格局格调

中国画卷 林 维



葛玉君 主编

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出版

——序《格局·格调——中央美术学院博士研究创作集》

近十年来,中国美术教育中增加了艺术实践类的博士学位,目的是尝试培养学者型的艺术家。最先招收实践类博士学位研究生的是清华大学美术学院,继而跟进的有浙江中国美术学院和北京中央美术学院,后两个学院招收的人数有相当的规模。中央美术学院,作为教育部直属的唯一一所高等美术学院,在做出这一决定之前曾由学术委员会反复讨论研究关于实践类博士生的生源、如何选择招收博士生的导师,以及制定相关的培养计划等问题,其中重要的一项内容是采取哪些措施使博士生研习期间既在艺术实践上有所突破,又在学术上取得相应的研究成果。学院委员会决定实践类博士生设双导师制,即一位实践专业(中国画、油画、版画、雕塑)教授,一位史论研究的教授,分别负责艺术创作和博士论文写作的指导。

近十年来,中央美术学院已招收实践类博士生数十名,其中有相当一部分是本院在职青年教师,也有全国其他院校和艺术机构的人员。除了较严格的招生考试制度外,博士生人学后在艺术创作和史论研究上也要付出艰辛的劳动。应该说,绝大部分的博士生在创作与史论研究上都取得了可喜的成果。他们努力打通艺术实践与史论研究的隔阂(本来这种隔阂是不应该存在的),努力提高实践思维与理论思维的能力,认真钻研某个史论专题,梳理课题学术源头与脉络,搜集大量史料和已有的研究成果,从中发现问题,运用相应的研究方法撰写学位论文,从学理上给予解释与回答。他们研究的史论课题大多与自己从事的专业实践有关,也有属于纯理论或基础理论范畴的。关于他们攻读博士学位期间的艺术创作,由于受论文撰写占用大量时间和精力的影响,除一些原来基础雄厚和有充分准备的学员之外,一般说没有达到人们

预料的水平。这也说明,他们在读期间学术领域取得的成绩要体现于创作实践,需要有一个消化、体会和探索的过程。艺术家的手头功夫是受眼界制约的,眼高手低是一般的规律。视野扩大了,思考问题深入了,手头功夫自然会得到提高。不过,无论怎么说,这些经过三年或三年以上认真攻读博士学位的青年艺术家,他们的创作成果和他们撰写的学位论文,在当前美术界展现出了一种特有的、可供我们研究的格局和格调。

培养艺术实践类的博士学位研究生是一种新鲜事物,它存在不少值得我们认真思考和研究的问题,所以从它产生到现在,在学界都有不同意见,这种对我们完善博士学生制度的有益争论,肯定还会继续下去。近十年来,我们已经取得的经验和暴露出来的问题,会为我们继续深入讨论这一问题提供可以言说的话语。我想,这就是葛玉君和李捷主编《格局·格调——中央美术学院博士研究创作集》的初衷。

是为序。

New Experiments, New Achievements

Shao Dazhen / Professor and Doctoral Supervisor of China Central Academy of Fine Arts

—Preface for Geju·Gediao—Doctoral Research of China Central Academy of Fine Arts

A doctorate in artistic practice has been added to China's art education over the past decade. The purpose is to try to train scholar-type artists. Academy of Art & Design of Tsinghua University first enrolled practicetype doctoral students, and then China Academy of Art in Zhejiang and the China Central Academy of Fine Arts (CAFA) in Beijing followed. The latter two colleges enrolled a considerable number of students. CAFA is the only one art college which is directly under the Ministry of Education. Its academic committee had repeatedly discussed a series of relevant issues before making this decision, including source of practice-type doctoral students, how to select and recruit doctoral mentor, and development of related training programs. An important issue was that what measures to take to enable doctoral students to make a breakthrough in artistic practice during doctoral studies and obtain corresponding academic research achievements. The College Committee decided to set up a dual-mentor system for practice-type doctoral students, that is, a professor for practicing courses (Chinese painting, oil painting, printmaking and sculpture) and a professor for research on history, respectively responsible for guiding artistic creation and dissertation writing.

