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美工圖書社郵燈::0784758-6

台北市士林區忠誠路2段40巷14弄2號 (02)8346576 · 8346577

#### 矢島功服裝書

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出版者/邯鄲出版社

發 行 人/趙聖亞

發 行 所/美工圖書社

電 話 / (02) 834-6576 • 834-6577 郵政劃撥 / 0784758-6號美工圖畫計帳百收

郵政劃撥 / 0784758-6號美工圖書社帳戸収

印刷所/皇甫印刷廠/北市長泰街297巷14號

出版 執照 / 行政院新聞局局版台業字第2914號

書店經銷/檸檬黄書店

地 址/台北市士林區文林路197號

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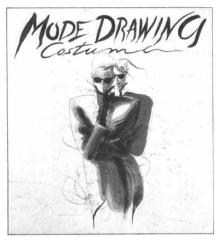
定 價/新台幣150元正

中華民國75年10月1日初版

Qf. 473

# 矢島功服裝畫外衣研究專集

#### 矢 島 功 服 裝 畫 (外 衣 研 究 專 輯) 24開彩色劃刊紙精印原裝本



今日的流行,是過去20~60年代整個服飾歷史的綜合體,兼具了東方美和西方美,古典和摩登、迷你和迷地。旣有貼身式,也有蓬鬆式一不論在款式、長度,甚至細部的設計也比往日更多樣化。將這些加以組合搭配,逐又產生新的服裝款式。站在服裝設計者的立場而言,最希望自己的設計明確且迷人。為此,就必須先對色彩的應用,線條的連接,以及原型、基本型與人體的關係等,都有深一層的了解。所謂原型(prototype),是依時代創造性的造形感覺和傳統美,加上合理性的構造理論加以組合,再予簡化的衣服形式。換句話說,將服裝的管料、免彩、裝飾的技巧等設計的附帶要素均一併省略,而表現

出的形象。 將此原型利用輪廓線所表現出的款式,又稱做服裝的線條。

將此原型利用輔風線別表現出的訊式, 文傳成成表的原本 網製服裝畫剛開始時的練習, 是以觀察原型的角量和人體的關係著手, 要由裸體開始畫。服裝不僅要讓人感覺出身體的線條、服裝的線條 ,更要配合人體有節奏的動作,讓服裝表現的更生動。服裝畫的要點 也是一樣,需掌握服裝的原型,身體動作和款式間的關係等,再加以 素描完成。若是由數種服飾加以組合的服裝, 也需要在裸體上, 將衣 服原型一件件的畫上去。

服裝畫絕對禁止以服裝的大小來決定人體。本書藉著素描至著色的過程,以及畫材弧度的盡量減少,作為服裝畫表現的第一部,為的是讓 讀者們能更容易了解人體和服裝的描繪法。

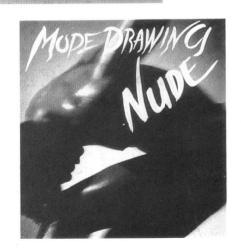
服裝畫是以平面做為傳達的手段,和實際的服裝情況大有不同,因此 ,其所表現的,並不要求細部的具體性。故繪畫者可自由自在地選擇 顕材,畫出自己想像中的世界,將它呈現在紙面上。

MODE DRAWING

## 矢島功服裝畫人體研究專集

#### 服裝模特兒動態美<mark>姿</mark>與肌理表現 24開模造紙112頁精印線膠平裝

人體素描是時裝揷畫設計者、造形設計工作者、漫畫與一般揷畫家等,素描修習過程必需也必學的基礎。本書由紐約時裝界三位知名模特兒以動、靜、各種姿態的三百張照片,佐以素描草圖打底之圖例,為服裝揷畫家、雕塑、攝影工作者…提供了人體素描表現的最佳參考實例。用途廣泛,是不可多得的資料。



