

李维現工笔画选

云南出版集团公司云南美术出版社

上笔一画选

献给 生我养我的母亲 大理

云南美术出版社



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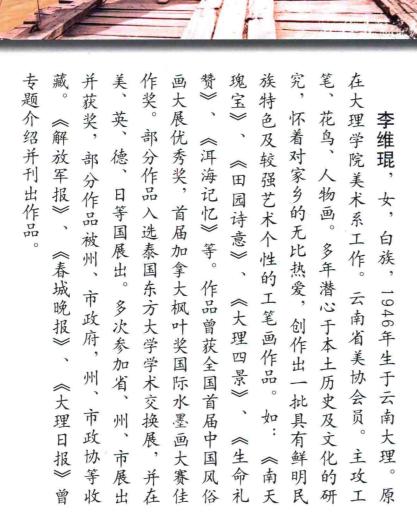
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文艺作品是什么?

它是浩浩荡荡漫无际涯的磅礴,又是叮咚泉水的柔媚清婉,它 是春日里娇艳百花浓郁的芬芳,又是冬日里淡雅寒梅幽微的清丽, 它是历史的沉淀,更是现代意识的张扬,它是飞天吟啸的天马的嘶鸣,也是现代人疲倦生命凝重窘迫的叹息。

美术作品当然也属于文艺作品的范畴。

美术作品是在创造过程中对对象进行选择的基础上,酿酵为艺术家外化了的提供给人们的视觉信息,它必然负载了关于社会、政治、心理的意义。视觉信息与对象的勾连使美术作品在色彩、线条等的外表下与文化密谋,轻而易举地成为文化、志趣的载体,成为时代和环境的一方屏幕。美术作品通过艺术家的视角,构建起不可完全复制的直觉信息的殿堂,让我们徜徉其中,模拟一种状态和情景,力图还原艺术家的感性和精神世界,让视觉语言跟随情绪的波动和变化在画面上与艺术家悄然邂逅,共享天、地的恩赐。

艺术拒绝平庸,因而艺术家更多的时候也就拒绝平常心态。一颗平常心固然有利于日常生活,但往往不属于优秀的艺术家,它或者只能属于哲学家,属于那些活得很理性的人。

艺术家永远是感情型的人。心如止水,抑或心淡如水者走不进艺术。

源于生命的激情创造了艺术,艺术是生命激情抑或生命活力的一种释放方式。

贝多芬的旋律里饱含着人生的悲怆和苦闷,也迸溢出对命运毫不妥协的抗争,因而,博大而深沉;莫扎特始终盘桓于伊甸园上空展现其飞翔的美妙姿态,而无暇表述其永无泊处的劫数,因此,他的音乐便以柔美曼妙沁透人心。

鲁迅先生曾说,创作植根于爱。

人在爱的时候,他的创作欲望往往达到最高点。在这个时候, 不仅有灵与灵的沟通,还会有心与心的呼唤,不仅有诗与歌的化 合,还有美与善的共舞。 没有爱的人,没有资格创造艺术作品。

在白族画家李维琨的作品中,我们感受到了她对天、地、人尤 其是对自己民族的爱,以及对历史的深情、对田园的讴歌、对大理 的倾心、对生命的礼赞、对故乡一草一木的痴迷。

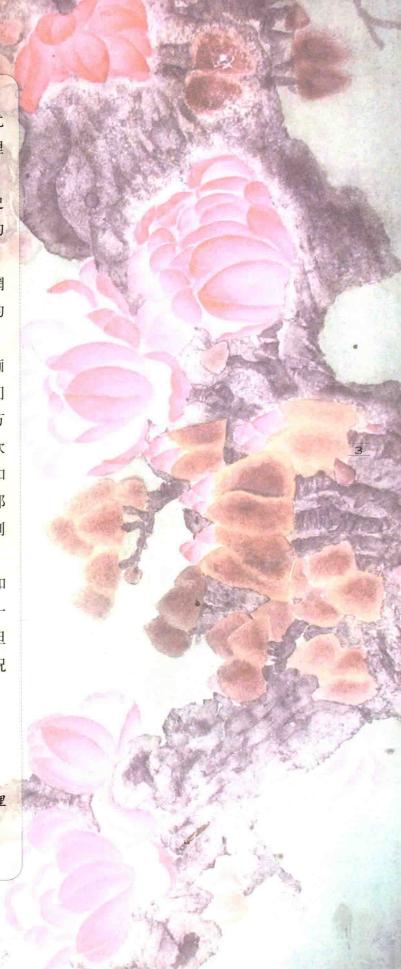
在白族画家李维琨的画集里,《南天瑰宝》让我们感受到历史的神秘和厚重,《田园诗意》让我们领略到大地的厚爱和家园的和谐,《大理四景》传递出的是艺术家热爱银苍玉洱的怦然心音,《生命礼赞》迸溅出的是欢快和向往,《洱海记忆》于凛冽的怅惘中隐隐地让人触摸到一缕记忆深处的暖意,《古城别韵》透露出的是对诗意栖居的憧憬。