CAFA has enrolled dozens of practice-type doctoral students over the past decade, a considerable part of which were the young teachers serving in CAFA. There were also people from other institutions and arts organizations across the country. In addition to stringent entrance examination system, doctoral students also needed to make great efforts on artistic creation and research on art history and theory after their enrollment. It should be said that the vast majority of doctoral students have made gratifying achievements on creation and research. They strived to bridge the gap between artistic practice and research on art history and theory (originally this gap should not exist), made efforts to improve the ability of practical thinking and theoretical thinking, delved in specific subjects regarding art history and theory, sorted the source and context of academic subjects, collected a large number of historical data and existing research achievements, found problems and applied appropriate methods to write dissertations so as to give academic explanation and solution. Most of the subjects regarding art history and theory they studied were related to the professional practice they engaged in. Some of them were purely theoretical or belonged to basic theoretical context. Due to the demanding task of paper writing, which was time-consuming and energyconsuming, they generally did not meet the expected level except some well-prepared students with strong foundation. This also indicated that it required a process of experiencing, exporing & digesting to demonstrate their acdemic achievements in creative practice. Artists' capacity is constrained by the vision. Being fastidious but incompetent is the general rule. With expanded horizons and deep thinking, the capacity will naturally improve. Whatever, after three or more years of earnest doctoral study, the creations and dissertations finished by these young artists show a unique pattern and style available for us to study in the current art world.

Training doctoral students of art practice is a new thing. A lot of issues deserve our study & reflection. Therefore, different scholars have different opinions on it since its foundation. Definitely, the debates which benefit the perfection of the doctor traing program will certainly continue. The experience obtained and the issues exposed over the past decade will provide discourse for our in-depth discussion on the program. I believe this is the original intention of *Geju Gediao - Doctoral Research of China Central Academy of Fine Arts* edited by Ge Yujun and Li Jie.

——《格局·格调——中央美术学院博士研究创作集·中国画卷》序

"博士"是这个时代象征知识和学问渊博的学位称号。 每位莘莘学子都梦想成为博士。如果是攻读美术方面的 博士, 最希望入读的当然就是中央美术学院。要想入中 央美术学院攻读博士必须通过科举一样最严格的考试和 导师的筛选,这种拼搏的辛苦各自有知。即使入学了, 其间也要为写一篇十万字的合格论文而读书数卷不能懈 怠。这对于本来以画画为主的实践者来讲, 研究理论成 为学者, 创作中又能技高、品高、格高, 可为难之又难也。 被中央美术学院的博导看中而入学的博士学子是极幸运 的,成为时代骄子,争得如此之优的再学机会,实在是 人生之大幸。当下是开放的时代,是艺术发展的最佳时 期,也是展现才华的岁月。他们是优秀的,是能够奋起 向艺术的深度和高度而不懈努力的。我们所要做的就是 给他们提供一个最优质的学习平台,中央美术学院中国 画学院在继承前辈"学术传统"和"教学传统"的基础上, 始终强调中国画文脉的本体性与纯正性, 崇尚学术研究 的科学性、合理性,坚持"中为体、西为用"的包容性 学术方略和"传统为本、兼容并蓄"的教育思想,定位 于"传统出新""中西融合"两条学术主线,坚持"传统、 生活、创造"的教学原则,"临摹、写生、创作"三位 一体的教学方式。针对不同学科的不同专业特点, 衍生 出不同的发展脉络:山水画、花鸟画、书法专业以传统 为根本、随时代而发展,在传统的基础上创新——这是 传统脉络:人物画则坚持"传统为本""中为体、西为用" 的学术方针,融合借鉴,注重绘画的民族性、时代性和 个性——这是融合脉络。两条脉络同源共进、互为借鉴、 互相影响, 既是中国画学院学术精神的实质, 也是今后 中国画发展的方向。

