观察和训练的深入、技法的掌握,画面的表现就变得更加充分而准确。随着经验的成熟,画家在充分认识和分析对象的基础上,钢笔画表现技法就能够运用自如了,从而达到"以形传神"的境界。



图三上 直线平行线 交叉线 波纹线 不规则线 放射线 点



图三下 点、线、面结合的作业

钢笔画的目的是以简单的工具, 朴素的描绘,准确而又概括、生动 而又深刻地表现对象,这一学科仍 属于素描的范围, 所以要画好钢笔 画,首先要解决造型问题,也就是 要着重抓形、体、结构、运动等造 型特征, 而对象外的色彩、光影和 调子则是第二位的(图十六小船与 木房)。在学习中可以采用临摹和 写生相结合的方法。当初学者写生 能力还十分薄弱时,可以临摹一些 前人的作品,但同时必须进行写生 训练, 以便使前人的经验和当前要 描绘的某一对象有机地结合起来。但 是,应该以写生活动为主导,辅以 临摹作品活动。在临摹时要注意领 会原作的精神实质,用"心"来读, 真正领会了作品的真情内涵后, 再下 笔,这样才能把临摹所取得的知识, 灵活地运用到写生中去。在写生中, 则要注意观察、体验、分析、研究 对象,认识并掌握规律,要尊重自己 的特定感受去表现对象。素描的原理 对钢笔画同样适用,钢笔画实质上是 更简练的素描作品。

当全部准备工作就序后,最紧张的时刻就来到了,需要用具体而明确的钢笔线来体现构思,要画得轻松自如,并力求准确。在钢笔画面上进行修改的可能性是非常小的,如一定要修改,可用刀片刮去错误的部分。

初次尝试钢笔作画,需要解决的

造型的,线体现出艺术家的个性、思想内涵和艺术风格。线可表达出画家丰富的感情。一个艺术家作画时,不是光靠视觉而且要用头脑,有些东西我们看到的和实际情况不一样,在作画时需要概括和提炼。用什么样的技法来表现对象,在技法上是没有定规的,只要把对象表现得相像了,表现对了就行。对象是多样的,如茂密的森林、平静的河水、挺拔的建筑物、衣饰的质感、老人和女孩的皮质,等

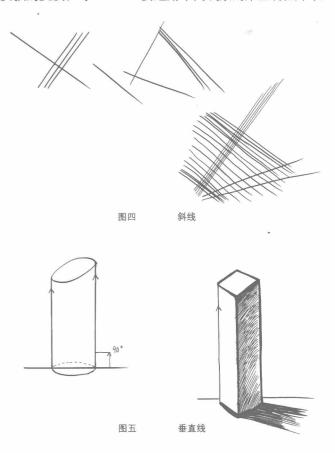
等。每个对象都 有其表面特点,如 用画老人的笔触 来画少女,就永 远表达不出少女 的特点, 所以要 采用最适合对象 的表现手法。技 法是客观需要所 决定的,不要以自 己主观的想像去涂 画。如果仅仅想使 自己的画与别人的 不一样,这是唯风 格至上,而风格不 是凭空创造的。要 考虑怎样表现对 象,不仅要看笔尖, 更要看对象。艺术 技法与艺术的任 务、构思不能分 开,什么样的题材、对象,就需用什么样的方法去刻画,技法与内容不能分开。不能看到什么就画什么,应该以自己对物体的态度来指导自己去表现事物。

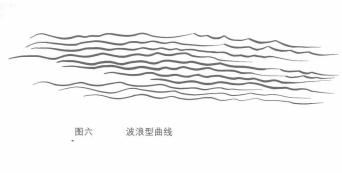
日尔曼文艺复兴大师丢勒说: "在 绘画中,发现和希望是比强调更好的老 师。"

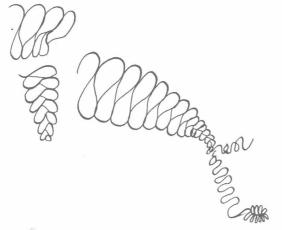
达·芬奇指出:"画家工作时应 当虚心听取任何人的评语,作画的时 候当然不应该拒绝他人的忠告。因为 我们知道,这个人尽管不是画家,但 对他人的形象也有所了解,别人是不 是驼背,是不是一个肩膀太高或太 低……他都能给予正确的判断。"