在或淡雅或浓烈,或内敛或裸露,或清丽或雍容中,白族画家李维琨向我们展现出了绝俗和昂然(《阿嵯耶观音》和《毗沙门天王》)、温馨的呢喃和丰收的喜悦(《呢喃》和《凤凰落进千万家》)、恬淡宁静和祥和殷实(《粉淡清香自一家》和《乐园》)、欢快的时光和美好的风貌(《火把树下》《回娘家》《白族新娘》和《古城山民》等),让人神往;暗香浮动,鸟啼花放,静谧幽深,那是我们走进了《白家晨韵》,品味到了《清音》《岁月》,观赏到了《山花映月》,而后流连于《村头小景》……

翻阅欣赏白族画家李维琨工笔画选,一个热爱生活、崇尚和谐、感恩天地、敏思善行的艺术家的形象便显现于我们的面前;一个饱含人文情怀、追寻哲思境地、倾心艺术创作的艺术家的形象坦然地站立于我们的面前。面对她的成果,我们更多的是祝贺和祝愿。

祝贺她把人生的风景和生命的风采凝炼为一帧帧美丽! 祝愿她走更远的路, 收获更美的风光!

2008年10月于大理



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What is an art and literary work?

It's the vast and boundless, the mighty and majestic; or the tender, charming and graceful of gurgling spring water. It's the strong fragrance of countless ravishing flowers in spring; or the delicate chill of purity of the quietly elegant plum blossoms in winter. It's the accumulation of history; or the exhibition of modern perceptions. It's the neighing of a horse breaking into a gallop; or the sighing of modern people tired and dejected by the straits of life.

Paintings no doubt belong in the category of art and literary works.

A painting is a set of visual information based on a given object and conveyed to people by an artist after a proper conception and representation; it cannot but carry social, political and psychological dimensions. The visual information, colluding with its object, has the painting conspire with a culture, under the camouflage of colours and lines, and become in a walk a carrier of culture and aspiration and a screen of the times and environment. A painting, through an artist's visual angle, constructs a palace of intuitive information that is beyond a complete reproduction, a palace where we roam about, simulating a fettle and a scene while trying hard to recall the artist's perception and inner world; and as the visual language goes along with the fluctuations and change of emotion, we encounter the artist unawares in the painting and share the bliss of Heaven and Earth.

Art defies mediocrity and therefore artists, for most of the time, reject a mediocre heart. A mediocre heart, indeed, benefits a daily life, but usually it does not belong to a good artist; it probably only fits in with a philosopher and those who live a quite rational life.

Artists are forever emotional mortals. A heart, as still or tasteless as water, has no way to art at all.

Passion from life vitality creates art, while art serves as a release of passion or vigour.

Beethoven's melody fills with pathos and pangs, but also bursts out with unyielding tussles with Fortune's wheel, and therefore appears broad and deep; Mozart always hovers above the Garden of Eden exhibiting his superb flying postures, with no leisure to bother about the fate as a rover, and consequently his music, gentle and graceful, hits the audience's heart.

Mr.Lu Xun said: Creative work after all roots in love.

A person, once in love, would crave most to create. At this point, not only would a communication arise between soul and soul, but also a call from heart to heart; not only a fusion of poem aned song, but also a joint dance of beauty and



A person without love is not entitled to making art works.