由葛玉君博士主编的《格局·格调——中央美术学院博士研究创作集》是一部经过慎重思考,从理论深度出发, 展现美术博士实践创作之才华的学术丛书。入选丛书集 的博士们在学术上已取得了一定的成绩,有的博士在学 界和社会上也产生了一定的影响。这些博士撰写的学术 论文均通过专家、学者、导师的认可。足以说明其论文 具有理论上的创见, 梳理了课题, 阐述了观点, 解答了 一定的学术问题,他们的研究成果在当代学界具有前沿 性。他们各自的学养提高了,理论水平加深了,见知更 广阔了,实践创作方向也随之更清晰和明确了。不过, 他们创作的这些中国画作品入选了丛书,并不一定说明 作品是十分完美的。当各位读者翻阅这套学术从书,对 这些博士的中国画和中国书法作品赏析评品时,要抱着 一种平和、静心之态,从研究的角度、从时代大格局的 角度来品评他们各自作品的风格、特点、技法语言、立 意及文化内涵。本丛书的题目是"格局·格调",是指 导读者去思索的导引。博士的画作是何水平?以此问为 题,便是读者应该进一步深入思考的。对中国画的传统 与现代,中国画核心本质的认识,中国画笔墨技法、形 式风格、书法功力做出恰当的确认,是一个有难度的问题。 如果读者在赏析此丛书时能够从格局、格调、品质、品 位、笔墨功力、意境等方面,提出一孔之见,供大家讨论, 这也可以说是达到本套从书的目的之一了。想一想:中 国画将如何发展?中国画到底需要守住什么,创新什么? 这的确是一个时代的大课题。

《格局·格调》这套系列学术丛书虽然还有很多需要改进的地方,但作为一个小的阶段性的总结,将成果与问题同时暴露出来,对于我们今后从中国画的本体出发多视点、多角度地进行研究,无疑提供了有益的借鉴空间。

Seeking Innovation from Tradition and Fusion of Chinese and Western Culture

Tang Yongli / Doctoral Supervisor and Dean of Chinese Painting School of China Central Academy of Fine Arts

—Preface for Geju·Gediao—Doctoral Research of China Central Academy of Fine Arts·Chinese Painting Volume

"Doctor" is a degree title representing profound knowledge and learning in this era. All students have a dream of becoming a Doctor. If they pursue a doctor degree of fine arts, The China Central Academy of Fine Arts (CAFA) is their first choice. To enter CAFA for the doctoral course, students must pass the most rigorous entrance examinations and mentor screening as system imperial examinations. They deeply understand such hard work. Even after obtaining admission, they still can not slack off and they need to keep reading a large amount of books during the course to write a qualified dissertation. To practitioners who are originally engaged in painting, it is extremely difficult for them to keep a balance between theoretical studies as a scholar and artistic creation with high skill, high quality and high standard.

The doctoral students selected by doctor mentors and enrolled by CAFA are very lucky and become the strong performers of the times. The present time is an open era and the best time for artistic development. This era is the era of the talent show. Based on the succession of seniors' "academic tradition" and "teaching tradition", School of Chinese Painting of CAFA always stresses noumenon and purity of the context of Chinese paintings, advocates scientificity and rationality of academic research, adheres to the inclusive academic strategy "based on the Chinese culture, integrated with the Western culture" and the concept of education "traditional-oriented and inclusive", locates in two main academic lines including "innovation based on tradition" and "fusion of Chinese and Western culture", adheres to the teaching principles "tradition, life, and creation", and the three-in-one teaching mode "copying, painting, creating". For different professional characteristics of different disciplines, different development contexts have been derived: landscapes, bird-and-flower painting and calligraphy take tradition as fundamental, develop with time, and innovate from tradition—this is the traditional context; figure painting adheres to the academic approach of "tradition-oriented" and "based on the Chinese culture, integrated with the Western culture". It pays attention to nationality, times and

personality—which is the integration context. Two contexts are homologous, learn from each other and are influenced by each other, which is not only the essence of academic spirit of Chinese Painting School, but also the future direction of Chinese painting.

Geju · Gediao edited by Dr. Ge Yujun is a series of academic books with prudent thoughts, starting from the theoretical depth, and showing the practice and creation talent of Doctors of Fine Arts. Doctors included in the books have achieved some encouraging acdemic outcome. Some of them also had some impact on academia and society. The papers written by these doctors were accepted by experts, scholars and instructors, showed theoretical originality, sorted the topics, elaborated view, answered some academic issues and featured the frontier of research topics pursued by contemporary scholars. Then, their practice and creation direction would be clearer. When you read the books and evaluate their works of Chinese painting and Chinese calligraphy, you'd better hold an attitude of peace and meditation and evaluate the style, characteristics, techniques, language, conception and cultural connotations of their works from a research perspective and from the perspective of the general pattern of the times. This series of books is titled "Geju Gediao", which is a guidance for readers to ponder. What level are Doctors' paintings? It is a question the readers should think about in depth. The learning of tradition and modern of Chinese painting and the core and nature of Chinese painting, the confirmation of techniques, forms, style and calligraphy skill of Chinese painting are difficult problems. Raise some questions when reading and evaluating the books and put forward partial understanding from the perspectives of pattern, style, quality, taste, ink skill and mood, etc., for discussion. Think about how Chinese painting will develop? What does Chinese painting should maintain and what should be innovated? This is a big issue of an era.