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這是熊谷服裝畫叢書系列最精彩的一本書,因為人類瞭部有非常豐富的表情,而髮型也有著上千種的 變化,因此常使得服裝揷畫師們望而却步。所以我 們常常可以看到一些缺少了頭部和臉部的服裝揷畫 ,事實上這類問題同樣的也困擾著化粧師和髮型設計師們。

插畫描繪是有志成為優秀的化粧師或卓越的髮型設計師們,或已成為這方面專門人才的人提升技術水平與突破現有技術的跳板,因為服裝設計師們能夠將構思和意念透過揷畫的方式去表現,髮型設計師與化粧師們何嘗不能藉著揷畫做記錄或做為改變造型的藍本,不僅如此,或因揷畫而更激發了新的構想。由此可見揷畫實為提昇水準所不容輕忽的。也就因為人物揷畫的臉部、髮型和化粧的難於描繪

也就因為人物淨量的股部、髮型札化粧的難於描繪 ,本書特別以分解圖例、完成圖例等方式將臉部、 髮型與化粧畫法做了一系列完整的介紹。不但由此 可學習到臉部、髮型和化粧的技法,更將之與整體 描繪的技法之異同做了明確的區野。

閱畢此書,卽使不擅揷畫的人也無須惶恐,只要能 以本書做藍本,由基礎起按步就班的照著練習,假 以時日,您將成爲此類揷畫的高手。





















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#### INTRODUCTION

you probably set out by drawing the facial features of the model. It is natural because the face becomes the criteria in determining the overall balance, and it is the most interesting part of the body in that it most explicitly expresses emotions. But when trying to draw a face, one might find it much more difficult than to sketch the arm, or the leg. Every face is different, and the more closely one examines the features of a face, the more difficult it becomes to

sketch.

hen drawing fashion sketches,

When choosing a model, I suggest that you look for one with a rather humorous face, rather than to struggle with a perfect, pretty face. A little flaw or imbalance in the features can be charming. When you have become used to sketching faces, then try to draw faces with different shapes and balance. It is good exercise to draw various shapes in eyes, the nose, mouth and other features. Smiling faces, angry faces, serious faces, viewed from the front, the side, etc. A slight shift in the angle or position of the eyes, nose, mouth and the eyebrows would give the

face totally different expressions ranging from a

language face, an angry face, a crying face, to a

serious face. For a crying face, for example, the

1

eyebrows may be pointed, and the mouth either turned down at the corners, or opened. Combinations of various components in different expressions can make your work be smiling or frowned. Through such simple exercises, you would become accustomed to capturing the emotions expressed on the face.

If you are not satisfied with merely sketching in simple methods, you can look up a good anatomical.

If you are not satisfied with merely sketching in simple methods, you can look up a good anatomical diagram to learn the muscular and bone structures of the face. Once simple sketches have become automatic for you, then proceed to study the shape or the outline of the face.

你在畫畫的時候,大概會先由 臉部開始畫吧!因爲人的臉是

全部身體的一個基準,也是感

情表現最豐富的地方。只要大 家曾經畫過便會明白,其實畫

臉比書手臂、脚等部份還要困難,因爲人生 百態,十個人有十種長相,將臉形端詳得愈 細緻愈不好畫。

那麼在剛開始審臉時,如果想畫一張美麗 的臉孔, 還不如隨便先畫一張幽默的臉。比

如說,鼻子稍歪些、眼睛略有走樣,或大小

、位置不平衡等都無所謂,心之所至,自己 隨便畫畫。然後慢慢對這張臉畫成習慣後,

再來研究臉型,如何取得平衡等。接着,對 鼻子、眼睛、嘴吧及其他部份用簡單的線條

書一下,或許會畫出形狀不同的臉,比如說 ,將眼睛、鼻子、嘴巴及眉毛的位置或角度

稍挪動一下,就會變成一張笑臉、哭臉、生

氣的臉或是哀愁的臉等,當然也可以由正面 、側面畫出多種表情。把眉毛畫成八字型, 或把口畫成 型,張開大嘴等,以示是張哭

臉。總之能巧妙的將臉各部的表情細節合起

來,便會變成各種臉型,先運用簡單的線條。 細細的書,相信你必能掌握到臉部的各種表

假如你對畫臉已經非常熟悉了, 開始有點 不滿足想突破現狀時,可以拿醫生用的解剖 圖,看看肌肉及骨骼的組織,一方面模仿畫 ,一方面把形狀記在腦海中,以便將來能很

簡單的畫出草圖,進而使臉部的線條更生動

he shape of the face changes with age; as one's personality or the living environment changes during the different stages of life, the shape of the face is also affected. It is also affected by how much fat and