In Li Wei-kun's paintings, we are struck by her love for the heaven and earth and for the human; and moved by her affectionateness to history, her eulogy for the pastoral, her hearty concern about Dali, her praises of life, and her fascination in anything whatever.

Series of Nanzhao Gems gives us the feel of a mystic and massy history; Series of the Poetic Pastoral shows a warm-hearted land and harmonious homesteads; Four Scenes of Dali conveys the pit—a—pat of an artist's heart for the green hills and blue water she loves; Series of Praises of life sprays out joys and yearning; in the Series of Erhai Lake in Reminiscences, one, distracted and listless in the cold, somehow feels a wisp of warmth from the depths of memory; and the Series of the Cute Scenes reveals the longing for a lyrical Arcadian life.

Either simple, elegant or gorgeous; reserved or exposed; plain or fancy, or others, the paitings display to us: the unworldly and the upright(Guaniyi Acarya and God Pishameng); the warm twittering and the harvest joys(Twittering and Phoenixes Come to Thousands of Households); the quiet and serenity, and the auspiciousness and abundance (A Household in Light Hue and Faint scent and in Paradise); the happy time and nice scenes(Under the Torch Tree, Go to Old Home, Bai—Ethnic Bride, and Old Town Mountain Folks). With so fantastic paintings at hand, how couldn't one feel captivated? And it's in the silent depths, in the wafting fragrance, with birds twittering and flowers in blossom, that we enter The Early Morning of Bai—Ethnic Homestead, smelling Faint Scent, viewing and admiring Mountain Flowers and Reflected Moon, and then we wander about in The Scene of a Small Village……

Browsing this collection of paintings, we would find the figure of a quick—minded and hard—working artist emerging before our eyes, an artist who loves life, pursues harmony and feels indebted to Mother Nature; an artist who is preoccupied with human concerns, immersed in philosophical realm and devoted to art works. In face of her attainments, we feel it most pleasurable to give our congratulations and best wishes.

We congratulate her on her efforts to have condensed the landscape of life and the elegant manner of life into frames of beauty! And we wish she would go still farther and harvest more beautiful landscapes.

(翻译: 卜绍先)

寇元勋

美 在 生 活

李维琨是我原单位大理学院美术系十多年的同事。凭着从小 对绘画的热爱,又有得天独厚的环境,使她一直在绘画上不懈追 求。工作之余,努力作画,成果喜人。尤其是近两年退休后,她 对绘画更加执著, 肯动脑, 也勤于手, 新作不断, 作品日趋成 熟。多次参加各种美展,并获奖、发表,不得不让专业人士刮目 相看,是一位难能可贵的白族女画家。

工笔花鸟画在中国画门类中具有辉煌而悠久的历史。从五代 到清代, 传承逾千年, 其样式与风貌, 在历代大师手中演变多 端,美不胜收,是中国绘画史无可替代的瑰宝。李维琨用女性独 特的眼光,十多年来主攻工笔花鸟,笔耕不辍,锲而不舍,对工 笔花鸟画的思考越来越深入,把握也越来越准确。她的作品特点 可以概括为: 重生活, 讲传统, 求意境。重生活是她一贯的主 张,她坚信美在生活,美在身边,所以作品题材具有浓郁的生活 气息和鲜明的地域特色,作品《风》《花》《雪》《月》就是一 例。继承传统是她的又一个途径,因为她坚信当代工笔花鸟画领 域的创作实践是与古代经典一脉相承的,依然能在大变革时代中 保持其传统特色,显示出相对的延续性与稳定性。画家认定传统 所包含的既是一种艺术精神, 又是一种笔墨技巧。意境是心与 物、情与景、意与境的交融结合,中国绘画意境既源于审美客体 的时代、社会、自然属性,又取决于主体的世界观、审美能力和 审美创造的表象, 意境的创造又与画家的人格涵养有着密切的关 系,古人谓"画如其人"。她的工笔花鸟画在意境的追求上一步一个台阶,从最初的临摹、写生、组合创作逐渐意识到意境在工笔花鸟画中的重要性,经历了一个艰难的过程。其实意境就是传神、就是气韵,古人作画所指的笔墨、气韵、人格之间的关系在她的作品中已逐渐显露,这一点实属不易。

