



二十一世紀中國當代著名藝術家

# 關玉良藝術風

THE ARTISTIC STYLE OF GUAN YULIANG
——A FAMOUS ARTIST OF THE 21ST CENTURY CHINA

**ART** 

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### 前言

關玉良的藝術道路是用血汗鋪出來的!看他不停地在藝術裹實實在在地做。我感覺到他很苦、很傻、很可愛!

一次次看到關玉良大量的作品,我很震驚,他用多少時間才能畫出如此大而精的作品?他對藝術的迷戀是虔誠的!

關玉良能畫出好作品,是因爲他對事物、對生活有很强的表現慾,全身心的行動、從而達到繪畫性,得到廣泛的認同、推崇。不但國人認同,西方國家、東南亞地區也不斷與他交流,並收藏他的作品。我想,這就說明他的作品不但是中國的,還是世界的。

#### Preface

Guan's road of art has been paved with his sweat and blood! Seeing him so steadfast in his artistic work, I find him miserable, stubborn and adorable.

Time and again I experienced a shock when I saw the quantities of his paintings. How much time did he spend to come up with such large and elegant works? His artistic commitment is faithful.

The reason why Guan Yuliang can create such good works is that he has a very strong desire to represent things and life; the impulses of the entire body finally result in the state of artistic creation. His works have met with acceptance and admiration from all quarters. Not only are they accepted by his fellow countrymen, but also by people in Western countries and Southeast Asia, who have been conducting exchanges with him and collecting his works. I guess this indicates that his works belong not only to China, but to the whole world. ('93 Beijing Symposium on Guan Yuliang's Art of Color and Ink)



關玉良,多年前結識的一位執著於探索求新,並且具有着鮮明個人藝術風格的黑龍江畫家,去年意外地造訪我的工作辦公室。在此起彼伏的電話鈴聲和川流不息的事務應接中,我們進行着時斷時續的對話。玉良帶來厚厚幾大摞作品圖片、照片,一一講解。我粗粗瀏覽,頗爲感動。當年,已經頗有影響的青年人從中國最北端,一頭扎進最南端的深圳,一去七年,少有音訊,而今滿載着數量驚人的新作準備進京辦展。誠如玉良所言:"時光即逝,人進中年,多年苦心只爲向父老鄉親、老師及同道做一個匯報,一次交流展示,表達一份誠意。"轉眼七載春秋風和雨,經歷南國的校園隱居生活,侍奉藝術,癡心未改。擬議中的展覽將展出千餘件幅新作,其中重彩作品百餘幅,新水墨百餘幅,現代中國字系列百餘幅,扇面、綫描、油畫數百幅,還有陶藝、現代雕塑數十件,其中巨幅、大幅作品約佔三分之一,如此數量的新作,傾多年心血,其用心、用力所花費的創作性勞動可見一斑,實爲可喜可賀。

展出的這批新作,充分體現了一位不拘成法的藝術探尋者的智慧與才情。沉潛多年的關玉良,以多變的手法和風格創造了豐富多樣的藝術新形式,在其原有的基礎上更推進了一步。那些成套成系列富有神秘色彩且具有靈性的陶藝、水墨、素描、油彩、綫描作品與中國字,將向觀衆展示中華五千年文明歷史的豐厚内蕴和樸茂强悍的生命活力,爛漫多姿、詭麗奇異。你甚至可以想像得到作者在創作之時那種宇宙萬物皆與我交融的恣恃汪洋,解衣盤礴、獨行往來的自由精神。讀玉良的作品,你能感受到其充溢的不羈之氣,由不得不被其誘導入去,深陷其中,跟着他探玄尋幽而思接千載,神鶩八極。從事藝術創作數十年,讀畫、品畫、評畫盈千纍萬,但我却少有這種意外驚怵之感。正是中國數千年綿延代謝而不曾中斷的文化傳承精神,以及善取、兼融的博大襟懷與德性,才使得中國藝術的傳統神韻和現代精神在當代中青年藝術家的作品中得以充份體現。