affected by how much fat and wrinkle one accumulates on the face. The expression on the face is determined by the muscular movement of the face. Moving the mouth, closing the eyes, and

age. To sketch the facial expressions based upon the muscular and bone structure is the first step to drawing the shape of the face, effective for capturing the characteristics of the model. Its knowledge of muscular and bone structure of the face would give reasoning as to why each component of the face

knitting the eyebrows when frowning, are functions

common to all, regardless of racial differences or

(eyes, mouth, nose, etc.) had been drawn in the positions you have. I am very skeptical of the method of sketching a

be exactly the same size and shape to maintain balance, so one would have to repeatedly correct the sketch to achieve the perfect equilibrium. Not only that, since this would demand the precision of an architectural blueprint, one will start using a very fine-tipped pencil. The artist will become obsessed with the minute details of the drawing, ending up with eyelashes looking like myriapods, etc. One would tend to forget that a face is actually threedimensional. But in reality, an individual's face is asymmetrical, and depending on from which angle it is viewed, its shape seems to take completely different dimensions. It is impossible to portray the overall, lively expression if you are too meticulous about the detail. Much more so if you are calculating the dimensional ratio. Calculations should be used only when there is no necessity for creativity but only the instantaneous, inorganic

face which uses mathematical calculations, formu-

late and rulers. With this method, the face must

have precisely symmetrical features: the eyes must

result. The act of drawing in itself is as a training to cultivate individual sensitivity.

Usually, when we define the word "face", it indicates the exposed portion, normally up to the ears or the hairline, and beyond that (where there is hair) is termed the "head". In this book, the two are distinguished, and the combination of the two is

referred to as "face and head"



部的形狀變化依幼兒期、少年期、青年期、或人期、壯年期間,且因性格及環境等客觀因素而有所改變,隨著年齡的成長、脂肪及綴紋等特徵也會愈

肌肉的運動會使臉部表情有明顯的變化,例如,動動口、縐縐眉,眨眨眼睛等舉動,才會使臉部表情生動,且不因民族、年齡而有所區別。畫臉的第一步必須以肌肉及骨骼爲基礎,特別是畫人物肖像時,如果能表現臉部表情的組織脈絡,則會更有效果,更傳神。當你在畫臉時,最好用簡單的線條畫出眼睛、鼻子、嘴巴等,而且最好多畫幾次,這樣自然而然的,便會了解爲什麼這些東西要畫在這些部位比較適合的原因了。

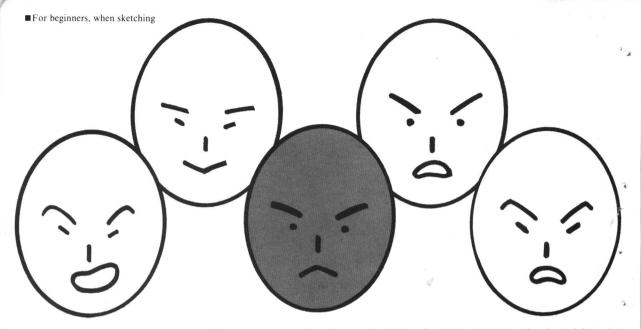
借用工具輔助、或是算數值、比例等,實際上如果用這些方法對畫圖有多大的幫助呢。比如說,畫一張正面的臉,事事考慮左右對稱,畫一時候注意大小比例,弧線,兩個眼睛一定會用橡皮擦反覆修改。有時爲了想畫出一張較細緻的數畫時,把筆正削得尖尖的,經常注意細微的的畫出,這樣這個人是不懂繪畫技巧的人,因爲實際上,人類的臉即使是同一個人,他的左右邊形狀也會不一樣,由正面或側面看的角度也不同,如果你不明白這點,就不能畫出一般來畫圖,便無法培養出生動的畫像。而且更不好的是按尺寸比例來畫。若用尺寸的比例來畫圖,便無法培養出