前贤论画,重"格、理、趣",格调要高,画理要足,意趣要多。观李维琨的新作,明显也向格高、理足、趣多迈进,这和她善于继承和总结、善于整合和提炼,善于深化和创新是分不开的。这种深化和创新具体又体现在作品的本体语言上。她的画构图生动,勾勒精到,设色典雅,不文不火,于精微中见整体。同时画家又善于处理好收与放、粗与细、严谨与豪放、繁复与简洁等对立统一关系,作品主体精勾细勒与衬景用机理方式加以渲染形成鲜明的对比,作品典雅、自然、耐人寻味,具有浓厚的装饰味道,已经形成了特色鲜明的艺术个性,显示了画家在运用形式美的法则上有较强的整合能力。

作为一名业余女画家,李维琨经过二十多年的努力,成果斐 然却鲜为人知。在经过漫长的艺术之旅探寻之后,如今已步入了 创作的高峰时期。我们期待着她的新作、力作面世,期待着她以 自己全部的热情和心血铸就人生的辉煌。

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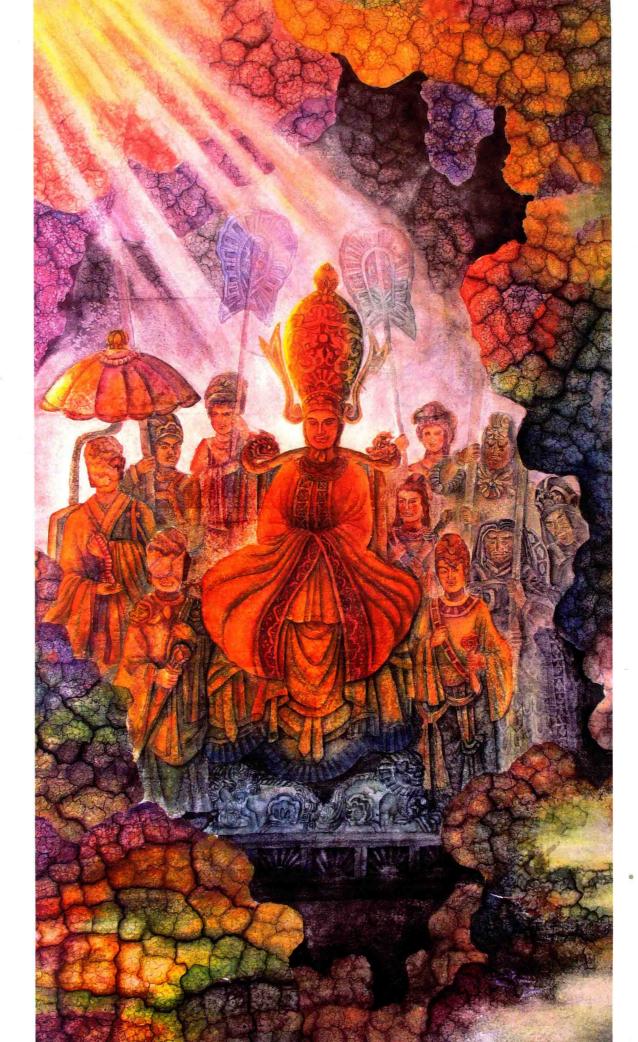
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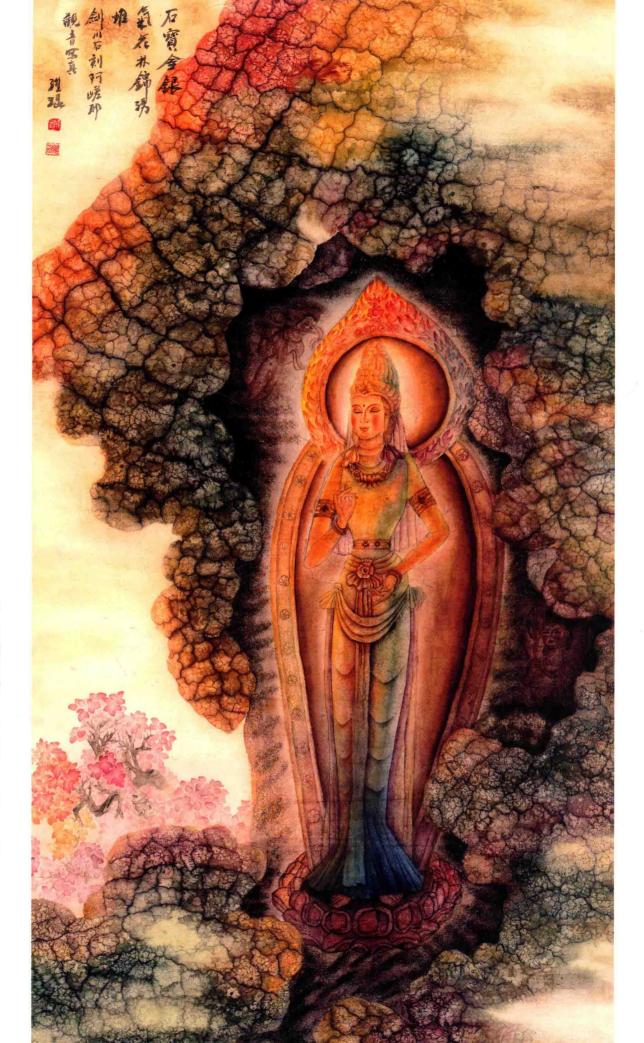
南诏王出巡图 (剑川石宝山石刻