祝關玉良藝術作品展取得成功,並寄望他在隨後的環球藝術巡展中以一個藝術家的角度和方式向世界傳遞中國人熱愛和平、追求美好的善良意願。

# PRELUDE TO THE EXHIBITION OF GUAN YULIANG'S NEW CREATION

Guan Yuliang is a young painter from Helongjiang, who I made acquaintance with many years ago. Guan is a painter persistent in exploring what is new and having a boast of a personal artistic style of his own. Last year, he paid me an unexpected visit in my office. We had an intermittent talk amidst constant interruption by telephone ringing and business contacts. Guan brought with him several thick piles of pictures ,photos of his new works. With his introduction, I scanned and was moved by them. At that time, the young painter, already of some popularity, coming from the utmost north of China, now absorbed himself in artistic creation in Shenzhen, a city in the utmost south of China. For seven years since then, little had been heard about him. Now he came forth with an astonishing number of his new works, planning to hold an exhibition in Beijing. Just as Guan put it. " Time flying by, now I have entered my middle age. I have worked painstakingly all these years just to have something to report to the people in my home town, to my teachers and to my colleagues, to have them displayed and exchanged, so as to show my sincere regard to them. " Seven springs and autumns have elapsed before we know it. All these years he lived and created in seclusion on the campus of Shénzhen University, devoted to artistic pursuit, as absorbed as before. At the planned exhibition will be displayed over 1000 of his works selected by himself, including 100 odd dark color ones, 100 odd new inkwash ones, 100 odd modern Chinese handwriting series, 700 pieces of fan-shaped pictures, sketches and oil paintings; besides, exhibited will also be scores of pottery and modern sculpture works, of which about 1/3 are of a large size. Such a large number of new works he has created with his body and soul, with his creative labor, are really something to be respected, admired, and celebrated.

The said exhibition of his new works as mentioned above fully manifests the wisdom and brilliancy of an artistic explorer who never sticks to any set patterns or rules. Guan Yuliang, after many years of absorption in his pursuit, has created colorful, variegated artistic forms, showing a stride forward from his original creation. Those respective series of pottery, inkwash, sketches and Chinese handwriting works, mysterious and intelligent, will demonstrate to the viewer the abundant content, and vigor and vitality colorfulness and wonder, of the Chinese cultural history, which has carried on for 5000 years. The viewers may even be able to imagine the spiritual state of the painter during his creation, with the latter mentally integrated, and freely communicating, with the vast universe. When admiring his creation, you may perceive it being full of a feel of unconstrainedness. You may find yourself unable to resist being induced into it, deeply going into it, and exploring in depth the innermost implication of it, which links the remote past and the vast expanse. Engaged in artistic creation for scores of years, having seen, admired, commented on paintings in their hundreds, and thousands, I have seldom experienced such a keen touch, surprise or shock as I do when facing Guan's creation. It is the never interrupted cultural tradition of China that has carried on from generation to generation for thousands of years, and it is its vast bosom, so compatible and absorptive, that enable the traditional spirit of Chinese art and the modern spirit to be fully embodied in the works of the middle-aged and young artists of our time.

Wish the exhibition of Guan Yuliang's artistic creation a full success; and hope Guan Yuliang can convey to the world the good wish of the peace-loving people of China in a perspective and manner proper to an artist in his international itinerant art exhibition that is to follow.

Written by Feng Yuan, Curator of the Gallery of China June 9, 2004

### 《無盡山樓》

### 關玉良藝術工作室簡介

這是一間巨大綜合的藝術創作基地,由著名藝術家關玉良先生主持的個人創作空間。他向社會、同道傳播着創造歷史、展示民族文化、現代化、當代化的藝術實驗。這裏的創作思維是跳躍的、展開的,而不是以西方文化做尺度的實驗。從這裏能找到民族文化的原點。多年的實驗,他的藝術觀念材料的更新、升華,使其藝術創作進入"無常規"(重彩、水墨、油彩、文字系列、素描、雕塑)狀態。

他採用"調整狀態"與"無常規"的材料運用,使他的教學"無法則"方法同步進入學生的創作狀態。他讓授教者知覺甚麼是"固有",甚麼是"創造"和怎樣進入"無常規"這一難解的課題。