《格局·格调》是我在攻读中央美术学院博士学位期间, 受邀为安徽美术出版社策划的一套学术丛书,一晃眼, 至今已近三年,值丛书马上付梓之际,回想起策划的整 个过程,虽非常辛苦,但倍感欣慰!

本套系列学术丛书分为造型卷[1]、中国画卷和书法卷 (筹),书名为《格局·格调》,努力尝试对近些年实 践类博士的培养过程做一个回顾与整理。所谓"格"的 概念,至少有以下几种含义:其一,"言有物而行有格 也"(《礼记·缁衣》),即标准、范式的建立;其二, 品格、品质; 其三, 一种衡量、鉴别的能力; 其四, 在 "格物致知"(《礼记·大学》)中, 更有探索、洞察、 推究、研究的含义。这也正符合关于博士生培养旨在尝 试性建构一个高品质、高标准的目标。而博士生的学习 过程本身就是一个不断研究、探索、实践的过程,这一 过程并不仅仅局限于对绘画语言、笔墨技法层面的追求, 更提倡对于研究能力、鉴别能力的锻造。关于"格局""格 调"两个概念,则更多是一种横向和纵向意义上的指征, 格局指一个艺术家视野的开阔, 涉猎之广泛, 跨学科、 跨领域的研究能力,即关于艺术家"通才型""学者型" 发展趋向的定位;格调则指向一个高下的维度,它一方 面指艺术家在本专业领域研究的高度,同时,还包括艺 术家本人的综合修养、学识的高下。

早在实践类博士生培养工作开展之际,潘公凯先生便指出如何定位博士生是博士培养的关键所在,并提出将"学者型"艺术家作为博士生的培养目标。这样一种尝试并非削弱艺术家对本专业的研究能力,而是在此基础上把个人的综合素养、学识、心性等全方位的提升作为一个方向,关于"学者型"艺术家的培养已不仅是中央美术学院也是全国艺术院校人才培养探索的主要目标。因此,本套丛书并非一般意义上的作品集,而是尽最大可能反映、体现艺术家学习的过程与思考的维度,记录这批艺

术家如何将理论研究与实践创作紧密结合的过程。尽管过程本身并不一定"完美",但给我们的启示则可能是深刻的。基于此,本套丛书更愿意起到抛砖引玉的作用,正如邵大箴先生所言,"近十年来,我们已经取得的经验和暴露出来的问题,会为我们深入讨论这一问题提供可以言说的话语。"这也正是我策划此套丛书的初衷所在。以上仅代表我个人的观点,在我看来,在目前国内的学术语境中,写一篇好的文章、策划一套好的丛书抑或一个展览,其重要性似乎并不在于它的受众是哪些,同时也并不在于它具有何种的市场价值。重要的是:它究竟在表达一种怎样的诉求,建构一种什么样的理念与价值标准,抑或起到何种的范式作用……

最后,衷心感谢邵大箴先生为丛书撰写总序;感谢唐勇力教授、丁一林教授分别为"中国画卷""造型卷"撰写序言;感谢著名设计师王子源教授带领团队黄婷、杨佳成完成丛书的整体设计。当然,尤其要感谢安徽美术出版社社长武忠平先生对学术的支持,对本套丛书的大力投入。

由于各种原因,此套丛书还有很多不足之处,好在这是 一项开放的、持续的项目,希望大家多提宝贵意见,以 便在今后的策划中进一步完善!

【1】中央美术学院造型艺术这个词主要包括国、油、版、雕、壁等艺术种类。21世纪初,在新一轮学科建设中,沿用了造型艺术这个称谓,保留了油、版、雕、壁的系科建制,而将中国画分了出去,成立了造型学院和中国画学院,并且在造型艺术板块中增设了实验艺术专业,后又在此基础上成立了实验艺术学院。因此,严格意义上将此卷称为"造型卷"不是十分准确的,但是为了整体的规划,暂定为"造型卷",特此说明。

Geju · Gediao is a set of series of academic books I edited during my doctoral study at China Central Academy of Fine Arts (CAFA) with the invitation of Anhui Fine Arts Publishing House. Time flies, it has been nearly three years. Recalling the whole process of editing, I feel really delighted at the time that the series of books are ready for publication!