南天瑰宝

南诏、大理国 是存在于唐、宋时期 的非常有名的地方政 权,创造了辉煌的历 史文化。其中剑川 石宝山石窟石刻在 一九六一年即被国务 院列为第一批全国重 点文化保护单位。石 宝山怪石嶙峋、古木 参天、兰谷幽深、兰 花掩径、石头开花、 千姿百态、尉为壮 观。四季岚烟缥缈, 云绕雾遮。悬空的石 窟石刻和庙宇构成了 一幅幅人间的蓬莱仙 境。金庸先生曾用 "南天瑰宝"为石窟 题名。

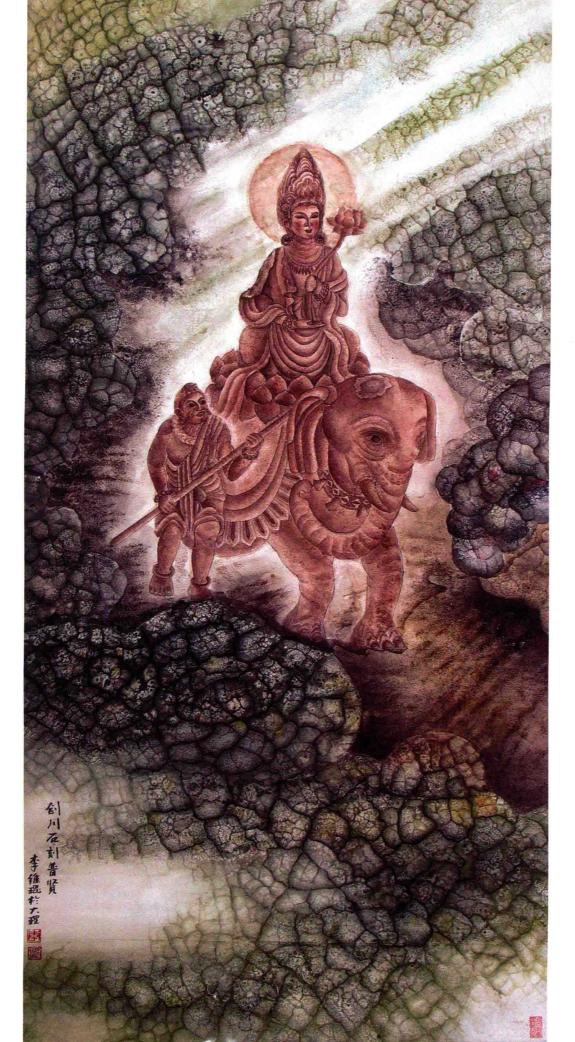






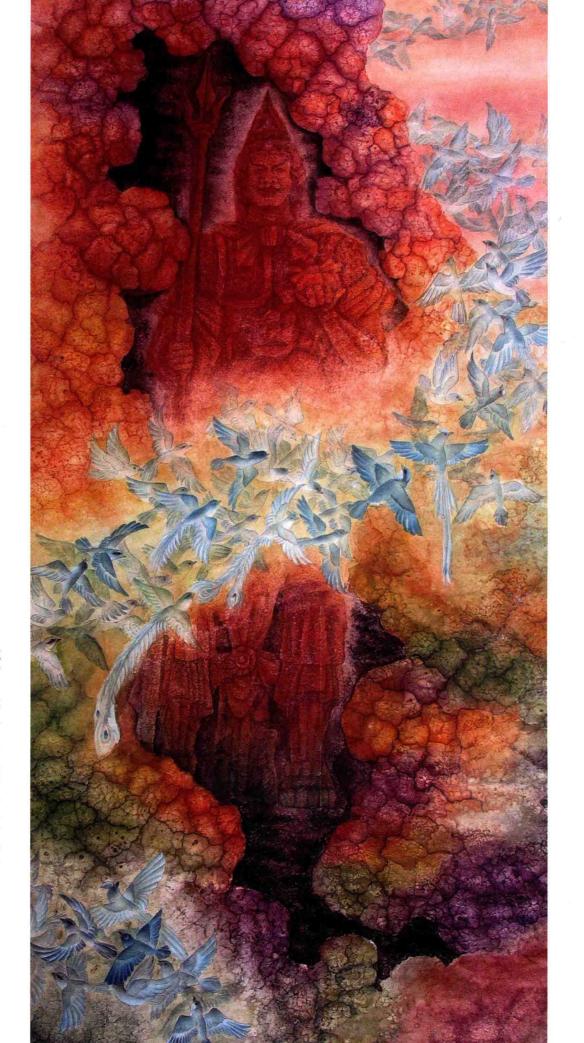