他是九十年代突起的一位"重量級"藝術家,他以"無常規"的藝術思維達到了藝術的高峰期。一九八八年,首個北方畫家個展進入中國臺北三原色藝術中心。一九九零年,首個北方畫家個展進入韓國百想美術館,畫展獲得巨大成功,並獲韓國國際藝術委員會特別畫家榮譽獎。他成爲了少數幸運者之一,同年與香港畫廊簽約,一九九二年,首個北方畫家個展進入美國紐約國際文化藝術中心,并獲東方藝術創新獎。一九九三年,首個個人畫展異地巡展,哈爾濱黑龍江美術館、香港雲峰畫苑、紐約黄河藝廊、北京中國美術館、一九九四年同英國畫廊簽約。一九九五年關玉良的個展又進入一個峰期,由英國畫廊主持,自加拿大、英國、法國、韓國、日本展出,並在中國香港拍賣公司拍出近百萬元港幣的高價位,至此成爲《藝術界》一九九七年第五期的封面人物。一九九九年榮獲中華人民共和國文學藝術一等獎,二〇〇一年榮獲法國蒙特羅藝術獎。二〇〇二年榮獲深圳十大品位男士。二〇〇三年,他的作品《中國戲》是世界選美大賽慈善拍賣中,唯一一幅中國畫作品,並以高價位拍出。二〇〇四年榮獲首届中國收藏界年度排行榜,中國當代畫家排行榜之十佳獎。

關玉良的創作狀態是常人想像不到的,對一切事物的悟覺更是一般人理解不了的。近十幾年他出版發表了大量作品。在世界各地舉辦個人展覽三十餘回,他近十年的閉門苦心、勤奮的藝術創作,近期將在全球推出"神域世界",《關玉良藝術國際巡迴大展》展出作品有水墨、彩墨、彩扇、文字系列、陶藝、陶瓷、雕塑六百餘件,在中國及亞洲、歐洲、美洲等地區會產生巨大影響。

近期由人民美術出版社出版《中國當代名畫家集·關玉良》和黑龍江美術出版社推出的二十一世紀中國當代著名藝術家·關玉良藝術風系列叢書。《論水墨》、《論彩墨》、《論彩扇》、《論素描》、《論陶藝》、《論文字》、《論人體》、《論狀態》、《人體藝術》、《當代俑·都市人》等專著,我們熱衷推介他的"無常規"狀態的實驗創作系列叢書,以饗讀者。

#### **PROFILE OF GUAN YULIANG'S STUDIO**

This is an art complex which Mr. Guan Yuliang, the renowned Chinese artist, employs perform his comprehensive artistic creation. Here the thinking of creation is dynamic, unconstrained, and different from those experiments with reference to the western culture find what is original in our own culture. His experiment of many years, the innovation of t uses and sublimation of his artistic ideas enables his artistic creation to enter a non-conver "non-regular state," whether in his creation of dark color, inkwash, pottery, or oil paintin series, sketches, and sculptures.

By "adjusting his state of creation "and the non-conventional employment of materials he succeeds in bringing his "non-regular" (or, non-stylized) state of teaching into his stucreation. He helps the students be aware of what is conventional, and what is creative approach the difficult subject of "non-regular creation"

He is a prestigious artist arising impressively in the 1990's. With his non-regular (non-s thinking, he attained his peak year in artistic creation. In 1988, he held an individual pain the first one of its kind by northern painters, held at Sanyuanse Art Center, Taibei, Tai painting exhibition was held at Baishiang Gallery, South Korea. The exhibition was a great a special prize of honor awarded by International Art Committee of South Korea. Guan Yu of few fortunate. In the same year he signed a contract with the Gallery of Hong Kong. In of his individual painting exhibition was held at the International Cultural and Artistic Center with an Oriental Art Trail-Blazing Prize awarded to him. In 1993, his first itinerant, indiv exhibition was held successively at Helongjiang Gallery in Harbin, Yunfong Gallery in Hong River Gallery in New York and the Gallery of China in Beijing. In 1994 Guan Yuliang conclu with the British Gallery. 1995 witnessed another peak year of Guan's individual painting ex sponsored by the British Gallery, it was held one after another in Hong Kong, Canada, B South Korea, and Japan. The exhibited articles were auctioned by Hong Kong Auction fairly high price of one million H.K. dollars. And then in 1997, his personal picture appeare of the journal The Art Circle. In 1999, he had the honor to win the First National Prize of lite of China. In 2001, he won the Montauroux Prize of Art in France. In 2003, his creation The was the only Chinese painting selected for the charity auction sold and at a high price du Beauty competition that year.