This set of academic books, entitled Geju · Gediao, is divided into three volumes including the Plastic Art Volume (1), Chinese Painting Volume and Chinese Calligraphy Volume (arranging). We are trying to review and summarize the cultivation process of practice-type doctoral students in recent years. The concept of "geju and gediao" at least has the following meanings. First, "have substance in speech and behave in a fit and proper way," (Li-Ji · Zi-Yi), that is, establishment of standards and patterns; second, character and quality; third, the ability of measure and identification; fourth, exploration, insight, deducing and study are contained in "studying the nature of things" (Li-Ji · Da-Xue). The above conforms to the aim of doctoral cultivation, which is, tentatively constructing a high-quality and high-standard target. The learning process of doctoral students is a continuous course of research, exploration and practice. The concepts "geju" and "gediao" are more like an indication of a horizontal and vertical sense. Geju refers to the widening of vision of artists, namely orientation of "generalist-type" and "scholar-type" development trends of artists; gediao is more like an indication of high or low-level dimension. It refers to the height of research of artists in the professional fields, while also including artists' own comprehensive accomplishment and knowledge.

As early as the cultivation of practice-type doctoral students commenced, Mr. Pan Gongkai already indicated that the key of the cultivation of doctoral students was the positioning of doctoral students. He also proposed the cultivation of "scholar-type" artists as the objective of cultivation of doctoral students. Such an attempt is not to weaken the research capacities of artists in the professional field, but to boost the all-round promotion of comprehensive personal qualities, knowledge and disposition, etc., as an orientation. The cultivation of "scholar-type" artists is the main goal regarding talent

cultivation and exploration not only for CAFA but also for national art academies. Therefore, such book series are not simply collections of works in a general sense, but rather displaying and reflecting artists' learning process and thinking dimensions to the maximum extent and recording the process that how these artists closely integrate theoretical study with practice and creation. Therefore, these series of academic books will play a valuable role of breaking the ice. As Mr. Shao Dazhen said, "the experience we have achieved and the issues exposed over the past decade will provide discourse for our in-depth discussion of these issues." This is also the original intention for us to edit these series of academic books.

The above represents only my personal view. In my opinion, the importance of writing a good article and arranging a good set of books or an exhibition in the current domestic academic context seems to be neither about the audience, nor the market value they own. The importance is: what kind of appeal they are expressing, what kind of ideas and values they are constructing, or what kind of role they are playing ...

Finally, I sincerely thank Mr. Shao Dazhen, Professor Tang Yongli and Professor Ding Yilin for writing the prefaces; Professor Wang Ziyuan for leading Huang Ting and Yang Jiacheng to complete the overall design of the books. Also, I would like to give my special thanks to Mr. Wu Zhongping, President of Anhui Fine Arts Publishing House for academic support and to Ms. Zhang Yanxin for her hard work on the books.

(1) The term of plastic arts in CAFA refers to the artistic types including traditional Chinese painting, oil painting, print, carving, and fresco. CAFA followed the term of plastic arts and retained the organizational system of faculties including oil painting, print, carving, and fresco in the new round of construction of disciplines at the beginning of the 21st century, while leaving traditional Chinese painting as a separated category. It set up the School of Plastic Arts and School of Chinese Painting. It also added the course of experimental arts in plastic arts sector. Therefore, it is not very accurate to call this volume the "Plastic Arts Volume" in the strict sense. However, in order to include more artistic forms in the future publication, we contemporarily called it "Plastic Arts Volume". It is hereby noted.