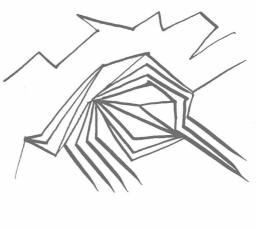
所以画线条的方法在于切合对象 的形体,并加强它的表现,对所描绘物 体进行充分的研究,线条就充实了。加 强形象的体积并使之具体化,按照形 体用线,这是老一代画家们惯用的手 法。

要运用不同线条的某些特点来表

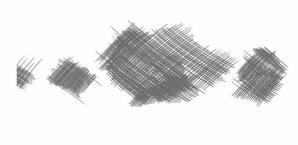








图七 折线



图十三 连笔花线

图十四 直角交叉线

现对象的方方面面:直线、点、用排线或交叉线组成的面;应表达出物象或人物的具体质感和明暗;重而粗的线(包括交叉线、平行线)常常用于表现物体以及粗糙的类似地方;弯曲的细线和点,常常用于装饰手法。在钢笔画中要注意的是,线条和涂调子不仅仅是为了表现明暗,而基本上是为了表现对象,以塑造空间的形象。

(五)绘画大师成功之路

古人曰:作画必先立意,以定位量。意奇则奇,意高则高,意远则远, 意深则深,意古则古,意庸则庸,意 俗则俗矣。

有人言:大胆落笔,细心收拾。深 得画家妙用。

谢赫云: 画有六法。一曰气韵生动,三曰骨法用笔,三曰应物象形,四曰随类赋采,五曰经营位置,六曰传模移写,六法精论,万古不移。