● 阿嵯耶观音 / (剑川石宝山石刻 172×92cm)





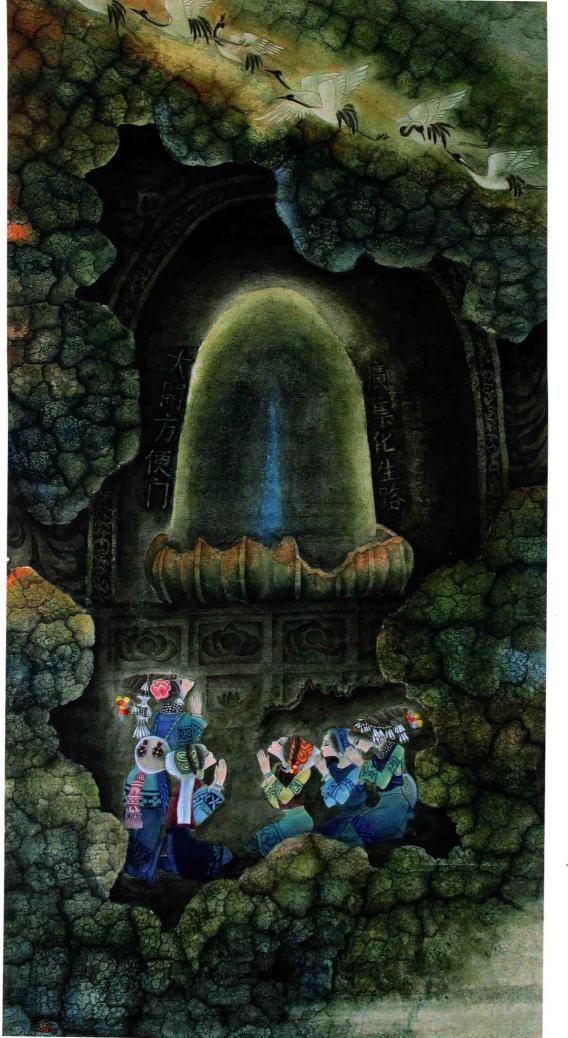
● 普贤及象奴 / (剑川石宝山石刻 130×64cm)





● 毗沙门天王 / (剑川石宝山石刻 130×64cm)





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● 惊鸟不知石钟鸣 /(116×64cm)

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