在此,我想先聲名一點,畫圖時最好不要

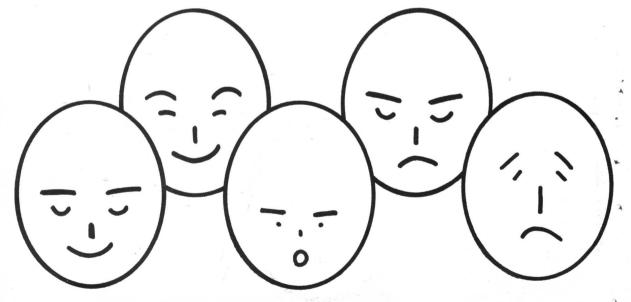
自己的創造力,因爲,畫畫本身就是個人感情的延伸。

我們普通稱之爲臉的地方,無論是正面或 側面都是以耳朶爲分界線,最多只指到髮際 的部位,長頭髮的部份我們稱之爲頭部。

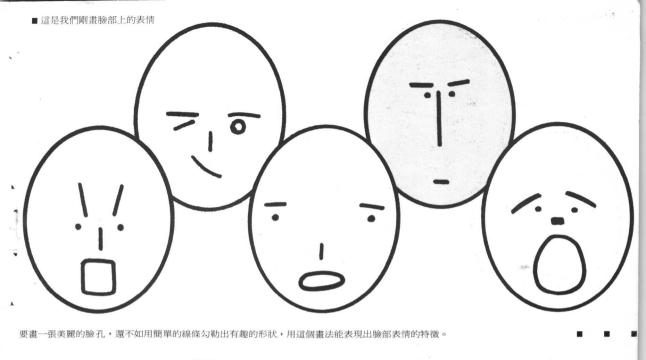
本書是將頭和臉的部份合起來作解釋,稱 爲 Face and Head ,而不加以細分。

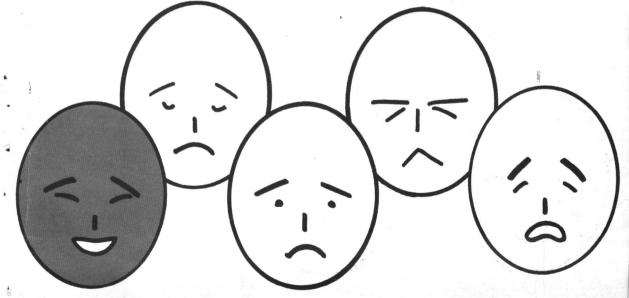


■ the face, start by using a model with a rather humorous face, than a perfect, flawless face. By keeping the drawing simple, it is possible



to capture the emotions expressed on the face.