林维

笔名大惟,别署崇德居主人,祖籍福建连城

1991年毕业于上海戏剧学院舞台美术系设计专业, 获文学学 士学位

2003 年考取中国美术学院国画系花鸟硕士研究生班,师从闵学林、顾震岩教授

2006 年毕业并获文学硕士学位

2009年考入中央美术学院造型艺术研究所,攻读当代花鸟画研究方向博士学位,师从郭怡孮、薛永年教授

2012 年中央美术学院毕业并获文学博士学位

现为中国艺术研究院艺术创作院美术创作研究中心专职画家

从"技"人"道"

——中国画"六法"之再认识

南朝谢赫云: "六法者何?一气韵生动是也,二骨法 用笔是也, 三应物象形是也, 四随类赋彩是也, 五经 营位置是也, 六传移模写是也"。又云"虽画有六法, 罕能尽赅,而自古及今,各善一节"。唐张彦远在《历 代名画记》中认为:对于六法"自古画人,罕能兼之"。 宋郭若虚在《图画见闻志·论气韵非师》一文中说:"六 法精论,万古不移,然而骨法用笔以下,五者可学, 如其气韵,必在生知,固不可以巧密得,复不可以岁 月到,默契神会,不知然而然也。"据此我们认识到 "气韵生动" 其实是指画外功夫,是由心性自我修行 的程度决定的,是形而上的意义,也就是"技进乎道" 里的那个"道";"骨法用笔"则是横向的书法对绘 画的规范,即对运笔线条的要求; "经营位置"是对 再现对象的取舍和表现的要求,即对构造平行现实自 然的艺术秩序的要求: "应物象形" "随类赋彩" "传 模移写"则是造型的具体法则。"骨法用笔"以下五 法都是中国画创作中的具体"技法", 也就是"技进 乎道"里的那个"技"。

谢赫品第古画,"六法"兼顾。绘画必须坐实于形, 方能拥有不可替代的地位,但仅有此,绘画又只能 处于"技"的层次,而无法进乎"道"。中国画这 种"技"与"道"之间的张力,为后世画家提供了 广阔的生存空间。这二极间的震荡是画家们赢获启 迪的不竭源泉,也是中国绘画赖以巩固自身地位的支柱。"技"是画家的立身之本,"道"则是画家的终极关怀,从"技"人"道"是中国画家成长的必由之路,也是中国画发展的必由之路,正基于此,中国画才没有在一端之学的诱惑下沉沦,而是源远流长、延绵不绝。

一、"技"是"道"之途

所谓"技"就是技术、技能、技巧、技艺,具有可操作性。这是任何艺术门类都是必须具备的基本要素。齐白石有一方印章就是"大匠之门",讲的就是"技",再如"独具匠心""巨匠"也是"技",也就是人们平时所说的"手艺"。庖丁解牛所以能"以神遇而不以目视",游刃有余,全在"技"之熟练。

"梓庆轮舆能与人规矩,不能使人巧。"一切规矩、法则、技术,都是实践"道"的工具,是悟道、人道、得道的一个重要途径。只知玄想而不实践,永远无望。熟练掌握技巧是很重要的,也是最可行的,没有它,所谓的种种"艺术意志""艺术意欲"统统是徒有空言。只有"至精而后阐其妙,至变而后通其数",最终由技术层面上升到艺道境界。此时,心手相应,游刃有余,不知其所以然而然,顺手拈来。得"道"是何等自信、快乐,又是何等的境界!然而不讲究"技",就无从谈"道"。

那么,又该如何学习规矩、法则和技术呢? 明唐志契在《绘事微言》中云: "凡画人门,必须名家指点,令理路大通,然后乃不妨各成一家,甚而青出于蓝,未可知者。若非名师指点,须不惜重资,大积古今名画,朝夕探求,下笔乃能精妙过人。苟仅师庸流笔法,笔下定是庸俗,终不能超迈矣。"由此可知学习中国画的技法只有两条路,一是要"取法乎上",必须有名师指点;二是要看最好的东西,探求名画堂奥。否则,便容易流俗,不入画格,更无从人"道"。

"妙悟者不在多言,善学者还从规矩"。"技"的衡量标准是熟练程度。熟练程度不光中国艺术讲究,西方艺术也特重视。"绘画应该看上去很轻松,虽然它是通过艰苦劳动而获得的"。熟练,是技进乎道的必经之途,必要条件,是渐入佳境的门槛。没有规矩的自由,不是真自由,而是胡来。不专业化,不熟练化,讨厌画家之画,书家之书,诗人之诗,简直是痴人说梦。不熟练而鼓吹"天真烂漫"是矫情虚伪;不熟练而讲生拙,是装傻充愣。但"熟"有精深和粗浅之别;粗浅之熟是习气,会因熟而轻飘,甚至油滑而人俗,那是路子不正、技有不逮造成的,此类熟是粗俗,甚至是恶俗。精深之熟是真正意义的可以经由之而进"道"的"熟",是勇猛精进的日进有功的熟。"苟日新,日日新,又日新",有完备的法度,熟练的笔墨功夫,而后可言气韵,可言生动,