It is hard for ordinary people to imagine in what state Guan Yuliang has carried out his his unique grasp and perception of things is harder for people to understand. In more than has published a large number of works, and held individual exhibitions in various parts of more than 30 occasions. In the recent decade he has shut himself up working painstaking ously in artistic creation. As a result, he is to launch his "A Divine World" - *The Interna Exhibition of Guan Yuliang's Artistic Creation* --an exhibition of more than 500 items, inclusing inkcolor, fan-shaped color pictures, handwriting series, pottery, and sculpture. It is exgreat attention in China, Asia, Europe, America, etc.

In the near future, the following books by Guan Yulian are to be published: 1. Collecti by Guan Yuliang, one of the 20 renowned modern Chinese painters selected nationwide by The People's Fine Art Press;2. Series of Guan Yuliang's Artistic Style,--On Inkwash, (Oil Painting, On Sketches, On Pottery, On Modern Handwriting Art, On Human Body Art, Creation, to be published by Helongjiang Art Press. They are the series of books from ("Non-conventional" experimental creation. Hereby we have them offered sincerely to rea

## 陶 藝 POTTERY



## 論陶藝

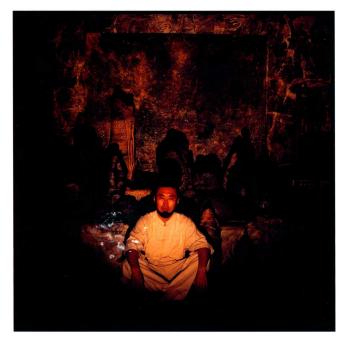


#### 感悟是感性的悟化,是對事物的理解程度至而達到對事物的開覺,進入智慧的境界。

對於藝術家的創作過程來說,感悟與開覺智慧,是隨其創作過程而醖釀、思辨的一種心理活動。這種活動是因藝術家心理因素的不同,創作意向差别而對事物悟化的理解就產生了不同。這與作者所生活的空間有着重要的關係。同樣的是一盤魚,畢加索喫完魚,看到盤中的魚骨他會跳起來,他看到了藝術!當天他會把魚骨的感受,畫在陶盤上,畫在畫布上,他會說這是最動人的畫面。而我們的老先生們喫完魚肉後,他會看着盤中的魚骨大談今天喫到了味道最好的魚而已,因爲老先生畫的魚一定要活着而要完整成羣的魚。這就是兩種生活文化空間所產生的兩種不同的思維和感悟。

生活對每一個藝術家都是公平的,但同樣的生活空間對生活的悟化能力、角度的"敏感性"是有很大差别的。所以真正創造性的藝術家感悟是每時每刻都在體驗的過程中,都在開覺內在的智慧。悟到才會知道爲甚麼要畫畫,做藝術家,如何通向藝術的大門。

陶器是用陶土爲原料,經過配料、成型乾燥、燒製而成的器物總稱。陶器一般有質地不純、不透明、吸水性較高以及燒成温度較低的特徽。陶器多數不上釉,但也有施釉的陶器。由於黏土所含雜質及成分的不同以及燒成温度、燒製方法的差異,陶胎坯體呈紅、灰、黑、青、白、褐、棕等顏色。陶器的起源可上溯至新石器時代早期。中國最早的陶器大約出現在一萬多年前,如在江蘇省溧水縣神仙洞出土了距今11200年的陶片。其實,人類是在長期的用火實踐中,逐步認識到黏土經火燒過之後可變成硬塊,並逐漸發明了陶器。早期的陶器主要是仿製人類日常觀察到的器物如籃子、葫蘆和皮袋等,稍後才演變成各具特色的各種器皿、陶塑等。其製作工藝也從最初的泥條盤築、捏製向慢輪、快輪發展,並且爲瓷器的發明,奠定了堅實的基礎,當然,陶器與瓷器還是有較大區别的。陶器的胎坯多用陶土,也有少數用高嶺土和其他次生黏土。由於