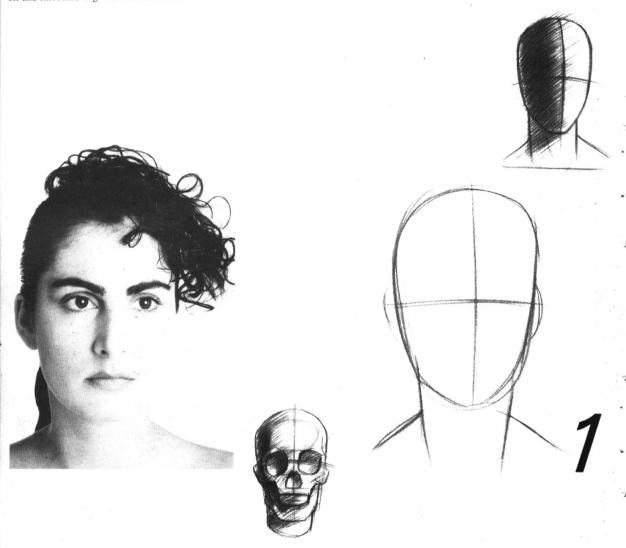


此为试读,需要完整PDF语访问





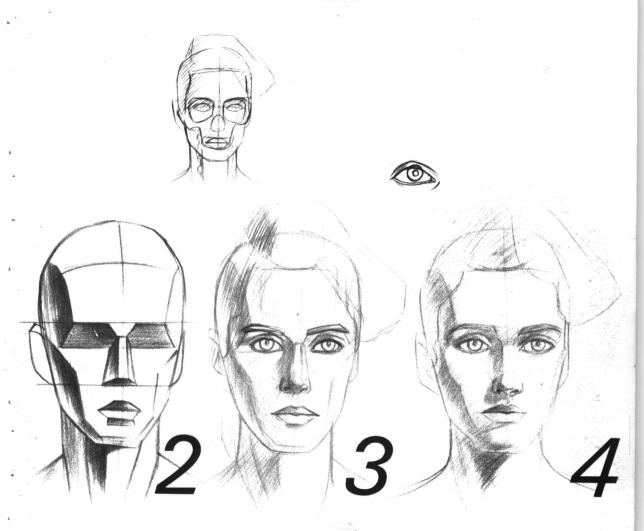
Though the face and the head may appear as a simple spherical lump, it is actually much more complex and bumpy. Each part of the face should first be perceived as a block, which is to be drawn on a two-dimensional plane with straight lines. Try to grasp the overall structure of each of the block or the portion of the face and the head by observing their shapes and the dimensions. They then should be rounded off and smoothed to give a three-dimensional effect.



頭和臉看起來好像一個圓圈,實際上是由許多凹凸部份組合而成。先把圖形作個大致的分區,然後掌握各分區的形狀、寬度及深度。把頭和臉的輪廓先用直線描出,然後徐徐畫出角度,便會出現一個立體的圓形。

First, draw a horizontal line linking the two eyes and a vertical line along the nose. Draw in the hair only after the shape of the head is determined.

In a front view of the face and the head, the shape of the eyes are circular.



先畫一條連接眼睛的橫線,以鼻子的直中心線爲主,然後畫出頭形及頭髮。如果臉是正面且稍往前傾的話,這時眼睛的形狀要畫成圓形。

The face or the head viewed from an angle exposes the shape of the neck which cannot be identified when seen from the front. One side (left or right

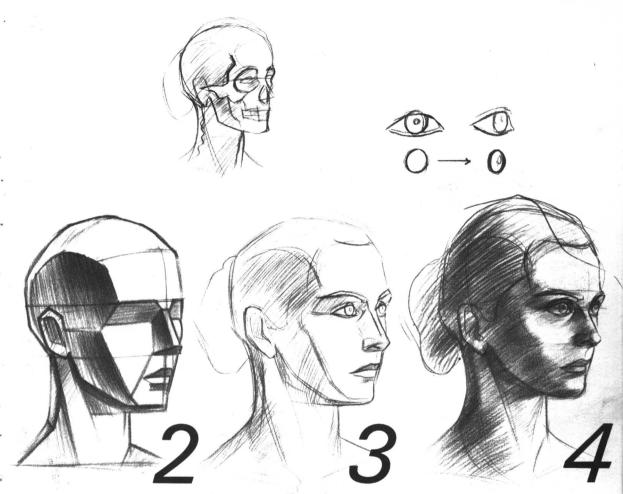






置側面時,不能由正面畫頭及臉部,由側面能看見的脖子形狀也要畫出來。

from the center line) of the face is more visible than the other, the profile of the face changes, and what can be seen of the eye appears longer in the vertical direction.



然後在臉和頭的部份畫一條中心線,按臉部左右對稱情形畫出菱線,畫側面的瞳孔應該畫成細長形