可言"道"。

二、"道"是"技"之归

技巧、技法、技艺全都不易,但,"道"才是目的地, 比技巧更难得。只有到了高明的"道"才可以使艺术品 体现崇高的人文精神, 实现艺术家自然理想之大美境界 的沟通, 使中国画作品达到"气韵生动"的最高境界。 所谓"道" 就是老子《道德经》所说的: "世间万物齐 于一",即"道"。"道"有"天之道"和"人之道", 天之道是指自然规律,人之道是指社会规律。又说:"道 生一,一生二,二生三,三生万物。万物负阴而抱阳, 冲气以为和。""道"是独一无二的,"道"本身包含 着阴阳二气,阴阳二气相交冲而形成第三者,即和谐均 调状态,万物在这种状态中产生。万物背阴而向阳,并 且在阴阳二气的不断交冲下形成新的统一体。又说: "人 法地, 地法天, 天法道, 道法自然。"此"自然"不是 自然界的自然,而是"自然而然"的自然,讲的是平衡 上下,融合天地,虚实相生,顺其自然,文以载道,"道" 是恒常的。

"道"之境,必难进,不难进不足以称"道"。故郭若虚云:"自古奇迹,多是轩冕才贤,岩穴之士,依仁游艺,探颐钩深,高雅之情,一寄于画。人品既高矣,气韵不得不高;气韵既高矣,生动不得不至,所谓神之又神而

能精焉。"可见,中国画艺术"不为无法,而妙处不在法",在于"技"所呈现出的"气韵""品格""性情"和"才气"。性情和才气是先天的,而师承、技法、熟练等环节是后天的。也就是"摹体以定习,因性以练才"。先天才气,为艺者是不可少的,然而后天之习,其补尝与修正之功亦大矣。古人期求的"从心所欲,不逾矩"的理想,是基于"志于道、据于德、依于仁、游于艺"的宗旨之上的,那是中国艺术心态的最高境界,也是中国传统人生哲学中最蓬松最鲜活的东西。"天人合一""气从心畅""境与天会""神与境合",这种"迁想妙得","以形写神"的"妙合",是"游于艺"的具体实践,为的是"进乎道",也就是说中国画"六法"的最终目的集中于一点,就是"气韵生动","道"才是万法之归。

三、从"技"人"道"的生命历程

"神采生于用笔,气韵本乎游心"。古人拜师学艺,传的是"技",同时也教"修身立德"。"技"成便能立身,入"道"方能成就大业。所谓"技进乎道",不是技之结果生道,而实指技之本身,或指道即体现于施技之过程。也就是气韵当从笔墨中出,"道"需要亲历亲为才能悟得。一方面要不断地锤炼自己的笔墨功夫,全面提高绘画技法;一方面又要像董其昌所说的那样:"读万卷书,行万里路"。"荡涤心中俗尘",于诗词、书法等多方

面提高自己的心性修养。

在中国艺术中"道"与"美"有相似之处,或者说中国艺术中的"道",也就是西方美学思想中的"美"。中国古代以"朴素自然为美","宁拙勿巧","大巧若拙","朴素而天下莫能与之争美","淡然无极而众美从之"。这种"自然而然"的"美"的境界,也就是"道"的境界,它是感性与理性,形式与内容,真与善,合规律性与目的性的统一体。李泽厚在《美的历程》一书中说:"中国古代传统文化是这个文明古国的心灵历程,时代精神的火花在这里凝冻、沉淀下来,传留和感染着人们思想、情感、观念、意绪。美的历程是一个民族的心灵历程。"这是对民族而言,是整体,是共性;而对每一位艺术家而言,对个体而言,"美"则是"生命"的历程。不仅是思想、情感、观念和意绪,还包括艺术家的毕生精力,所有时间和生命。