關玉良在工作室

自由地製造陶器。如土質含砂太多則松散難以成形,不含砂的純膠質土則因土質太硬、密度過大,受熱則容易破裂,故製陶的材料一般都要經過嚴格的選擇。製造陶器,一般選用陶土、瓷土和高嶺土。陶土所含成分複雜,主要由高嶺石、水白雲母、蒙脱石、硖石和長石組成。陶土的成分對陶器的顏色會有一定的影響,如含鐵較多的陶土,會形成紅陶和灰陶;而鈣、鎂、鉀含量較高的陶土,則往往會形成橙黄色。高嶺土也是燒製陶器的原料之一。高嶺土是花崗岩、片麻岩一類的結晶岩破壞後的產物,其主要成分是高嶺石。陶土和瓷土的區別是,高嶺土中氧化鉛的含量要較陶土高得多,而氧化鐵、氧化鈣、氧化鈉等則比陶土低得多。中國仰韶文化晚

工作室一角





期就有用高嶺土作的陶器,而到大汶口、龍山文化時較爲流行。仰韶文化的彩陶以及龍山的蛋殼蛋等,古人已能够燒製得比較精美,已開始有意識地在陶土中加入一些羼和料,如砂粒、炭屑、植物莖葉、蚌殼末以及稻殼等,有的甚至羼入較大的碤。陶器的成形大的有兩種方法,即手製和輪别兩種。而手製法又細分爲捏塑法、模製法和泥條盤築法。初步成形的陶器還要施加陶衣,即用泥土調成泥漿,施於陶器的表面,燒成后,陶器表面往往附着一層顏色,多爲紅、褐、白色等。陶器進入燒製階段,掌握火候便顯得十分重要。所有的陶土、瓷土等經過成形、晾乾后,都要經過一定温度的燒熔才能成爲陶器,這個所必須的温度一般在800°C——1050°C之間。燒成温度的差異,會在陶器的質量上有較爲明顯的反映,即燒成温度高的陶器陶質相對較硬,堅固一些,質量亦較好;而火候低的,則相對較軟,質量也較差。而燒成温度的差異,往往與陶窑結構及製陶工藝水平有明顯的關係。陶器的

分類,陶藝家們往往會根據陶器的不同顏色,將陶器分爲不同的陶系,主要有紅陶、灰陶、黑陶和白陶。顏色爲土紅色、褐紅色、磚紅色或紅色的陶器,稱爲紅陶。紅陶又分爲泥質紅陶、細泥紅陶和夾砂紅陶。陶器在成紅色,往往是採用氧化焰燒成,即使燃料在空氣充足的情况下燃燒,使陶胎中的鐵元素大部分都還原成三氧化二鐵,故陶器表面呈上述紅色。而灰陶呢,則是指用較純的陶土作原料燒製而成的泥質陶器和在陶土中羼入一定比例的砂粒或蚌末、植物莖葉、灰屑色作原料燒製而成的夾砂的顏色爲灰色或灰黑色的陶器。灰陶形成的原因是用還原焰燒成,即在燒陶的後期,在窑中加水或濕柴,從而生成氧化碳和氫氣,這些氣體將陶器中的三氧化二鐵變成二價鐵。三氧化二鐵是紅色,二價鐵是灰黑色,因此燒成的陶器也呈灰色或灰黑色。黑陶呢,按質地可分三種:泥質黑陶、夾砂黑陶和細泥黑陶。黑陶的原料,一般都經過精細的淘洗和充分的陳腐,陶胎放入窑勿用1000℃左右的高温焙燒。在燒窑快結束時加入一點水,窑內產生大量濃煙對陶器進入熏翳,濃烟中的炭粒附着於器表,充滿坯胎的孔隙,呈現漆黑的顏色,且由於陶坯往往經過打磨,故陶器表面漆黑光亮,十分美觀。白陶是指表裏和胎質都呈白色的一種