人品既已高矣,气韵不得不高。气 韵既已高矣,生动不得不至。凡画必 周气韵,方号世珍。

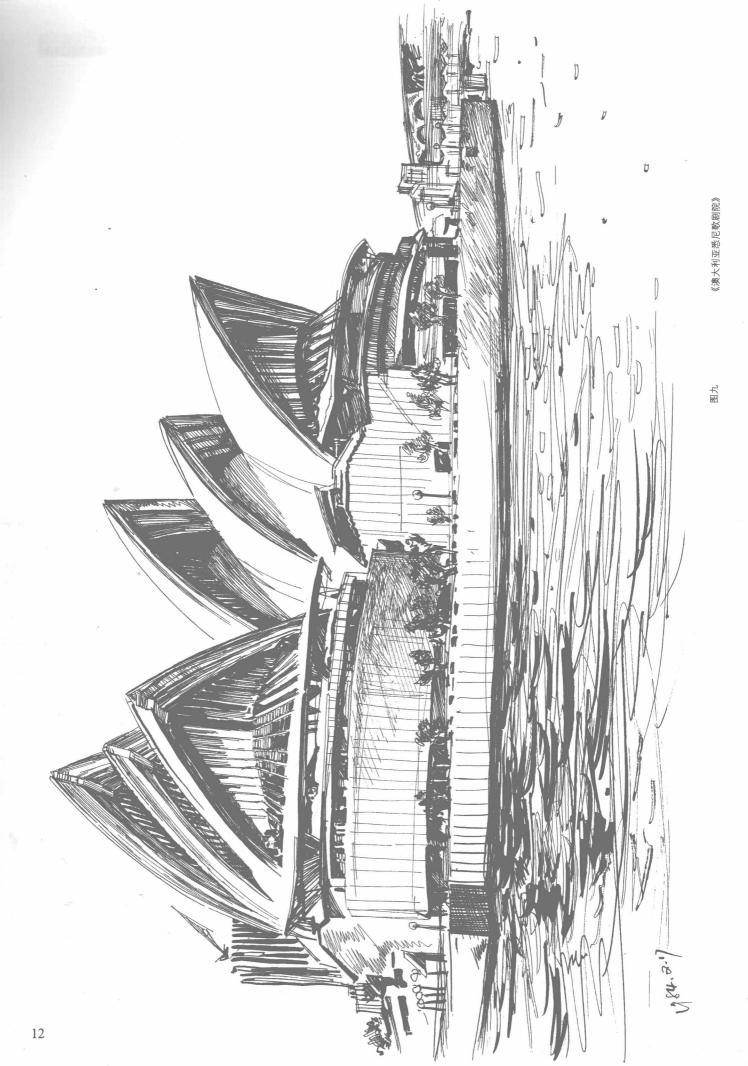
古人用笔,意在笔先。然妙处在藏锋不露。

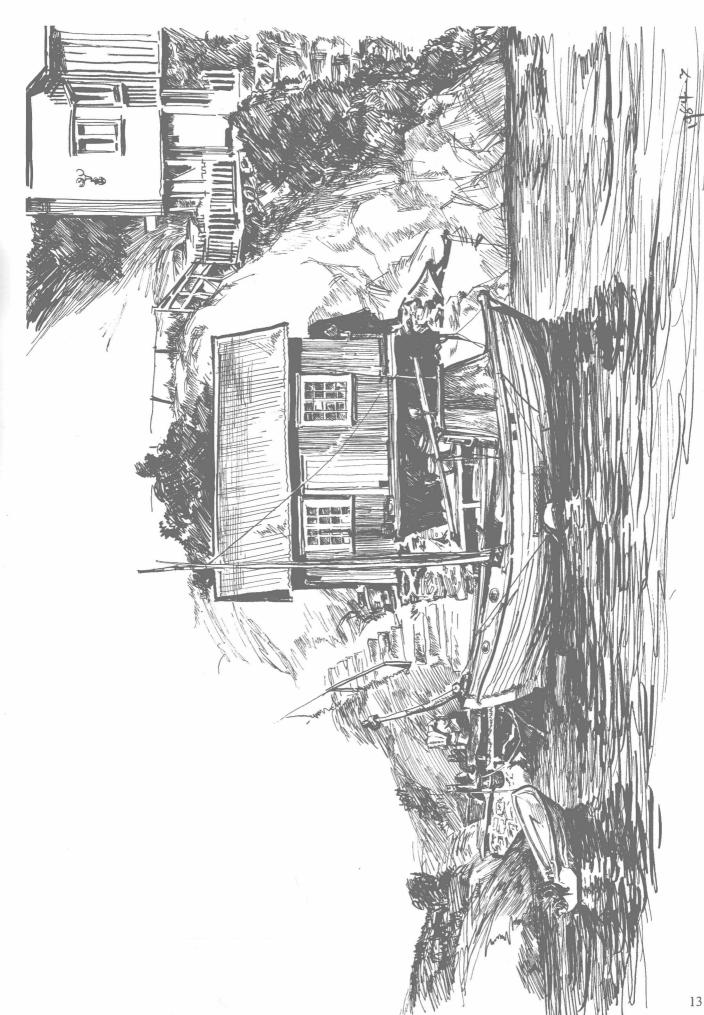
学画所以养性情,学画者先贵立品。立品之人,笔墨外自有一种正大 光明之概。否则画虽可观,却有一种 不正之气。

未动笔前,须兴高意远。已动笔后,要气静神凝。无论工笔写意皆然。

· 现代画家保罗·克利说过这样一句话:"用一根线条去散步。" 只有勤于练笔和深入学习研究画论,在钢笔画技法上才能达到驾轻就熟的地步。对美术院校的学生来说,多画钢笔画速写更大有裨益。试想,哪一位欧洲古典和现代绘画大师没有尝试过钢笔画甚至线蚀铜版画呢?可以这样说,钢笔画技法既易又难,因为它要求作画者绘画方面的基本素养。然而这并不是意味着初学者不应该用钢笔作画,恰恰相反,作为一种简易的绘画工具,要普及它,先 要熟悉它、了解它,才能掌握它。多 画钢笔画可迫使画家去选择对象最 本质的东西——分析对象并进行取 舍,从而逐步达到作品的完美。这是 研习、 创作钢笔画之人在艺术实践 中最行之有效的成功之路。







《小船与木房》