艺术是人类发展的伟大成果,是人类发展的心灵历程,来之远古,存之现在,指向未来,而美的发现,美的再现却是每一位艺术家由感性到理性,从"技"人"道"的生命历程。

名家论评摘要

林维同学研究课题着重于水墨画领域,其创作实践坚持中国画传统理念,注重吸收传统精华,努力在传统基础上求变、求新,由传统人手,参合古今,成绩卓然。其作品《修竹聚禽图》用笔爽利,墨色氤氲,禽鸟画法师法明人,又上溯宋元花鸟,精神自然生动之致;《吉利图》有华新罗之遗韵,而不失雍容大方;其他如《芦雁图》《三友雄鹰图》在意境与笔墨建构上均有所探索。

林维同学于硕士学习期间,主攻水墨花鸟画,对宋元以 降花鸟画传统经典多有临习,平日精读画论,未敢松懈, 在创作方面尚能多方汲取,转益多能,力图在维护传统 规范和学院学习的基础上,发展个性和新样。林维同学 在用色用水方面颇有心得,用笔浑厚有致,朴厚无华, 而表现力独具,其用墨大水吞吐,气息饱满,所描绘者 华滋肥沃之地,血肉有情之物。林维同学学习认真,作 风谨严,待人和气宽让,作画自有灵气,必有大作为。

顾震岩 中国美术学院国画系教授 2006年6月27日 尉晓榕 中国美术学院国画系系主任、教授、博士生导师 2007年4月23日 林维同学学习刻苦,勤于操练,每作一画,必认真以对,力求心得,其不耻下问,常多方求问,往往三两句话间,揣测不辍,后有所悟,而反馈于画中。林维同学注重传统绘画的临习和摹写,传承于历代经典学范之高。其先以明清入手,上溯宋元诸家,复回锋入座于明清,既得宋元雅古风范,又得明清及近代名家疏淡之意。凡用笔用墨用色尚属雅正,不离古法。同时也通晓浙派及学院派教学教法,掌握浙派诸家诸技法门道。又曾就学于上海戏剧学院舞美系,故能以西洋绘画的优长融入中国画,获得一种色彩和谐、结构舒展匀称、写生能力强的效果。林维同学重视读书,对精神品质的追求有良好的自觉。他具有宽大幅面的知识结构,在学术语境中尚属健谈,文辞优美,又有良好的问题意识。

林维同学志学不辍,转益多师,其本科是上海戏剧学院 舞美专业学习,打下了坚实的造型基础和色彩素养,曾 于 2003 年考入中国美术学院国画系,主攻花鸟硕士研 究生,其研究方面是写意花鸟,从明清入手,上溯宋元, 下及海派诸家,其对林良、陈淳、华嵒、赵之谦的研究 尤为深入,颇有心得,观其创作有大气厚重之感,又不 失古雅。足知其对传统笔墨的深刻理解和图式理念现代 转换的清醒和自觉。

尉晓榕 中国美术学院国画系系主任、教授、博士生导师 2009年3月15日

谢振瓯 国家一级美术师,原福州画院院长 2009年3月16日 林维的花鸟画实践相应地具有明显的个人特点。其一, 有重造型的创作,也有重写意的创作;其二,是水墨色 彩并重;其三,即师法与尝试的画域极为广阔。

其作品显现了多种可能的尝试,有模拟宋人的创作,也有师法明代林良吕纪、青藤白阳的作品,还有体现清代扬州画派以及海上画派因素的作品,同时还有直接来源于现实写生的作品。林维的这些师法与实践也往往与20世纪的花鸟画家的实践有着无法分割的联系,倒是不见得直接对他们进行师法,但是受到他们启示而创作情况是较为明显的。如王雪涛的色彩与小写意的结合,郭味蕖"三结合"的新型花鸟画,齐白石的工致草虫,岭南画派的色彩与写生相结合,等等。

因此,林维的花鸟画实践几乎是当今花鸟画实践的一个总缩影。其作品无论是水墨写意还是没骨写生,无论是大幅创作还是小品构成都能做到构图完整、形象生动、笔墨自如、格调清新雅致。

林维擅工笔、写意,喜没骨花卉,既有徐熙野逸之趣, 又有黄家富贵之气;意从工出,工而有意,色墨并举, 多种美学旨趣中呈现出多姿多彩的现代花鸟意味;承继 宋元风神,注重生活体验,营造中国花鸟画笔情、墨趣、 色辉的新意境;把传统最优秀的精华化作自已的创作元 素,达到"法为我用"的自由。

查律 北京师范大学副教授 2010年7月

贾德江 北京工艺美术出版社主编 2010 年 8 月