陶器。特點是由于胎料中鐵的含量較陶土的鐵含量要 低得多,在氧化焰中燒成後,其氧化鐵的含量也較 低,故陶體及胎質均呈白色。再加上獨特的藝術裝飾 而形成中國獨有的白陶。白陶燒成火候一般不高,燒 成温度在1000℃左右,。以上的紅陶、灰陶、黑陶和 白陶,均可以在陶器表面施一層温釉。這種釉陶又稱 鉛釉陶,是在釉中加入助熔劑——鉛而形成的。釉料 中的化合物作爲基本助燃劑,以銅和鐵爲主要着色 劑,在氧化氣氛中燒成。由於加鉛,使釉的熔點降低 到700℃左右, 並使釉面的亮度增加, 平整且光滑, 銅、鐵着色劑又使釉呈現出美麗的翠緑、黄、褐等 色,其中尤以緑釉十分鮮亮葱翠。時間進入21世紀, 世界陶藝進入一種突飛猛進的發展階段。歐美現代陶 藝的發展,直接受到西方現代藝術運動影響,一大 批十分有個性的藝術家參與了陶藝創作,如畢加 索、馬蒂斯、米羅、賈克梅第和塔皮埃斯等。他們以 一個現代藝術家對材料的敏感和衝動,對陶泥進行了







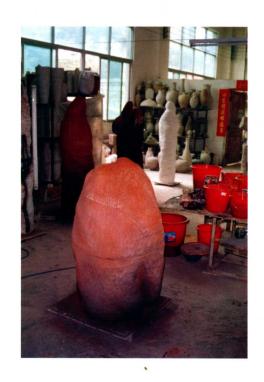
探索性嘗試,掀起了一場陶藝革命。這場革命將原先以使用價值爲主的陶瓷藝術推到了現代雕 塑的先鋒狀態。放棄物質性、實用性追求、單純强調精神價值和審美價值、是現代陶藝區別於 古典陶藝的最鮮明的界綫。現代陶藝的一系列形態和品質特徵也都由此衍生。當然,特定的形 式感也構成了現代陶藝與古典陶藝相區别的直觀特徵。現代陶藝感的追求和發揮遠比古典陶藝 要自由和豐富,也使彼此之間形成非常鮮明的區别。古典陶藝的形式感在某種程度上極大地體 現了以實用價值爲追求的審美情趣,而現代陶藝的形式感則完全轉移到單純的審美角度上來。 因此、現代陶藝在古典陶藝固有的材料和工藝的支撑下、任由形式感的自由馳騁、而不必拘泥 於體現實用要求的技術品質的一定性。一言以蔽之,現代陶藝的形式感具有高度的自由性,這 是與古典陶藝的根本區別。如此,則現代陶藝在形、色、質方面,皆呈現出古典陶藝無法比擬 的豐富和靈異的形式風貌。現代陶藝對"可塑性"的重視,如同其它現代藝術形式對"表現性" 的重視。縱觀全球性的現代陶藝,其發展已呈現出多元化的趨勢,現代藝術中的種種風格、流 派,如抽象表現主義、波普風格、超寫實主義、具象風格、裝置、極少主義、怪誕主義等,於 現代陶藝皆有體現。可以這樣說,陶藝以任何别的藝術形式都不可取代的特殊品質及方式,成 爲人類審美活動中的一個充滿魅力的領域。陶藝的獨特魅力來自陶材的特殊美感和陶藝製作的 獨特工藝性,來自泥性之美、釉色之美、燒成之美以及成型過程中藝術家與陶土親近所留下的 "手語"痕迹之美,更來自於泥釉密火與人文精神情感渾然天成般的交融統一。筆者作了幾年 現代陶藝,深感要參透陶藝的特殊魅力,是件極困難的事情。想想看,那麼樸素、平凡的泥 土,經過火的親吻,幾乎轉眼間就有了勃勃生機和可親的靈魂,這是多麼讓人震驚和不可思議

在作陶藝作品天杵系列









呀。當然,陶藝的一系列特殊品質是會對人類社會接受空 間構成一種十分特別的吸引力。陶藝材料質地的温和 性, 肌理效果的豐富性、造形變化的無限性, 燒造因素 的偶然性, 意境趣味的深邃性以及審美角度的多樣性, 這些極特殊的品質呈綜合狀地表現出一種與人類相親近 的不確定性,以至陶藝内在地具有一種合乎審美交流規 律的適應彈性。倘若陶藝家能對此有一個恰如其分的把 握。那他的作品一定會佔據人類審美的一個非常廣闊的 心理空間。譬如陶藝家杰夫·昆斯製作了大量的具象風 格的雕塑性陶藝作品,其中的人物道具都具有較强烈的 社會針對性, 對現代陶藝的美學探索做出了巨大的貢 獻。杰夫·昆斯深入地發掘並高度地顯示了"火"的美 學創造潛能,使之成爲注入陶藝以生命的偉大力量。杰 夫·昆斯指出: "在陶藝創作中, 火是一個統一性環 節,其它所有環節都最終在此由火連接起來,並表現出 最終的效果。"筆者十分贊同杰夫·昆斯的論斷,因爲 在筆者的大量陶藝實踐中,確實感覺到了"火"對陶藝 的魔力和靈性。譬如筆者創作的陶藝作品"開裂的球體 系列","被捆綁的炸彈系列"、"當代俑系列"、"嘴 的故事系列"、"天書系列"、"天杵系列"和"飾滿鐵 釘的物體系列"就十分注意燒造過程的"偶然"因素。留 意在受制的燒成温度和升温曲綫下,通過對胚體的處理和 局部的化學氧化物的滲透,以達到並留住"火""走過" 的流迹。並使"手語"留在泥坯上的痕迹,經陶化或瓷化 已不屬泥性但却依然呈現出泥的性態,從而產生一種虚幻 性。這個過程,實在是一個既緊張而又妙趣無窮的審美心 理體驗。譬如"嘴的故事系列",筆者就嘗試將黑陶與白 陶如何在燒製上有一個撞擊。"天杵系列",筆者又將灰 陶的燒製發揮到極致,並且十分注意陶體的肌理在火的燒 製過程和人爲的刻劃之間的自然性肌理和人工性肌理的雙 重特性,特别强調在燒造中因技術因素而形成的紋理,



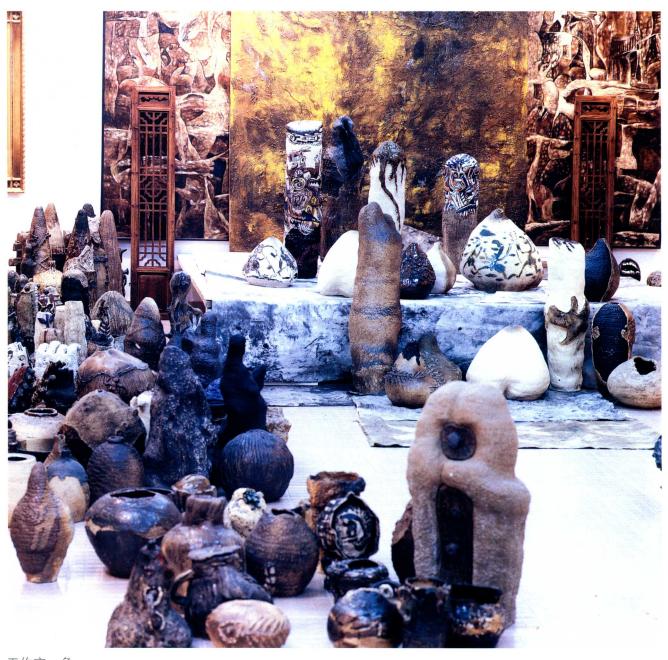




人魚 48 × 32 CM

如泥釉料的化學成份、胚體釉層物理指標、窑温、氣氛、冷却速度等,盡力控制作品表現所造成的紋理組織,如刻劃、堆貼、刮削、拍擊、擠壓、打磨、彩繪等,使自然性肌理和人工性肌理渾然天成;並特别留意陶藝的"缺陷"肌理,强調偶然性和隨機性,使這幾個系列陶藝作品以其抽象性和免亡。對不過數學的人類心理上的因素是十分複雜的,倘若抽象性和人的因素二者都被十分完美地結合在一件作品中,那這件作品就一定會具有旺盛的生命力。筆者常會有這樣的念頭,視一件陶

藝作品如一個有自然行爲且蹦蹦跳跳的鮮活的人,儘管它會在美的表現和力的表現之間存在着某種功能上的差異,但他畢竟是一個鮮活的人,有着一種精神上的巨大生命力,况且這種精神上的生命力遠比滿足感官更感人、更深刻。這也是筆者從事陶藝創作所追求的至臻至美的境界。



工作室一角

